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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

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



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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief
of the Dominion of Canada.*

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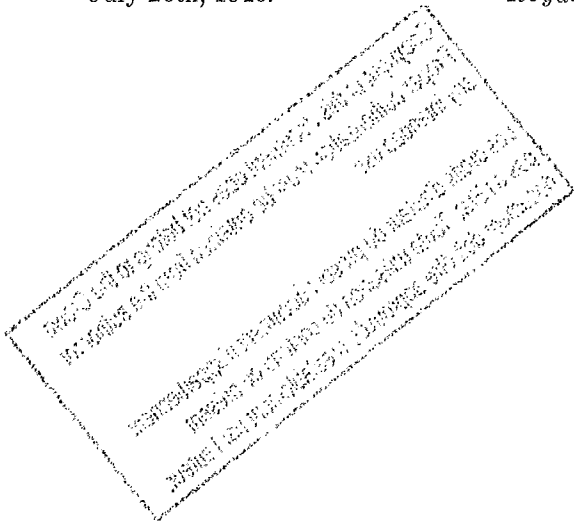
The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31st, 1940.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,

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

July 20th, 1940.



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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 25, 1940.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1940.

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

SECTION I—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the Police Act were passed during the twelve months under review. A few important amendments were prepared for the last meeting of Parliament, but as the session was so short nothing could be done at that time. It is hoped that during the forthcoming session in May, 1940, the desired changes may be submitted to Parliament.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

As mentioned in my last report, the agreements for the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island will expire during April or May, 1940, and while we have not yet definitely heard from the provinces of Alberta and Prince Edward Island, we are negotiating with the province of Manitoba for a ten year term from the last of April, 1940.

The agreements with the other three provinces at present stand as follows:—

Saskatchewan—Expires May 31, 1943.
New Brunswick—Expires March 31, 1942.
Nova Scotia—Continued on a yearly basis.

I should like to repeat what was said last year that long term agreements are always sought for, as it is impossible to give as economical and efficient service when the agreements cover only short periods.

Some of the advantages to be gained by the Provinces in seeking agreements with the Federal Government for the services of the R.C.M. Police were emphasized recently by the Rowell Commission.

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.

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

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGES

I referred last year to the benefits which have occurred in preparing the force to deal with its great variety of duties by the inception of a police college, or national training centre, at Regina, Sask.

The results achieved have been most gratifying, and have justified the opening of a similar training centre at the barracks at Rockcliffe, Ontario. The training centre at Rockcliffe, apart from the Scientific Laboratory, has recently benefited by the erection of new buildings, and these will be referred to later. Both training centres, at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., are open to personnel of other police forces who care to attend, and it may be of interest to note that two students from Afghanistan will attend a course at Rockcliffe in the near future.

RECRUITING

Recruiting of men of military age has not been carried out since the outbreak of war, but we have re-engaged a considerable number of ex-members of the force, and have taken on a comparatively large number of Special Constables, and this will be referred to later.

DECLARATION OF WAR

Upon the declaration of war against Germany by the British Government on September 3, 1939, and the announcement of the Proclamation in Canada on September 10, 1939, declaring that a state of war existed as from that date, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had increased responsibilities and work devolve upon it.

Prior to the outbreak of war, as far back as eighteen months before the actual hostilities commenced, a very large and useful volume of work was accomplished, and as a result, when war was declared, our work in the interests of public security was greatly facilitated. A survey of vulnerable points throughout Canada, railway bridges, canals, dockyards, etc., had been made to decide upon what action would be required upon the outbreak of war. Large corporations furnishing public utilities were also interviewed and given advice in the protection of their plants, and this work was carried out without attracting much attention. In addition, it was, of course, necessary to investigate a large number of persons who would likely be Alien Enemies in the event of the outbreak of war, and this was an undertaking of considerable dimensions. This work for the sake of convenience is known as "Public Security", and a further reference to this subject will be given later in this section.

Altogether, the work of the R.C.M. Police was tremendously increased upon the outbreak of war.

In addition, as arranged before hand, all vessels and personnel of the Marine Section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Preventive Service, totaling about thirty vessels of all kinds, and over two hundred Officers and men, were placed at the disposal of the Department of National Defence. The personnel of our small Aviation Section, which operated four aircraft, were also transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The transfer of this comparatively large body of men was possible as the situation regarding the smuggling of liquor had been reduced to a minimum even before the war began, and as this class of personnel was likely to be of more service to the Department of National Defence, it was considered that we should follow out the plan which had been previously arranged.

On the other hand, because of the large volume of war work which had to be undertaken by the force, we were obliged to increase our strength by re-engaging as many ex-members and pensioners of the force as possible and a larger number of Great War Veterans and men of that type to guard bridges, vulnerable points, canals, etc., following a scheme in which we co-operated with the Department of National Defence. This will be dealt with in greater detail under "Strength".

4. The Preventive Service

I have already referred to the transfer of our Marine Section to the Department of National Defence, and also of the Aviation Section personnel, but a short general outline of this service may be of interest.

In the first place, I have pleasure in reporting that the conditions with respect to the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Acts are the most satisfactory since we assumed Preventive Service duties on April 1, 1932.

As a result of energetic measures taken by this force, the traffic in smuggling liquor along the Atlantic seaboard and the lower St. Lawrence River had been practically stopped even before war broke out. There is a possibility that the high taxes upon liquor produced in licensed hosteleries, or imported for domestic use, may provide the necessary incentive to resume the traffic, but we have reason to believe that the operations will not be continued on a scale comparable to that existing up to and including the year 1938.

During the past year, not a single full-time liquor vessel (mother ship) was reported off our shores, and consequently, the smaller contact vessels were inactive. In past years, as many as twenty-five active liquor vessels have been reported off shore at the same time.

PROCEDURE BY CHARGES OF "CONSPIRACY"

The most important factor in the improved conditions referred to has been the policy of invoking the conspiracy provisions of the Criminal Code in Customs and Excise charges wherever evidence was obtained which showed that organized groups were operating in contravention of the revenue laws. Further reference to this matter will be found in the report of Sub-Inspector J. Healey in Appendix "A".

LEGISLATION

No amendments affecting Preventive Service operations were made to either the Customs or Excise Acts at the 1939 session of Parliament.

5. New Duties

There has been practically no change in our duties in so far as our agreements with the provinces are concerned.

I have already mentioned that on account of the war our federal responsibilities and duties were heavily increased. A few notes regarding these follow.

PUBLIC SECURITY

When dealing with the general review of the Force at large, in this section, I mentioned that a large volume of our war work had been classified under the heading of Public Security, and in my annual report for 1939, I made reference to some of the duties we were undertaking at that time. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, we were in a position to co-operate fully with the Department of National Defence.

So far Canada has been free from organized sabotage by enemy agents or sympathizers but, of course, this is no assurance that this situation will continue throughout the war, and only eternal vigilance will suffice.

ENEMY ALIEN REGISTRATION

Under regulations formulated by the Government all enemy aliens must register and report to the Police at regular intervals, and a large number of registrars were established throughout the country on the outbreak of war.

Perhaps one of the factors which contributed to the absence of sabotage, or evidence of "5th column" activities, so far, is due to the fact that promptly upon the outbreak of war all known Nazi agents were immediately arrested by this force and placed in internment camps. Over 16,000 aliens have been registered.

GUARDING OF VULNERABLE POINTS, BRIDGES, CANALS, ETC.

In co-operation with the Department of National Defence, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have undertaken the policing of certain canals, harbours, bridges, vulnerable points and dockyards, etc., throughout the country, and the personnel engaged in this work is largely composed of veterans of the first Great War to the number to 1,600.

DEFEATIST PROPAGANDA

Anti-war and defeatist propaganda have appeared from time to time, and this largely emanates from well known subversive organizations. Such propaganda is a contravention of the Defence of Canada Regulations, and several convictions have been secured against those known to have violated the regulations.

CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

We have received excellent assistance from private enterprise and large companies throughout the country in carrying out these extra duties, and the spirit shown by them is most commendable.

VISIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES

In my last report I referred briefly to the proposed visit of Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada.

The duties assumed by this Force for six months before their arrival on May 17, 1939, and throughout their tour in Canada were heavy, and the preparations for the safe-guarding of Their Majesties required a vast amount of study and work.

The truly wonderful co-operation afforded by all police forces in Canada, whether provincial, municipal, or railway, and by all other agencies of law and order, including the Defence Forces, the gratuitous services of thousands of citizens, veterans, firemen, members of fraternal societies and service clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Legion of Frontiersmen and similar organizations, did much to help bring the visit to a successful conclusion.

It was also necessary, of course, to take measures to protect the lives of citizens generally, and this too entailed much preparation and co-operation. The officers commanding the various Royal Canadian Mounted Police Divisions throughout Canada worked assiduously and well.

It is a great pleasure to record the fact that Their Majesties were able to leave our shores at Halifax on June 15, 1939, after practically a month of strenuous travel, without the happening of a single incident which could be considered unpleasant. Such a result is a great tribute to the Canadian public.

The officers of this force who accompanied the royal tour were the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner C. H. King and Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp. The two last named worked indefatigably in the tremendous amount of preliminary organization work. Former Deputy Commissioner F. W. Abbott, O.B.E., M.V.O., of Scotland Yard co-operated with these officers.

During the royal tour, the force had the honour, by special request of His Majesty, of supplying four personal orderlies to the King, who is our Honorary Commissioner. They were Sergeant H. W. H. Williams, and Constables R. Portelance, J. A. Langlois and J. Coughlin.

6. Health

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

The most important item to note under this heading is that our medical and dental work has been entirely taken over by the Department of Pensions and National Health, and the expenses involved are borne by that Department. We are deeply indebted to the Department and its chief officials who have been unstinting in their efforts on our behalf. The results are bound to be beneficial to the police personnel and most economical from the view point of the public treasury.

It is gratifying to be able to again report that during the year which ended March 31, 1940, the health of the force has been very good. There were no serious epidemics.

As usual, influenza, appendicitis, fractures and injuries of that kind, tonsillitis and colds appear prominently in the statistics, from the point of view 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 559, compared with 640 of last year, a decrease of 12.6 per cent.

NUMBER LAID OFF DUTY FROM OTHER CAUSES

The number of R.C.M. Police personnel laid off duty through illness decreased from 2,036 to 1,801, which is approximately 11.5 per cent.

TOTAL STRENGTH OFF DUTY THROUGH ILLNESS

With the strength of the force on March 31, 1940 (not including Special Constable Guards), at 2,552 of all ranks, the daily percentage of loss to the force on account of sickness during the twelve months ended on that date was .253. A daily percentage of one per cent would be equivalent to a loss of approximately 25 men.

RECREATION

The Headquarters of most Divisions are very well supplied with recreation equipment and facilities for playing games of various kinds, but some of them are handicapped in this respect. However, where it is not possible, on account of local conditions or lack of space to provide for tennis, badminton and similar recreation, Officers Commanding have made the best of conditions and have organized dances and similar forms of entertainment. The situation is gradually improving.

Since the outbreak of war, of course there has been very little time for recreation of any kind, either at detachments where our men have to make the best of local conditions or at Divisional Headquarters where usually there are better facilities.

We hope to continue our efforts in improving the situation at small centres.

7. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Throughout the year, strikes and industrial disputes were fortunately comparatively few. Arbitration satisfactorily disposed of the majority of these

disputes, but police action was unavoidable in several instances. I am glad to report that it was possible to handle the resulting actions in such cases so that no one was seriously injured.

The following accounts relating to industrial disputes in various parts of the country may be of interest.

LABOUR UNREST IN THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL FIELDS

Coal miners caused a series of tie-ups during the summer months of 1939. On August 23, the miners of No. 11 Colliery in the Sydney area came out on a strike over a difference of opinion with the mine management concerning the employment of several individuals.

Soliciting the support of the various locals of the United Mine Workers of America, a general strike was scheduled for August 28, unless the company agreed to negotiate. The company refused to meet the demands unless the miners returned to work, and the strike was called affecting 6,500 men, causing a general tie-up. On August 31, union executives and company officials agreed to mediation and the miners returned to work with the general strike being postponed pending the outcome of negotiations. The latter being successful, a general strike was averted.

Numerous other strikes took place in the Cape Breton area during the summer and fall months, nearly all of which were a violation of the agreement between the company and the U.M.W. of A. and were thus declared illegal by the union executive. The situation assumed serious proportions, and provincial authorities undertook a survey of the whole question. County Court Judge N. R. McArthur was appointed by the Department of Mines to investigate the matter, in particular, disputes arising in the Princess and Florence Collieries, involving several thousand men. These strikes, then in progress, ended pending the outcome of the investigation.

After a six-day hearing, the findings of the enquiry were made public. Recommendations urged a closer co-operation with their leaders on the part of U.M.W. of A. members and enforcement of any necessary discipline within the union's ranks. It was further suggested that failure of these recommendations would necessitate State control of the mining district. Since that time strikes in this area have been reduced to a minimum.

FIVE MONTHS STRIKE AT PIONEER GOLD MINES, BRALORNE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The strike of the Pioneer Gold Mines, Bralorne, British Columbia, called by Local No. 308 of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Association on October 8 was declared illegal by the Government under the terms of the Provincial Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Altogether 150 miners were involved. Provincial authorities immediately entered prosecution against six executive members of the local for declaring a strike in contravention of the Act. All were found guilty and sentenced. On October 17, salaried employees of the mine were given 30 days notice of dismissal and officials stated that the mine would be closed indefinitely.

A unanimous vote in favour of returning to work as soon as possible was taken at an emergency meeting of non-union miners on November 13, who expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the causes of the strike, then in its fifth week. Nothing developed, however, and the strike continued.

The mine management announced on January 4 that they would attempt to re-open the mine in a few days if a sufficient number of men agreed to accept the terms offered. Former employees, however, made no move to accept these terms and conditions remained at an impasse.

On February 27, a number of miners entered mining property and commenced a sit-down strike, stating they would remain in the mine until a settlement was reached. The Premier of British Columbia ordered the strikers evicted and the following day Provincial Police were dispatched to the area. Two of the "sit-down" strike leaders came to the surface on the 29th and stated their intentions of negotiating with the Police. Forty-one miners who took part in the affair came to the surface on the same date. The reason for this action on the part of the strikers was stated to be the failure of the management to negotiate directly with the men, also their refusal to allow Government arbitration in the dispute. The company, however, averred that the fault lay with agitators who continually blocked attempts for settlement.

Police were again dispatched to the mine on March 5, fearing trouble would develop when reports circulated that the mine would be re-opened. The following morning work was resumed with extra Provincial Police on guard. The union made no active attempt to restrain non-union men (all former employees of the mine) from working.

The strike was called off by the Union on March 10 when the decision was reached at an emergency meeting. All union members were advised to apply for re-employment. Due to curtailed operations many of the strikers were unable to obtain work and provincial authorities were obliged to ship these to Vancouver together, in some instances, with their families.

STRIKE IN THE ESTEVAN-BIENFAIT LIGNITE AREA

Refusal on the part of the mining companies in the Estevan-Bienfait lignite area to recognize the United Mine Workers of America in preference to the Canadian Federation of Labour was one of the main factors which resulted in a strike commencing on October 16, 1939, involving approximately 400 men. At a conference with Saskatchewan provincial officials several days later, the mine managements stressed the necessity of a strong police force. The suggestion was not concurred in at that time as the strikers were conducting themselves with reasonable regard for the law.

The latter part of October saw the strike assuming a more serious aspect when one of the companies obtained an injunction restraining the U.M.W. of A. from interfering in any way with the free work of the mine until November 14. Peaceful picketing, however, continued. On October 27, the counsel for the Mining Companies had warrants sworn out for the arrest of a number of pickets who obstructed strike-breakers. The execution of these was withheld pending the outcome of a conference of Provincial Government and union officials. The conference proved fruitless and the Acting Attorney-General for Saskatchewan requested the Officer Commanding the R.C.M.P. at Regina to send in sufficient police to insure peace and order as the companies intended to continue operations. Later, a full force was asked for.

On October 30, 150 members of the R.C.M.P. and 16 horses were dispatched to Bienfait. This show of strength resulted in a continuance of peaceful picketing and the mines commenced work the following day. Meanwhile, strike leaders assured the police of their full co-operation in maintaining order in the situation.

A conference was called for November 8 by the Attorney-General at Regina with the result that nearly all the operators agreed to accept an all-embracing union in the field. Furthermore, the U.M.W. of A. were agreeable to this suggestion.

On November 11, 20 members of this Force were withdrawn from the area and 3 days later the Attorney-General authorized a further withdrawal of

30 members, including the personnel and horses of the mounted section. Approximately 100 men remained on duty for the time being. Conditions remained unchanged during the course of the next few weeks and R.C.M.P. reinforcements decreased to about 30. During this time pickets fell off and interest in the strike waned.

On December 7, after a seven weeks partial shut-down of the mines, union officials and mine owners agreed to recognize the presence of one all-embracing union in the field and the strike terminated. All but six members of the R.C.M.P. were withdrawn from the field. These remained on the scene in case of further dissension.

Contracts, based on the closed shop agreement, with the operators of both large and small mines in the district, have been completed and have met with the general approval of the men, who now feel that something definite has been done which will help to solve labour troubles prevalent in this district between the operator and the miner. The general feeling seems to be that conditions will be fairly good next fall when the coal season again commences. At the present time, all mines are working part time.

FISHERMEN'S STRIKE IN NOVA SCOTIA

The formation of the Canadian Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of the Canadian Seamen's Union, at Lockeport, Nova Scotia, resulted in approximately 600 fishermen and fish-handlers coming out on strike early in November, when the fish companies refused to recognize the union. Pickets numbering about 500, were thrown around the fish plants which prevented shipments of fish by non-union employees.

The union appointed a committee of several civic officials to meet with Provincial Government authorities and discuss the proposals of J. A. Sullivan and local union officials. These were, however, unacceptable to the companies concerned who stated that they would have nothing to do with outside agitators.

The strike continued with little activity outside of union meetings and picketing until December 9, when a request was received by the Officer Commanding the R.C.M.P. at Halifax, from the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, to afford protection to the fish companies when they attempted to move their products. Members of this force, numbering 40, were dispatched to Lockeport on December 10. 25 members of the reserve force were also sent from "O" Division, Toronto.

Unfortunately, a clash occurred when the company attempted to move loaded railway cars of fish and more than 600 persons blocked the way. However, no person was seriously injured, but police were forced to interfere in order to protect women and children in the crowd. No weapons were used by the police in this instance.

No further trouble resulted and the dispute was settled on December 15 and all police in the field were withdrawn.

RELIEF WORKERS, VERDUN, P.Q.

On March 4, the Verdun Workers' Union sponsored a strike of the relief workers over the question of a general increase of relief allowances. The City Council unanimously endorsed the strikers request and despatched a delegation to Quebec to solicit permission to borrow money in order to pay an increase of 10 per cent as proposed by the strikers. Provincial authorities, however, advised waiting until the end of March when the agreement concerning relief was due for renewal between the Provincial and Federal governments.

Plumbers and Steamfitters in the employ of the City then came out on strike in sympathy with the relief workers.

On March 14, 125 of the strikers went back to work after some dissension had arisen in their ranks. This caused a disturbance in which several individuals received minor injuries.

STRIKE AT GENERAL STEELWARES PLANT, TORONTO

Commencing on October 27, approximately 500 workers of the General Steelwares Plant, Limited, at Toronto, came out on strike. Sponsored by the Steelworkers' Organizing Committee (C.I.O.), the strike was settled on November 2. In the settlement agreement collective bargaining and grievance procedure arrangements were set out and seniority arrangements confirmed. Strike pickets were on duty, but no disturbances occurred.

SECTION 2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

I. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1940, the Force had a total strength of 3,767, made up as follows:—

Officers.	94
Non-commissioned Officers and Constables.	2,331
Special Constables.	127
	2,552
Special Constable Guards.	1,215
Total.	3,767

It will be seen from this that the strength of the uniformed force and normal Special Constables was 2,552. Special Constable Guards engaged upon the outbreak of war bring the grand total to 3,767.

The total strength on March 31 of the previous year was 2,603. Our uniformed strength by the loss of the Marine Section personnel, etc., is decreased, but nevertheless, our total strength has increased by 1,164, or approximately 44.7 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, 1940. It will be noted that it does not include any officers or ratings of our former Marine Section.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1940

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	High Commr. Office, London, England	On Leave Provost Co. C.A.S.F.	On Leave R.C.A.F.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000..... per annum	1														
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500..... "	1														
9	Asst. Commissioners.....	2,850 to \$3,600.. "	2		1			1	1	2	1					1	
19	Superintendents.....	2,250 to \$2,650.. "	5		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1		1		1	
48	Inspectors.....	1,650 to \$2,050.. "	9	1	3	4	2	2	4	12	5	2	3				1
2	Detective Inspectors.....	1,650 to \$2,050.. "	1					1									
13	Sub-Inspectors.....	1,550..... "	4			1	1	2	1	2	1	1					
1	Surgeon.....	2,250 to \$2,650.. "								1							
55	Staff-Sergeants.....	\$3.25 to \$3.75..... per diem	13	1	4	4	1	10	4	9	6	2					1
160	Sergeants.....	3.00..... "	15	2	15	8	8	33	14	33	25	7	2	1		1	2
221	Corporals.....	2.50..... "	22	1	16	17	11	41	20	44	27	8	1	2		7	4
202	Lance-Corporals.....	2.35..... "	25	2	11	9	11	40	18	32	29	9	8	3	1	4	
1,658	{ Constables, 1st Class.....	Not exceeding \$2.25 per diem	82	18	123	76	108	335	129	373	199	64	32	8		111	
	{ Constables, 2nd Class.....																
	{ Constables, 3rd Class.....																
23	Sub-Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.25 per diem	12		1	2		1	1	6							
6	Trumpeters.....		2					1		3							
127	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.....	11	3		4	5	17	9	29	20	5	19	5			
1,215	Spec. Const. Guards.....																
3,767	Totals.....		205	28	253	230	551	787	244	567	369	314	65	20	1	125	8
143	Saddle Horses.....							65		76	2						
4	Team Horses.....							2		2							
3	Pack Horses.....										3						
150	Totals.....							67		78	5						
310	Dogs.....			1	2	1		12	22	28	6		232	6			
4	Aeroplanes.....						1	3									
531	Motor Cars.....		1	13	71	49	49	47	72	117	94	17		1			
18	Motor Trucks.....				1	1	2	3	2	3	3	2		1			
22	Motorcycles.....				7	3		10			2						
575	Totals.....		1	13	79	53	52	63	74	120	99	19		2			

2. Divisions and Detachments

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

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	31
Quebec.....	"C"	27
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	32
Manitoba.....	"D"	55
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	100
Alberta.....	"K"	95
British Columbia.....	"E"	13
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	29
	13	424

The number of divisions remains the same.

There is an increase of three detachments since the last report.

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

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, two thousand two hundred and seventy-four men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time-expired, invalided, transferred to R.C.A.F. and R.C.N., died, etc., being one thousand, one hundred and ten, resulting in a net increase of 1,164. Of the two thousand two hundred and seventy-four who joined, one was a special constable who engaged as a regular member. Seventy-three were members of the Reserve, and two hundred and twelve returned to the force after leaving it. Of the remaining one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, eleven were engaged for duty in the Marine Section, forty-nine as special constables, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine as special guards and thirty-nine were recruits.

The following changes took place *amongst the officers*:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner C. H. King, A.D.C.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector C. K. Gray

Inspector W. R. Day

Acting Superintendent R. E. Mercer

Inspector P. H. Tucker

Inspector W. W. Watson

Acting Superintendent F. A. Blake

Acting Superintendent L. H. Nicholson

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector J. Fraser

Sub-Inspector H. R. Butchers

Sub-Inspector T. R. Michelson

Sub-Inspector M. F. E. Anthony

Sub-Inspector R. C. Bowen

Sub-Inspector N. Courtois

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 13033 Staff Sergeant J. T. Brown.
 Reg. No. 10433 Acting Staff Sergeant H. W. H. Williams
 Reg. No. 10519 Sergeant R. S. S. Wilson
 Reg. No. 11963 Acting Sergeant J. F. Thrasher
 Reg. No. 11977 Acting Sergeant E. H. Perlson

Retired to pension:

Deputy Commissioner T. Dann
 Superintendent W. Munday
 Inspector R. E. R. Webster
 Inspector C. A. James
 Sub-Inspector J. G. Metcalfe

Died:

Superintendent J. O. Scott

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

Pensioned:

Reg. No. 5173 Sergeant Major Hildyard, C.T.
 Reg. No. 3857 Staff Sergeant McDonald, A.A.
 Reg. No. 6720 Staff Sergeant Hay, D.
 Reg. No. 5099 Sergeant Colfer, A.P.
 Reg. No. 5431 Sergeant Brien, A.H.
 Reg. No. 5495 Sergeant Ward, W.
 Reg. No. 5709 Sergeant Harvey, H.
 Reg. No. 6101 Sergeant Stretton, A.J.
 Reg. No. 6298 Sergeant Pearson, F.B.
 Reg. No. 6398 Sergeant Culverhouse, F.J.
 Reg. No. 7479 Sergeant Forsland, D.E.
 Reg. No. 8081 Sergeant Raymond, J.
 Reg. No. 8598 Sergeant Fraser, A.
 Reg. No. 8751 Sergeant Eld, F.S.
 Reg. No. 8773 Sergeant Leatham, J.
 Reg. No. 9063 Sergeant Collins, J.J.
 Reg. No. 9076 Sergeant Moore, T.S.
 Reg. No. 9205 Sergeant Jones, J.F.
 Reg. No. 10426 Sergeant Molyneux, J.
 Reg. No. 6463 Corporal Holtom, A.W.
 Reg. No. 8153 Corporal Delancy, M.P.L.
 Reg. No. 9070 Corporal Maloney, P.D.
 Reg. No. 9119 Corporal Rennie, D.
 Reg. No. 9273 Corporal Leeds, C.P.
 Reg. No. 9727 Corporal Hammond, W.C.H.W.
 Reg. No. 9116 Lance Corporal O'Donnell, M.J.
 Reg. No. 5338 Constable Hammick, L.A.
 Reg. No. 6204 Constable Urquhart, W.
 Reg. No. 6460 Constable MacDonald, W.
 Reg. No. 8326 Constable McAskill, D.A.
 Reg. No. 8350 Constable McMahan, W.R.
 Reg. No. 8713 Constable Purdie, J.R.
 Reg. No. 9168 Constable Swimmer, R. St. C.
 Reg. No. 9438 Constable Perry, W.J.

Reg. No. 9874 Constable McNee, W.J.
 Reg. No. 11403 Constable Nelson, G.
 Reg. No. 12307 Cook Steward Standing, J.U.

Died:

Reg. No. 8458 Sergeant Baker, R.A.G.
 Reg. No. 9832 Constable Clark, G.
 Reg. No. 9895 Constable Chartrand, J.E.
 Reg. No. 11046 Constable Gleadow, N.A.
 Reg. No. 11813 Constable Fraser, T.M.K.
 Reg. No. 12690 Constable Rhodeniser, J.C.B.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There has been no change in the number of main departments at Headquarters, although the war has created several new sections and enlarged existing ones. It was necessary to increase the number of officers at Headquarters to take charge of the new sections and to assist in those which were considerably enlarged.

The three main departments at Headquarters, viz: "A," "C," and "S" were able to conveniently absorb the new sections created as a result of the War.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEN FROM CLERICAL WORK

Since the outbreak of war, the policy at Headquarters and in the field has been to release uniformed men from clerical work for more important duties. They were replaced by female stenographers and clerks.

CENTRALIZATION OF PAY CHEQUES

The practice of issuing all pay cheques at Headquarters, except those for the Yukon Territory, has again worked satisfactorily.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

We continued our efforts to reduce the amount of incoming and outgoing mail at Headquarters during the past year, but we were not successful in reducing it further, especially in view of the new branches which have been opened up on account of the war.

The number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at this Headquarters, during the last year was 416,776, compared with 342,167, the previous year—an increase of 74,609, or more than 200 extra letters for each working day. An increase of 15 letters per day from each division means a total of almost 200 extra letters per diem.

In the case of the outgoing mail, the increase was smaller during the 12 months ended March 31, 1940. We had 149,846 outgoing letters, compared with 119,968 last year, an increase of 29,878 letters, or slightly more than 95 extra letters per day.

5. Administration in the Field

GENERAL

The system of inspection and control of certain detachments by patrol sergeants has been continued during the past year at points where it has been found suitable and beneficial. The usual re-arrangement of detachments found necessary through changing conditions and the alterations in the location of the centres of population has been carried out in the different provinces, and in those where we have agreements with the provincial authorities for the services of the Force, these changes have been concurred in by the respective Attorneys General.

MARINE SECTION

I have already referred to the loss of the vessels and personnel of the Marine Section under the heading "Declaration of War" in Section 1.

Even before hostilities actually commenced, the services of members of the Marine Section who were prepared to volunteer for Active Service with the Naval or Air Services, together with the various vessels and patrol boats, were placed at the disposal of the Department of National Defence. The result is that we have no longer a Marine Section in operation. Of the 206 members of the force which comprised the Marine Section immediately prior to the outbreak of war, 155 were discharged and transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy, 24 were discharged and transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the remaining 27, who for various reasons were not accepted for, or declined, service in either the R.C.N. or R.C.A.F., were discharged as their services were no longer required.

AVIATION SECTION

As reported elsewhere, the entire personnel of this section, with one exception, have been transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The strength of this section was small, viz: one officer and eight other ranks. The officer in charge was Inspector T. R. Michelson.

The entire personnel have been granted leave of absence from the Force during their service with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Only one aeroplane, *The Norseman* will be in use in 1940.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY, CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE

Upon the outbreak of war, it was considered inadvisable to permit wholesale discharge by purchase or to allow large numbers of men leave of absence, for the purpose of enlisting in the Canadian Active Service Force. Had these steps not been taken the Force would undoubtedly have been deprived of the services of many fully trained policemen at a time when they were particularly valuable and indeed urgently required. It was considered desirable, however, that the Force should be represented in the Dominion's war effort overseas, and with this in mind a unit designated as the 1st Provost Company R.C.M. Police, composed of volunteers from amongst serving members of this force was offered to the Department of National Defence, and this unit is now serving overseas with the 1st Division, C.A.S.F.

The 1st Provost Company, which on March 31, 1940, numbered 125 all ranks, is commanded by Superintendent W. R. Day who was granted the rank of Captain in the C.A.S.F. The entire personnel concerned is on leave of absence without pay or allowances, for the duration of the war.

Also serving with the C.A.S.F. overseas is Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C., who was appointed Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal to the First Division, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

GREATER USE OF FEMALE CLERICAL AND STENOGRAPHIC HELP

As mentioned under the Administration at Headquarters, we have also adopted the policy in the field of engaging female clerks and stenographers wherever possible. This practice is becoming general and is being gradually increased. The former Clerical Section has not been maintained.

SPECIAL COURSES

These have been continued throughout the year both at Regina and Ottawa, and further reference to this will be made under "Training" in the next section of this report.

METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

Broadcasting Station at Winnipeg

In my last report, I referred to the matter of greater facilities in broadcasting and wireless equipment, and I am glad to be able to report that we have made some headway in the installation of a broadcasting station at Winnipeg. At the time of writing, it looks as though we shall soon have an up-to-date and efficient service at our disposal, and we shall await results with much interest.

INCREASE OF WORK

The work in the field, brought about by the declaration of war, has been tremendously increased, including Civil Security, the registration and internment of aliens, police supervision to vulnerable points, endless enquiries regarding suspected persons, etc., and of course much extra work has fallen upon Headquarters, as this force is expected to lead in these matters and to do a good deal of "missionary" enterprise in the direction indicated.

Close co-operation with the various Federal departments involved is maintained and everything possible is done to secure full co-operation from the provinces, not only with those with whom we have agreements but with all.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

Our band, under the direction of Sub-Inspector J. T. Brown, continues to enjoy an enviable reputation. It is now stationed in Ottawa, and while it has not been possible to fill many engagements, since the opening of hostilities, nevertheless, Sub-Inspector Brown has kept the personnel efficient and keen. I should like to repeat that the band personnel are trained policemen, but it has been necessary to utilize most of them for clerical duties during recent months.

6. Accommodation

HEADQUARTERS

The situation existing at this Headquarters for lack of space, of which I made mention in my last report, has become intensified since that time, and, much as I regret it, it will be necessary to move certain branches to other quarters within the city, if present conditions do not improve.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

During the past year, the Department of Public Works has continued its excellent assistance to this force and has co-operated in providing space in government-owned buildings wherever possible throughout the country. This effort is very much appreciated.

I fear, however, that at some points outside Ottawa the extra staff required for war work will cause much over-crowding.

Halifax.—On May 20, 1939, "H" Division Headquarters, at Halifax, N.S., were transferred to the old Post Office Building on Hollis Street.

Montreal.—On January 1, 1940, the headquarters of "C" Division, Montreal, were transferred from 880 Sherbrooke Street, West, to the Old Post Office Building, situated on the Place d'Armes, at the corner of St. James and St. Francois-Xavier Streets.

The above mentioned transfers saved considerable rentals.

Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, B.C.—These buildings were re-opened again during the past year.

Swan River, Man., and Guelph, Ont.—Our detachments at Swan River, Man., and Guelph, Ont., were provided with space in government-owned buildings at those points.

RENTED BUILDINGS

Sydney, N.S.—Upon the outbreak of war, our Sub-Division Headquarters at Sydney, N.S., vacated the Old Marine Hospital owned by the Department of Pensions and National Health at that point, in order to provide immediate accommodation for the Department of National Defence. We are now located in rented quarters at 211 Charlotte Street, Sydney, N.S.

Further notes will be found under the heading of "Buildings" in this Section.

7. Discipline

The conduct of the members of the Force on the whole has been very good, and there have been very few cases of a serious nature. The high standard of discipline, which is so necessary in an organization of this kind, has been maintained and any violations of orders or regulations have been dealt with promptly and effectively.

8. Honours and Awards

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

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

During the period under review, His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in and admissions to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:—

Commissioner S. T. Wood, as Commander (Brother)
 Inspector A. F. C. Watts, as Officer (Brother)
 L/Col. R. de la B. Girouard, V.D., as Officer (Brother), from Serving Brother
 Reg. No. 7944 Acting Staff Sergeant Thompson, V.J.R., as Serving Brother
 Reg. No. 9293 Sergeant Johns, F.B., M.S.M., as Serving Brother
 J. Stevens, Esq., M.B.E., as Serving Brother

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

During the year ended March 31, 1940, the following awards under this heading were made:—

Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	10
Ex-members	1

9. Medical Treatment

The arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health, which have been in existence now for several years, have continued to function most efficiently and economically. Wherever possible the services with this department are extended and the excellent assistance and co-operation in these matters are highly appreciated. The results are most gratifying not only from a medical point of view but also from the financial saving to the public.

10. Dental Treatment

The existing arrangement whereby the rates of the Department of National Defence are applied for all dental work has again worked most economically and satisfactorily. A very close check is kept on all expenditures under this heading.

11. St. John Ambulance Association

All instructional and recruits training classes now include a course in first aid, the instructors of which are fully qualified and hold Instructors Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The importance of this subject has been fully realized for some years with the result that many classes have been organized and practically every member of the Force has received instruction in this regard.

During the period under review, classes were held at Winnipeg, Regina, Toronto, Ottawa, Calgary, Edmonton, Fredericton, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton and Saskatoon. The results of the examinations in connection therewith were extremely gratifying and the following awards were made to those qualifying:—

Certificates (First examination)	210
Vouchers (Second examination)	91
Medallions (Third examination)	52
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examination)	51
	404

That members of the Force are keenly interested in the subject of first aid is evidenced by the fact that several teams entered the various competitions and were successful in winning the New Brunswick Provincial Trophy, both the Shaughnessy Eastern and Western Trophies, also the Sherwood Police Trophy.

12. Cemeteries and Headstones

During the past year, the Canadian Agency of the Imperial War Graves Commission have given valuable assistance in providing headstones for previously unmarked graves of members of this force.

Officers Commanding have shown commendable effort in keeping Mounted Police cemeteries in proper care. The erection of headstones is a gradual process, a few being done each year.

13. Transport

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

(i) *Aeroplanes and Seaplanes—Aviation Section*

Three De Haviland *Dragonfly* biplanes, fitted with two inverted Gypsy engines—in storage or at disposal of the R.C.A.F.

One Noordyn Norseman seaplane, which is also fitted for land and skis. This machine is of considerable assistance in the Northwest Territories, and is likely to be the only one used by the Police in 1940.

(ii) *Motor Transport*

On March 31, 1940, the Force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars	531
Motor trucks	18
Motor cycles	22
	571

which is an increase of 34 passenger cars, a decrease of one motor truck and an increase of six motor cycles over last year.

Operating costs and maintenance have been kept to a minimum.

(iii) *Ordinary Pedal Bicycles*

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

(iv) *Marine Transport*

As already reported elsewhere, all the cruisers and patrol boats of our Marine Section were transferred to the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) at the outbreak of war.

However, we still retain the police Auxiliary Schooner "St. Roch," which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic and for transporting supplies in those waters. She came out to Vancouver for refit at the end of the 1939 season, and will return to Herschel Island during the summer of 1940.

After she has distributed supplies to our detachments in the Western Arctic, she will winter at some point to be chosen later.

OTHER WATER TRANSPORT

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

14. Horses

The number of horses on the strength on March 31, 1940, was 150, made up as follows:—

Saddle horses	143
Team horses	4
Pack horses	3
Total	<u>150</u>

This is a decrease of one saddle horse from the previous year.

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

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold	3	—
Destroyed	1	—
Died	1	—
	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>
Purchased	—	1
Foaled	—	3
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	4	
	<u>1</u>	
Decrease	1	

The health of the horses during the past year has been good. There has been no outbreak of disease.

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING OF HORSES

Under this heading in my last report, I mentioned that owing to the difficulty of securing the right kind of remount, it would seem advisable that we undertake to breed our own stock. During the past year, while we have as yet no farm, nevertheless we have secured an excellent stallion, and a number of good foals are expected during the next annual report year.

15. Dogs—(Sleigh and Trained Police Dogs)

Sleigh Dogs.—On March 31, 1940, there were 310 sleigh dogs in the force, which is a decrease of 9 from last year. From a glance at the table at the back of Appendix "B," it will be seen that most of these are located in the Northwest Territories and the northern parts of the Prairie Provinces.

Trained Police Dogs.—The Force now possesses a total strength of 16 trained police dogs, of which 10 are in the field on active service, distributed as follows:—

Alberta.....	1
Saskatchewan.....	4
Manitoba.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	2
Prince Edward Island.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
	10

The remaining six are at the kennels at our Rockcliffe, Ontario, barracks, where three have almost completed their training.

We have now established the dog training centre of the Force at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and, while we need a new kennel building and a small hospital, we have made a good start. Superintendent E. W. Bavin has submitted an interesting report on this matter, parts of which will be found in Appendix "A" of this report.

16. Buildings

Last year, under the heading of "New Requirements" a new stable for Rockcliffe, Ontario, as well as a riding school was recommended. For the Training Depot at Regina, a swimming pool, and the completion of the building which will house it, was urged.

It is gratifying to the writer to report that the stable and riding school at Rockcliffe are well under way, and there is every prospect of the building, which will house the swimming pool and the gymnasium at Regina, being completed this year.

During the past year, extra accommodation for the men in Rockcliffe was also provided.

A wireless and radio station was erected near Winnipeg for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Manitoba, and while the installation and equipment is not yet fully complete, nevertheless, great hopes are maintained from the apparatus erected.

At Peace River in Alberta, additional accommodation was added to our present building at that point.

At Ottawa, additional storage space for our Supply Stores was provided by the Department of Public Works.

Fires.—It is a pleasure to report that no loss has been suffered by fire during the past 12 months, except a few articles of clothing and kit which were destroyed when a rented building occupied by our detachment at Kentville, N.S., was burned.

17. Clothing and Supplies

There is very little to report of much interest under this heading. We were fortunate in securing a good supply of clothing, etc., as soon as the war broke out at practically peace-time prices. This was the result of the business acumen of our Chief Purchasing Agent.

We have made no changes in any of the police garments during the past year.

The inspection of our stores from coast to coast is now carried out by a representative of the Comptroller of the Treasury, whose co-operation in this matter is very much appreciated.

SECTION 3

RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1940, the number of applicants was 1,828, which is 447 less than last year or a decrease of approximately 19.7 per cent.

We engaged 124 recruits, 73 of whom were members of the Reserve. This figure also includes 11 who were engaged for duty in the Marine Section.

During the same period 212 returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number of regular Special Constables engaged was 49 and in addition 1,889 Special Constable Guards were engaged for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion, making the total engagement 2,274.

The wastage during the same period was 1,110 and the net increase 1,164 as elsewhere reported.

REJECTIONS

The majority of rejections are caused through medical unfitness and insufficient education. It has been found that strict adherence to the medical and educational standards has resulted in the engagement of men of the right type for our work.

WAITING LIST

Applicants who are considered suitable for engagement and who are successful in passing the various educational and medical tests are recorded on the waiting list in the grades of "Fair", "Good", "Very Good", and "Outstanding" as the case may be. However, the list is very long and ordinarily only those who have merited the higher grades are successful in obtaining admission to the Force.

EXTENT OF RECRUITING

Under normal conditions the number of recruits required to replace wastage is not great and engagements are seldom authorized more than twice a year, also, in view of the fact that recruits upon engagement are required to undergo intensive training, the number engaged at one time is limited in order to ensure that recruit classes are not too large. Experience has shown that better results are obtained from a training viewpoint when classes are not excessively large.

2. Training

The principal training centre and Police College is at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and it is at this point that recruits received their initial training. A sister college has also been opened recently at Rockcliffe, Ontario, near Ottawa.

The prescribed period of training of recruits averages about six months during which time many subjects are embraced.

Facilities and accommodation at Regina have been greatly improved during the past few years and this has resulted in increased efficiency in connection with training.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

As already mentioned, the total period allowed for the training of recruits is six months and this is divided into two parts each of three months' duration.

The first part deals with such subjects as drill, physical training, history of the force, first aid, Constables' manual, the R.C.M. Police Act, the Rules and Regulations of the Force, typewriting, etc.

Upon the completion of the first part of training, examinations are held and those recruits who have passed successfully commence the second part of their training which includes advanced subjects such as the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes, detachment returns, care and operation of motor transport, scientific aids to criminal investigation and matters of a similar nature.

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

As already pointed out the facilities for training have been greatly increased, the Police Colleges at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., having the advantage of very complete scientific laboratories together with staffs of fully qualified instructors.

We have also been extremely fortunate in obtaining the services, from time to time, of lectures from other police forces and various organizations which have proved of material assistance.

Apart from the regular training of recruits, three instructional classes were held during the past year, and these classes were attended by selected members of the force, also by members of other police forces.

The Band, which practises daily, has also received regular police training.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

In addition to the various instructional courses given at the Police Colleges at Regina and Ottawa, every effort has been made by Officers Commanding to maintain the efficiency of their personnel, although pressure of work has not allowed extensive training at Divisional Headquarters.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

This subject 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

It was not possible to carry out the usual amount of practice, owing to pressure of other duties created by the war; however, all recruits received the full training course in musketry.

Whilst outdoor practice has been necessarily curtailed, many members of the Force have availed themselves of any opportunity presented to practise on indoor ranges during the winter months.

BEST RIFLE SHOT

In view of the fact that very few members participated in the annual musketry practice, the award of the gold crossed rifle badge was not made this year.

4. Revolver Practice

As in the case of musketry practice, revolver practice was somewhat curtailed, however, the results obtained by those members who shot the practice

were very satisfactory, and a large percentage qualified for crossed revolver badges. A considerable amount of indoor practice was undertaken during the winter months.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

As mentioned in previous reports, this shield is competed for annually, and was won this year by "D" Division, Winnipeg, with an average of 199.44. The shield in question was previously held by "E" Division, Vancouver.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

For several years past two or more members have tied for the distinction as best revolver shot of the Force, and this year is no exception, inasmuch as Reg. No. 8953 Corporal Goodfellow, N.E., of "A" Division and Reg. No. 10189 Corporal Mighall, D.C., of "K" Division both made the same score, i.e., 240 points. In order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 and trophy to the value of \$10.00, the entire classification course will have to be re-fired by the members concerned.

MINTO CUP

In ordinary circumstances, the Minto Cup trophy to the value of \$5.00, and cash prize of \$10.00, is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service firing his first classification and making the best score. This year, however, two members, i.e. Reg. No. 13165 3rd Class Constable Keele, P.L. and Reg. No. 13170 3rd Class Constable Puffer, H.L., both of "N" Division tied with a score of 228 and in view of the fact that this tie cannot be broken by the re-firing of the course due to absence of one of the members who is presently serving with the No. 1 Provost Company, C.A.S.F., each member was awarded a cash prize of \$7.50, the Minto Cup being held by the Officer Commanding "N" Division.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

The numerical strength of the Mounted Section is gradually falling, and with the exception of several horses stationed in the Province of Alberta, the only Mounted troops are situated at Roekcliffe, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan.

Members of this section receive special instruction relative to Mounted duties.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

At the close of the period covered by my last report, the strength of the Reserve Force was 244. This figure has not been augmented during the present year but has been materially reduced by the following losses to the Reserve strength: 73 were absorbed into the Force proper and 41 were discharged for various reasons. From this it will be seen that the present strength of the Reserve is 130, or a decrease of 114 since last year.

With one or two exceptions the members of the Reserve Force are situated either at Toronto or Winnipeg.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

Both at Toronto and Winnipeg, special training courses have been provided for the members of the Reserve Force.

This course has been given by regular members of the Force detailed for that purpose. The various classes and lectures which took place on one evening per week during the winter months were well attended and it is quite evident that the members of the Reserve are keenly interested in the various phases of police work and drill in which they have received instruction. The excellent spirit they have shown is most commendable.

7. Instructional Staff—R.C.M. Police Colleges

The effort to make police work a profession rather than a casual occupation which has been sustained in this force has been more than worth while. A few years ago, to mention a police college in ordinary conversation would have been considered fantastic in some quarters. The foresight and determination of those who began this work has been more than justified.

We now have fully qualified instructors at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., and where technical subjects have to be dealt with, we are either able to supply the instructors ourselves, or have received excellent co-operation and assistance from the professions. This has been most encouraging and the results most gratifying.

The police instructional staffs have spared no effort in making the Instructional Courses interesting and practical. They deserve much credit, and the assistance they have received from the professions and other public-spirited citizens has been most generous. We extend sincere thanks to all of them.

Other police forces are utilizing the classes of instruction available, and the effect of the training given will be far-reaching eventually.

SECTION 4

CRIME

1. Review

Conditions encountered during the past year, due to the outbreak of war, and the months of tension which preceded it, were far from normal, and for this reason, it is difficult to draw a valid comparison between the past twelve months and preceding years. The sudden increase in police supervision and investigation brought about by the war has, of course, imposed a heavy strain upon all ranks of the Force. All members have risen to the occasion, and through long hours of overtime have endeavoured to keep abreast of the work, and that they have succeeded as well as they have is a tribute to the loyalty efficiency, and self-sacrifice of all concerned. In industrial areas, lack of sufficiently trained personnel has resulted in some of the work falling behind, but this condition is improving.

2. Some Comparisons

Cases of murder, attempted murder, arson, robbery with violence and general assaults are approximately the same as during the last few years. There has been a slight increase in the offences of cattle stealing, and manslaughter, and a considerable increase in safe-blowing cases. On the other hand, there has been quite a decrease in the number of cases of breaking, entering and theft. During the period from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, investigations have been conducted into the murder of 33 persons, which is the same number

as that for the previous year. Thirty persons were involved in the commission of these offences, which is the same number as last year, and the following table sets forth the disposal of the cases against them:—

Executed	1
Awaiting execution	2
Committed suicide after committing the murder	6
Committed for trial	3
Awaiting preliminary hearing	1
Unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity	5
Charge reduced to manslaughter	3
Charge reduced to concealment of birth	4
Found not guilty, case dismissed	2
Still under investigation	1
Dismissed—Case appealed by Crown. New trial being ordered against person	1
Died of natural causes while awaiting trial	1
	<hr/>
	30

SAFELOWING AND SAFEBREAKING

The increase in these offences is general for the three Prairie Provinces, and in large measure can be attributed to the better crop conditions encountered during the year in question. However, it is certain that these offences will receive increasing attention from this Force. It is surprising to note the number of occasions in which safeblowers have been observed at work by local citizens who have not notified the Police until many valuable hours have elapsed is considerable. Until greater co-operation from members of the general public is forthcoming, this Force will have to increase its vigilance.

CONSPIRACY CHARGES

The policy of instituting conspiracy charges under the Criminal Code in cases of wholesale and organized infractions of the Customs and Excise Acts has continued to bear fruit. As a result, the wholesale smuggling of liquor in the Province of Nova Scotia has been reduced to a minimum, while the organized traffic in alcohol in the Province of Quebec has been broken up.

The smuggling of goods throughout the country has decreased considerably, and an even greater improvement is expected.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The traffic in narcotic drugs has also felt the impact of war conditions. Irregular sailings and the secrecy attending these have not been conducive to the successful smuggling of narcotics into Canada from overseas. Domestically, the regulations passed under the War Measures Act have drastically restricted the sale and possession of Codeine and Paregoric. Although primarily intended to conserve our stock of narcotics, the effect on the drug traffic has been most wholesome, and it is hoped the restrictions imposed by these regulations will not be allowed to lapse upon the cessation of hostilities.

Vancouver remains the high-spot of the drug traffic in Canada, and during the year, numerous arrests, resulting in 95 per cent convictions, were made. As an indication of the consistently good work performed there and the resultant scarcity of narcotics is the fact that twice during the year under review opium was selling at the unbelievably high price of \$500 per 5 tael can. When this is contrasted with the price of \$55 per 5 tael can in existence five years ago, some idea can be obtained of the results achieved and the existing stringency.

RAILWAY ACT

It is a pleasure to report that there has been a decrease in offences under the Railway Act, due to the number of transients travelling from place to place in search of work having fallen off. Occasional and transient labour has to

a great extent been absorbed into industry and the armed forces. The quickening of the industrial tempo has not only absorbed considerable surplus labour, but has generally brought about an improvement in living conditions.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE

Our duties under this heading, which had been gradually increasing in importance and scope since the Munich crisis, took on added importance during the Civil Security Survey, previously mentioned, and the Royal Visit. The volume of work rapidly increased during the months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities until, when war was declared, it occupied the undivided attention of a large proportion of our investigative personnel throughout the Force. This condition remains and undoubtedly will continue for some time to come.

Since the outbreak of war, literally thousands of complaints have been received from public spirited citizens concerning suspected acts of espionage and sabotage and persons believed to have disloyal or subversive tendencies. These all required careful and individual attention.

Close co-operation with British and other authorities has been maintained, and apart altogether from duties connected with the war, our own Secret Service organization has been functioning at full capacity.

DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

The enforcement of these regulations is a new duty which has devolved upon the Force since the outbreak of war. The investigation, apprehension and registration of enemy aliens has constituted a task of large proportions. We have also assisted the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the War Supply Board, and the original Civil Security Survey has been supplemented by additional surveys of industrial plants, especially where the latter were anxious to secure our advice and suggestions in the matter of anti-sabotage precautions.

As already mentioned elsewhere, no serious cases of organized sabotage have as yet occurred. This may be due to the absence of any decided effort on the part of the enemy, but eternal vigilance is required. The efforts we have so far encountered have been sporadic outbreaks on the part of disgruntled employees and sometimes of mentally unstable individuals not necessarily connected with the war.

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.

The new column "*Complainant declined to prosecute*" has again been used this year and the totals for these columns for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, are as follows:—

Federal Statutes	133
Criminal Code	1,025
Provincial Statutes	71
Total	1,229

I am glad to be able to report that the numbers have been considerably reduced under each classification during the past 12 months. The total for the previous year was 1,551, but the total of 1,229 is still much too high.

The *second column* this year is again especially 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 throughout the year, but which, while producing very little results, are absolutely necessary from a preventive point of view.

In order to arrive at the total number of "true cases" handled, it is of course necessary to deduct the figures shown in the second column of the statistics.

4. Total of True Cases

Set forth below is a table of "true cases" under the three main classifications of Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes for reference purposes, arranged in convenient form, under (a) Convictions, (b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned and (c) Cases pending.

	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.....	402	985	527	715	852	389	147	324	85	171	4,597
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	177	156	344	246	484	449	156	260	174	58	2,504
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	65	43	65	52	96	170	30	1	3	49	583
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	9	19	53	15	58	2	1	4		3	164
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	303	317	926	204	551	750	8	59	58	4	3,180
Total cases reported.....	956	1,520	1,915	1,232	2,041	1,769	342	648	320	285	11,028
	303	317	926	204	551	750	8	59	58	4	3,180
Total "true" cases.....	653	1,203	989	1,028	1,490	1,019	334	589	262	281	7,848
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	27	3,090	2,614	1,414	113	60	960	823	196	59	9,356
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	5	1,441	1,973	863	154	132	933	711	160	104	6,476
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	7	566	487	416	50	51	167	11	33	54	1,842
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	5	1,240	1,277	543	44	3	341	177	90	8	3,728
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		133	575	230	17	18	122	17	47	18	1,177
Total cases reported.....	44	6,470	6,926	3,466	378	264	2,523	1,739	526	243	22,579
		133	575	230	17	18	122	17	47	18	1,177
Total "true" cases.....	44	6,337	6,351	3,236	361	246	2,401	1,722	479	225	21,402
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....		4,176	2,406	2,002	6		1,386	3,137	322		13,435
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....		510	894	1,286			1,510	1,228	237		5,665
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		70	119	105			48	124	6		472
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....		6	102	10			27	2	6		153
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		4	213	82			567	1,395	2		2,263
Total cases reported.....		4,766	3,734	3,485	6		3,538	5,886	573		21,988
		4	213	82			567	1,395	2		2,263
Total "true" cases.....		4,762	3,521	3,403	6		2,971	4,491	571		19,725

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 can be compiled and compared with those for the previous year.

The totals for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1940, are as follows:—

1939-40	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
Convictions.....	429	8,251	5,547	4,131	971	449	2,493	4,284	603	230	27,388
Cases pending including abandoned..	86	1,944	2,103	1,141	248	235	614	319	138	114	6,942
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	182	2,107	3,211	2,395	638	581	2,599	2,199	571	162	14,645
Total.....	697	12,302	10,861	7,667	1,857	1,265	5,706	6,802	1,312	506	48,975

The total "true" cases involved is 48,975 compared with 50,874 of last year. There are small increases in Alberta and New Brunswick, a comparatively large increase in the N.W.T. and Yukon, and decreases in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

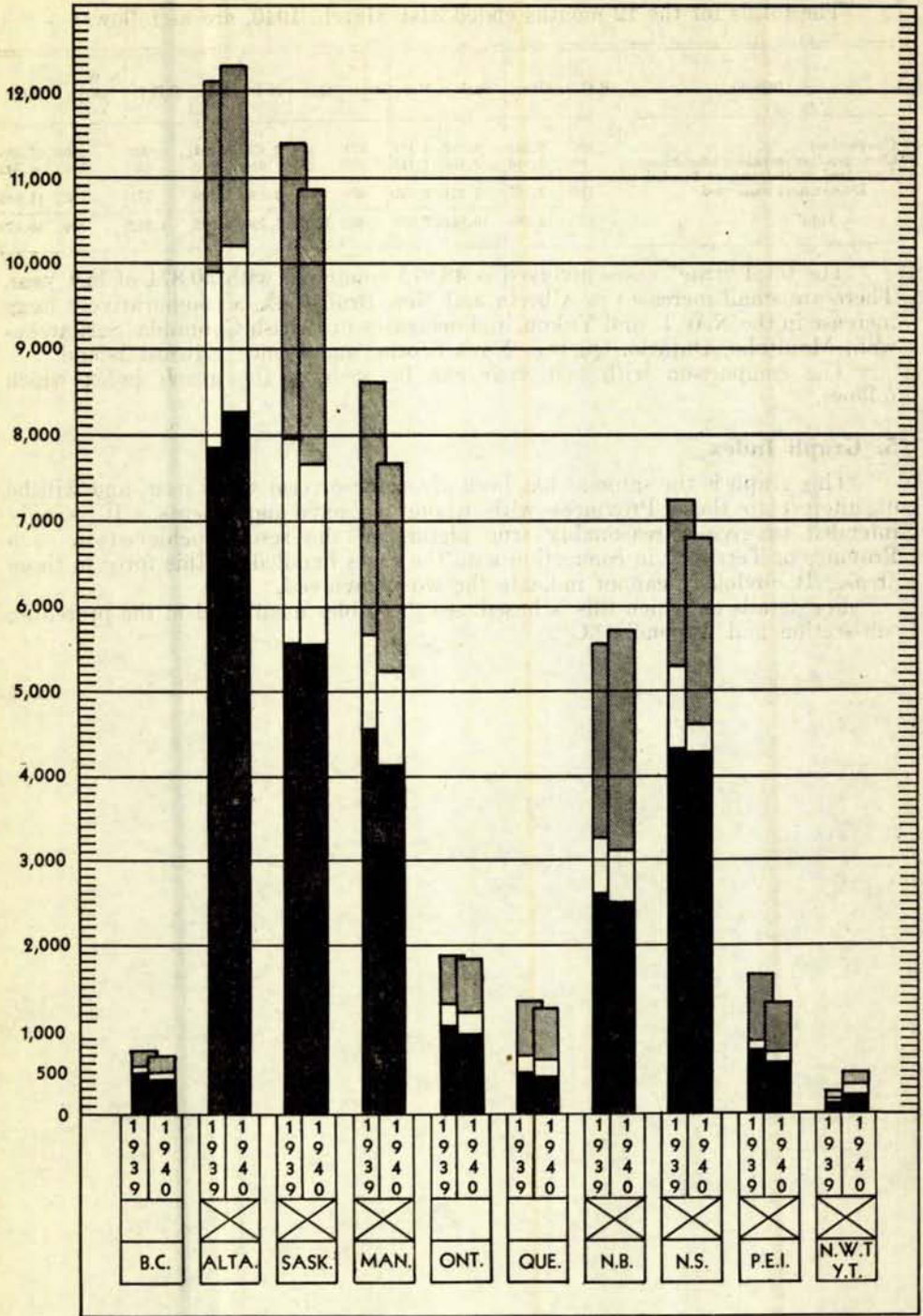
The comparison with last year can be seen in the graph index which follows.

5. Graph Index

This graph is the same as has been given for several years past, and will be of interest to those Provinces with whom we have agreements. It is only intended to give a reasonably true picture of the results achieved in each Province or Territory in connection with the cases handled by this force in those areas. It obviously cannot indicate the work involved.

For details on which this is based, see the tables mentioned in the preceding sub-section and Appendix "C".

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



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

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

not only able to identify the criminal, but also to subsequently supply information concerning his exact whereabouts, through co-operation with the Finger Print Section.

Examples of cases identified by the Modus Operandi Section will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

Finger Print Section

As reported last year, our main and principal Section is located at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, but there are smaller Sections operating also at Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Manitoba. All Sections have continued their usefulness, and an account of some of the services rendered by the main Finger Print Section will be found in the report of Superintendent W. W. Watson, in Appendix "A".

Photographic Section

During the past year, this Section, which was formerly under the control of the Finger Print Section, was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Branch. The photographic Section is now splendidly equipped and is in charge of Special Constable J. G. Dickson, who has worked hard to give the utmost assistance to our Investigational staff. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department gives further details in his report in Appendix "A".

R.C.M. Police Gazette

Since its inception in 1937, the R.C.M. Police Gazette has doubled its content, trebled its circulation, and become an outstanding aid to law enforcement in Canada. The Gazette was first distributed from Regina but in order that it might more effectively serve the Police Forces of the entire Dominion, publication and distribution from Ottawa was commenced in February, 1939. At the present time, approximately 1,200 copies of the Gazette are distributed weekly to every Police Force in Canada. There has been an approximate circulation increase of 200 weekly recipients of the Gazette during the past year. The Gazette is distributed free of charge and in addition to carrying photographs and descriptions of Wanted Persons, Persons Missing, essential data relative to recent crimes, convictions and deportations, each issue contains a leading article of an instructional nature, dealing with important topics such as Fingerprinting, Counterfeiting, Narcotics, Safe-blowing and numerous other phases of police work and the law having particular application thereto. Many Police Forces, unable to maintain a library of their own, have expressed their appreciation of the instructional aspects of the Gazette, as supplying them with timely and informative material they would not otherwise receive.

The initial scepticism which greeted the publication of the Gazette from some quarters has now entirely disappeared, and we are in receipt of the fullest co-operation and support of all Police Forces. The Gazette's efficiency and value can only be gauged by the support accorded it by those into whose hands it finds its way. It is a matter of pleasure to report that this support is increasing by leaps and bounds and scarcely an issue is printed which does not bring forth some tangible demonstration that the Gazette is rapidly becoming the most important individual agency for promoting co-operation between the various Police Forces in Canada. There is every indication from reports received during the period under review from our own and other Forces that the service supplied by the Gazette is essential to efficient nation-wide law enforcement.

Gazette Supplement "A"

Upon the transfer of the R.C.M. Police Gazette to Ottawa, it was considered essential to continue printing a small supplementary edition in Regina. This publication, known as "Gazette Supplement "A"", is printed bi-weekly. It averages seven pages per issue and has a circulation of about 400 copies. It is primarily intended to render a speedy and effective service to all Police Forces in the four Western Provinces. Furthermore, it eliminates the necessity of distributing numerous circular memoranda from Divisional Headquarters.

The Gazette Supplement "A" contains items respecting persons Wanted and Missing, together with general information on the movements and activities of local criminals. Any insertions of Dominion-wide significance are extracted and republished in the parent Gazette at Ottawa.

It is felt that the Supplement "A" fills a definite need in the Prairie Provinces where we are responsible for all the police work and where it is essential we have a wide-spread, speedy method of disseminating important information.

FIREARMS REGISTRATION SECTION

Re-Registration

The work of re-registration is proceeding very satisfactorily and of the total of approximately 178,000 weapons which have to be re-registered, it is estimated that this has been effected in the case of approximately 130,000. A large percentage of the balance of approximately 48,000 re-registrations are due from the Provinces of British Columbia and Quebec, and it is anticipated that most of these will be received during the coming summer months.

During the past year this Force undertook the task of stamping all weapons coming under our jurisdiction, with a star and serial number, using steel dies, sets of which have been supplied each Sub-Division. Approximately 1,300 weapons have been so marked and in the event of any of these being lost or stolen, identification can be readily made. A similar system of stamping with a serial number and a lettered prefix has been adopted by a large number of other Police Forces, each Force having been assigned its own particular letter designation.

New weapons registered

On March 31, 1939, the total weapons registered in this Section numbered 178,168. On March 31, 1940, the total weapons registered numbered 199,467. This makes a total of 21,299 new weapons registered during the year under review.

During the period 1,194 weapons were reported by the various Police Forces throughout Canada as of no further use and were being destroyed.

During the same period 834 enquiries were received by the Section regarding weapons reported lost, stolen or found and we were able to make a total of 148 identifications.

It will be noted that there has been a considerable increase in the number of weapons surrendered by their owners to the various police authorities for destruction, but these are mostly weapons of cheap manufacture, their presence in the average home being a constant source of danger. It is considered that if legislation were enacted requiring the payment of a nominal registration fee for each five-year period, this would not only assist in defraying the cost of operating the Section but would have the effect of causing a great many persons now in possession of weapons of no intrinsic value and kept in their homes simply because they are loath to part with them, to turn them in for destruction. This would not only lessen the danger of accidents to children playing with such weapons but prevent the possibility of their being lost or stolen and finding their way into the hands of the criminal element.

Interesting cases which came to the attention of the Firearms Registration Section will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

7. Ticket-of-Leave Section

The report of the official in charge of this Section shows that during the twelve months ended March 31, 1940, the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories on ticket-of-leave:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1940	Twelve months ended March 31, 1939
Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....	377	280
Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	449	411
Totals.....	826	691

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on ticket-of-leave for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, may also be of interest:—

Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	12
Revocations recalled.....	1
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	19
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave.....	679
Sentences not yet completed.....	547
Delinquent percentages.....	3.63%

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.

8. Acknowledgment of Assistance

Once again I desire to express my deep appreciation of the hearty support and co-operation received from all police forces of cities and towns throughout the Dominion, and also from those outside Canada.

Our thanks are also extended to the Officers and men of the Railway Police Forces in Canada. To the prominent members of the legal and professional, judicial and other circles who have given this Force of their time and convenience in rendering assistance of all kinds, from giving addresses to Police personnel in training centres, lectures and other instruction to untiring assistance in dealing with criminal cases, we extend our sincere gratitude. With these gentlemen, I also include those experts, men and women, who have given of their best in attempting to arrive at the true facts of difficult cases by scientific research and evidence on technical matters.

SECTION 5

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

I. Other Investigations

The statistics in Appendix "C" do not include figures dealing with investigations in which no breach of a statute has been made or is suspected, neither do they show various assistances which this Force renders to other departments of the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, the Municipal Authorities, etc. However, with a Force so widely distributed as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it is obvious that it is called upon to undertake much work of this kind. The figures relating to this work have been kept separately, and an outline of what is involved is given below. The investigations and assistances referred to may be divided into the following classes:—

(1) Where there is no breach of any statute, such as for example applications for naturalization; enquiring for missing persons; inspection of drug stores, etc.

(2) Where there may have been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only renders 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.

(3) Where we assist some other Department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks; collecting fur tax in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere; issuing game licences; supplying escort or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

These duties are no doubt of minor importance, but the total amount of work involved is quite heavy.

TOTALS OF OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

The grand total of these services, investigations and assistances for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, was 114,423. Last year, the total was 125,815.

It may be of interest to show the distribution of the total of 114,423 for the past year which is as follows:—

Province in which assistance given	R.C.M.P. enquiry— No breach of Statute	Breach of Statute— R.C.M.P. rendering assistance	Assistance to other Departments and authorities Carrying out routine or administrative duties	Total
British Columbia.....	1,974	199	8,581	10,754
Alberta.....	21,587	4,492	3,174	29,253
Saskatchewan.....	6,648	4,298	5,522	16,468
Manitoba.....	2,866	1,361	694	4,921
Ontario.....	9,512	647	1,136	11,295
Quebec.....	4,297	287	527	5,111
New Brunswick.....	6,782	922	3,217	10,921
Nova Scotia.....	1,313	8,485	906	10,704
Prince Edward Island.....	434	146	503	1,083
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.	812	6	13,095	13,913
Totals.....	56,225	20,843	37,355	114,423

Even with a decrease of 11,392 from last year, the total averages more than 314 enquiries for each day of the year for the whole Force, or more than 24 per day for each Division.

2. Social and Humanitarian Service

Under this heading reference was made in my last report to the varied services rendered to the public, apart from ordinary police duties, ranging 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. The services on the sea were kept up as long as the Marine Section remained with this force. The services on land have been continued and from the nature of things must continue.

3. Collection of Revenue

For the past few years, we have published figures under this heading to indicate some idea of the work involved.

The amount collected by the different divisions of the force during the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, was \$303,122.65, made up as follows:—

<i>Federal Government</i>		
Revenue	\$155,412 13	
Fines	66,566 10	
Costs	5,336 13	
		\$227,314 36
<i>Provincial Governments</i>		
Revenue	\$ 28,370 85	
Fines	32,358 37	
Costs	14,871 14	
		\$ 75,600 36
Miscellaneous		207 93
Total		\$303,122 65

This total is approximately \$60,000 less than last year caused principally through our being obliged to relinquish certain duties in remote areas which took up too much time and held our men to office work, to the detriment of their police duties.

"G" Division (Northwest Territories and Yukon) again made the largest collection.

The fines shown are only a portion of the fines imposed, but the figures given above are those actually collected by the R.C.M. Police. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C."

The figures set forth above are given to show that, apart from their police duties, this force collected a good deal more than a quarter of a million dollars for the Federal and Provincial Governments in the course of their work.

By agreements with the respective Provincial Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, these Governments pay for the services of the R.C.M. Police to enforce Provincial laws in these provinces, but, of course, the figures referred to in this section do not include any of those amounts.

SECTION 6.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

I. Preliminary Remarks

The Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory together comprise what is known as "G" Division.

The location of this Division is decidedly "northern," but as the Federal Government Administration for these territories is situated at Ottawa, it has been found convenient to have the Officer Commanding the Police personnel in "G" Division located at the seat of Government also. The Yukon Territory is a sub-division of "G" Division. There are Commissioned Officers at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Aklavik, N.W.T., and Dawson, Y.T.

The total strength of the Division is 97, made up as follows:—

Officers	5
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	67
Special Constables	25
	97
Total	97

During the past year, Inspector D. J. Martin was transferred from Norman, N.W.T., to Divisional Headquarters, Ottawa, when the Norman Headquarters Sub-Division was abolished.

2. Changes in Detachments

The Norman Sub-Division was abolished during the year now under review, and the detachments comprising that Sub-Division were transferred to the Fort Smith Sub-Division. For reasons of efficiency and economy, two other detachments, namely, Coppermine and Cambridge Bay, were transferred from Aklavik Sub-Division to Fort Smith Sub-Division. The mailing facilities for these two detachments were more direct with Fort Smith than with Aklavik.

DETACHMENTS

The existing detachments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory are as follows:—

In the Northwest Territories

(1) *Fort Smith Sub-Division.*—Fort Smith, Resolution, Rae, Yellowknife, Reliance, Providence, Simpson, Norman, Port Radium, Coppermine, and Cambridge Bay.

(2) *Aklavik Sub-Division.*—Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Good Hope, and the Schooner "St. Roch." The "St. Roch" returned to Esquimalt, B.C., in the autumn of 1939, and is there at present being made ready for a further period of service in the Arctic.

(3) *Eastern Arctic.*—There is no Sub-Division Headquarters for the detachments in the Eastern Arctic. They are supervised from "G" Division Headquarters direct, and are as follows: Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour.

In the Yukon

(4) *The Yukon Territory Sub-Division* has the following detachments: Dawson, Mayo, Whitehorse, Selkirk, Teslin, Old Crow, and Granville. The

last named detachment, which previously had been a summer detachment only, has now been made permanent. There was a summer detachment at White Pass Summit.

3. Dogs and Dog Feed

There are now 238 dogs distributed amongst "G" Division detachments. This is a decrease of 5 from the previous year.

For several years past a considerable saving in the purchase of dog feed has been effected by the R.C.M. Police personnel, at the various detachments, 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 55 tons of fish were obtained and stored. This is very satisfactory indeed, and represents a large saving of public funds.

4. Barracks and Buildings

Arrangements were made with Bishop Breynat of the Roman Catholic Mackenzie Diocese last summer whereby we were supplied with sufficient material with which to construct a dwelling at Yellowknife in exchange for one of our "C" type buildings at Rae, N.W.T. In addition a new warehouse was furnished by the Police at Yellowknife, and therefore we now have new and ample accommodation at that point.

Our group of buildings at Maitland Point are at present leased to the Hudson's Bay Company on a monthly rental which is a satisfactory arrangement for us.

5. Police Aeroplane

For the first time in the history of the Force a Police aeroplane is operated in the far North. During the summer of 1939, with a Police crew of three, a plane was sent into the Mackenzie River District in the month of June and returned to civilization in October, having flown more than 22,000 miles in the Northwest Territories during that period. The work accomplished was very satisfactory from a police point of view, and the pilot and crew were commended for their excellent work.

6. Inspections

Inspector D. J. Martin inspected Norman, Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Aklavik and Simpson Detachments during the summer of 1939. On completion of these inspections, he left Simpson by R.C.M. Police aeroplane for Edmonton, Alta., making short stops at Providence, Resolution and Fort Smith enroute. From Edmonton he proceeded by train to Churchill, Manitoba, where the Police boat from Chesterfield Inlet awaited him. From Churchill he proceeded by Police boat to Eskimo Point and later to Chesterfield Inlet, carrying out inspections at both places. At the last named point, he boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie*, and inspected all other detachments in the Eastern Arctic.

INSPECTIONS BY OFFICERS COMMANDING SUB-DIVISIONS

All detachments in the Fort Smith Sub-Division were inspected by the Officer Commanding that Sub-Division with the exception of Cambridge Bay and Coppermine Detachments. The last two were inspected by the Officer Commanding at Aklavik during the summer of 1939, via the schooner *St. Roch*.

The Officer Commanding Aklavik Sub-Division inspected all detachments in his Sub-Division during the year in addition to Cambridge Bay and Coppermine, above referred to.

The Officer Commanding in the Yukon inspected all his detachments in that territory.

Therefore, all detachments in "G" Division were inspected by an Officer at least once during the past year, and in some cases two or three times.

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

Possibly the most interesting and important result of the mining activities in the Northwest Territories has been the establishment of the settlement at Yellowknife, N.W.T.

The first municipal government in the present Northwest Territories was established at Yellowknife on January 1, 1940, under the provisions of the Local Administrative Ordinance passed by the Northwest Territories Council. The administrative district comprises approximately forty square miles of territory within a radius of three and one-half miles of the Yellowknife settlement, and the Trustee Board, as now constituted, gives representation to mining and other interests of the settlement.

There are about 1,000 residents in the district at present, and the unemployed at the time of writing total about 60, and it has been necessary to issue repeated warnings against persons entering the Northwest Territories in the hope of securing employment in the Yellowknife area.

8. Mining Development

YELLOWKNIFE AREA

In so far as the Northwest Territories are concerned, activities continued to be centred in the Yellowknife area, where gold to the value of \$1,635,820 is alleged to have been produced during the first ten months of 1939.

Field exploration and staking of claims did not reach the same proportions as in 1938, but recent discoveries have been given close attention.

GREAT BEAR LAKE AREA

The Yellowknife field has held the spotlight during the past two years, but the radium industry in the Great Bear Lake field continues to expand. Reserves of pitch-blende ore have been increased and the capacity of the mill stepped up to 135 tons daily. To date, production of radium has exceeded 100 grams, and the output of uranium oxide and other minerals has yielded favourable results according to reports.

Now that Canada's radium industry has been placed on a productive basis, attention is now being given to research as, aside for its use in the treatment of cancer, the possibilities of radium are still largely unknown.

YUKON FIELD

In the Yukon, figures available show that during the first six months of 1939, gold production increased. The most important item of interest in this area was in connection with production of lode gold, this being from the Freegold Mountain district. Indications point to this area becoming the third in importance in gold production in the Yukon.

9. Fur Trade

While the mineral development in the Northwest Territories has steadily increased and has received much publicity, nevertheless, the fur trade is still the principal source of livelihood of the native population. It has been estimated that since 1922, the total raw fur production of the Northwest Territories has amounted to about \$31,000,000.

10. Crime

There has been a large increase in the number of cases handled during the past year of infractions of the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances.

Comparatively speaking, the total number of cases is small, but nevertheless, the increase during the past year is over 100 per cent. The increase is most noticeable in the more common offences and is partly due to the influx of individuals of an undesirable type into the Northwest Territories from outside. Particulars of the most important cases dealt with will be found in Appendix "A".

11. General Remarks

It is not generally known that a large part of the work performed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory is for other Departments of the federal government, and during the past year there has been a large increase in this kind of work.

It may be considered that matters of administrative duties for other Departments of the Federal Government are more or less of minor importance, but it will be readily acknowledged that where the collection of revenue is required there is a good deal of bookkeeping and clerical work involved, as well as police action in making certain that all persons live up to their obligations. As a matter of fact in the collection of revenue, "G" Division has again collected more funds than any other Division in the Force.

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

(a) *Visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen*

In Section 1 of this Report, I have already referred at some length to the importance and success of the Royal Tour throughout Canada which began on May 17th and terminated on the 15th June, 1939. The benefits derived will be permanent.

(b) *Visit of President Roosevelt to Campo Bello Island, N.B.*

The President of the United States of America made a brief visit to Campo Bello Island, N.B., in August, 1939. A detail of one officer and ten other ranks was assigned to augment the personal staff of the United States Secret Service, and to carry out protective duties in the area. Everything passed off satisfactorily.

2. Appreciation

Before concluding this Report, I desire to express sincere appreciation for the excellent co-operation extended to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by the Preventive Forces, Coast Guard, and other services of the United States, and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington.

Within the British Empire, our special thanks are extended to Scotland Yard and the War Office in London and to those other police forces throughout the Empire which have assisted us to the fullest extent.

In Canada, sincere appreciation and gratitude are extended to the various federal and provincial authorities, especially the Attorneys General of the provinces with whom we have agreements for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and to those Federal Departments, such as the Department of National Revenue, the Department of National Defence, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Pensions and National Health, and many others with whom we have excellent relations.

Last but not least, I extend sincere thanks to all those prominent members of the legal profession and judiciary and other circles who have given of their time and convenience in addressing the Police personnel of training centres, giving lectures and instruction in an effort to keep the Force abreast of modern ideas and developments. With these I should like to associate experts, men and women, who have given of their best in attempting to arrive at the true facts of difficult cases by scientific research and evidence on technical matters.

Without this most valuable assistance and co-operation, of which I have only given the barest details, our work would have been less successful and much more difficult. See also Sub-Section 8 of Section 4.

3. Conclusion

The past year has been one of progress, and has been marked by a good deal of change which has been the feature for several years.

It is a pleasure 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 twelve months ended March 31, 1940. New duties and a wider scope of service have been undertaken with zeal, and all Officers and personnel have worked energetically and long.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 3.

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

JUSTICE BUILDING

The lack of space in the Justice Building is still acute. This was reported on last year; no additional space has since been provided.

ACCOMMODATION

Public Buildings.—The transfer on May 20, 1939, of the "H" Division Headquarters and Sub-Division Quarters from rented buildings at Halifax to the old Post Office Building on Hollis Street and the recent transfer on January 1, 1940, of the "C" Division Headquarters from the old C.N.R. Building at 880 Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal, P.Q., to the Place D'Armes, the Old Post Office Building situated on the corner of St. James Street and St. Francois Xavier has saved rentals to the government amounting to over \$11,000 per annum.

In addition to this the Department of Public Works has provided space in government-owned buildings for detachments at Swan River, Manitoba and Guelph, Ontario, bringing the total number of detachments occupying space in buildings owned by various departments of the Federal Government to 70.

Due to the necessity of providing immediate accommodation for the Department of National Defence the old Marine Hospital, owned by the Department of Pensions and National Health, at Sydney, N.S., was vacated by the R.C.M. Police Sub-Division on September 30, 1939. Rented quarters were obtained at 211 Charlotte Street.

Rented Buildings.—The total amount paid in rentals by the Force during the Fiscal Year, 1939-40 totals \$176,999.79. Of this sum \$5,681.25 has been paid for garage space alone. This is a reduction of approximately ten thousand dollars as compared with last year's expenditure due to space being provided in Public Buildings at points where a large personnel necessitated greater accommodation.

No loss was suffered by fire during the year except a few articles of clothing and kit which were destroyed when the rented building occupied by the Detachment at Kentville, N.S. was burned.

Police-Owned Buildings.—Approximately \$58,000 has been expended on repairs to police-owned buildings during the current fiscal year. New construction, including additional accommodation and new stables at Rockcliffe, additional accommodation at Peace River and a new wireless station at Winnipeg total approximately \$175,000.

Additional storage space for supply stores was provided by Department of Public Works in a building adjacent. This extra space was sorely needed and has allowed the purchasing of materials in larger quantities and has done away with overcrowding which previously was a great handicap.

Inland Water Transport.—Running expenses, repairs and purchase of new boats for inland water patrols totalled over \$12,000. This sum included four new lobster fishing boats for "J" Division.

Stores.—Stocks of all standard articles of Kit and Equipment are on hand in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of Divisions.

Q.M. Stores.—In order to make the audit of Q.M. returns more effective a check is now being kept on all issue and receipt vouchers tracing them to their destinations. This procedure will enable us to ascertain that all shipments of stores from one division to another have been properly recorded at both points.

Marine.—All boats and stores have been handed over for use of Naval Service for duration of war.

Stationery Branch.—The work of this branch has been unusually heavy during the year. The tonnage of shipments made to divisions is approximately 125 tons, 25 per cent over last year. Much of this increase is attributable to the outbreak of hostilities. Two members of the band were assigned to this branch and have proved themselves efficient and useful.

Headstones.—Headstones were provided for twelve serving members and seven ex-members during the fiscal year.

Tailor Shop.—This Department has been kept busy in making blue breeches and brown trousers and special size garments.

Other Government Departments.—Again this year it is desired to register the friendly co-operation of the various branches of the Department of Public Works, also our cordial relations with the Salvage Officer and the Imperial War Graves Commission.

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

Modus Operandi Section.—The great majority of reports received are on persons currently convicted. These returns are carded and filed for future reference, and as the subject to whom they have reference is almost invariably sentenced to a penitentiary or jail term, a considerable number of these files are temporarily dead until such time as the criminal is released and again becomes active. Many of the files carded during 1938, when the Section was first organized, are now demonstrating their value, as shown by the increasing number of identifications made in recent months.

During the latter part of the year 1938-39, Division M.O. Sections were established in "F", "K" and "J" Divisions. The system in "D" Division, which has been in existence for some time, was changed to conform to the local systems installed in other Divisions. In the latter part of the current year, "H" Division took steps to put a local system into operation.

The co-operation received from division sections has been very satisfactory on the whole. The installation of such sections has already been justified by the number of cases in which assistance has been given to the investigator. As time goes on, it is becoming more and more apparent that it is impractical to handle certain types of crime and criminals in the Central Section, but quite feasible and more desirable for local sections to do so.

Co-operation between the Central M.O. Section and the Gazette and Fingerprint Sections has been very good and leaves little to be desired. Every effort has been made to co-ordinate their respective functions so as to furnish outside departments with the best type of service.

The following are a number of cases which illustrate the work being performed by the Section:

- (a) During the month of July, 1939, a report was received from the Chief Constable, Fort Erie, Ont., to the effect that one Paul Fournier had defrauded a woman to the extent of \$250. Search made by the M.O. Section directed attention to one Henry P. Fournier, who had previously been convicted of a similar offence in Montreal, Que. A photograph of this subject, together with criminal records, etc., was forwarded to Fort Erie, where it was positively identified as that of the person wanted there. As the result of this identification, a warrant to apprehend was obtained by the Fort Erie Town Police, and a wanted notice was placed on Fournier's fingerprint file. Particulars of this offence, together with the perpetrator's photograph and physical description, were published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*, but without effect, Fournier having apparently made good his escape. In January, 1940, this subject's fingerprints were received from the United States Department of Immigration, indicating that he was confined in the United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, U.S.A., and was the subject of deportation proceedings. The Chief Constable, Fort Erie, was notified, and steps have now been taken to have Fournier apprehended at the port of entry, when he is deported, and returned to Fort Erie for trial. This case ably illustrates the service which is being given to various police forces, not only in identifying criminals, but also in notifying them of their whereabouts when arrested by another police department in some distant part of Canada or in the United States.
- (b) In November, 1939, several reports were received from the Chief Constable, York County Police, to the effect that one Robert Srazel had, whilst posing as an advertising agent of a printing firm, passed a number of worthless cheques in his district. Search made by the Section on modus operandi and description, caused the photographs of three subjects to be forwarded to the York County Police. Reply was subsequently received that one of the photographs; that of Robert Burgess James, had been identified by a number of complainants as that of the person who had defrauded them. As a result of this identification, this person was arrested at Tweed, Ontario, and subsequently convicted on twenty-five charges of false pretences, fourteen of which were committed in various other districts in Ontario. This is a good example of a multiple cheque case, a type of offence which we are often called upon to deal with. In this instance, one identification resulted in the clearing up of numerous offences committed over a wide area; the identification in question being made solely through a similarity in *modus operandi*.
- (c) A report was received from the Chief Constable, Three Rivers, Quebec, on February 9, 1940, regarding a young woman named P. Ouimet Senecal, who had passed a number of forged cheques on merchants in that city. Search was made by the Section in an effort to establish identity, but without result. These cases were accordingly filed in the "wanted", and "unsolved crime", section of the method index. Some time later, the *Montreal Gazette* published a news item to the effect that one Jeannette Trudeau had been arrested by the Montreal City Police for passing a number of forged cheques in Montreal. On comparing the modus operandi employed at Montreal with particulars on record regarding the offences committed at Three Rivers, a distinct similarity was noticed. The Montreal City Police Department was accordingly requested to forward a photograph of Jeannette Trudeau to Three Rivers.

This photograph was identified at Three Rivers as the person who operated there, and action is now being taken towards the prosecution of this woman for the offences in question.

Firearms Registration Section.—The following summarized cases are indicative of the work being performed by the Firearms Registration Section:

- (a) Two persons were arrested by the Parry Sound Police Department on December 12, 1939, while robbing a warehouse. A revolver was found in their possession. A description of this weapon was forwarded to the Firearms Registration Section and a check of our records disclosed that the weapon in question had been registered in 1936 by the manager of a brewery warehouse in Pembroke, Ontario. This information was passed on and it was subsequently ascertained that the brewery warehouse in Pembroke had been broken into during the month of June, 1939, when this particular revolver had been stolen. Further investigation resulted in it being ascertained that one of the two men arrested by the Parry Sound Police had been responsible for the breaking and entering of the brewery warehouse in Pembroke and he was charged and convicted for this offence. The Chief Constables of Parry Sound and Pembroke expressed their appreciation for the assistance rendered in these cases.
- (b) In November, 1939, J. L. Kerr of Orrville, Manitoba, communicated with our Minnedosa Detachment giving particulars of a Smith and Wesson, .38 calibre revolver which had been stolen from him, about 25 years previously. Mr. Kerr asked if it would be possible to trace his gun through our Firearms Registration Section. A search of our records in Ottawa revealed that a similar weapon had been registered by a resident of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. Subsequent investigation resulted in it being learned that this was the revolver lost by Mr. Kerr and same was eventually returned to its former owner. He expressed his appreciation for the excellence of the system which made the recovery of the revolver possible.
- (c) On February 19, 1940, a report was received from the Toronto Police Department giving particulars of three revolvers which had been found in the possession of one George Precious, arrested on a charge of armed robbery. An examination of our records revealed that one of the weapons in question had been stolen on September 14, 1939, during a holdup of the Dominion Bank at Scarboro, Ontario. Another of the weapons was found to have been registered in June, 1939, by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Yonge and Gould Streets' Branch, Toronto. It was for the holdup of this bank that Precious had been arrested by the Toronto Police. No trace could be found of the third revolver, an Iver Johnson, but the necessary notation has been made in our records for future reference. Precious was charged with the holdup of the Dominion Bank, Scarboro, Ontario, and the Yonge and Gould Streets' Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. He was convicted for each offence and sentenced to serve twelve years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Photographic Section.—At the present time the staff consists of three members. The past year was an exceptionally busy one for this section, the number of work requisitions for the period totalling 1,521 as compared with 1,278 for the preceding year. However, the increase in work requisitions does not tell the whole story, as many requisitions take several days to complete, particularly in the case of making multilith plates, the copying of faded original photographs and other specialized work, all of which has increased considerably during this period. There has been a heavy increase in the production of multilith plates

for illustrations for the R.C.M. Police Gazette, instructional articles, letterheads, charts and forms. This work alone occupies the entire time of two of the members of the Section. With a view to increasing efficiency in the making of multilith plates, one of the members of the Section was sent in January to take a week's instructional course in the factory of Harris-Seybold-Potter Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and the work of the Section has benefited considerably as a result.

Motion picture photography has been a recent addition to the work performed by the Photographic Section. During the past year subjects taken in natural colours included the Ottawa visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, and the musical rides at "N" Division Barracks, Rockcliffe. It is intended to utilize motion picture photography for instructional as well as recreational purposes.

During the past year instruction in practical photography was given by the special constable in charge of the Section, to the members of Class No. 5, which was the first class of the Canadian Police College to be held at Rockcliffe. In addition, similar instruction was given to representatives from the Fort William and Ottawa City Police Forces and the York County Police, who were sent to Ottawa for that purpose. It is considered that great benefit has been derived from this instruction by the recipients.

The Photographic Section is now splendidly equipped, the efficiency of the section having been further increased by the recent acquisition of a precision miniature enlarger, also a whirler, coater and dryer for multilith plate making.

All requisitions for photographic equipment and supplies submitted throughout the Force are reviewed in this Section for the purpose of assisting the purchasing agent, special care being taken to see that proper descriptions, sizes and other particulars are given and that equipment which is unduly expensive or unnecessary is deleted from the requisitions.

R.C.M. Police Gazette.—In addition to publishing essential information, the *Gazette* staff classifies and card-indexes every item. In fourteen months the card indices have been built up until now there are approximately 15,000 cards on file, some 250 cards being added each week. The indexing system has proven invaluable in checking reports for previous mentions in the *Gazette* and in keeping available numerous aliases and similar details. A separate index and ledger is maintained for all photographs, thereby avoiding duplication. The filing system forms a useful adjunct to the Fingerprint and *Modus Operandi* Sections when checking on a particular criminal.

The following cases are typical of the manner in which the *Gazette* has been of assistance in tracking down wanted criminals:—

- (a) On November 8, 1939, a number of groceries, included among which was a large quantity of Devon Brand bacon and twelve packages of Kraft cheese, were stolen from a store located in Three Miles Plains, Nova Scotia. Investigation revealed that an unknown man had sold sides of Devon Brand bacon to local residents to whom he stated that his truck had broken down and he was in need of money to effect repairs. A third local resident had been similarly solicited to make a purchase of bacon from this man, who, at the same time, made a present to one of the children in the household of a package of Kraft cheese. On December 11, 1939, our Windsor, Nova Scotia, Detachment observed a *Modus Operandi* report in the *Gazette* dealing with the activities at Niagara Falls, Ontario, of one George Henry Elphick, who, in disposing of stolen goods made the statement "that he had a truck broken down and needed money to have the repairs done." Elphick's photograph was included in the same issue of the *Gazette*. A group of photographs, including Elphick, was then shown to

the above mentioned residents of Three Miles Plains, Nova Scotia, all of whom identified Elphick as being the person who had supplied them with the bacon and cheese. A warrant for Elphick was issued, but no further action was taken as it was ascertained that he was serving a three year sentence in Kingston Penitentiary.

- (b) On November 14, 1939, the Chief Constable, Simcoe, Ontario, requested that we publish information in the *Gazette* regarding two persons, Gordon Potts and Rosie Cope, for whom he held warrants. Five days later a man and woman giving the names of Gordon Robinson and Dorothy Haskett were arrested in Cornwall, Ontario. *Gazette* photographs proved them to be Gordon Potts and Rosie Cope. Upon being advised the Simcoe Chief Constable wrote, "Thank you for your co-operation. It was through your item in the *Gazette* that these people were caught."
- (c) On January 28, 1940, the *Gazette* was notified by the Chief Constable, Huntsville, Ontario, that he held a warrant for the arrest of one, William Montgomery, on a charge of false pretences. A blurred and indistinct photo was forwarded with the letter. The *Gazette* staff, in following the procedure of checking the card indices, noted that the description of Montgomery coincided with that of a man of similar name already on file. Using the Portrait Parle system, a member of the staff compared the photograph forwarded by the Chief Constable, Huntsville, with the photograph of William Montgomery on file in the Finger Print Section. This comparison revealed sufficient corresponding characteristics to permit positive identification. Our Finger Print Section photograph of Montgomery was then published in the *Gazette*, with the information that this man was wanted in Huntsville. Ten days later a letter was received from the Chief Constable at Thorold, Ontario, stating that he held a warrant for one George E. Dillon alias W. B. Morton and was certain from an examination of the *Gazette* photograph of Montgomery that he and Dillon were one and the same person. A week later the Chief Constable of Hespeler, Ontario, notified the *Gazette* that he had arrested William Montgomery on a charge of false pretences and that his identification of the criminal had come through the photograph published in the *Gazette*. Montgomery was wanted in 26 Ontario municipalities and was convicted and sentenced on 33 different charges. Had it not been for the publication of his photograph in the *Gazette*, Montgomery would undoubtedly have operated for a much longer period before being apprehended, whilst it is unlikely he would have been identified as the person responsible for all the numerous offences for which he was eventually convicted.

3. The Intelligence Officer—Superintendent E. W. Bavin

(a) WORK OF SECTION

General.—The work of this Office has greatly increased and continues to do so since the outbreak of war. Considerable correspondence is exchanged with the various censors and "intelligence" departments of the Government, and information is being sought and sent out to numerous points, which only a war situation makes necessary. It is not in the public interest to make more than a general reference to the precautions being taken to prevent sabotage, espionage, etc., but as the war progresses it is obvious that the ramifications and responsibilities increase tremendously. Information from foreign countries is developing.

War Measures Act.—Under the Defence of Canada Regulations we made recommendations in connection with residents of Canada who were German subjects and also those who had become naturalized Canadians. The most active in Nazi organizations had been kept under observation for many months, and were reported upon separately.

In the first few weeks following the outbreak of war 307 German subjects, or those of German origin, were arrested and placed in internment camps. In due course certain individual cases were reviewed by a special committee appointed for the purpose under Section 22 of the Regulations.

(b) R.C.M. POLICE DOGS

As this is the first report of this nature it has been necessary to touch upon the achievements of our trained dogs during previous years whilst we were undergoing the experimental stage.

It now being definitely established that the trained dog is a most valuable adjunct to the Force, it may be said that these splendid animals are with us to stay. From almost every division we are continually receiving requests to have a dog sent there or to increase the present strength. As our dogs complete their training at the Rockcliffe Kennels they are sent where most needed. At present we have a total strength of 16, of which 10 are in the field on active service, distributed as follows:—

Alberta	1
Saskatchewan	4
Manitoba	1
Nova Scotia	2
Prince Edward Island	1
New Brunswick	1
Total	10

Of the six remaining at the Rockcliffe Kennels, three have almost completed training and will be sent out on detachment within the next few weeks. Two are females and each has recently given birth to nice litters of pups. This will necessitate both of them remaining at the Kennels for some time yet. In addition we are training two dogs owned privately by members of the Force and which will later be used on police investigations by their owners.

We have established the dog training centre of the Force at Rockcliffe—the advantages of which would be difficult to duplicate anywhere in Canada, the conditions and surrounding country being ideal for this purpose. With the exception of a necessary and secure 6-foot fence erected last year, all our kennel buildings can be termed as somewhat makeshift. It is hoped, however, that this year will see a portion of the proposed new kennel building and small hospital completed and in use at an early date.

Whilst many of our dogs have been purchased young and untrained at \$35 to \$50, some of our more valuable animals cost up to \$150. It is pointed out that the market value of a trained (Police) dog is not less than \$500 and up to \$1,000. It may be realized, therefore, that we are developing a branch which is not only of extreme value to the service but has a high monetary value calling for the best protection and housing.

All dogs at present in the service have been personally handled and taught by our trainer, Special Constable C. R. Aichinger. In addition he is responsible for the training and instruction of the dog-masters who are, in each case,

detailed to a dog. A demonstration of his efficiency is the satisfactory results which are being obtained in every case in which the dogs are used. Our trainer has exemplified a thorough understanding of canine psychology and in addition is able to impart this knowledge to others with good results. His skill as a veterinarian was shown last winter when he nursed to complete recovery three of our dogs through severe attacks of pneumonia. This experience taught us the need of a suitable hospital where sickness can be isolated.

The extent to which our trained dogs have been utilized is demonstrated in the attached Appendix (ii) which shows a total of 264 cases distributed amongst 11 dogs. This is one more than shown in paragraph 2 as "Dale's" cases were included.

Before concluding this covering report, may I state that the success thus far obtained is largely due to the splendid co-operation and interest of all dog-masters and especially to Detective Sergeant J. N. Cawsey, who was the original Dogmaster of the Force and upon whose valuable advice and efforts this section was organized.

Lastly, may I pay tribute to Dogmaster Reg. No. 12690, Cst. Rhodeniser, whose tragic death in the performance of his duty with his dog Reg. No. K. 24 "Tell" on August 26, 1939 (the circumstances are dealt with in the appendix), was a severe shock to all, particularly to those of us who had had the opportunity of observing his sterling qualities.

The following appendices are attached:—

Appendix (I) Report on work of individual dogs with introduction (prepared by L/Cpl. Lee).

Appendix (II) Statement showing number of Criminal and other Cases upon which Police Service Dogs have been utilized.

Appendix (III) Breeds and Distribution.

APPENDIX "I" TO THE 1939-40 REPORT ON DOGS OF THE R.C.M. POLICE

"THAT FAITHFUL SERVANT OF MINE (THE DOGGE THAT FOLLOVES ME)
BE EVER BITING OF THE WILD BEASTS, TILL THEY BEE ALL DRIVEN
INTO ONE HEARD, AND SO HUNTED INTO THE TOYLES OF THE LAW."

The above lines, a compliment to "man's best friend," written at the beginning of the seventeenth century, suggests the recognition throughout the centuries of the value of dogs as a protective agency.

As early as the fifteenth century history records that dogs were used in England to assist the law, that they were supported by taxes levied on the district and that a law was in existence declaring that whoever denied entrance to one of these dogs would be treated as an accessory to the crime. At first there was a great deal of prejudice against these dogs, which were described as "wild, savage brutes." This stigma has long been removed.

Good law-enforcement dogs, like the human detective, are born not made. Qualities desired, noticeable from puppy days, are encouraged and developed by endless patience and teaching, until nature and man have accomplished a veritable miracle in canine sagacity.

In some police forces, dogs are trained to a specific purpose, such as tracking, searching, guarding, etc. The dogs used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, however, are necessarily very versatile in all phases and able to adapt

themselves to any emergency and condition. They, as well as their future masters, are trained by an expert. The dogs are taught to bark on command, and also without command, when observing any suspicious object; to come and go at a command; to fetch and carry; to clear obstacles up to ten feet in height while carrying objects; to jump through open windows; to seek and fetch objects their master has hidden, or belonging to strangers whether hidden or thrown away, and to crawl on their stomachs whenever necessary; to go for assistance; to guard objects without quitting them, whoever may tempt or threaten; to refuse food from any but their master (to avoid being poisoned); to search for stolen property inside of houses; to attack quarry without giving injury and without being gunshy; to throw down or trip and guard a runaway criminal; to watch the criminal and, without actually biting him, prevent his flight during their master's absence; to attack and throw in the open a criminal who assaults either dog or master and assist in taking him to the lock-up; to attack the running criminal who shoots, by grabbing his gun-arm and sticking to him until assistance arrives; to examine carefully and search systematically streets, gardens and outhouses and on finding anyone concealed, to give tongue until master arrives; and to perform difficult feats of climbing ladders and of distinguishing between a fugitive and a lost person.

To master the foregoing, dogs require some eighty lessons—most of them require patient repetition. The dog masters themselves require certain qualifications and undergo a course of instruction with their particular dog in order that it will have full confidence in him.

There is a great deal of controversy as to the dogs best suited for this purpose, as various breeds have proved of equal worth.

Most dogs show a very high order of intelligence. Their powers of smell and hearing are developed far beyond those of man, while their instincts and intelligence are no less valuable in criminal detection. It is astonishing how a dog can follow an average trail, when consideration is given to the number of different odours which may foul the human scent, such as boot dressing, oil, manure, etc. It seems yet more remarkable when the clue given the dog is not a boot, sock or anything to do with feet, but a man's hat, glove or coat. Does his scent permeate all his articles and reach through the boot and smell of shoe polish to the ground?

POLICE DOGS

"DALE"

Like the Force itself, the use of police dogs began in a small way by a 100-pound German Shepherd dog named "Dale," who was born in Alberta in 1932 and privately owned by a member of the Force. He first came to official attention in 1933, when he was reported as being used to assist in a case of Breaking, Entering and Theft. Then in January, 1934, "Dale" performed a feat which made him a hero. His owner and another constable had lost their way in a blizzard. The thermometer was registering 35° below zero and the car stalled in a snow drift. Having no idea of direction and realizing that to stay in the car meant death, "Dale" was taken on leash and given the command to search. Before long he led them to a tiny cabin where they took refuge until the storm had abated.

In August, 1935, he was called to assist in a search for a two-year old child who had wandered away from her father's residence. "Dale" took scent from some of the child's clothing and began searching in the fields. A posse of approximately 150 men had searched throughout the night and morning. In view of the fact that it was still raining hard and the ground had been well trampled, the search appeared hopeless. But suddenly "Dale's" nose went in the air and he wheeled and ran towards a field of heavy wheat, moving so rapidly that only a constable on horse-back could follow him, and there, deep in the field, he "gave tongue," signifying he had found his quarry. What hundreds of humans could not accomplish in eighteen hours, "Dale" had done in the short space of two hours. "Dale" was called on this case about midnight and, whilst en route, a suspicious car was found and the occupants arrested after a hunt headed by "Dale." In the dark and rain, "Dale" searched the roadside and retrieved many, many small stolen articles such as pens and pencils which had been taken from a burglarized store.

In October, 1935, "Dale" was purchased from his owner and made an official member of the Force, and his training was further supplemented by an expert.

"Dale" continued to pile up a long record of cases in which he had rendered valuable assistance and where he had been instrumental in their successful conclusion. On one occasion he was called out and put on a trail which was fifty hours old, at the approximate spot where some unknown person had shot through a window of a house. The dog picked up the trail and tracked to a neighbour who was apprehended. It was later ascertained that the neighbour was a mental case with a supposed grievance against the person into whose window he had shot.

As a fitting conclusion to an active and honourable career, the veteran "Dale" was taken to Unity, Saskatchewan, during the historical visit of Their Majesties and, in spite of the crowds milling about him, he thoroughly searched all box cars and buildings in the vicinity of the depot where the Royal train was to arrive. After 5 years of service, "Dale," being 8 years old (equivalent to 56 years in human life), showed signs of rheumatism and strained heart and so on July 3, 1939, a Board of Officers found that Police Dog, "Dale," Regimental No. K 470, had become unfit to continue his duties and was struck off the strength of the Force. He was requested by his original owner to whom he was returned and is now living a life of ease.

During his career "Dale" was awarded the Humane Society's Certificate and also a Diploma of Honour of the Dog World of Chicago for his general proficiency in police work and life-saving.

"BLACK LUX"

"Black Lux": German Shepherd Dog; taken on the strength of the Force in May, 1935; holding an average weight of around 70 pounds.

In January, 1939, two prisoners escaped from a county gaol. The assistance of "Black Lux", in tracking them down, was asked by the municipal authorities.

The country through which the search went was wooded and varied from bare ground to six inches of snow. The trail was followed for about seven miles. When the general destination of the men was determined, "Black Lux" was withdrawn from the trail and taken in advance to where the men were expected. When they appeared, "Black Lux" was taken from the car and put on their trail. The fugitives refusing to stop, "Black Lux" was immediately taken off leash and gave chase. The first stopped when overtaken, but "Black Lux" continued on after the second and until he also stopped, realizing escape was hopeless. "Black Lux" kept his attention on these men until they were safely

apprehended by the search party and escorted to the Police car. He continued to watch them until they were safely lodged in the gaol from which they had escaped. At no time did he make any attempt to attack and obeyed his master implicitly.

In another instance, in the case of a stolen motor car which was found abandoned, "Black Lux" followed the trail in pitch blackness, through heavy bush and mud ankle deep. When the two men who had stolen the car became aware that they were being tracked by a dog they voluntarily disclosed their whereabouts. "Black Lux" strained hard on his leash until the men were definitely located and, when commanded to "stay", remained motionless but alert while the men were being searched for weapons.

In a case under the Excise Act the suspect met "Black Lux" face to face on the trail. The sight of this dog was sufficient, the man becoming absolutely paralysed with fear and more concerned over the actions of the dog than the police. Arrest was effected.

In February, 1940, the premises of a man who was suspected of an infraction under the Excise Act, were thoroughly searched. In spite of all the various odours encountered in the barn, "Black Lux" located three different caches of illicit liquor buried under straw and in mangers.

The noteworthy point in this case is that it is the first instance where the evidence produced by a dog was upheld in court. The dog-master was closely questioned by the presiding magistrate and the defence counsel and the evidence regarding the dog's actions was not contested. A conviction was registered.

"SULTAN"

"Sultan": A German Shepherd of 94 pounds, was born in September, 1935, and taken on the strength in October, 1936.

"Sultan" was called upon to help locate an aged gentleman who had been missing from his home in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, and after following a blind trail for five miles along a cinder sidewalk and railroad bed, found the old man wandering in the railway yards, not knowing where he was and being in great danger of being killed.

In a case where "Sultan" was used in connection with a still that had been found, he lay in hiding for approximately half an hour, waiting for the suspect to arrive and begin operations. When the suspect arrived and was challenged by members of the raiding party he turned and ran into the woods in an effort to escape. He had a fair start and was quickly out-distancing members of the Force when "Sultan" was ordered to "hag". The fugitive was brought down by the dog jumping into the middle of his back and guarded until police arrived. When questioned later, this man stated that he had not been bitten or injured by the dog and was not aware of what had hit him until he saw both "Sultan" and his master standing over him.

"Sultan" was called to assist in locating a person of unsound mind who was wanted for theft of money. He took up the trail where the man was seen to disappear into the bush. The trail followed was very erratic and the dog appeared to have difficulty in following it. After approximately two hours of tracking, "Sultan" came to a road allowance and lay under a tree, apparently to rest. After a short period he was again taken on the trail, but appeared to have no greater success and returned to the tree and again lay down. At the time it was thought that "Sultan" had lost the trail due to fouling because members of the party and cattle had used the same road. When the man was finally apprehended and questioned, it was found that he had climbed the tree under which the dog had twice rested. As far as "Sultan" was concerned, it was a successful conclusion to the case.

"Sultan" was called upon to help check the movements of two suspects who were in custody on a charge of vagrancy. He was given scent and taken back-tracking. Along the trail he discovered and retrieved some working tools stamped "C.P.R.". On investigation it was found that the C.P.R. tool shed had been broken into and, if the dog had not been called, these men could not have been connected with this breaking, entering and theft, nor would the articles have been recovered in such short time.

"TELL"

"Tell": German Shepherd; born in January, 1937; taken on strength of Force in December of same year. Averages slightly less than 80 pounds in weight.

"Tell" is always very interested in his work and is now recognized as one of the best trackers that we have in the Force to-day.

He was called upon to work a trail that was at least sixty hours old, in a case of stolen harness. Working under great heat he searched diligently for three hours and kept a steady course. At varying points along the trail he dug out pieces of the harness, some of which were buried under a fallen tree. As the horse collars and parts of the equipment were too large and awkward for him to carry he dragged them through the bush to his master.

In another case he exercised great constraint when trailing a man who was wanted for "assault occasioning grievous bodily harm". After a short search the suspect was located hiding in the woods, and although the dog was working off leash he did not attack but immediately gave tongue until his master arrived and apprehended his quarry.

A case of equal constraint was shown when he had tracked two suspects for a distance exceeding twelve miles across country through ploughed fields, stubble, pasture, and bush. When he finally located his quarry he found them to be two young boys who, trying to escape, had become lost and had fallen asleep. He nuzzled the two to awaken them and then gave tongue until his master arrived. Both the lads were armed with revolvers but made no attempt to use them, which was fortunate for them, as no doubt "Tell" would have attacked had they attempted to draw them.

"Tell" performed a feat of life-saving under great difficulties in February of the present year. A mental patient had escaped from an institution and scent was given to the dog from a bed sheet. "Tell" took up the trail, which led around the yards and buildings, and followed it along a well-beaten road, past pig pens, and finally across a field where the patient was found lying unconscious in the snow. After finding his quarry "Tell" gave tongue to bring assistance. The trail had been followed for a mile and a half through trampled farm yards and snow. The hospital Superintendent stated that the patient was rescued only just in time to save his life.

Reference being made in the covering letter of this report to the tragic death of Constable W. E. Rhodeniser, the following facts of the case brought about the murder:

"Tell" and his master were called to assist in the capture of an Indian who had previously murdered his wife and her parents. Information was received as to the Indian's approximate whereabouts and "Tell" was put to searching. Finally locating the scent, he tracked along a cow path through heavy bush country. At a place where the brush grew heavy the dog leaped off the trail, growling. His master, knowing he had located his quarry, gave the order to "hag", and plunged, together with the rest of the search party, into the bush after the dog. It was dark at the time and the party was equipped with flashlights. Constable Rhodeniser had given "Tell" the order to attack, but apparently the Indian had not moved and because of this the dog would not attack until a false movement was made and continued only to bark and growl.

Constable Rhodeniser, probably thinking that all was clear and the Indian well guarded, turned on his flash-light which, owing to the position of the dog and the Indian, momentarily blinded the dog, who failed to see the Indian raise his rifle and shoot. Rhodeniser fell, mortally wounded, with a shot through the chest. Upon seeing his master fall "Tell" rushed up to him whining. When assistance arrived from other members of the search party, "Tell" proceeded with his immediate business, which was the tracking down of the Indian. When he was later located he was circling his quarry, awaiting assistance. He then returned to his now dead master.

"TUFF"

"Tuff": German Shepherd; was born in December, 1936; averaging 100 pounds; was taken on strength in December, 1937.

"Tuff", from his first day of training, showed more than the average intelligence but had a tendency to "show off", apparently working better with a large audience watching. He was even caught bluffing at times, merely to entertain his public. This trait, however, was overcome by training.

"Tuff" was called to assist in a case of suspected breaking, entering and theft and safeblowing. He was put on free search in the railway yards at Ensign, Alberta, in order that he might make an effort to locate a cache of nitro-glycerine which was believed to be hidden in the yards. As everything was wet with rain the scent might have been eliminated. However, after searching for two hours he suddenly busied himself under the platform in the stock yards, and returned carrying a small white parcel in his mouth which was later found to be about 1½ ounces of nitro-glycerine.

In another instance an aged and senile man had wandered away from his home and become lost. The neighbours and friends had conducted an extended search well on into the night before "Tuff" was called for. The dog, taking scent from garments of the missing man, finally picked up the scent and followed it until he found the old man in a state of collapse more than two miles distance from home. The dog had worked for 2½ hours under cold and extremely wet conditions. "Tuff" had worked off leash at the time, had out-distanced his master by half a mile, but when he found the old man he had given tongue for help. The mere finding did not seem to completely satisfy "Tuff" who showed his concern by remaining by the man's side even after the return to the house.

In another case, when dynamite was supposed to have been cached, "Tuff" was called upon and after one and one-half hours search and working on a trail that was from 24 to 60 hours old, uncovered five sticks of dynamite which had been concealed in the woods.

In December, 1939, two enemy aliens escaped from Kananaskis Internment Camp. The dog was called for and at all times he was able to show the general direction in which these men were travelling, although he was too far behind to warrant him tracing them right through. The dog, therefore, was conveyed forward to pick up the trail on different locations and word was transmitted ahead as to where it was anticipated these men were heading. This saved a country-wide search and led after six days to the capture of the aliens.

In the early part of 1940 "Tuff" was unfortunately injured and it is not anticipated that he will again see active service. This is greatly regretted as he showed signs of superior intelligence and interest and was of considerable value to the Force.

"PERKY"

"Perky": Doberman Pinscher; was born in April, 1936, and taken on the strength of the Force in March, 1938; has an average weight of around 67 pounds.

On "Perky's" first case he worked under conditions with which he was not familiar—snow, frozen ground and swamps with heavy undergrowth.

Two Indian boys had left school, presumably to look for cows, and when they failed to return the R.C.M. Police were notified. The immediate vicinity being thoroughly searched by police and volunteers without success, the services of "Perky" were requested. The dog was given scent from a piece of clothing belonging to one of the boys and, after following the trail for over six miles, he located the first boy and then returned for a short rest. After having been given scent belonging to the other boy he started out again and followed the same trail for above five miles and then went off in the opposite direction. It was afterwards discovered that the boys had become separated and lost. The second boy was located in a tree where he had apparently taken refuge when he heard the dog on his trail.

"Perky" also performed a rescue which undoubtedly saved the life of an aged man who had become lost in the woods. When he was discovered by "Perky" he was in a very weakened condition.

In another case he showed unusual intelligence when he was assisting in the search for a woman. He was given scent at a place on a lake-shore and began tracking along the water edge. Without hesitation he sprang into the water and swam out. Upon investigation the woman's body was found floating out of sight, just under the surface.

Here is a splendid instance of identification work. "Perky" followed a trail from a still to a farm house, where he sniffed at the door handle, indicating that the person wanted had entered. He was let into the house and after passing three people in one room he continued on into the bed-room where four more people were located. He finally stopped at one person, sniffed him and then sat down, indicating that this was the man whom he had followed from the still.

"CHIEF"

"Chief" is a German Shepherd dog and was born in May, 1937; was taken on the strength of the Force in March, 1938; holds an average weight of approximately 86 pounds.

For his length of service in the Force "Chief" has the highest number of cases worked. In a period of twelve months he travelled in excess of 15,000 miles and worked on some 50 cases, 39 of which were completely successful. In the remainder too much time had elapsed and the trails were lost.

On one day he located two separate stills and found a body of a lost person. In the case of one still he was seeking, hope had almost been given up when a dog owned by the suspect ran past. "Chief" was put on the dog scent and back-tracked same to the still.

In the case of a lost girl he followed the scent through all types of terrain where searchers had previously been working and finally located the body in the remains of a straw stack, which had been burned.

On another occasion he was working off leash and had located three gallons of spirits and a wash boiler hidden in a straw stack. When he and his master had returned to the car, the leash was missing so "Chief" was sent back to retrieve it. When he did not return immediately his master started after him and found him digging at the base of another straw pile where he had unearthed two more gallons of spirits. The missing leash was later found in the car. In another instance, while searching for illicit liquor, "Chief" discovered a cache underneath the floor boards in a tool shed. From there he seemed to pick up the trail and went directly to a complete still that was hidden in the bush. Members of the Force had searched the district without results, but it offered no great difficulty to "Chief".

The difference between a trained dog and other dogs is exemplified on an occasion when "Chief" was called upon to help locate a valuable Retriever that had disappeared. Three other dogs and seven persons had searched for several

hours, and when "Chief" took up the trail the district had been over-run with the scent of the other dogs. However, in spite of this difficulty, he quickly tracked his quarry to where he lay, injured, under an over-hanging bank on the shore of a lake.

At another time his sensitive nose took up a 20-hour-old trail and that had been definitely interfered with by a search party of some 150 men, in an effort to locate a mentally ill person. "Chief" located the body of the man, who had hanged himself on a tree in a thickly wooded ravine.

"EGON"

"Egon"; German Shepherd dog; born in August, 1933, and was taken on the strength of the Force in July, 1938; average weight, approximately 86 pounds.

"Egon" has been used in Nova Scotia extensively for the location of stills and shows great aptitude along these lines.

In one particular instance, when a search was being made, "Egon" went straight into the house and commenced searching without command. In an outer room he located some loose boards in the floor, which, when investigated, disclosed a forty-five gallon barrel containing mash.

In another case, where the premises of a suspect were being searched, "Egon" was given scent from a shoe and taken to a section where the suspect was last seen. In spite of a heavy rain "Egon" followed the trail through bush and boggy ground for nearly an hour, with the result that he located a large still and equipment, which no doubt would have required a very extensive search as they were extremely well hidden.

To "Egon" the searching for stills has become less a duty than a pleasure, as he has acquired a great liking for the mash used in the illicit making of liquor and, if not followed closely by his master, may do away with a great deal of evidence.

"BACHUS"

"Bachus": Born November, 1936, in Germany; he was acquired by this Force in June, 1938.

"Bachus" and his mate, "Baya," are the first Rottweiller dogs registered in the Dominion of Canada. "Bachus" has an average weight of around 100 pounds and "Baya," around 107. These dogs, from experience, have been found to be very thorough in their tracking and searches, but are slower in action than others.

"Bachus" was first transferred to New Brunswick for duty but proved physically unsuited to the climate and soon became ill, being placed under the care of the provincial veterinary. When he was pronounced fit he was again transferred to Rockcliffe Kennels for further training, and from there to Saskatchewan, where the climate appears to agree much better with him and he now shows very keen interest in his work.

"Bachus'" first case in the west was assisting in solving a case of theft of wheat. He was allowed to search around the granary from which the wheat was stolen, but the ground had been well trodden by horses and also marked by wagon tracks. However, he picked up a trail which he followed along a road for two miles, and from there turned off into a field. "Bachus" appeared to be following some sort of scent and, when trail came to a ploughed section, it was seen that he had been following a wagon track recognized as one of those tracks seen around the granary. He continued the trail to a farm where the wagon was found and the owner arrested.

This is an unusual case in that it is the first time the trail of a vehicle has been followed by a dog. The age of the trail at this time was approximately 20 hours old.

A complete survey of the work performed by all dogs fails to disclose any person or property having received injury or damage from any action taken by them. The dogs at all times have shown complete obedience under the most trying circumstances.

In searching for evidence, such minute objects as burnt matches and cigarette butts have been retrieved by the dogs and carefully brought to their masters.

The degree of intelligence shown at times has been almost uncanny. On one occasion "Dale" noticed a dollar bill blowing across a vacant lot. Apparently realizing that it was not an ordinary scrap of paper and that it had monetary value he chased and recovered it, then located its rightful owner, who was a total stranger.

As shown on various occasions, these dogs' reputation has preceded them, and suspects or prisoners have surrendered to the police when they found dogs were being used, as they considered any attempt at escape would be futile. This reputation has acted as a great deterrent on boot-legging activities, where these dogs are viewed in almost suspicious awe in their tracking and locating of stills.

The average person may consider the thorough and rigorous training course boresome to dogs. But to the contrary, they show great interest in their work and training. One evening "Tell" disappeared from his kennel. After a search he was located on the training field, all alone and seriously rehearsing his course of instruction as a conscientious student should.

One occasion a dog, taking a refresher course out with his master, had followed a trail into a wood. The dog master had a young pup on leash who suddenly broke away and tore after the older dog. The dog master shortly beheld an amazing sight. The old veteran emerged from the woods dragging the pup by his leash. After returning him to his master he continued with the business on hand without further interruption.

The attached chart, Appendix (II) designating the number of cases successfully worked on by dogs, should not be taken as their total of successful cases. There are many times more that can be marked "successful" by the suspects, who have been exonerated in the eyes of the Police, and some persons have been saved embarrassment or inconvenience through this means.

APPENDIX II.—Statement Showing Number of Criminal and Other Cases Upon Which Police Service Dogs Have Been Utilized.
Year Ending March 31, 1940

Name of Dog	Breaking, Entering and Theft	Excise Act	Lost and Missing Persons	Damage to Property	Assault	Arson	Armed Robbery	Concealment of Birth	Murder	Escaped Prisoners	Insane Persons	Unlawful Shooting	Suspicious Character	Possession of Explosives	Cached Dynamite	Provincial Liquor Act	Lost Dog	Theft of Car	Alleged Trespassing	Escaped Mental Patients	Suicide	Attempted Murder	Poisoning Dog	Rape	Total Cases Worked
	"Tell".....	17	8	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
"Tuff".....	13	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22
"Sultan".....	10	10	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
"Bachus".....	9	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
"Donner".....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
"Chief".....	14	22	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	59
"Perky".....	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
"Egon".....	8	7	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
"Black Lux".....	8	9	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
"Cliffe".....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
"Dale".....	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total.....	89	79	38	2	6	9	4	1	6	9	1	1	3	1	1	8	2	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	274

APPENDIX III—BREEDS AND DISTRIBUTION

Reg. No.	Name	Breed	Where Stationed
N. 115	"Cliffe"	Schnauzer (Giant)	Moncton, N.B.
N. 112	"Bachus"	Rottweiler	Yorkton, Sask.
N. 122	"Donner"	Dobermann Pinscher	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
K. 27	"Perky"	"	Halifax, N.S.
N. 120	"Asta"	"	Rockcliffe Kennels
N. 113	"Baya"	Rottweiler	" "
N. 117	"Echo"	German Shepherd	" "
N. 118	"Peter Pan"	"	" "
N. 119	"Major"	"	" "
N. 121	"Jinks"	"	" "
N. 111	"Egon"	"	Sydney, N.S.
F. 345	"Black Lux"	"	Regina, Sask.
D. 195	"Sultan"	"	Headingly, Man.
K. 23	"Tuff"	"	Rockcliffe Kennels
K. 24	"Tell"	"	North Battleford, Sask.
K. 25	"Chief"	"	Wakaw, Sask.

4. The Chief Preventive Officer—Sub-Inspector J. Healey

Seizures registered under the combined Customs and Excise Acts totalled 1,803 as compared with 2,100 for the previous year. Both Customs and Excise seizures show a moderate decrease. Statistics covering seizures of rum are quite revealing and reflect the decided improvement with respect to the smuggling of this commodity into the Maritime Provinces. For the year ending March 31, 1940, only 125 gallons of rum were seized. The quantities for the preceding three years were as follows:—

1936-37	10,827 gallons
1937-38	10,828 "
1938-39	8,593 "

The total liquor of all types, seized under the combined Customs and Excise Acts during the past year, was 8,479 gallons, as compared with 18,932 gallons for the previous year. These figures do not include seizures of beer, mash or wash.

The number of convictions registered under both Acts, including voluntary penalties assessed under the Customs Act, was 1,431 as compared with 1,807 for the previous year.

The disposition of investigations, seizures, prosecutions and exhibits relative thereto, is outlined in statements attached to this report.

CUSTOMS ACT

There has been little evidence of smuggling of merchandise on a commercial scale during the past year and seizures of items smuggled by individuals for their personal use showed a further decline. In the latter type of seizure it is seldom that prosecution is entered for a first offence, but goods are invariably released upon payment of a deposit equal to duty paid value, pending the decision of the Department. Statistics recently released by the Department of National Revenue, show that goods in excess of \$9,000,000 have been passed duty free for Canadians returning as tourists, under the exemption which allows this privilege upon goods valued to \$100.00 for each person who is out of Canada for a minimum period of forty-eight hours. From British Columbia there has been a moderate number of small seizures of merchandise smuggled by the crews of vessels arriving at Vancouver from the Orient and other points, but the policy of advising the management of Shipping Lines, whose employees are involved, has resulted in a considerable decrease in this type of smuggling.

The fluctuation in the unofficial rates of exchange between the United States and Canadian currencies, with the former at a premium of 15 per cent to 25 per cent has discouraged the purchase of merchandise in that country and has had a corresponding effect upon petty smuggling.

With the almost complete cessation of liquor smuggling along the seaboard, the past year was unusually quiet, in so far as Customs infractions were concerned. There were a few isolated cases of liquor smuggling by automobile from the United States over the borders adjoining Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, but such operations have not developed into a regular sustained traffic at any of the points mentioned. The situation is being closely watched since the additional taxes placed on Canadian domestic liquors by the "War Budget of 1939" provides a wider margin of profit to those engaged in smuggling this commodity.

EXCISE ACT

The enforcement of the Excise Act provided the greatest field of activity during the past year although there was a moderate decrease in seizures as compared with those registered during 1938-39.

The bulk of seizures and prosecutions related to small illicit stills. Those received from British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan were all in this category, but in the larger centres of population in Manitoba and the Provinces of Eastern Canada, there were a number of illicit stills seized of commercial capacity. These ranged from plants capable of producing from 100 gallons to 300 gallons of spirits each twenty-four hours and were invariably operated by organized groups, since the equipment usually involved a substantial financial outlay.

The policy of invoking conspiracy charges under the provisions of the Criminal Code, in prosecuting persons concerned in these large scale operations, has been continued with great success, a high percentage of convictions being obtained, as will be noted from individual cases referred to elsewhere in this report under the caption "Conspiracy Cases".

Following the disorganization of rum smugglers who formerly operated in the Maritime Provinces, the consequent shortage of rum caused a decided, but temporary, increase in illicit distilling in the Province of Nova Scotia. This activity was most pronounced in the Cape Breton area, but was quickly subdued with the valuable assistance of one of our trained Police dogs who had uncanny ability in tracking down illicit stills operated in the bush. In a period of one week local detachments, with the aid of this dog, seized seven stills of semi-commercial capacity. Since this time there has been a decided decrease in seizures, of the type referred to, from Nova Scotia.

There have been a moderate quota of Excise Seizures involving infractions of the Tobacco Regulations also of illegal sale of "rubbing alcohol" by retail druggists and prosecutions have been taken wherever the circumstances warranted such action.

CONSPIRACY CASES

During the past year a total of twenty-five groups of persons, engaged in violating the Customs or Excise Acts, were brought before the courts on charges of conspiracy to defraud the revenue. One hundred and forty-four persons were involved, of whom seventy were convicted; thirty-seven acquitted while thirty-seven are still before the courts. Of those convicted fifteen received penitentiary terms and an additional twenty-one accused were given jail terms varying from one to two years. In addition to definite imprisonment, fines totalling \$16,000 were imposed with suitable alternative jail terms assessed in default of payment.

It may be mentioned that of the thirty-seven accused who were acquitted of charges of conspiracy, twenty-two were connected with one group, in Nova Scotia.

Our experience with conspiracy cases in other provinces has been most satisfactory with a high percentage of convictions obtained.

CO-OPERATION

Harmonious relations with officials of the Department of National Revenue have been maintained during the past year. In numerous important cases, particularly those involving conspiracy charges, based on violations of the Customs or Excise Acts, we have had occasion to consult the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner of Excise on matters relating to policy. At all times we have been given their full support and assistance. Co-operation has also been maintained with other officials of the Department of National Revenue at Ottawa, and, with the collectors and other officers at the various ports of entry.

It has been necessary to communicate daily with officials of the Department of Justice, requesting the appointment of legal agents to act for the Crown in Customs and Excise cases, also conspiracy cases. We have been given every assistance by the officials concerned. Counsel appointed have, with few exceptions, handled our cases in a satisfactory manner, but, it is desired to again emphasize the necessity of selecting only the most experienced counsel, where important conspiracy cases are concerned. The success or failure of the efforts of this Force in obtaining convictions is often influenced to a very great extent by the degree of experience possessed by Counsel, in proceedings of this nature.

During the period preceding the outbreak of the war, all repairs and overhaul of our patrol boats and cruisers were carried out by the Naval Service on the recommendation of the Director of Naval Engineering, in his capacity as Technical Adviser to our Marine Section. Plans and specifications for the new patrol boats, constructed during the past year, were also prepared by officers of the Naval Department. All concerned have co-operated at all times to the fullest extent and the close understanding between the two Departments, developed during peace time pursuits, assisted in the smooth working of arrangements made to assign our vessels and Marine personnel for use in the interests of National Defence after the outbreak of war in September last.

Our border detachments have worked in close co-operation with officers of the United States Customs and Alcohol Tax Unit in matters relating to the protection of the revenue.

MARINE SECTION

The normal activities of our Marine Section were brought to a conclusion upon the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939. In accordance with pre-arranged plans prepared in the event of a national emergency, all our Marine Section vessels were placed at the disposal of the Department of National Defence and the personnel were given the opportunity of volunteering for service in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and with the Marine Auxiliary Branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The response to this appeal for volunteers was most gratifying as approximately 98 per cent of all officers and ratings, numbering about two hundred men, signified their willingness to serve with the defence forces.

A total of thirty vessels was assigned to the Department of National Defence. These varied in size from the cruiser type to the small inshore craft, and are at present performing the various necessary duties incidental to the safeguarding of our sea-lanes and vulnerable points along the seaboard.

Continuous preventive service was maintained, prior to the outbreak of the war, but due to the greatly improved conditions along the coastline, as mentioned earlier in this report, the contacts made with suspected liquor vessels were at a minimum.

With the exception of a small harbour vessel at Vancouver, our vessels had all been based either in the St. Lawrence River or in the Maritime Provinces, but during May, 1939, the cruiser *McDonald* was transferred to the Pacific coast for patrol duty off Vancouver Island and along the mainland of northern British Columbia. The long voyage from Halifax via the Panama Canal was made successfully and the *McDonald* arrived eleven days ahead of schedule.

New construction of vessels consisted of four 48-foot patrol boats of the "D-2" type, provided with Sterling petrol engines capable of twenty to twenty-two knots per hour. The contracts were awarded to three separate boat builders in Nova Scotia, but as the war intervened before delivery could be made, the vessels were transferred to the Department of National Defence as soon as the necessary tests had been completed, thereby increasing to thirty-four the total number of boats of our Marine Section handed over for defence duties.

All repairs and refits for our vessels were carried out, with a few minor exceptions, by the staff of the Royal Canadian Navy at H.M.C. Dockyards at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C.

5. The Officer in Charge of Enemy Alien Registration Section—Inspector D. C. Saul.

This is a new branch which the declaration of war by the Dominion of Canada on September 3, 1939, made necessary. By Order in Council the Defence of Canada Regulations became operative and the Commissioner of this Force was appointed Registrar General of Enemy Aliens. The organization of the Enemy Aliens Registration Branch was immediately undertaken.

Members in charge of detachments of this force throughout the Dominion, in districts where there were sufficient enemy aliens to warrant such action were appointed Registrars. In Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, owing to the fact that those provinces maintain their own Provincial Police forces, there were found to be insufficient members of the force stationed or the distribution was such as to render the Registration of enemy aliens by this force alone inadequate for the requirements. Consequently, the co-operation of the Attorneys General for the appointment of Provincial Police to augment the R.C.M. Police in this work was solicited.

The provinces of Quebec and British Columbia concurred in this request and their police have rendered most efficient assistance in the Registration of enemy aliens.

The province of Ontario, owing to stress of work, was unable to co-operate in this regard and consequently, the co-operation of the Chiefs of Municipal Police forces throughout Ontario was solicited where necessary, with the most gratifying results.

After the appointment of the Registrars throughout the Dominion had been made, consisting of 573 in all, it was considered that enemy aliens who had been registered and who were required to report themselves periodically would be subjected to a degree of hardship by the distances which they would be required to travel, in some instances, to make their periodical reports.

To alleviate this condition the co-operation of the Post Office Department was solicited for the appointment of postmasters at outlying points throughout the Dominion to receive and record the reports of enemy aliens residing

in the vicinity of the Post Office concerned. The Post Office Department co-operated to the utmost in this regard, with the result that 2,303 postmasters throughout the Dominion have been appointed for this purpose.

Since the registration of enemy aliens came into effect, 16,355 persons have been registered. Of this number, 4,021 have been granted exemption certificates as provided by regulation 26A of the Defence of Canada Regulations. With regard to those enemy aliens registered and required to report, I would say that these enemy aliens have complied with the regulations regarding reporting very satisfactorily, and as yet it has been unnecessary to resort to prosecution for failure in this respect.

Enemy aliens desiring to travel to the United States or to reside abroad have been granted Exeats as provided by regulation (25) 7 of the Defence of Canada Regulations in all cases applied for except those where such travel was considered to be contrary to the best interests of the Dominion of Canada; 182 temporary and 23 permanent Exeats have been granted.

Under Defence of Canada Regulations relating to enemy aliens there have been 97 internments made. Of this number 27 have since been released on appeal. Under regulation No. 21, 210 other persons have been arrested and placed in internment camps, 86 of whom were subsequently released on appeal or on the recommendations made by this Force with the approval of the Rt. Hon. the Minister of Justice.

6. The adjutant—Superintendent F. A Blake

GENERAL

During the year under review the Adjutant's Branch has been extremely busy as additional personnel have been taken on the Force. I have to report also that the replacement of uniformed personnel by female clerks has been most satisfactory. Female clerks are employed on routine work and are found more suitable for such work than uniformed personnel.

HEALTH

The health of the Headquarters staff has been very good and all appear to have stood the strain of additional work entailed by hostilities.

TRAINING OF HEADQUARTERS STAFF

No training has been possible due to war conditions.

QUARTERS

Single key men of Headquarters staff are quartered in Bronson Avenue Barracks of "A" Division and other single personnel are billeted at "N" Division.

BAND

The majority of members of the Band are employed at Headquarters on clerical duties and very favourable reports have been received from each Branch of their efficiency. Their musical training, drill, etc., is carried out so as not to interfere with their office routine; only on one morning per week are they fully occupied in training and on other days they arrive at headquarters at 10.00 a.m.

NEW DUTIES

Upon the outbreak of the war the R.C.M.P. assumed largely increased and important duties. This necessitated a large increase in the strength of the Force.

TRAINING QUARTERS AT ROCKCLIFFE, ONTARIO

With the building of a new scientific laboratory at Rockcliffe, a new riding-school and the centralization of all training for police dogs at that point, "N" Division has grown in importance during the past year.

STATISTICS

The distribution of the strength of the Force throughout Canada will be found in Appendix "B".

7. The Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—Acting Assistant Commissioner, T. B. Caulkin

I was appointed to the command of "A" Division on September 1, 1939, relieving Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp, who was transferred to the command of "O" Division, Toronto.

The period under review has been a busy one for this Division, with the additional duties involving the Royal Visit to the Dominion of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, and the outbreak of hostilities.

In connection with the visit of Their Majesties to Ottawa, I need not dwell upon the manner in which members of the Division performed their many duties. In some instances, the hours were long and arduous, and it was with much gratification that success attended the efforts of all concerned in the plans formulated for the maintenance of order and the protection of Their Majesties.

OUTBREAK OF WAR

Following the outbreak of war, many additional responsibilities were undertaken by the Division, in the increase of Government Buildings to be guarded in Ottawa and the various vulnerable points adjacent and, in several instances, the usual number of guards were increased over and above that of normal times.

DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY

The sad death of His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir, in February of this year called for some additional duties which were carried out in conjunction with the National Defence Department and City Police Officials.

MOTOR CYCLE SQUAD

This branch consists of 7 Harley-Davidson machines—all in good condition—and two of these are under consideration for transfer to "L" Division.

The work of this branch consists chiefly of patrols over the Federal District Commission Driveways. During the period under review, approximately 394 offences have been investigated and dealt with. 160 warnings have been given and 106 convictions obtained and one dismissal. Some 58 accidents have been investigated and 49 enquiries into damage to government property made. A number of cars reported stolen have been recovered by the Squad.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Customs Act.—Customs seizures were of a minor nature in this division. There is no evidence of any form of systematic smuggling along the St. Lawrence waterway. We have four detachments spread out along this boundary line at strategic points, and I think the constant patrols have kept the practice of smuggling at a minimum.

Excise Act.—The flow of alcohol from commercial stills seems to have reduced considerably since the change of procedure in the prosecutions of these traffickers. Situated as we are between Toronto and Montreal, a considerable amount of this liquor found its way to the Ottawa valley, but this supply has now fallen off to almost a scarcity.

The smaller still operators continue to manufacture, but they are not numerous. Several second offenders of this class were convicted during the year.

Indian Act.—There has been a noticeable improvement in conditions on the several Indian Reserves, with the exception of Maniwaki to where a patrol was made recently which resulted in arrests of a number of people who were later charged under the Indian Act with drinking. The most satisfactory point in this investigation is the fact that a Hotel Keeper who supplied liquor to the Indians was prosecuted and convicted.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.—No cases of any importance occurred under this Act. There is very little opium or morphine to be had by the illicit routes in this area.

An interesting case of possession of marihuana weed was prosecuted. The accused having placed a considerable quantity of the weed in the trunk of his automobile while en route from Ottawa to Windsor, Ont. A conviction was obtained, and the car was part of the forfeiture.

We have noticed a very decided change in the attitude of the farmers and civic officials in co-operating with this department in destruction of marihuana weed where found growing wild. One case of cultivation was found, but the owner was a person ignorant of the law.

Explosives Act.—Efforts have been made to obtain the co-operation of licence holders in the close protection of explosives from possible saboteurs.

A salutary example was made of two retailers of explosives who were convicted of neglecting to register purchases and sales on three charges against each. These convictions will no doubt have the desired effect.

War Measures Act.—On February 24, 1940, as a result of considerable investigation, action was taken under this act by three arrests; the district organizer for the communist party, a civil servant, and a member of the Canadian Active Forces. All three have been active members of the communist party. The Attorney General of Ontario has issued instructions that prosecutions will be proceeded with by way of indictment, and with the evidence we have to hand it is reasonable to expect that convictions will result.

One other, a minor case, was prosecuted under this Act, and a conviction obtained.

Criminal Code.—Under the criminal Code one person was charged and convicted for attempting to bribe a government official.

A lengthy investigation has been carried on into the theft of two hundred and fifty cheques from the Pay Office of the Department of National Defence at Petawawa, Ontario. The offence occurred during the summer training season at the Petawawa Military Camp. Many exhibits have been examined by our laboratory at Regina, and the case is still under investigation.

Other investigations include traffic in passports, which also has been the subject of examination at our Regina laboratory.

Two cases of anonymous letters addressed to important government officials were investigated, one of which was satisfactorily concluded, and the other is continuing, although we have now been advised by our laboratory that the writer has been identified.

Civil Security.—In the performance of this duty, all important Power and Industrial Plants were visited and surveyed. As a result of co-operative efforts with the managements of these plants, many material changes were put into effect, both with regard to the physical protection of the properties, and also (which was most important) the personnel employed or those seeking employment.

Ottawa being the seat of Government was closely surveyed, especially with regard to protection of vital services, such as waterworks, telephone, telegraphic communication lines, etc. The city officials co-operated in these matters very closely at all times. All government buildings were also given strict attention, having regard to their vulnerability.

During September last, we took over the guarding of the Johnstown grain elevators which are situated on the St. Lawrence River near the town of Prescott, Ontario. Men were engaged as guards from local veterans, and a system was set up covering their duties, etc. The control of these guards was then turned over to the Superintendent of the Johnstown elevators, who, with the assistance of a supervisor and our Brockville Detachment, has carried out the work quite satisfactorily.

In October we took over guard supervision of the Cornwall-Morrisburg Canal System. This duty from the outbreak of war was controlled by Militia units drawn from the district. When the work was taken over by this Force a new system inaugurated with a personnel of one hundred and five including two supervisors. This number has been gradually reduced to seventy-five including three supervisors; the one extra supervisor being appointed in order to allow greater efficiency. All guards are veterans of the last war and generally speaking their conduct has been good.

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

PATROL BOATS

At the outbreak of hostilities our patrol boats were turned over to the navy, prior to which they were used in patrol work between Quebec and the lower St. Lawrence. These were the *Madavaska*, the *Fernand Rinfret*, the *Advance* and the *Windsor*. The *Windsor*, however, was not transferred to the Canadian Naval Service and is kept in Three Rivers.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES (EXPLOSIVES BRANCH)

A car is supplied by the Department concerned in order to provide for the proper inspection of explosive magazines and stores selling small ammunition. 884 inspections were carried out in this Division during the past year. Inspections are handled by one member of the Division who has been specially trained to this work and who travels throughout the province as required.

A steady improvement has been noted in the observance of the Act, and it is felt that this is due largely to the regular inspections. In addition to the inspections, reports were submitted on a number of accidents with explosives.

Prosecution was entered and conviction secured in three cases under the Explosives Act during the year.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, this branch of the work has taken on added importance and will receive special attention during the coming year.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

A number of important prosecutions were carried out during the year, in connection with the possession, making, or uttering of counterfeit bills, or coins. The following are the most interesting of these:

Robert Yoakley et al.—The arrest of nine persons in December, 1938, who had entered into a conspiracy to forge U.S.A. silver certificate ten dollar bills, was reported in last year's annual report, together with the fact that the engraver, Gaston Lamothe, pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against him and received a sentence of three years imprisonment.

Seven of the remaining accused were sentenced in May 1939, as follows:

Robert Yoakley, six months in gaol.
 Ernest Lussier, six months in gaol.
 Arthur Rivest, time spent in gaol.
 Lucien Alfred Coté, time spent in gaol.
 Joseph Emile Lavoie, time spent in gaol.
 Noé Roux, time spent in gaol.
 Willbrod Beurivage, time spent in gaol.

The ninth accused, Odilon Trepanier, who, at the time of the sentence of the other accused, was declared physically unfit to serve a jail term, was on the 1st of March 1940, sentenced to one month in jail, dating from the date of his arrest. This sentence had already been served as he was incarcerated for a little over a month immediately following his arrest.

Royal Bank of Canada notes,—Montreal, Que.—During the months of April and May 1939, investigations were made into the circulation of ten dollar counterfeit Royal Bank of Canada notes. The co-operation of the Montreal City Police and the Bank investigators was enlisted and on Sunday, May 28th, 1939, four persons were arrested. Two further arrests were made the following day. The accused comprise the entire organization and circulation, accordingly, stopped. All of the accused pleaded guilty with the following results:

E. Mailloux, Poss. Counterfeit Bills, Sect. 550 CCC—one year;
 B. Downs, Engraving plates—Sect. 471-b CCC—one year;
 J. Lapointe, making Counterfeit Bills—Sect. 471-b CCC—one year;
 A. Fagnant, poss. Counterfeit Bills—Sect. 550 CCC—six months;
 L. Lapointe, poss. Counterfeit Bills—Sect. 550 CCC—three months.
 B. Lasnier, poss. Counterfeit Bills—Sect. 550 CCC—Fine \$100 which was paid.

D. Lucien Mayer and Lucien Galipeau—Uttering Counterfeit Coins, Montreal, P.Q.—Following complaints that these men had issued counterfeit 25c coins, they were arrested at St. Sulpice, P.Q., on December 17, 1939, by the Quebec Provincial Police, and the case turned over to this Force for investigation and prosecution. Twelve coins were recovered from restaurants in the St. Sulpice district, while a number of other coins were found by the side of the road at a spot indicated by the accused Mayer. Both were charged with uttering under Section 564 of the CCC. Mayer pleaded guilty and on January 31, 1940, was sentenced to one year imprisonment. Galipeau pleaded "not guilty" and was convicted. In view of his previous good record, he was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.

CONTRABAND AND ILLICIT ALCOHOL TRAFFIC

The cumulative effect of the policy of rigorous prosecution of ring leaders of the organized illicit alcohol traffic, started some years ago, was finally realized during the past year.

Investigations and prosecutions started during the past few years have been carried through trial court, through the court of appeals and the Supreme court of Canada, and have resulted not only in the conviction of such ring leaders and their sentence to imprisonment for lengthy terms, but has established jurisprudence of inestimable value for future prosecutions.

The many prosecutions entered under the Excise Act, the Customs Act and under the conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code, have finally broken up all of the old highly organized and firmly entrenched gangs of potentially dangerous criminals that controlled the illicit alcohol traffic in this divisional area.

This does not imply that the traffic has been entirely eradicated. It has, however, been drastically reduced and the control of the small traffic that remains has passed into the hands of comparative new comers who, particularly in the face of recently established jurisprudence, can expect to find this racket hazardous and unprofitable.

While conditions are, at present, in my opinion, better than at any previous time, I believe that a close watch on the traffic is imperative in order that we be in a position to prevent any attempt to revive the situation as it was some few years ago.

As regards the smuggling of alcohol by automobile into Canada, the practice of prosecuting under the Customs Act for possession of a smuggled car, and thus being able to prosecute any future offence as for second offence with a minimum penalty of three years in the penitentiary, has had a decided effect and until quite recently, this traffic had almost entirely stopped. An attempt is now being made to renew this traffic, but the U.S.A. operators refuse to drive the cars further than the Canadian border and, in view of the severity of the prosecutions, difficulty is being met with by the racketeers in securing drivers to handle the loads on the Canadian side of the border. It has also been found that this alcohol is of a very poor quality and contains a large percentage of methyl hydrate. This fact has been given much publicity and it is expected that smugglers who may successfully negotiate the border, will meet with difficulties in disposing of their stock.

My last annual report mentioned the decided effect of the extension of the search of vessels to the twelve mile limit and of the new line of Canadian waters from St. Jean river to the western tip of Anticosti Island to Cap Desrosiers. During the past season, the only attempts of any consequence to smuggle alcohol by water were made in the vicinity of the town of Gaspé and in the Baie des Chaleurs. Immediately on the outbreak of war, all smuggling by sea was, as far as this Division is concerned, completely stopped. This was no doubt due to the activities of the naval units and the fact that business in St. Pierre et Miquelon was cut off. Furthermore, I understand that the larger speed-boats in the vicinity of St. Pierre were commandeered by the French Government.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACTS

Due to the improved conditions brought about by prosecutions under the Criminal Code, on Conspiracy charges, and under the Excise Act, as already stated under the heading "Contraband and Illicit Alcohol Traffic", Excise seizures of alcohol greatly decreased during the past year. Excise seizures from April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940, totalled 187 as compared with 235 for the previous year.

Following were some of the more interesting Excise seizures and Customs seizures during the year:—

J. Henri Messier.—One Ford automobile and 226 gallons of alcohol were smuggled into Canada by Messier. He was prosecuted under the Customs Act as for second offence, Sec. 283, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Messier was also convicted under the Excise Act. On release from the penitentiary, he will stand trial in the United States for manslaughter.

Roland Martin and Omer Lepage.—The seizures against these two persons consisted of one truck and 440 gallons of alcohol which had been landed near Gaspé. Both accused were convicted. Martin was sentenced to \$500 and costs

or 6 months in jail; while Lepage was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment and costs, or a further 9 months. In this case, our patrol watched the truck being loaded and after it started to move away it was seized. Martin was arrested at the time and subsequent investigation led to the arrest and conviction of Lepage, who is a well known rum-runner and has been convicted several times previously.

Edouard St. Martin and Albert Gilbert, Montreal.—In this case a still, believed capable of producing approximately 75 gallons of alcohol per day, was seized. The still had not operated when seized, however, and the mash vats had not yet been erected. Four arrests were made and convictions obtained against all four on charges of possession of still. St. Martin and Gilbert were sentenced to penalties of \$200 and costs, or three months, while the other two were sentenced to fines of \$100 each and costs, or three months in jail.

Leopold Lallier et al.—This organization operated a still in various locations in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, P.Q., for many months. The still was operated only a short time at any one location, and as they were extremely careful in their operations, they were difficult to stop. However, during last fall, members of the Sherbrooke Detachment were successful in locating the still and seizing it, together with thirty gallons of alcohol and 1,200 gallons of mash. The investigation that led to the seizure was sufficiently well carried out to enable the prosecution of six men under Sections 164 and 169 of the Excise Act. All accused pleaded guilty and fines amounting to \$1,200 were paid.

Freeman Durocher et al, St. Ambroise, P.Q.—The organization operating this still also used the system of moving their location frequently. The members of the organization were all known to have been concerned in the illicit alcohol traffic for some years. The still was located and seized during last fall, together with 185 gallons of alcohol and 2,000 gallons of mash. Four men were charged with Criminal Code charges of Conspiracy and charges under the Excise Act, and convicted, while one other is at present awaiting trial. The sentences imposed were not considered adequate and an appeal has been entered for heavier sentences.

George Girard, Danville, P.Q.—In this case the members of the Sherbrooke Section were again successful in seizing a commercial still. An interesting point in connection with one of the men arrested was that the prisoner attempted to escape by swimming a river. However, our constable, wearing full uniform and equipment, also jumped into the river and was successful in arresting the man on the other side. Three men were convicted on conspiracy and excise charges arising from this seizure, while a warrant is held for the arrest of Robert Vaillancourt, one of the most notorious bootleggers of the eastern townships.

Edouard and Barthelemy Jean, Ste Perpétue, P.Q.—Our constables discovered, in this case, a small commercial still hidden in the bush, together with seven gallons of alcohol and seventy-five gallons of mash. As the still was deserted our constables concealed themselves in the bush and remained there all night and all of the following morning until three men appeared. These men were immediately arrested. Two were later convicted as for second offence, under Section 169 of the Excise Act and sentenced to six months imprisonment, \$500 fine and costs or, in default of payment, a further six months. The third man was convicted as for first offence.

Onésime Bilodeau et al., Asbestos, P.Q.—The Bilodeaus are well known bootleggers operating throughout the eastern townships and a number of con-

victions have been recorded against the three brothers who are all in the same racket. In this case, Aurore Bilodeau, who operates a casket factory at Asbestos, had installed this large still which would have a capacity of 100 to 200 gallons per day. At the time of the seizure the still was being dismantled. Charges are being laid for conspiracy and substantive offences against seven persons, four of whom have already been arrested and warrants are out against three. Robert Vaillancourt, for whom we already hold a warrant in connection with the seizure of George Girard of Danville, is included in the latter three.

Oscar Guilbault et al.—During November, 1939, we were requested by the Department of National Revenue to investigate excessive purchases of perfumed spirits by a number of Montreal companies. An extensive inquiry was immediately started and resulted in the latter part of December in the seizure of a large redistillation plant near Terrebonne, P.Q. By means of a special process the operators of this still were re-claiming the perfumed spirits and securing a potable alcohol. Approximately 18,000 gallons of such perfumed spirits were traced to the still.

The exhaustive investigations made prior to the actual seizure of the still enabled the arrest of ten men, all of whom were charged with possession of alcohol, possession of the still and on conspiracy charges under the Criminal Code of Canada. Four of the accused, among them Oscar Guilbault, the ring leader, pleaded guilty to the charges and were sentenced as follows:—

Oscar Guilbault.—Two years on each of three charges of conspiracy to be served concurrently, also \$500 fine on each substantive offence, or an alternative 6 months imprisonment; these terms for the substantive offences to be served consecutively to those imposed for the conspiracy in the event of the fines not being paid.

Matty Ruotolo.—Eighteen months imprisonment on each of three charges of conspiracy, to be served concurrently, and \$500 fine on each substantive offence, or an alternative 6 months imprisonment; these terms for the substantive offences to be served consecutively to those imposed for the conspiracy in the event of the fines not being paid.

Jerry Voglino.—Eighteen months imprisonment on each of three charges of conspiracy, to be served concurrently, and \$500 fine on each substantive offence, or an alternative 6 months imprisonment; these terms for the substantive offences to be served consecutively to those imposed for the conspiracy in the event of the fines not being paid.

Narcisse Renaud.—Twelve months imprisonment on each of three charges of conspiracy, to run concurrently, and \$200 fine on each of the two substantive offences to be served consecutively to those imposed for the conspiracy in the event of the fines not being paid.

An interesting feature of this case is the fact that Guilbault, apparently fearing a shortage of sugar, which formed part of his process for the reclaiming of the alcohol, had hoarded approximately 105,751 pounds. This sugar was seized and sold, \$4,203.18 being realized from such sale. A Ford 1939 coupe, a Ford 2-ton 1938 truck and G.M.C. truck were seized, also a Ford 1932 truck.

The other six accused, Henry Marc Sauv , Roger Tison, Joseph Dufour, T lesphore Delorme, Joseph D lorme and G rard Mercure, have had their preliminary enquiry and have been sent for trial at the next term of the Court of King's Bench, which is expected will be some time during the month of May. All of these men are presently at liberty on bail.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Communist Party.—In view of present world conditions I consider it necessary to review at some length the activities of the Communist Party in this division, during the past year.

During that part of the year prior to the declaration of war, Communist Party organizers operated under great difficulties because of the activities of the Provincial Police in enforcing the Quebec Padlock law. The direct result of the application of this law was the driving of party activities underground. The dissemination of party propaganda by means of public meetings and parades, or the publication of party literature, was thereby greatly handicapped. Communist leaders were hard put to it to keep the strength of the party fluctuating between sixteen to eighteen hundred members.

Further difficulties were encountered by the leaders on the signing of the non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany. Apparently they had not been prepared for this sudden switching of allegiance to the Nazis who had, until that time, been held up to party members as their greatest enemy. The resultant confusion greatly weakened the party and it appeared for a short time that there was some possibility of the party breaking up. Leaders were, however, able to formulate explanations that were acceptable to their followers and the party merged from this difficulty and the subsequent difficulty brought about by the invasion of Finland, without serious loss of membership.

These difficulties were followed by intense activities on the part of the leaders of the movement. Coincidental with these increased activities, action under the Padlock law by the Provincial authorities, was suspended. By increased organizational and propaganda work, party membership has now reached the neighbourhood of 2,500 members. This figure, of course, represents only actual party members, but it will be appreciated that such members through having secured executive positions in various organizations, control a great many more than 2,500 persons and constitute a far greater potential danger than that figure appears to indicate.

Following the outbreak of hostilities, leaders of the Party believed that their subversive activities would be declared illegal and that the party would be "out-lawed." They have grown increasingly bold as time has elapsed without the Government taking this action, and went to the extent of placing candidates in the last Provincial and Federal elections in order to propagate their doctrines through the medium of the electoral campaign.

The circulation of Communist propaganda in the form of mimeographed leaflets and pamphlets has increased steadily since the outbreak of war. In this connection, the Canadian Civil Liberties Union and the Canadian Labour Defence League, affiliates of the Party, do a great deal of work in circulating the Communist literature.

Realizing that there is a considerable anti-conscription feeling in this Province, party leaders are making an issue of the conscription questions. Pamphlets and leaflets designed to attempt to convince the public that conscription is imminent, have been circulated, while much greater activity in this direction is now being planned.

In their anti-conscription activities, the Communists have joined forces with the Fascists and Nationalist organizations in this Province, and are now attempting to extend this organization to include groups that are anti-conscriptionist, but that, so far, have been equally anti-Communist. They appear to be making some headway in this direction and, unless their activities are curbed, will most probably draw many new followers to their Party, while extending the party control over additional organizations.

The unification of these organizations in a common objective is not to be regarded lightly, as the Communist Party will endeavour to foment trouble

through these organizations whether conscription is enacted or not, by their consistent anti-conscription and anti-war campaign. Should the membership of all these organizations come together, it will make quite a formidable group, possibly capable of causing the Government some embarrassment in its war effort.

In view of the alliance between Russia and Germany, the possibility of serious interference in Canada's war effort arising from the Communist organization, is, of course, apparent and well known; particularly, in view of the recent rumoured shifting of some of the controlling offices of the Russian Communist Party, to Vienna. The C.P. could, with ease, be used and may already be operating as an extremely well organized and widely extended espionage and sabotage organization. As an example of this possibility, Communist members employed on the Montreal Harbour, as well as those employed as seamen, have been instructed to submit to their leaders all details that they can possibly secure regarding ship loadings, cargo, arrivals and departures. Unemployed members of the Party have, in some cases, been instructed to attempt to secure employment as seamen, and to use such occupation for the gathering of information for the Communist Party.

VETERAN GUARDS

Great War Veterans were employed as special constables to do guard duties at various vulnerable points throughout the province, since the outbreak of hostilities. The total number of such guards employed has varied from 650 to 394.

Guard duties are carried out under the supervision of officers, N.C.O.'s of this Force, and of supervisors chosen from the veterans, and the services of these special constables have proven satisfactory.

Guards are established at the following points:—

Montreal Harbour	60
Jacques Cartier Bridge	43
Vickers Dry Docks	6
Victoria Bridge	32
Lachine Canal and Bridge	91
Soulanges Canal	60
Stand-to Party	9
Laprairie Radio Station	4
Verchères Radio Station	4
Drummondville W/T	11
Yamachiche W/T Station	7
Chicoutimi Radio	2
Charlesbourg	5
Lauzon Dry Docks	30
Quebec Harbour	12
Quebec Bridge	18
Total strength	394

One Officer, seven N.C.O.'s and three constables are permanently employed, in connection with this guard organization, while the O.C. Quebec Sub-Division and the N.C.O.'s in charge of various detachments assist in the work.

One car and three station wagons are in permanent use in connection with these guard details.

The kit issued to these special constables has been found satisfactory. In this regard I should like to mention the generous co-operation of a number of organizations and civilians in this province who generously contributed articles of wearing apparel not included in the issue of kit to the veterans, many of whom were in need of warm underwear and clothing.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Supervision of Pari-Mutuels at the two local race tracks was carried out, 14 days at Polo Park and 14 days at Whittier Park, this schedule being the same as in previous years. The whole 28 days racing being held in the Spring. Four members of the Force were employed daily on this duty.

The total amount of money staked at the combined meetings amounted to \$2,316,603 as compared with \$2,332,251 for the meetings in 1938, being a decrease of \$15,648.

The saliva test, introduced in 1935, was continued, a saliva test of each winning horse being taken. This action was carried out by the racing officials working in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture officials. No unfavourable reactions were reported during the whole meet.

No complaints were received in connection with the meets at either Polo or Whittier Parks, same being conducted in an orderly and efficient manner.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

The records of 291 drug stores were checked during the past twelve months with very satisfactory results. It is found that druggists are only too willing to assist in enforcing the Act and give excellent co-operation.

Investigations were also carried out in respect to War Veteran's allowances and pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—CUSTOMS BRANCH

Quite a lot of time is spent on preventive work, in connection with the enforcement of the Customs Act. Special patrols are maintained along the International Boundary at all times of the year, except when roads are impassable. In addition detachments near the Border pay close attention to preventive measures during patrols on other duties. A total of 116 cases were investigated resulting in 70 seizures. Forty-nine convictions were obtained. Special attention was given to the smuggling of illicit alcohol and as a result of our efforts very little of this commodity was successfully brought into Manitoba.

Seizures of special interest include the following:—

Pete Adanac, Winnipeg—Customs Seizure No. 8934.—Information was received that the above named was bringing a car load of alcohol from the U.S.A. on the morning of April 19, 1939. Patrols were sent out to try and intercept this car before it reached Winnipeg. At approximately 1.40 a.m. this car was observed passing through Carman at a high rate of speed on No. 3 Highway and later a patrol on that highway endeavoured to stop the car. One of the constables in uniform walked towards the oncoming car signaling it to stop. There was a momentary lull in engine acceleration but immediately full acceleration was resumed and the approaching car headed directly toward the constable. Seeing this the other constable in the police car endeavoured to force the speeding car into the ditch. He succeeded in doing this but in some miraculous manner it remained upright and after travelling along the incline of the ditch for one hundred yards returned to the highway and continued towards Winnipeg where it was chased by a City Police cruiser car and was finally abandoned at St. Norbert ten miles south of Winnipeg, the driver and his companion making good their escape. The car contained 182 American gallons of alcohol. The owner, Pete Adanac, when interviewed stated he had loaned the car to a relative but refused to give the name of this person. Extensive enquiries were made but we were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant entering a prosecution. The car was later sold by tender.

John Gosselin, St. Boniface, Man.—Customs Seizure No. 8907.—On March 26, 1939, a 1938 Ford Coupe containing 242 American one gallon tins of alcohol was seized at Winnipeg following a chase from Beausejour, 30 miles east of Winnipeg, and through a portion of the City and in which cruiser cars of the Winnipeg City Police took part. The driver of the car John Gosselin was arrested. It is believed this alcohol was brought in by a gang headed by Paul Stanlee a notorious dealer in illicit alcohol. During the chase through part of the north end of the city which several times took the cars past the home of Paul Stanlee, Stanlee backed his own car into the path of the pursuing police car in order to delay pursuit. For this Stanlee was charged by the Winnipeg City Police with obstruction. Stanlee apparently became aware of the chase through having his radio tuned in on the Winnipeg City Police radio broadcast wave length.

The car was seized under the Customs Act and Gosselin was charged under Sec. 169 Excise Act, convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He was also charged by the Winnipeg City Police under the Government Liquor Control Act and with reckless driving under Sec. 285 C.C.C. and sentenced to four months on each, concurrent. The car was sold by tender.

Winnipeg Rugby Football Club, Winnipeg—Customs Seizure No. 9040.—On May 21, 1939, football equipment of appraised value for duty of \$694.54 was seized from the Winnipeg Rugby Football Club. This equipment had been brought into Canada by the Rugby team of the University of North Dakota when coming to Winnipeg to play an exhibition game with the Winnipeg Rugby team.

The truck, property of the University of North Dakota, was seized at Emerson on May 21 on the return journey. Jesse Preston, Manager of the Football team taking full responsibility for the truck being used to smuggle the equipment seized. The truck was released on payment of a penalty of \$100.

The equipment was released on payment of the duty paid value of \$1,068.88.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—EXCISE BRANCH

Conditions in regard to traffic in illicit spirits can be considered quite satisfactory. The seizure of a number of large stills and the prosecution of some of the ringleaders of the gangs operating these stills on charges of conspiracy, has had the effect of keeping the supply of illicit alcohol down to a minimum. During the twelve months under review 358 cases were investigated under the Excise Act a considerable number resulting in negative searches. 102 convictions were obtained and 18 cases are still under investigation. Eight large stills of commercial capacity were seized, all being in or near Winnipeg.

In addition to charges under the Excise Act, conspiracy charges under the Criminal Code were laid whenever it was possible to obtain evidence in support of such charges and considerable success attended our efforts in this connection. The most interesting seizures will now be referred to briefly.

Jacob Moulter, et al, Stonewall, Manitoba—Excise Seizure No. 13733.—On May 25, 1939, a large still of estimated daily output capacity of 150 gallons of spirits was found on the farm of Jacob Moulter near Stonewall, Manitoba. As the police party approached the buildings two men were seen running from the rear of the barn, in which the still was located, into the nearby bush. Members of the raiding party gave chase but were unable to apprehend these men. The still was in process of being dismantled and whilst a search was being made for the men who ran away, William and Mike Kissick drove into the farmyard with a truck, ostensibly for the purpose of hauling away the still. However, they had ready excuses for being there and at that time they could not be connected with the still, though they along with their brother John were well known to be involved in illicit liquor traffic and were believed the real owners of this particular still.

Jacob Moulter was arrested and charged with possession of a still. He later made a statement implicating several other persons. Following extensive enquiries, sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant charges of conspiracy to defraud being laid under the Criminal Code against seven persons, all of whom were eventually convicted. A stay of proceedings was entered on the charge laid against Jacob Moulter under the Excise Act on his conviction for conspiracy.

Sentences imposed in connection with this seizure were as follows:

John Kissick—Conspiracy—5 counts—4 years on each, concurrent
 Kost Kozanak—Conspiracy—5 counts—2½ years on each, concurrent
 Steve Pollock—Conspiracy—5 counts—2½ years on each, concurrent
 Mike Kissick—Conspiracy—5 counts—18 months on each, concurrent
 Nick Kachuk—Conspiracy—5 counts—1 year on each, concurrent
 Peter Malzanski—Conspiracy—5 counts—Suspended—4 years
 Jacob Moulter—Conspiracy—5 counts—Suspended—2 years

Irvine Hadaller, et al, Hazelridge, Manitoba—Excise Seizure No. 13798.—On June 16, 1939, a large commercial still was seized on the farm of Irvine Hadaller, Hazelridge, Manitoba. This still had an estimated daily output capacity of 150 gallons of spirits. Four large vats each of 500 gallon capacity formed part of this still and contained 1,200 gallons of wash. In addition 800 lbs. of sugar and a one ton Ford truck were seized. Three men, Irvine Hadaller, Leo Molynski and Peter Boyko were arrested and charged under the Excise Act with possession of a still.

Five charges of conspiracy were also laid against each of the three men and after considerable delay from various causes preliminary hearing was held and on February 15th all were committed for trial. It is expected these cases will be disposed of at the Assizes commencing in May, 1940.

At the preliminary Hadaller and Molynski were committed to gaol for eight days for contempt of court on refusing to give evidence against the other alleged co-conspirators.

Police Dog "Sultan" was used to good effect in connection with this seizure, helping materially in securing evidence against the accused persons.

Paul Ross, et al, Ross P.O., Manitoba—Excise Seizure No. 14289.—A very large still was seized on November 27, 1939, in a thickly wooded area near Ross, Manitoba. This still was in a large log building constructed after the manner of grain elevators with a large cupola in the centre. Its estimated daily capacity was 300 gallons of spirits. The steam boiler was of immense size. There were five wooden fermenting tuns of 2,000 gallon capacity each, three being full of wash. 500 gallons of spirits and 2,500 lbs. of sugar were also seized.

The building housing the still appeared to have been recently constructed. The still being erected first and the building constructed around it. It was situated in very swampy land and difficult to approach.

Three men located in a shack approximately one mile from the still were arrested. One lone man at the still escaped in the bush, being warned of the approach of the raiding party by a large dog kenneled in front of the building.

Charges under Section 164 (e) of the Excise Act have been laid against Paul Ross, Edmund Ross and Anton Saltel, the three men arrested, which have not yet been disposed of. Enquiries are continuing in an effort to obtain evidence to support conspiracy charges. From information gathered it is apparent that this still was owned by William Wolchuk of Winnipeg, who has long been known as one of the principal traffickers in illicit alcohol and who was recently convicted on charges of conspiracy arising out of another Excise seizure and sentenced to 5 years in Manitoba Penitentiary.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Close attention is at all times paid to the enforcement of this Act and conditions in regard to illegal traffic in drugs in this division area are considered satisfactory. 29 cases were investigated and two convictions were obtained.

James Farnum—No fixed abode—Possession of Drugs.—On June 5, 1939, James Farnum obtained $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of Heroin from the National Drug Company by means of a forged order purporting to come from the Sanderson Drug Co., Winnipeg. Farnum was arrested at Russell, Manitoba, on June 9, and endeavoured to prove an alibi claiming he was not in Winnipeg on the date the drug was obtained. He was, however, positively identified as the man who obtained the drugs. It was evident he was only in Winnipeg a few hours and took pains to make his presence known at country points immediately prior to and after the time the offence was committed, but there was sufficient time unaccounted for as would enable him to get to Winnipeg and return to the country.

In addition to the charge under the Drug Act a charge of uttering a forged document was laid. The accused elected jury trial and on October 20, 1939, was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. The conviction was appealed. The Court of Appeal upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to 9 months.

Owing to the fact that no drug was producible and there being some difficulty in proving that the bottle obtained from the National Drug Co. actually contained a drug, the charge laid under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was stayed.

Sidney Smith, Winnipeg—Possession Narcotic Drugs.—On August 11, 1939, Sidney Smith was arrested at Winnipeg with 7 capsules of Heroin (approx. 21 grs.) in his possession. He pleaded guilty to a charge of "Possession" and was sentenced to four years and fined \$200 and in default to serve a further term of one month.

Accused appealed against sentence and the Appeal Court reduced the term of imprisonment to 3 years. The fine and default penalty were not altered.

CRIMINAL CODE

There was a substantial decrease in the total number of Criminal Code investigations compared with the previous twelve months. There was, however, an increase in the number of safe-breakings, but with this exception offences of a serious nature were not above normal.

A great deal of time was spent on preventive work. Night patrols and highway traffic patrols operated continuously and their value cannot be over-estimated. It was found necessary to frequently change the system of night patrols due to the criminal element paying close attention to the operation of these patrols and a number of offences of breaking, entering and theft were committed in towns and villages after patrols had been through and checked all business places and found them intact.

Expert safewreckers were particularly active over a period of several months, but only in a very few instances were large sums of money obtained. These cases are usually very difficult to investigate. The culprits take cash only and are adept in their method of committing the crime so as not to leave any clues. True, the *modus operandi* often gives an indication of the identity of the gang responsible, but often that is the only clue available. Every year our detachment personnel continually endeavour to secure the co-operation of storekeepers and others who have to carry large sums of money in their safes, by having them keep a record of the bank and serial numbers of bank notes locked in the safe each night. Some co-operate fully, others after doing so for a time get careless and neglect to do so with the result there is very little if anything to work on.

These safebreaking offences practically ceased after the arrest of several well known safebreakers, so it is evident the persons arrested have been responsible for a large number of these crimes.

Mike Kalmakoff, Winnipegosis, Manitoba—Attempted murder.—On June 2, 1939, Mike Kalmakoff attempted to murder Tina Karazub, his common law wife, attacking her with a razor, but was prevented from doing her serious injury by John Karazub, her brother, who fortunately happened to be nearby and rushed to her aid when he heard her scream. Kalmakoff then slashed his own throat with the razor in an attempt to commit suicide, and would have done so if John Karazub had not succeeded in getting the razor away from him and tying his hands to prevent further injuries.

Constable J. R. Hanna, Winnipegosis detachment, was notified and left for the scene immediately. He found Kalmakoff in bad condition, the wound inflicted by Kalmakoff on himself being quite serious, causing considerable loss of blood. After rendering first aid, Cst. Hanna rushed Kalmakoff to hospital at Winnipegosis, where an immediate operation was found necessary.

The injuries inflicted on Tina Karazub were not serious. Kalmakoff recovered and was charged with attempted murder and attempted suicide. He appeared for trial at Dauphin, Manitoba, on November 16, 1939, was found guilty and sentenced to two years and six months with hard labour in Manitoba Penitentiary.

The motive for Kalmakoff's attempt to take the life of his common-law wife was jealousy.

Reginald Richard Rogers, Lena, Manitoba—Attempted murder.—A charge of attempted murder was laid at Boissevain, Manitoba, on January 18, 1940, against Reginald Richard Rogers, who that date had fired a .22 rifle at Miss Mary Barnard, daughter of George Barnard, by whom Rogers was employed.

That morning George Barnard left the farm to drive his nephew to school at Lena, leaving his daughter Mary alone at the farm with Rogers.

About 10 a.m. Miss Barnard was sitting in the dining-room in front of a hot air register reading a book. She heard Rogers come into the kitchen and then go out to the wash room. Almost immediately he came back into the kitchen and standing in the doorway leading into the dining-room with a .22 rifle in his hands said, "I am going to shoot those bloody cows," and made some other remark about not having to feed them then. He then said, "I guess I will shoot you while I am at it," and pointed the rifle at Miss Barnard. As he did so she put the book she was reading to the left side of her face and slumped towards the floor. She heard a shot, looked up and saw smoke coming from the rifle barrel. Rogers commenced to load the rifle again and Miss Barnard ran from the room and upstairs. As she was running upstairs she heard another shot and looking over the bannister saw that a coal oil lamp which was on a table in the dining room was broken. She yelled at Rogers, telling him to stand the lamp up so the oil would not run out. Rogers paid no attention, walked out of the house and over to the barn.

Miss Barnard then notified L/Cpl. McIntyre, Killarney detachment, who on arrival at the farm found Rogers at the barn going about his work. He asked Rogers where he had put the rifle he had been using. Rogers replied that he had broken it when he hit a stall in attempting to hit a cow with it, and then dropped it into the manger. The rifle was found broken under some hay in one of the stalls. In another stall a cow was found dead, having been shot in the head with a .22 rifle.

When spoken to Rogers appeared dazed and acted as though he could not comprehend what was taking place. He was immediately placed in safe custody.

As there appeared to be no reason or motive for the actions of Rogers, arrangements were made for him to be examined by a psychiatrist, who stated that in his opinion Rogers was insane on the morning he shot at Miss Barnard and that Rogers would undoubtedly manifest further evidences of mental derangement in the nature of impulsive and violent outbursts.

In view of this opinion the attempted murder charge was stayed and Rogers was formally committed to Brandon Mental Hospital under the provisions of the Mental Diseases Act.

Marvin S. Virstuk, Ethelbert, Manitoba.—Manslaughter.—This man was charged with manslaughter following investigation of an automobile accident which occurred on March 25, 1939, about three miles north of Ethelbert, Manitoba.

Nick Paliy of the R.M. of Ethelbert, riding a bicycle, was struck by a car driven by Virstuk and died from injuries received. Paliy was travelling on the left side of the travelled portion of the highway. Virstuk, travelling in the same direction, sounded the car horn on overtaking Paliy and apparently thinking Paliy was not going to move over to the right side endeavoured to pass Paliy on the wrong side. As Virstuk turned to the right Paliy also turned and Virstuk was then too close and travelling too fast to avoid an accident.

There was evidence that Virstuk had been drinking in a beer parlour shortly before the accident, also that he had been driving very fast considering the condition of the highway.

At his trial at Dauphin on November 15 the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and no further action was taken against him.

Albert Stevenson, Hodgson, Manitoba.—Manslaughter.—Shortly after 5 p.m. Sunday, November 26, 1939, Mike Antonchuk of Fishing River Post Office district, about 8 miles southeast of Hodgson, Manitoba, was shot and instantly killed by a .22 rifle in the hands of Albert Stevenson, a resident of Hodgson.

Stevenson went to the residence of Mike Antonchuk for the purpose of purchasing some homebrew. He was supplied with one half gallon for which he paid \$2.50. He was also given a drink by Antonchuk. While Stevenson was at Antonchuk's three other men arrived and there was more drinking. Both Stevenson and Antonchuk became very intoxicated. About 5 p.m. Stevenson prepared to go home and all five men went outside the house. Stevenson was carrying the half gallon of homebrew in a sack on his back and a .22 rifle in his hand. Antonchuk said he wanted to have a talk with Stevenson and told the other three men to go into the house and wait for him. The three saw Antonchuk and Stevenson leave the yard arm in arm on the best of terms but both somewhat unsteady on their feet. The three went into the house. A few minutes later they heard a shot and on going outside saw Stevenson run across the road and into bush on the farm of Bill Mamchuk. Fifty yards along the road they found Antonchuk lying dead. These men heard nothing of any altercation and there were no signs of any struggle.

Stevenson was located at a farm house a little more than a quarter of a mile from Antonchuk's place. He had arrived there about 7 p.m. He did not have a hat or mitts nor a rifle. He appeared to be in a stupor and stated he knew nothing about what had happened except that when he arrived at this farm house people there accused him of shooting Antonchuk. He said he had awakened in the bush about ten minutes previously and did not know where he was. He saw a light in the farm house and came there. He said he remembered being at Antonchuk's place and having a few drinks of homebrew, but did not remember how he got out of the house or what happened after until

he woke up in the bush. Stevenson's rifle, hat, mitts and the half gallon of home brew were found at different places in the bush. The rifle was lying with the breach open and empty when found.

Examination of the clothing and body of the deceased disclosed that the fatal shot had been fired quite close to the body. The bullet entered the left side, proceeding in an upward direction piercing the heart, and was found in the muscles at the back of the neck.

Examination of the bullet and rifle at the Scientific Laboratory, Regina, showed the bullet was fired from Stevenson's rifle.

No motive for murder could be found and taking all the circumstances into consideration it was concluded the rifle had in some manner been accidentally discharged, therefore a charge of manslaughter only was laid.

At his trial at Winnipeg on January 17, 1940, a verdict of "not guilty" was brought in by the jury and Stevenson was acquitted.

Safeblowing and Safebreaking

Gordon Mills, N.F.A.—Breaking, entering, theft and safeblowing.—During the early hours of June 4, 1939, the offices of four elevators and the C.P.R. section tool house at Rathwell, Manitoba, were broken into and the safe in the office of the United Grain Growers Elevator blown. There was no money in this safe. Quick action on the part of Edward Tully, section foreman at Rathwell, resulted in the arrest of Gordon Mills, an expert safe blower with an extensive criminal record. Mr. Tully with four companions returning home to Rathwell about 3.30 a.m., June 4, heard a gas car start up on the railway and proceed east. Tully recognized it as his gas car. He and his companions immediately drove east in Tully's auto, got ahead of the gas car and at a railway crossing six miles east of Rathwell placed some tire chains across the track, derailing the gas car. Two men on the gas car were thrown off but got up and ran away. One of them, Gordon Mills, was captured, the other made good his escape and his identity was not established. Mills was detained and turned over to the local Municipal Constable until the arrival of Constable Condie and D/Const. Peach.

Mills admitted he and his companion broke into the five places at Rathwell but he refused to tell who his companion was. Five charges of breaking and entering with intent and theft were laid to which Mills pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to 3½ years on each charge, concurrent.

We are firmly convinced that Mills and his associates were responsible for some other safeblowing offences in this division, but we were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to support further charges.

John A. Barnett and Alex Poroznik al. Delay, N.F.A.—Breaking, entering and theft and safebreaking.—About 6.30 a.m. October 15, 1939, Constables Stillborn and McKayseff, on night patrol from Minnedosa detachment observed a car parked on provincial highway No. 10, 4½ miles northwest of Minnedosa. Two men, John A. Barnett and Alex Poroznik alias Alex Delay were with this car. On checking the car it was found the licence plate had been issued for another car and a bottle partly full of whisky was also found in the car. Not being satisfied with the explanation given by these men, the patrol decided to take them and the car to Minnedosa and hold them on a charge under the Provincial Liquor Act for further investigation.

Shortly before reaching Minnedosa, Shoal Lake detachment night patrol caught up to them with information that Walter Dufurat's garage at Elphinstone had been forcibly entered, the safe broken open and approximately \$3,000.00 stolen. The two men and car were thoroughly searched but no money was found.

Considering it possible these men may have been responsible for the offence at Elphinstone the patrol returned to where the car had been parked and behind a telephone pole close by, a red pullover sweater tied in a bundle was found which contained \$1,016.60 in currency. The serial numbers of some of the bank notes in this bundle were identical with the numbers of certain bank notes known to have been in Dufurat's safe. An extensive search was made and police dog "Sultan" used, but the remainder of the money reported to have been in the safe was not recovered.

Certain other evidence was obtained by the use of the dog "Sultan", who performed very well in this case. Given a scent from the shoes of Barnett, Sultan followed a trail from Dufurat's garage, behind the building next to it, down a lane to the main street, and stopped in each doorway along the street to the store of S. Stoffman, which was also broken into the same night and the safe which was empty smashed open. From Stoffman's store Sultan followed a trail some distance out of the village to a point where it could be seen a car had been parked. Tire tracks made by this car corresponded to the tires on the car used by Barnett and Poroznuk. Along this trail and in the vicinity of where this car had been parked Sultan found a pair of gloves, a pair of overalls, pair of trousers, pair of boots, cap, tin of tomatoes and several packets of cigarettes. These articles were found in several different places. The clothing found showed evidence of having been worn by persons who had smashed open safes. The tin of tomatoes and the cigarettes were of similar brand to some stolen from the store of S. Stoffman. A can of the same brand of tomatoes was also found in the car used by Barnett and Poroznuk. The can in the car had most of the label torn off. The missing portion of this label was found near where the other articles were located.

The boots and other clothing were taken to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina and the evidence resulting from the examination there definitely connected the exhibits with the offence and should assist materially in establishing the guilt of the offenders.

Barnett and Poroznuk were each charged with two offences of breaking, entering and theft and on December 12 1939, were committed to trial. Barnett was successful in obtaining bail early in January 1940 and almost immediately recommenced his criminal activities. On February 10 Barnett along with Mike Atamanchuk and John Andrusiak broke into the office of the Manitoba Motor League in Winnipeg with the intention of breaking into the safe. When two constables of the Winnipeg City Police appeared on the scene a gun battle ensued in which City Police Constable John McDonald was killed and Constable Stewart wounded. Mike Atamanchuk was also wounded and later committed suicide when about to be arrested. Barnett was arrested and has been committed for trial on a charge of murder.

From information obtained and certain partial admissions made by Barnett and Poroznuk we are convinced that these men were responsible for several other safebreakings in this division area, but the necessary evidence to connect them with these offences could not be obtained.

Herbert Ernest Armstrong and Jack Manning, N.F.A.—Breaking, entering and theft and safeblowing.—About 7.45 a.m. on the morning of December 11, 1939, D/Cst. Peach, T.E.H., Brandon Sud-Division C.I.B., and Sgt. Hamm, C.P.R. Police, whilst watching a cache of goods, stolen from C.P.R. box cars, alongside the C.P.R. tracks one mile east of Kemnay, Manitoba, observed two men proceeding west on foot along the railway tracks. These men passed the cache and continued towards Kemnay. Cst. Peach and Sgt. Hamm drove to Kemnay with the intention of interrogating the two men and waited at the station. On seeing Cst. Peach the men turned and ran. Cst. Peach gave chase until they entered a large open field. He then returned for the police car and Sgt. Hamm and continued the chase across the field catching both men. They gave

the names of Herbert Ernest Armstrong and Jack Manning. On being searched these men were found to possess a large sum of money. They were placed under arrest and after being warned stated they had stolen the money from the T. Eaton store at Brandon early that morning, having blown the safe with a stick of dynamite. They were taken to Brandon and turned over to the Brandon City Police who laid charges of breaking, entering and theft. All money stolen from the T. Eaton Company was recovered. Until the men admitted they had blown the safe in the T. Eaton Co. store Cst. Peach and Sgt. Hamm had no knowledge of the offence having been committed.

Armstrong and Manning were further interrogated by D/Cst. Peach and L/Cpl. Syron and Armstrong admitted blowing safes in the store of L. McNicol, Pipestone on August 22, 1939; the garage of J. H. Unger, Plum Coulee on September 13, 1939; and breaking into the Post Office at Horndean on November 2, 1939. He would not give the names of his companions on those occasions and maintained Manning was not involved. No further admissions were made by Manning.

Armstrong pleaded guilty to four charges of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced to three years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Manning was sentenced to three years for his part in the Brandon City offence.

THEFT OF GRAIN

William Bold and Andrew Bold, Minnedosa, Man.—Breaking, Entering and Theft of Grain.—This case illustrates the value of night patrols. About 4.30 a.m., May 18, 1939, Cpl. Brims, D.J., and Const. McKayseff, W., of Minnedosa detachment, on night patrol stopped and checked a car driven by William Bold a farmer living near Minnedosa. This car was loaded with nine sacks of barley which Bold and his brother Andrew, who was with him, admitted stealing from a granary. They also admitted several other thefts of grain over a period of several months and their apprehension cleared up a number of complaints.

William Bold pleaded guilty to nine charges of B.E. and theft of grain and Andrew Bold to six charges. Both were sentenced to one year on each charge, concurrent.

Glenn Driscoll and Harold Driscoll, Woodside, Man.—Theft of Grain.—On September 27, H. R. Hotel, farmer near Austin, Manitoba, reported to Gladstone detachment the theft of 40 to 50 bushels of flax. This flax was a mixture of varieties known as Bison and Red Wing. Tire tracks were found near the granary but were not suitable for casts being made. They were, however, identified as having been made by: R. front, Dominion Royal Master; R. rear, Goodyear Speedway; L. rear, Seiberling Standard. L. front, not known but well worn. The complainant was given a written list of these tires so that he could be on the watch for a car or truck using such tires. This written list of tires proved of value at the trial of the offenders in support of the evidence of the investigators regarding the tire tracks, and the tires on the car involved in the theft.

On September 29, L/Cpl. Toews, R. D., and Cst. McRae, G. N., of Gladstone detachment called at the home of Glenn and Harold Driscoll, suspects in previous grain thefts. In the yard they observed a 1928 Chrysler Sedan with tires identical to those on the vehicle used to haul the stolen flax from Mr. Hotel's granary.

Sometime previously a cache consisting of an upturned wagon box had been found some distance from the Driscoll premises and which was believed to have been used by the Driscolls to hide stolen goods. This cache was visited and 24 bags of flax were found under the wagon box. A piece of a man's work shirt was also found stuffed into one corner of the wagon box. The Driscoll premises

were again visited and searched and other pieces of the same shirt were found. Flax seeds were also found in the clothing of both Glenn and Harold Driscoll. They explained the flax in this clothing as coming from their own field of flax which they had just cut, but not threshed.

The flax found on the two men and in the cache was identified by grain experts in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, as being a mixture of Red Wing and Bison, and identical to the sample taken from Mr. Hotel's granary. A sample of the flax from Driscoll's field was threshed and proved to be a different variety and immature. The pieces of shirt were taken to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina and it was definitely proven they were all from the same piece of material and parts of the one shirt.

Glenn and Harold Driscoll appeared for trial at Portage la Prairie on November 24, 1939, on charges of B.E. and theft of flax and pleaded not guilty. After hearing most of the evidence for the prosecution, including that of Surgeon Powers of the Scientific Laboratory and the grain experts, defence counsel requested permission to change the plea and the accused then pleaded guilty. They were each sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Dmitro Senchuk, Dauphin, Manitoba—Wilful Damage.—This case is interesting on account of the unusual character of the offence.

On October 22, 1939, W. D. Strang, a farmer, complained to Dauphin detachment that some person had been scattering noxious weed seeds on his land adjoining the town of Dauphin. Examination of this land revealed that weed seeds had been sown on about five acres. Footprints indicated this had been done by hand. A piece of board had been placed as a marker where the sowing ended. The material scattered looked like screenings from a grain elevator.

A sample of the seeds was carefully gathered from the land and samples of screenings were obtained from all grain elevators at Dauphin. It appeared from examination and comparison that the sample from the land was similar in many respects to a sample from the pool elevator.

Nineteen acres of the Strang farm had formerly been owned by Dmitro Senchuk who lost same in 1937. This piece of land was then leased to Mr. Strang. It was also learned that Senchuk occasionally received a load of screenings from the pool elevator in return for work done at the elevator. These facts pointed to Senchuk as a logical suspect.

Arrangements were made to watch the field at night. This being done by two members of Dauphin detachment and two watchmen employed by Mr. Strang and the Municipality of the Town of Dauphin which was also interested. On the third night Senchuk was apprehended in the act of scattering seeds by hand from a pail. He also had a sack containing screenings with him.

A sample of the screenings in the sack and another sample gathered from the ground where it had just been scattered were taken and these along with the first sample from the field were sent to the Plant Products Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg for expert analysis. This analysis showed that all three samples contained almost exactly the same kinds of weed seeds and the same percentage of noxious weeds. In the opinion of the analyst all samples were from the same original source.

Senchuk elected for speedy trial before Judge Bonnycastle in County Court at Dauphin, was convicted and sentenced to one year with hard labour.

FINGERPRINT AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Due to the extensive variety of the work entailed and executed by the Fingerprint and Photographic Section at Division Headquarters, this Department has been kept constantly busy and a compendium of the work performed during the year ending March 31, 1940, is outlined hereunder:—

During this period all prisoners subject to the provisions of the Identification of Criminals Act have been photographed, fingerprinted, and the necessary description forms completed. In all cases extra copy of individual fingerprints have been taken for the local Fingerprint Section for filing purposes. In numerous cases an extra set has been taken for the Single Fingerprint Section at Ottawa where the individual concerned has been charged with a serious offence or where a previous conviction has warranted such a step being taken.

Exhibits have been checked at or received from 93 scenes of crime for fingerprints. These various examinations have resulted in 30 identifications being made, 13 of which have definitely connected the perpetrator of a crime with that offence, resulting or materially assisting in convictions in all cases.

Outstanding among these cases is one in which assistance was rendered the Winnipeg City Police *re* Paul Prymack, Transcona, Man. (Theft of car, Sec. 377 C.C.), whose fingerprints were found on the rear-view mirror and right no-draft ventilator of a stolen car, identification being made by means of the Single Fingerprint collection.

On November 28, 1939, a bicycle with a defaced serial number, suspected of being stolen, was seized from one J. A. Salagun, Pleasant Home, Manitoba, which after being treated in the prescribed manner, raised the original number sufficiently enough for an identification to be made, resulting in two convictions, one of theft and one of possession, and the bicycle which was stolen in 1935 returned to its rightful owner.

The Single Fingerprint collection at present includes 576 sets or 5,760 individual prints. This means of crime detection should prove of increasing and inestimable value in the future.

Numerous scenes of crime have been covered by this Section with a view to preserving evidence photographically or by the taking of measurements for the preparation of scale drawings for court purposes, etc.

Instruction imparted in the past to members of Brandon and Dauphin Sub-Divisions and Portage la Prairie detachment in photography, fingerprinting and plan drawing is now proving its worth in that they have now obtained a very satisfactory degree of efficiency.

Lectures in photography and plan drawing, in respect to systematically recording evidence at the scene of a highway traffic accident, have been given to members of the Winnipeg detachment and Highway Traffic Department.

Lectures on photography and fingerprinting and plan drawing have also been given to each class of the Winnipeg R.C.M.P. Reserve.

The past year has witnessed many useful improvements in the photographic equipment, here, so that it is now possible to cope with practically any given situation.

Considerable assistance has also been given to the City, Town and Municipal Police Forces throughout the Province.

10. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—Inspector J. Fripps.

Upon appointment of A/Comm. C. H. Hill as Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal, C.A.S.F. I took over command of "E" Division from him on the 22nd November, 1939, and submit herewith report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1940.

RE-OPENING OF BARRACKS

Fairmont Barracks was re-opened on the first of November, 1939, and the single men's quarters at 1255 Broughton Street, Vancouver, dispensed with as from that date.

CUSTOMS ACT

General.—In keeping with our practice of recent years, deep-sea vessels have again received close attention in the port of Vancouver, in our efforts to curb the considerable amount of petty smuggling from ship to shore. Though not as numerous as formerly, the number of seizures has been well maintained, bearing in mind the altered conditions on the waterfront since the outbreak of War. In connection with this phase of our work, the action of the Department of National Revenue in granting authority to withhold clearance of vessels pending receipt of duty paid value of goods seized from members of the crew, has strengthened our hand considerably.

Thomas Georgeson, ss. Winkleigh, Vancouver, B.C.—A particularly flagrant case was involved in the seizure from Thomas Georgeson, master of the ss. *Winkleigh* of twenty-six quarts of whiskey, whilst the vessel was in Vancouver Harbour. The provisions of section 185 of the Customs Act were invoked in this instance, a penalty of \$400 being exacted.

Donald P. Barrett, Vancouver, B.C.—Towards the end of 1938 Donald P. Barrett, of Oakland, California, who had previously entered Canada as a settler, flew his Curtis Robin plane into Canada on a Tourist Permit, and subsequently crashed whilst attempting a landing at Adams Lake, near Kamloops, B.C. In August, 1939, Barrett attempted to fly the plane out after making temporary repairs, but again crashed at Adams Lake. He returned to the United States, but following investigation by our Vernon Detachment, the plane was placed under seizure and its destruction has now been authorized by the Department. A rifle and ammunition brought in with the plane and not declared to Customs were also forfeited.

Edward Homer, Rossland, B.C., and Chas. J. Miles, Trail, B.C.—Our Grand Forks detachment, which covers a very wide area of the border between this Province and the State of Washington, has again had a very active year. Amongst the more notable seizures reported were those made from the two above named individuals, who are engaged in the plumbing business at Rossland and Trail. After preliminary investigation on both sides of the border, it was discovered that Homer had engaged in extensive smuggling of plumbing supplies, consisting entirely of the smaller items. His plan was to purchase a quantity of supplies in Spokane, Washington, from a reputable firm, obtaining the necessary documents for Customs purposes for the larger items only. The smaller goods he then concealed in such articles as bath tubs, toilet bowls, and wash bowls, which were not declared when he entered Canada. The first seizure made from this man covered the twelve month period commencing in January, 1939, and resulted in an ascertained seizure of goods amounting to \$430. Two trucks used in the smuggling activities were also placed under seizure, one being released on payment of Voluntary Penalty in order that Homer might carry on his business. As it was felt at this stage of the investigation that the full extent of this man's offences had not been uncovered, another check was made as a result of which a further ascertained seizure of goods amounting to \$439 was effected, this covering the period between August, 1937, and December, 1938.

During our investigation into the circumstances leading to the Homer seizure, evidence was obtained indicating that Charles J. Miles, of Trail, an acquaintance of Homer, had also engaged in the same practice, and this was subsequently established to be the case. In this instance the goods placed under ascertained seizure amounted to almost \$700, the smuggling having taken place in exactly the same manner as in the Homer case. Miles had used Homer's truck as well as his own auto to bring in the smuggled articles, and in these circumstances only his own car was placed under seizure, being released on payment of Voluntary Penalty in order that he might continue in business. At the present

moment the circumstances surrounding these seizures are the subject of further investigation, with a view to placing before the Department such evidence as is available to support a possible prosecution under the Customs Act.

EXCISE ACT

General.—Our enforcement of the Excise Act has revealed little change from the previous year, in so far as general conditions are concerned, the number and volume of seizures being well maintained. It is worthy of note, however, that two attempts to engage in the illicit liquor business on a commercial scale in the Vancouver area were successfully nipped in the bud. Our happy relations with officials of the B.C. Liquor Control Board and the Vancouver City Police Dry Squad have been maintained, and have been productive of excellent co-operation in a number of seizures.

John Catalano, Vancouver, B.C.—As a result of investigation covering several weeks by our Preventive Squad, the seizure took place in a Vancouver residential district last September of the largest illicit still in our experience in Vancouver. Our enquiries had first centered on John Catalano, an Italian suspected to have been previously engaged in the illicit liquor traffic in Toronto and Winnipeg. During the course of our investigations, U.S. Treasury investigators visited the Vancouver C.I.B. and produced a circular containing photograph and description of one John Campagna, wanted by them for violation of the U.S. Revenue Laws and also for alleged murder in Italy. His photograph was immediately recognized by L/Cpl. Taylor in charge of the Preventive Squad, as being that of Catalano. The American officials requested his arrest through the Canadian Immigration office in Vancouver, and Catalano was subsequently arrested in the street and escorted to the U.S. border, where he was turned over to the proper authorities. Before he had had any knowledge of his enforced departure from Canada, however, Catalano had made arrangements for William Will, a previous offender under the Excise Act, to operate the still, which had been in action for several days when Will's residence was raided in the early morning of September 24th. Together with the still, 92 gallons of alcohol were seized. Will was charged as a second offender under sections 164 and 169 of the Excise Act, and was convicted in Vancouver Police Court on both counts, receiving a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment, \$500 fine, or further six months in default, on each charge. Judging by the expert nature of the construction of this still, Catalano must have had an exceptionally thorough knowledge of the distilling business. The alcohol produced was of a very high standard.

Joseph Pinvidic, Vancouver.—Another previous offender was brought to book in February in the person of Joseph Pinvidic, whose activities in the trafficking in illicit spirits have been a source of trouble for the past several years. Following a close watch on his movements, Pinvidic was seen to enter his car with a suspicious looking parcel on one of the main streets of Vancouver. When L/Cpl. Taylor stepped on the running board to investigate, the suspect immediately slipped into gear and speeded round an intersection in an effort to avoid discovery. Fortunately for our N.C.O. the car mounted the curb and struck a light standard before attaining much speed, and Pinvidic was placed under arrest when the parcel was found to contain bottles of spirits, which together with the auto, were placed under seizure. Although the amount of liquor involved was small, this man's conviction as a second offender is viewed with great satisfaction, as he is a man whose activities demand constant watching as long as he is at liberty.

CRIMINAL CODE

Harry Marshall and Jack Ziporkin, Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—Following information received from the Vancouver City Police, and subsequent investigation by members of Vancouver C.I.B. a complete counterfeiting outfit for the manufacture of counterfeit 50 cent coins was seized in Vancouver on April 9, 1939, when Harry Marshall alias Hanen and Jack Ziporkin were arrested and charged jointly with possession of a counterfeit mould, section 556 of the Code. A number of the counterfeits, together with the master coin, were included amongst the items seized. The two appeared for trial in Vancouver County Court during the following month. Ziporkin received a sentence of one year's imprisonment and Marshall nine months.

Tony Capello and George Freeman, Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—During the early part of last summer, investigation was made into the appearance of counterfeit silver dollars, circulating in Vancouver. Following information received, our suspicions were directed towards the above named men, who were kept under close observation by members of this Force. On August 2, a raid was made on the premises occupied by Capello, who was found with an iron ladle containing molten babbitt in his hand; on the dressing table there was a blow-torch, while on the bed were two counterfeit one-dollar coins still hot. Three moulds were also found, each containing a hot coin. Freeman, who was also present, claimed to have entered the room to visit Capello just prior to the arrival of the police. However, he was not wearing his sweater which was found hanging on a nail in the room. Search was made of Freeman's own room in another part of the city, and on his bed mattress was found a quantity of babbitt shavings, which had no doubt been caused by re-setting the milling and cleaning the edges of the coins. Analysis of the shavings showed them to be similar to the metal contained in the coins found in Capello's room. The two men appeared before the Honourable Justice Manson and Jury in Assize Court at Vancouver on September 13, 1939, and each was found guilty on charges of "being in possession of counterfeit moulds" and "making counterfeit coins." They were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on each count, sentences to run concurrently. The conclusion of this case was very satisfactory, and the heavy sentences imposed have no doubt acted as a deterrent to other criminally inclined persons seeking to make an easy living in this manner.

Robert Wattie and Owen Carey, Theft of Money Orders and Uttering of Money Orders, Vancouver.—Towards the end of March, 1939, our assistance was requested by the District Director of Postal Services, Vancouver, in connection with the cashing in Vancouver banks of a number of forged Postal Money Orders. Investigation of the handwriting on these Orders indicated that they were the work of the same person who had endorsed several pension cheques stolen from mail boxes in apartment houses in the city since October, 1938. The thefts and forgeries of pensions cheques together with a number of commercial cheques continued at sporadic intervals until September, 1939, some of them being for amounts running into hundreds of dollars. In spite of the number of bank tellers victimized, the almost complete lack of any definite description of the person or persons cashing these instruments gave our investigators and the Vancouver City Police detectives working on the case little in the way of clues to work on.

D/L/Cpl. Parsloe of the Vancouver C.I.B., who had been detailed to this investigation, had, after thorough elimination of a number of suspects, directed his attentions to one Robert Wattie, who had a previous record for forgery and theft from mail boxes. During careful watching of Wattie's movements he was observed on December 1, in suspicious circumstances, calling at apartment

houses in the west end of the city, in company with another individual at that time unknown to us. Although it was not possible to take any action at this juncture, L/Cpl. Parsloe definitely concluded that these were his men.

On December 28, advice was received from the Post Office officials that a book of blank Money Orders had been stolen from a sub Post Office in the city. Four of these were cashed on that day at different banks, for amounts totalling over \$270. On the following day, one of the victimized bank tellers recognized on the street the man who had passed a Money Order on him the previous day, followed him to a downtown cafe, and notified a uniformed city constable, who placed the suspect under arrest. This man, Owen Carey, who turned out to be a former bank manager, had two of the stolen Money Orders in his possession when arrested, and on being interrogated later admitted quite frankly that out of 65 branch banks in Vancouver, he had victimized 52, either with Postal Money Orders, or cheques. At the same time he maintained that he had had no part in the actual theft, and although closely questioned by Parsloe, refused to implicate Wattie, albeit he admitted knowing him and being in his company when the two men were seen together in the west end on December 1.

A search of the radio repair shop operated by Wattie was made, and the book of stolen Money Orders was found in a parcel hidden in the back of a small radio. Wattie claimed ignorance of the contents of the parcel, which he said had been left in the store by Carey, but he was placed under arrest and booked on a charge of retaining stolen property.

On January 12, Carey pleaded guilty in Vancouver Police Court to two charges of uttering forged Money Orders, and five charges laid by the city police covering the other cheque offences. He received concurrent sentences of three years' imprisonment on each charge.

In the case of Wattie, as we had a considerable amount of evidence available to support charges of forgery and conspiracy, due consideration was given to this aspect of the case. It was finally decided to charge him with theft of Money Orders, as Carey had volunteered to give evidence and our case was very strong. The case was heard before his Honour Judge Ellis in Vancouver County Court on February 27 and March 5, when, in addition to Carey's testimony, the prosecution was able to establish that the standards of Wattie's writing produced in court were identical with that on the forged Money Orders. Wattie was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The successful outcome of this long and tedious investigation was very satisfactory, and was in no small measure due to the persistence and painstaking work of D/L/Cpl. Parsloe. The Post Office authorities both here and at Ottawa have been pleased to express their appreciation and commendation for the splendid work performed by this N.C.O. in this case.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Special attention is given to the enforcement of this Act. During the year it was deemed advisable to increase the strength of the Drug Squad, this being due to the fact that in order to obtain evidence, considerably more time had to be spent on the investigations than was required in past years. I consider the illegal traffic in drugs in this province is well under control.

There has been a noticeable decrease in forgeries of prescriptions. However, there has been a slight increase in the breaking and entering of drug stores. The cause of this, no doubt, is due to the spasmodic supply of narcotics available to the Drug addicts. Also during the latter part of the year, it has been noticed that the large size opium cans have given way to the one-tael size. The only explanation of this seems to be that the one-tael size is easier to smuggle ashore than the five-tael cans.

Another point worthy of mention is the fact that a large number of Chinese addicts, who were previously opium smokers, now due to the high price of opium, have turned to a more economical form of administering themselves drugs and have adopted a hypodermic injection of opium water, the usual eye-dropper and hypodermic needle and bent spoon being the only paraphernalia necessary.

During the year seven convictions were obtained in connection with the possession and growing of poppies. The situation in this regard is now considered to be well in hand.

During the year another close survey was made in this division in regard to the Marihuana (*Cannabis Sativa*). Plants were found growing on two farms for the purpose of wind breaks for gardens, the plant being known only as hemp to the farmers. However, we had no difficulty in obtaining the co-operation of the land owners, and the plant and seed were completely destroyed.

A very important point of law is to be presented to the Appeal Court of this province, the whole gist of the argument being whether or not section 5 subsection 2 of the Criminal Code of Canada, which in the past has proved to be of great assistance in the prosecutions under Section (4) (d) of the Act, in so far as the words "knowledge" and "consent" are concerned in the said subsection, are applicable to any person or persons found on the premises where narcotics are discovered. In particular, the Magistrate in his interpretation of the meaning of the word "consent" in said subsection decided that mere acquiescence is not sufficient but there must be something of an active nature, either mental or physical; there must be some kind of control; there must be something upon which the consent of the accused must operate and this consent must be effective. At present, there are two cases under review by the Court of Appeal in this connection. It is hoped that a favourable ruling will be obtained.

The following are some of the noteworthy convictions:—

Mah Fon Sum, Victoria, B.C.—Subject was arrested on April 21, 1938, charged with possession, selling and distributing opium. He was eventually tried at the Assize Court in Victoria on October 12, 1938, on two charges: 1, selling opium on April 20, 1938, and 2, possession of opium on April 1, 1938. The jury found the accused "not guilty". A Stay of Proceedings was then entered on the distribution charge. This was due to the fact that the agent who was instrumental in purchasing the narcotics, could not be found. During the early part of 1939, the agent in question, having been located and agreeing to give evidence in this case, a new indictment was drawn on two counts: 1, unlawfully distributing opium between the 18th and 21st April; 2, possession of opium on April 20. Both counts were part of the same transaction on which the accused was arrested in April, 1938. On March 22, 1939, the indictment was read in open Court and the name of the accused was called and on failing to answer Counsel for the Crown thereupon applied for Bench Warrant to apprehend the accused and this was granted.

Subject, a native-born Chinese, had, since his release, been in Vancouver, B.C. By arrangement, he was arrested immediately on warrant and on March 29, he appeared at the Assize Court in Victoria, before Mr. Justice Robinson on the new indictment. Counsel for the accused entered a plea of *autrefois acquit*. Thereupon a Jury was empanelled to try the issue in question. His Lordship instructed the Jury to find the decision in the negative. This was done and that Jury was discharged and a fresh Jury empanelled to try the case.

The agent gave evidence as did the arresting Officers who had investigated this case, the jury retired having heard the evidence, and they found the accused "guilty" on both counts. A sentence of two years and six months with hard labour and a fine of \$250, in default of further six months' imprisonment was imposed on the first count and a like sentence was then imposed on the second count to run concurrently with that on the first.

In view of the fact that the jury had previously acquitted subject, the conclusion and the sentence in this case was considered very satisfactory.

Charlie Mah June, Union Bay, B.C.—Subject had been a narcotic suspect since 1925 and in the years following was the object of much investigation. He was considered to be one of the main sources of supply for Vancouver Island and Vancouver City. He was a contractor for Chinese labour for the coaling of ocean-going vessels at Union Bay, operating a store and a large number of bunk houses in conjunction with his contracting business.

In April, as a result of very definite information and investigations made, a large raiding party was organized to raid all known points at Union Bay simultaneously, the Narcotic Squad being augmented for this purpose. A large cache of opium and cocaine was found in a disused room in one of the bunk houses. On searching the person of the accused, two keys were found which fitted the locks of this room. On the person of the accused, a small quantity of opium was also found.

Subject eventually came to trial at Nanaimo B.C. and was found guilty by a jury. In view of the fact that the accused had been in Union Bay for the last thirty years and was able to produce character witnesses well known in the occidental community, a light sentence was imposed. His Lordship stated that a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment, a fine of \$200 and in default a further three months' imprisonment would be sufficient in view of the man's standing in the community.

David McLeod, Vancouver, B.C.—During the first part of April, 1939, information was received that subject was distributing heroin, morphine and powdered opium. This, he stated, he was receiving from a veterinary Surgeon in this City.

At 10.45 p.m. on April 19, an agent telephoned to state that Subject was in possession of three phials of morphine, heroin and other narcotics, for which he wanted \$15.00. The informant was given \$10.00 in order that he could put subject on the spot as he was unknown to members of the Drug squad. The informant made arrangements to meet subject in one of the city beer parlours and after propositioning him for the drugs at \$10.00, left him stating as an excuse that he was endeavouring to raise a further \$5.00. The agent informed the investigating officer that subject had three tubes and was heavily armed. As a result necessary precautions were taken in putting this man under arrest his arms being pinioned to his sides. Two fully loaded revolvers were found on his person, together with three phials containing narcotics. Eventual investigations proved that the accused was in the employ of a physician in this city who was extremely ill and verging on a mental collapse and that he had been stealing from the physician's stock of narcotics, the physician having previously run a pharmacy.

He was eventually charged with possession of morphine and on the advice of the City Prosecutor no charge was laid in connection with the carrying of concealed weapons as it was considered the Magistrate would impose a severe sentence in this case. However, on appearing before the Police Magistrate, he pleaded "guilty" and the Magistrate imposed a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, a fine of \$200, in default a further one month imprisonment. A charge of theft of over \$25.00 was also laid against this man, the revolvers having also been stolen from the physician. The Magistrate imposed a sentence of two years, less one day.

Norman Dye, Victoria, B.C.—During September, 1939, a drug store at Ladysmith, B.C., one at Victoria, B.C., and a hospital at Sidney, B.C., were broken into and large quantities of narcotics were stolen. Eventually subject was arrested and charged with possession of narcotics. The Narcotic Squad in-

investigated this man's activities and on the breaking and entering charge of the Aaronson's Drug Store in Victoria, it was found that the burglar in this case had left a small pinch bar or "jemmy" at the scene of the crime. As this bar was new, hardware stores in Victoria were checked and eventually a clerk in one of the larger stores, was able to remember the sale of the pinch bar and to give a very good description of the person purchasing same. At the time of his arrest accused was in possession of a small box of hypodermic needles. The box could be identified by the owner of the aforesaid Drug Store. This, together with the "jemmy" was considered sufficient to lay a charge of breaking and entering against subject. He was then interviewed and eventually made a statement admitting all three of the breaking and entering charges. He was eventually charged and sentenced at Victoria City Police Court, a sentence of two years, less one day, being imposed.

Sarain Singh, Vancouver, B.C.—Subject, a Hindu, employed in a Lumber Mill at Port Hammond, was arrested in April 1939 and charged with possession of opium poppies and in that connection received a sentence of six months' imprisonment, fine of \$200 in default a further one months' imprisonment. On his release from gaol on that sentence in August, he returned to this city and in the latter part of September information was received that subject was selling opium poppy water to white addicts in the east end of the city, for nine dollars per forty-ounce bottle.

As a result, our agent introduced a constable of this division to subject as his brother-in-law. Eventually several purchases were made with listed money, by the constable, under surveillance of members of the Drug Squad. On October 5, a final purchase was made and subject was arrested after he had handed over the bottles of opium poppy water to the constable. On his person was found the listed money.

Two charges were placed against the accused for selling morphine and on appearing before the Police Magistrate, he pleaded "guilty" to both charges and was sentenced to two years in Westminster Penitentiary, fined \$200 in default a further month. A similar sentence was imposed on the other charge, to run concurrently. This is the first conviction in this province for the sale of opium poppy water.

Mah Fon Shee, Vancouver, B.C.—Subject is the brother of Mah Fon Sum also a native-born Chinese and a persistent street peddler, being one of the main connection for the majority of white addicts in this city.

In June, 1939, he was arrested and charged jointly with a white prostitute, Margaret Dempsey, with possession, and whilst at liberty on bail, the accused re-commenced his trafficking. We were not successful in our endeavours to make a further case until September 21, when he was again arrested in his room on a charge of possession, and was subsequently released on bail. However, on October 6, Mah Fon Shee failed to appear in the Vancouver City Police Court. As a result, a Bench Warrant was issued and he was apprehended the same day and on being searched, a small quantity of opium was again found on his person. As a result a third charge was laid.

Subject pleaded "guilty" at the Vancouver County Court in November when concurrent sentences of two years' imprisonment in Westminster Penitentiary. \$200 fine or a further two months' imprisonment were handed down.

Margaret Dempsey appeared for trial the same day when a minimum sentence was imposed.

Paul Dumont, Dave Boice, Winnifred Chapman, Vancouver, B.C.—In October, 1939, Diacetylmorphine made its appearance on the street. This was being retailed by a Paul Dumont and it was ascertained that the source of supply was Dave Boice. Both these men had, during the first part of the month,

come from Winnipeg. As a result of investigations made, Paul Dumont was arrested and charged with possession as was also Dave Boice. The white woman Winnifred Chapman who had previously been released from Kingston Penitentiary, where she had served a sentence on a conviction under the Act, was also arrested. A sentence of two years, fine of \$200 in default one month was imposed in the case of Paul Dumont, a minimum sentence being imposed in the cases of Dave Boice and Winnifred Chapman.

Since the conviction of these persons there has been no more heroin on the streets in Vancouver.

Jay Yen, Vancouver, B.C.—In January, 1940, information was received that subject was responsible for the distribution of large quantities of opium decks to the white street peddlers. As a result of investigations made, test purchases were made by an agent from the accused and when it was considered that this case should be brought to a conclusion, a large order was placed with the accused who was arrested before he contacted our agent, twenty decks of opium being found on his person. A search of the premises where it was known that he resided, resulted in the finding of a large quantity of decks of opium, same being put up in 20 and 5 deck lots. A total of 88 decks was seized.

He eventually appeared before the Police Magistrate on a charge of selling and possession and pleaded "guilty" to both charges. As a result, a sentence of two years' imprisonment was imposed, a fine of \$200 in default a further one month, in each case to run concurrently.

The arrest and conviction of the accused was considered very satisfactory. As a result of his arrest, there was a local panic amongst the white addicts for a number of days, thereby proving that he was a distributor in the business in a large way.

Dr. G. H. Tutill, Merritt, B.C.—During the period from August to December, a long investigation was made in this case and we were successful in getting an informant who was able to introduce Constable Murton to this physician and eventually Constable Murton made a number of purchases, being covered right in the physician's office by Constable Brooks. Three charges of selling has been laid against this physician and the case will come up for hearing in the Assize Court in Kamloops, B.C. The evidence obtained in this case is considered strong.

This is the first case for a considerable time, where we have been able to introduce a member of the Force to buy direct from the physician.

Chan Fu, Vancouver, B.C.—Information was received that subject was selling opium by the can. As a result of investigations, the agent purchased a can for the sum of \$360.00. The money being paid over to the suspect, he was arrested before he returned to our agent. A can of opium was found in his pocket, together with \$5.00 of listed money.

Subject was charged with possession and appeared before the Police Magistrate on February 1, 1940. He pleaded "guilty" whereupon a sentence of two years in the B.C. Penitentiary was imposed. Subject had acted as a runner for one of the larger concerns in this city which is at present under investigation. The object of purchasing this can was to eventually establish the fact that narcotics were coming from the suspected premises.

Wong Chong, Vancouver, B.C.—As a result of a long investigation covering a period of three years and of numerous purchases made indirectly from subject, on March 1, 1940, subject was arrested with one can of opium in his possession, by members of the Drug Squad. A further search revealed a key to a room in one of the local hotels which, on being searched, was found to be that of the accused and contained a number of his effects and correspondence. Under the mattress of the bed, a further two cans of opium were found. In a savings bank book, it was seen that the accused had deposited a sum of over \$1,000 during the month of February.

At present, the case is before the Court and it is expected that it will be finally disposed of in County Court in the near future.

During this investigation it was known to us that a number of white distributors were obtaining their supplies of opium from the accused. However, no action was taken against them until we obtained sufficient evidence against Wong Chong, when we closed our investigation against the following:—

Fred Hopkins, Vancouver
 Fred Miller, Vancouver
 Norman "Moose" Stuart, Vancouver
 Edwin McQueen, Vancouver

The above named distributors of opium were all charged under Section 4 (d) possession, and when they appeared before the Police Magistrate at Vancouver, pleaded "guilty" and were each sentenced to serve two years in the B.C. Penitentiary, fined \$200 and costs or in default of payment one month additional imprisonment.

The conducting of this investigation by D/Cpl. Haywood and members of the Drug Squad required a high degree of ingenuity and long hours of duty to bring same to a successful conclusion, and it has resulted in the closing of another source of supply.

During the past year the Drug Squad have handled a large number of investigations in which they have obtained approximately 95 per cent convictions out of prosecutions entered. The method used now by the distributors in the City of Vancouver make it exceedingly difficult to obtain evidence which would result in convictions, and the price of opium has steadily increased. For instance, twice during the past year it was reported to us that a five-tael can of opium was selling at \$500 and a five-grain deck of opium was selling at \$4 per deck. This is a good indication that the supply of illicit opium is anything but plentiful, and in my opinion speaks well of the work performed by our Drug Squad.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION AND CIVIL SECURITY

Co-operation with the B.C. Provincial Police was maintained in this particular connection, and Commissioner Parsons of that Force arranged to forward to this Office any information gathered by members of his Force regarding individuals suspected of harbouring designs prejudicial to the public safety, especially at time of crisis, and all such information was pooled at this Intelligence Section Office.

This centralization of records made it possible to quickly secure full information regarding any individual or organization engaged in subversive activity. This proved itself to be of particular use to us in connection with the Visit of Their Majesties The King and Queen to Vancouver, and in connection with the necessary action at the outbreak of hostilities.

During the summer months when the outbreak of war was imminent, additional personnel was engaged to work amongst the foreign element. Particular attention was paid to Anti-British organizations, and when war broke out in September, it was possible, with a minimum of delay to apprehend the known leaders of such organizations as the N.S.D.A.P. and the D.A.F. for internment.

During the summer months a survey was made of all vulnerable points in this province; every mile of the two Trans-Continental Railway Lines—C.P. and C.N., were surveyed, as were all important Power Plants, Ship Yards, Bridges, Transmission Lines, and Industries, of vital importance to the National welfare.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Department of National Defence, and special precautions have been undertaken to guard against sabotage.

It has been possible to arrange for a contact in each of the industries of vital importance, such as munition works, ship building yards, power plants, etc., as well as any National Defence projects.

Particular attention has been paid to the waterfront, and amongst the various organizations employing large numbers of men, considerable numbers of whom are foreign born, in connection with shipping.

INTERNMENT OF ALIEN ENEMIES

As a result of the preparations made it was possible, immediately after the outbreak of war, to apprehend all known leaders of the N.S.D.A.P. and the D.A.F. in this province for internment. All individuals so arrested were escorted to Kananaskis Internment Camp. Sixty-four such individuals were interned. Since their internment, 8 have been released on appeal to the Advisory Committee, and the individuals of this latter group have been kept under surveillance since their return to civilian life. With the internment of those leaders the flourishing Nazi organizations were broken up.

At the outbreak of war certain vulnerable points of vital importance to the national welfare, which had been previously surveyed from this office, were placed under guard by the Military Authorities. Subsequently as fast as arrangements could be made to do so that guarding of these points was taken over by this Force, utilizing the services of specially engaged Special Constables as guards. Guards were selected from Returned Men's Organizations and ex-members of this Force. There are to date eighteen points under guard, utilizing the services of 215 guards. A satisfactory system of supervision is maintained over these guards. Contact is maintained with major industries in order to advise them on new protective measures and to exchange security suggestions between technical men of the various industries.

ANTI SABOTAGE

Every precaution has been taken to guard against sabotage in this area, particularly on the Vancouver waterfront. In this connection close co-operation has been maintained with Civic and Provincial Authorities as well as the Department of National Defence Officials. Contacts have been established in longshoreman and waterfront workers' organizations. A number of alleged suspected attempts at sabotage have been investigated and have been satisfactorily cleared up. The most noteworthy of these investigations is as follows:—

Information was received early in March 1940, through the Naval Authorities that an attempt was to be made to sabotage the R.M.S. *Niagara* in the port of Vancouver by an organized ring of saboteurs allegedly operating out of the United States of America. One of this ring turned "informer" and proceeded to Vancouver to acquaint the Authorities with the details of the alleged plot. This man, Frank Day, was met at the Air Port in Vancouver on his arrival here on March 11, and stated that six men, named Thompson, Rogers, Barker, Schultz, Schiller and Kennedy, were to arrive in Vancouver where they would contact him to prosecute their plans. Day was a chemist and was employed by this gang because of his technical knowledge. He was to prepare bombs by which the *Niagara* was to be destroyed. Explosives for this purpose were to be purchased in the United States and smuggled into Canada. As the *Niagara* was due to sail from here on March 13th, there was not time to check this man's history and antecedents in order to judge the authenticity of his story, and the only possible action we could take was to

presume his story, however fantastic, was correct, and take all necessary precautions to guard the ship while trying to run down the members of this alleged gang. On March 12th, Day was supplied with a car, in accordance with his wishes, so that he could proceed to the designated point near the International Boundary Line, pick up the explosives which were to be purchased for this plan by another member of the gang, and bring them back to Vancouver where a conference of most of the members of this gang was to take place. Day's every movement was kept under surveillance, but he failed to either produce the explosives or contact any member of the alleged gang, with the exception of Barker whom he later stated was really named Becker. It was later possible to contact Becker who proved to be a reputable and innocent citizen who had been approached by Day and under a pretext used him for the purpose of making his story appear to be true. Very careful and thorough enquiry in every possible direction finally proved Day to be a mental case, and that the story of the alleged sabotage of the *Niagara* was a figment of his imagination. Day is presently held by the Canadian Immigration Authorities in Vancouver awaiting final disposition.

MARINE SECTION

On radio instructions received from the Commissioner, the Master of the Cruiser *MacDonald* was instructed on the 28th of August to proceed with his vessel to Ucluelet on the west coast of Vancouver Island to work in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Air Force, also for guarding against sabotage. The Master was instructed that he would receive all necessary orders in this respect from Squadron Leader Mawdsley.

At a later date volunteers were called for from all members of "E" Division, Marine Section, for transfer to Naval Service and practically all members of the crews of both the Cruiser *MacDonald* and the M.P.B. *Imperator* stated their willingness to volunteer. The transfer of both ships and crews was effected on the 1st of October, 1939.

Schooner St. Roch.—This ship arrived in Vancouver on October 5, 1939, from the Western Arctic, and under instructions proceeded to Esquimalt on October 16 for overhaul, after arrangement for berthing space had been made.

COMMENDATIONS

Reg. No. 11396 L/Cpl. McDuffee A.F. was promoted to his present rank for his courageous action in rescuing two ladies from a burning house close to his home in Vancouver, on January 7, 1940.

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

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION WORK

A Division "Modus Operandi" Office has been opened. It works in conjunction with the Central "Modus Operandi" Branch at Headquarters, paying particular attention to local criminals. So far, its records and indices are not complete enough to expect very much in the way of results, but gradually the information on file is being added to, and in time it is hoped that this new Branch will serve a useful purpose. The facilities of the office are available to city police forces, as well as our own men.

Safeblowers were again active, but it is gratifying to note that an increasing measure of success was met with in apprehending and convicting this type of criminal. A great deal of time is spent by all ranks in arranging preventive measures. Night patrols were set up, as our resources permitted. Particular

efforts were made to encourage merchants, grain company payors, and other rural business men to co-operate with the police. Head Offices of the various grain companies were contacted and they agreed to issue instructions to their agents on certain salient points.

USE OF COMMERCIAL RADIO

We have continued to use the commercial radio station at Regina in making daily broadcasts at regular intervals. During the summer bulletins were put on the air twice daily, while in the winter it has been found the one period a day is sufficient for our needs. The experiment, inaugurated in the fall of 1938, and continued to date, has proved its value. Not only is it a quick means of disseminating alarms and information to our own men, but it also permits us to ask for public help through a popular medium and one that gives speedy results.

RE-REGISTRATION OF REVOLVERS

The re-registration of revolvers as required by Criminal Code provisions was carried out. This entailed a very considerable amount of clerical work at detachments.

The outbreak of war increased our duties very noticeably. A vast number of complaints concerning suspected persons were registered and each had to be looked into. A number of persons have already been prosecuted and convicted under the Defence of Canada Regulations, chiefly for making public remarks "intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty, or to prejudice recruiting."

RELIEF

Another type of work that takes up a considerable proportion of our time is the investigation of frauds in connection with the issue of relief. The Provincial Department concerned draws any suspected cases to our attention, and a certain number also arise from complaints registered with us by citizens. There is a good deal of clerical work involved in handling these cases, as relief applications and orders have to be obtained and checked.

TRANSIENT UNEMPLOYED

The transient situation was not so acute in 1939 as in past years, perhaps on account of improved general conditions. Unemployed men continued to drift back and forth across the country, but their numbers seem to have been reduced, and they caused no particular trouble through congregating in towns and cities, as has been the case in the past. Assistance was rendered to the Railway Police by our regular detachment personnel, but it was not thought necessary to establish special railway patrols as had been arranged in other years.

A few of the more serious crimes handled during the year are summarized hereunder; in addition, certain other cases have been mentioned that are of interest on account of the unique methods followed in securing evidence, or for the reason that the case itself is of an unusual nature.

CRIMINAL CODE CASES

Re: Stanley Illerbrun, Murder, Lebret District, Sask.

In October, 1938, Herbert John Schill, a farmer of the Lebret district, disappeared from his home. The circumstances were somewhat unusual and inquiries were commenced.

October 16 fell on a Sunday. Schill attended church at Lebret in the morning with some members of his family, had lunch with a friend, and got back to his farm about mid-afternoon.

At dusk, Schill and his hired man went to the barn to do the milking. Later on the hired man, Stanley Illerbrun, returned to the house and asked Mrs. Schill if her husband had come in. He was told that he had not, and then informed Mrs. Schill that a car had driven into the yard while they were milking and that Schill had apparently driven away in the car. Certain circumstances excited suspicion and our investigation was pressed over a wide area. Searches were made of the farm and vicinity, but winter closed in without a solution being found.

In the spring of 1939 additional searches were instituted and on June 7 a large manure pile adjacent the farm buildings was thoroughly worked over by a party of police and civilians under the direction of Detective-Sergeant Hermanson. The body was discovered at the bottom of the pile, and on an autopsy being performed it was established that death had been caused by a bullet wound in the head. Portions of the bullet were recovered from the body.

Illerbrun, in the meantime, had returned to his home in the Gull Lake district, Saskatchewan. He was arrested, and shortly after his apprehension he confessed to the commission of the crime.

The .22 rifle, belonging to the victim, was delivered to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina. Test bullets discharged from this weapon were compared with the portions of bullet recovered from the body and the Laboratory was able to establish that the mortal bullet had been fired from the same rifle. This was an important piece of evidence, as Illerbrun, in his confession, indicated that this was the weapon he had used in committing the murder.

Various other items of evidence of a corroborative nature were developed following Illerbrun's arrest.

Coroner's Jury found that Illerbrun was responsible for his employer's death, and the Preliminary Hearing was proceeded with immediately after the inquest; the accused was committed to stand trial.

Illerbrun came before the Court of King's Bench on October 25, 1939. As part of the Crown's case, the confession was tendered and accepted as evidence. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on January 25, 1940.

Counsel for Illerbrun, Mr. J. A. Fraser, K.C., of Regina, moved for a new trial before the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, stressing as his main ground that the jury had been improperly directed. The Court upheld the appeal and ordered a new trial.

The case again came before a jury at Melville in March, 1940. Once more the confession was introduced as a part of the Crown's case and admitted. The accused himself gave evidence on this occasion, saying that there had been disagreement between himself and Schill on various points and that as a culmination they had come to blows in the cow barn. He, Illerbrun, had grabbed the .22 rifle which was hanging on the wall in the barn, and had fired in order to scare Schill, but when he found that his shot had caused the farmer's death he buried the body in the manure pile and concocted the story as to Schill's disappearance.

The Jury, apparently not impressed with the testimony of the defendant, found him guilty, and the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Taylor, sentenced him to be hanged at Regina Gaol on June 21, 1940.

The prime factors leading to the successful conclusion of this case, despite a vigorous defence, were first, the care taken by Detective-Sergeant Hermanson in accepting the confession; and secondly, the evidence by Sergeant Churchman of the Scientific Laboratory staff, who was able to positively identify the bullet recovered from the body as having been discharged from the rifle found on the farm.

Re: Nelson Sammy (Treaty Indian)—Murder, White Bear Indian Reserve, Carlyle District, Sask.

On the evening of August 25, 1939, the White Bear Indian Reserve became the scene of a startling tragedy when Nelson Sammy, previously regarded as a "good" Indian, brutally shot and killed his mother-in-law, "Old Lady Shewack" and father-in-law, "Old Shewack" in the vicinity of their cabin. He then proceeded to the cabin of Joe McArthur (Indian) where he shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Ruth Sammy who was sitting at the supper table between her two daughters. The crimes mentioned were apparently all motivated by jealousy and family trouble.

Preliminary investigation was carried on during the night by members of Kipling Detachment and Detective-Constable Fossum of the Weyburn C.I.B. On the morning of August 26, extra police were detailed to the area to carry on the investigation and apprehend the fugitive, who had abandoned the bicycle he had been riding while committing the offences, and had taken to the densely wooded Moose Mountain area in which the Reserve is situated.

Upon request for the assistance of a dog to trail the fugitive, Cst. Rhodeniser of Yorkton Detachment was detailed to the scene of the crime with Police Dog "Tell".

The search continued throughout the day of August 26, the police posse under the direction of Corporal J. Paton being assisted by the Indian Agent and a few of the more courageous Indians. The Indians for the most part kept to their cabins and gathered on the hilltops. Upon the arrival of Cst. Rhodeniser with the dog "Tell", an attempt was made to pick up the trail of the fugitive, but this at the time was futile.

At about dusk that evening, information was obtained from an Indian, "Standing White Man", that Sammy had been seen in the vicinity of the informant's barn at the west side of the Reserve. As it was feared that Sammy might carry out certain threats and commit further crimes during the night, it was decided that an effort should be made to capture him at once. The posse in charge of Corporal Paton and consisting of Cst. Rhodeniser with dog "Tell", L/Cpl. Caswell, Cst. Stackhouse, Cst. Stanyer and Mr. J. R. Morrison, the Indian Agent, proceeded to the point where the Indian had been seen. Thereupon the dog "Tell" picked up the trail, closely followed by the police party. The trail led along a cow path and turned off into the brush where the dog, courageously followed by his master, Cst. Rhodeniser, located the fugitive. Sammy was called upon to surrender; shots were exchanged between he, Cpl. Paton and Cst. Rhodeniser, resulting in the latter being mortally wounded and dying within a few minutes; Sammy was also severely wounded, captured, and taken to the Arcola hospital where he recovered.

Nelson Sammy was subsequently committed for trial on four separate charges of murder.

On December 12, 1939, his trial started before the Court of King's Bench at Arcola, Saskatchewan, presided over by Mr. Justice Taylor, Sammy being first tried for the murder of his wife. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

On December 15 Sammy was charged with the murder of "Old Shewack" and "Old Lady Shewack". A plea of "guilty" to manslaughter was accepted by the presiding Justice, and the accused was sentenced to twenty years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary, to run concurrently with the first sentence.

In the matter of the murder of Cst. Rhodeniser, application was made by the Crown to have the trial set over until the next sitting of the Court of King's Bench at Arcola on April 2, 1940, the application being granted.

Members in charge of the investigation of the above crimes were commended by the Deputy Attorney-General upon the excellent way the evidence was

collected and submitted at the trials. The tragedy of the case overshadows the crime, being the untimely death of the gallant Constable who so courageously followed the path of duty, upholding the traditions of the Force.

Re: Ernest Flook, Murder and Suicide, Esterhazy, Sask.

On October 10, 1939, the late Constable Gleadow apprehended Ernest Flook on two charges of theft committed by him (Flook) a few days before. Further investigation made on that date indicated that Flook had been involved in a number of thefts in the district during the past three years, and a considerable amount of stolen property was recovered that afternoon on the premises occupied by Flook.

In the early morning of October 11, Cst. Gleadow left Esterhazy Detachment with this accused and was later seen entering a shack with him, which shack is situated behind Flook's home at Esterhazy.

Flook's sister, from the house, saw the accused come out of the shack alone and drive off in the police car, and on proceeding to the shack found Cst. Gleadow unconscious on the floor. He died before assistance could be obtained.

The Officer Commanding Yorkton Sub/Division and other members soon reached the scene. From investigation made it would seem that Cst. Gleadow had proceeded to the shack with Flook to look for further stolen property, and while examining the contents of a suitcase Cst. Gleadow was struck twice on the back of the head with a claw hammer, and later shot twice through the chest with a .22 rifle.

Pursuit of the accused was immediately taken up, and that same morning he was located some twenty miles northeast of Esterhazy, where he was sitting in the police car parked in some brush.

Flook was known to be armed and consequently he was called upon to surrender. The car was surrounded and approached with caution. Upon nearing the car a shot was heard, and upon reaching same it was found that Flook had fatally wounded himself in the head with a .22 rifle. He expired before a hospital was reached.

Flook, while sitting in the police car, had written a lengthy confession of the murder of Cst. Gleadow and his other criminal activities. From this and the investigation made it is obvious that Flook acted entirely alone in the murder of Cst. Gleadow and his subsequent escape from custody.

Re: Isobel (Mrs. Henry) Emele, Murder, Sookson district, Saskatchewan.

At about noon on September 18, 1939, Cst. P. E. Hughes, accompanied by Mr. George Pease of Waskesiu, was hunting prairie chicken just outside the Prince Albert National Park Boundary in the Cookson district, when Mr. Pease was approached by Mrs. Henry Emele, who lived close by, and who asked Mr. Pease if he had seen her husband Henry Emele, saying that he had just shot himself and had gone into the bush, and indicated by pointing southward the direction her husband had gone. Cst. Hughes was summoned and Mrs. Emele repeated her story.

All three got into Cst. Hughes' car, who drove slowly southward about one hundred and fifty yards, where a man was noticed lying on his back, close to Albert Hodgson's house, a neighbour of the Emele's. Cst. Hughes recognized the man as being Henry Emele. He was obviously in a critical condition, suffering from a wound under the right arm on the chest, his clothing being saturated with blood. Although in serious condition, Emele was still conscious.

Cst. Hughes and Mr. Pease carried the wounded man into the back seat of the car and made him as comfortable as possible. The Constable, Mr. Pease and Mrs. Emele got into the front, Hughes driving as fast as possible to the hospital in Prince Albert, and sending word whilst en route to the Officer Com-

manding Prince Albert Sub/Division that a shooting had occurred under suspicious circumstances. Whilst on their way, and in answer to Cst. Hughes' questions, the wounded man replied, "She shot me." Asked what he meant by "she", he answered, "My wife." Emele also added, "I was digging potatoes in the garden and went in for dinner, the door was fastened from the inside, she said 'wait a minute' and she shot me through the door."

About thirteen miles from Prince Albert Cst. Hughes noticed Emele slump forward and judged from his appearance that he had just died, which was confirmed a few minutes later upon their arrival at the Victoria Hospital in Prince Albert.

A lengthy investigation was carried out by members of the Prince Albert C.I.B. and adjacent detachments. Dr. Frances McGill, Provincial Pathologist, performed an autopsy and in addition to establishing that the cause of death arose from the bullet wound, she gave it as her opinion that from the nature of the wound and its location it could not have been self-inflicted.

A hole was found in the door of the house, corresponding to that described by the victim a short time prior to his death. This portion of the door was subjected to examination by the Scientific Laboratory, and chemicals such as would be found from burned powder were discovered impregnated in the wood.

Mrs. Emele was questioned by the police, and while at first giving conflicting statements, she later admitted commission of the crime and directed investigators to the point where the rifle she had used was hidden.

Mrs. Emele was charged with murder and duly committed for trial. She appeared before the Court of King's Bench at Prince Albert on February 13, 1940. The presiding Judge, Mr. Justice P. M. Anderson ruled that the confession was inadmissible. He also refused to admit the statement of the victim made just prior to his death and while en route to the hospital. Accordingly the Crown was forced to go ahead on what was largely circumstantial evidence, though this was supported by useful testimony given by Sgt. Churchman of the Scientific Laboratory as to his findings in the examination of the ballistic exhibits submitted to him.

The Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

The Crown has since entered an Appeal with a view to securing a new trial.

Re: Robert Gutschmidt, Attempted Murder, Shamrock district, Saskatchewan.

This case occurred in the previous annual report year, but was carried to a conclusion in the period under review.

In the late p.m. of January 3, 1939, Cst. L. J. Kiggins of Gravelbourg Detachment received a telephone call from Walter Smart, a farmer living about eighteen miles northwest, saying that his son Edwin, also a farmer and trapper, had been shot and injured in his shack that same evening while reading by lamplight.

Immediate investigation by Cst. Kiggins showed that Smart was not badly injured, but that he had been shot at through a window, the bullet breaking one pane of glass. He had felt a slight pain in his chest as the noise of the breaking glass occurred. He found blood on his shirt, then, blowing out the lamp, looked out the window and saw a man running away across the snow. Smart reached for a rifle and shells, and upon going outside saw a man riding away on a dark coloured horse. He fired in the air in that direction twice, but the rider was then lost sight of. Smart then walked to his father's farm two and a half miles away.

Smart upon being questioned said that Robert Gutschmidt had called on him the night previous, January 2, to warm himself, and during the conver-

sation Smart mentioned having received \$44 for weasel skins a short time before. The constable was aware that Gutschmidt was in need of money so that he might be married, or face a charge under the Child Welfare Act.

Patrol Sergeant Usher from Assiniboia assisted on the following day. The hoof prints made by Gutschmidt's horse on January 2, were found to have the same peculiarities as those made by the horse of the unknown person the night of the shooting, the peculiarity being a dragging of both hind feet when trotting in such a manner that the surface of the snow was disturbed. The same thing was also found in the yard of the suspect's girl friend and in the farm yard of his father's home. One of the horses at the Gutschmidt farm was also seen to have this same fault and it was later found to be the animal usually ridden by Robert Gutschmidt.

When questioned at his home, Robert Gutschmidt denied having been at Smart's farm on January 2. He also said that he had not been there for over two years. As the investigation was hampered considerably by this man's family advising him in the German language, which neither of the policemen understood, he was taken to Gravelbourg where he still denied having been at Smart's farm on January 2. He was given the opportunity to face Smart on this fact and still stoutly denied having been there and considerable argument passed between the two. Finally Gutschmidt admitted calling there, but said he had been afraid of being blamed for what happened on January 3 if he admitted it.

The investigation then moved to Bateman, a small town close to the Gutschmidt farm, where it was found that the accused had purchased .22 shells about two weeks previous. Being faced with the facts, he suddenly burst into tears and at the same time said, "I did it, I needed money." He was placed under arrest and taken to Gravelbourg. When at his evening meal in a restaurant he was asked by Cst. Kiggins if he required a lawyer he answered in the negative. Later that evening he was taken to the detachment office and after receiving the proper warning with an explanation of same, he gave the two investigators a voluntary written statement, part of which was in his own handwriting, and in which he said he intended to shoot Smart and take his money.

Exhibits, consisting of two portions of a lead bullet which had been found in Smart's shack on January 4, together with the rifle, and the clothing worn by Smart were taken to the Scientific Laboratory, Regina. The bullet was found to have been broken in two by striking the buckle on Smart's overalls. Microscopic enlargements of these articles were later produced in court and explained by Sgt. Churchman, which drew favourable comment from both the Judge and counsel.

Gutschmidt was charged before a Police Magistrate under Section 274 with Unlawful Wounding, and, counsel having been obtained, he pleaded "guilty" to this, but later changed his plea to "not guilty." This charge was dropped, and on the instructions of the Department of the Attorney-General a charge of attempted murder was pressed, and he was committed for trial.

In Court of King's Bench at Gravelbourg, defence argued strongly against admitting as evidence the statements given to the police, but the Court held they were admissible. The jury being unable to agree, they were dismissed and a change of venue was ordered.

Three weeks later this man came before the Court of King's Bench at Assiniboia where the statements were again the subject of much argument. Again they were admitted and the accused was found guilty of attempted murder and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

The case was appealed by the defence on the ground of inadmissibility of the statements and excessive sentence. The judgment handed down by the

Saskatchewan Court of Appeal is found in 72 C.C.C., 128, R. v. Gutschmidt. It was held that a confession induced wholly by the accused's belief that his guilt might be proved from the facts which the police had ascertained in his presence, and not elicited by threats or inducements, is admissible in evidence. No inducement was made by the officers taking Gutschmidt before Smart and by their confronting him with the fact of his purchase of shells. Macenzie, J. A. said:

"Such confession therefore is in our view to be appraised as a spontaneous and so voluntary outburst on the appellant's part, induced wholly by his own conception of the provability of his own guilt based upon what he was conscious the police then knew. While it was presumably prompted by fear, such fear came from within himself, not from anyone in authority."

It was also held that the warning and explanation given before taking the confession while the accused was in custody, were sufficient to render the statement admissible.

However, as the jury had recommended leniency, as Gutschmidt had no previous record, as he was only twenty-five years of age, and as Smart was only slightly hurt, the sentence was reduced to five years.

Re: Frederick H. Peterson, Conspiracy, Forgery, Theft, and False Pretences.

In the last annual report particulars were carried of an investigation into the burning of a number of grain elevators in the northern part of Saskatchewan during the years 1937-38. Mention is made therein of the prosecution and conviction of John Anderson and John Edward Johanson on charges of arson. In all ten elevator fires were involved; Anderson confessed to being implicated in ten of these crimes, while Johanson assisted in eight. They were sentenced to ten years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The prosecution of Frederick H. Peterson arose from the same investigation. Our inquiries indicated that while Anderson and Johanson had actually set the fires, someone else who was in a position to materially benefit from each fire must have been involved.

Peterson had been employed for years by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd. as sub-foreman in charge of elevator construction gangs in the northern part of the Province, and was considered by his employers as a very trustworthy man, so much so that he had full authority to dispose of salvage and purchase local requirements such as hardware, cement, and other materials used in the construction of new elevators. This did not include the contract for the main supply of lumber, which was attended to at the Head Office of the Company.

It was difficult to believe that Peterson would plan the destruction of elevators for the sole purpose of ensuring himself work. In consequence of this the investigation led to the different sources where he might profit in a monetary way, for instance—the mills who supplied the lumber, the local merchants, the time sheets of the construction crews which Peterson kept, and the local people who supplied water, sand, and other materials.

The result of investigation along these lines showed that Peterson had been dishonest in most of his dealings and had grafted to the extent of approximately \$500 on each elevator built. This showed the motive to conspire to commit arson.

It was found that the pay sheets of the crews were padded. The pay cheques, when received by Peterson, would be forged and cashed by him. Then the men would be paid in cash for the actual time they worked. Another method adopted to obtain money fraudulently was to obtain receipts in blank for local purchases, filling in an increased amount before sending them to the Head Office of the Company for refund. When disposing of salvage from fires

he would show the selling price less than it actually was, in making his returns to the Pool Head Office. This part of the investigation, besides showing motive, supplied the basis for over two hundred informations and complaints that could have been laid against Peterson for theft, forgery, uttering, and false pretences.

After months of intensive investigation Peterson was arrested on June 5, 1939, and was arraigned a short time after on eleven charges comprising arson and conspiracy to commit arson, and also forty-six charges of forgery, theft and false pretences, which were selected from the many others, this being thought sufficient. Peterson was committed for trial on all charges.

On November 6, he appeared in Court of King's Bench at Humboldt for trial, the indictment containing the fifty-seven charges. It was the intention of the prosecution to proceed on all counts at the one time. This was objected to strenuously by Defence Counsel, and while the defence motion was opposed very strongly by the prosecution, nevertheless the Trial Judge held that the arson and conspiracy to commit arson charges should be dealt with first. This was unfortunate for the prosecution because it eliminated all witnesses who could testify as to the motive for the conspiracy.

The two main witnesses against the accused were the accomplices Anderson and Johanson, and their attitude to the prosecution at this time was not favourable, the main reason being that they were undergoing a sentence of ten years in the Penitentiary and showed little interest in the proceedings. Consequently, they gave a poor impression to the Court. The corroboration of the evidence of these two accomplices was not as strong as might have been hoped for, and on the arson and conspiracy to commit arson charges the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The remaining forty-six charges comprising forgery, theft and false pretences were proceeded with immediately on all of which the jury found Peterson guilty. He was sentenced to two years less one day on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

The investigation of the burning of these elevators which brought about the convictions of Anderson, Johanson and Peterson was commenced in August, 1938, and concluded in November, 1939, and credit is due the untiring efforts of the investigating officers and Mr. Walter Lackey of the Fire Underwriters Bureau of Regina, who worked constantly with our men.

The trial of Peterson caused a great deal of interest in the northern part of Saskatchewan where elevator losses by fire have been considerable in the past few years. It is gratifying to note that since the arrest and convictions of these three accused, no elevators have been destroyed by incendiarism in this Province.

Re: John Picharsky, Unlawful and Enforced Imprisonment, Ens district, Saskatchewan.

The following case is quoted as investigations and prosecutions of this type are infrequent, and, to say the least, unusual.

On July 17, 1939 Detective Sergeant DesRosiers of the Prince Albert C.I.B. was confidentially informed that one, John Picharsky, of the Ens district kept his eighty-three year old mother, Katerina Picharsky cruelly confined in a small corral built of poplar poles—exposed to all kinds of weather, insects and filth; and with no means of sanitation whatsoever.

Detective Sub/Inspector Metcalfe, Detective-Sergeant DeRosiers and Detective-Constable Gerrie immediately patrolled to the Picharsky farm and upon investigation found to the southwest of the house, in the bush and hidden from view of the roadway, a small corral, which at this time was not occupied.

This enclosure was five and a half feet high and approximately ten feet square, with no roof. It was built of poplar poles penetrating into the ground and close together, and was braced all round horizontally with other poplar poles

held in place by nails and hay-wire. The gate, facing north, was two feet wide and six feet high and was of similar construction. It was kept securely closed by means of wire. The ground inside the corral was pounded hard.

A closer examination of the poles, particularly where they were braced, revealed that the hay-wire had cut deeply into the wood, which would possibly suggest that consistent attempts to escape might have been made by a person incarcerated in the enclosure by pushing against the walls from the inside.

The same day investigators interviewed John Picharsky and some of his older children. On subsequent dates Detective-Sergeant DesRosiers interrogated John Picharsky's wife, Alice, and other relatives and neighbours, and it was ascertained that the information received by the Sergeant had not been at all exaggerated.

John Picharsky's aged mother, Katerina, apparently mentally weak, but not considered insane, was interviewed. She stated that she had been put in the corral by her son John and his wife in the spring of 1939, explaining that they were afraid that she would run away. When it rained she put her coat over her head in an attempt to keep dry, and her food was given to her in a bowl from which she had to eat with her hands. No furniture whatever was provided and when in need of rest it was necessary for her to sit or lay on the ground. She suffered from the cold, and was annoyed by mosquitoes and flies. The fact that such extreme conditions existed was denied by John and Mrs. Picharsky who said that the aged woman had been kept in the corral merely for her own protection as she had the habit of wandering away from home.

On September 7, Detective-Sergeant DesRosiers, upon instructions, laid Informations against John Picharsky and his wife under Section 297 (b) of the Criminal Code. Both appeared the next day before Police Magistrate W. G. Elder at Wakaw, and after electing to be tried by him, pleaded guilty. With the concurrence of Mr. G. M. Salter, Agent of the Attorney-General, who appeared on behalf of the Crown, sentence was suspended for four years in both cases, and each was ordered to enter into a recognizance in the sum of \$500.00 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for this term.

In view of the appalling conditions under which this aged woman was forced to live, it is surprising that she stood up so well under the strain. These conditions have now been alleviated, however, and some measure of comfort has been assured her in her declining years.

Re: Frederick Martin alias Fred Riel alias Fred Schultz alias Fred Sutzner, Breaking, Entering and Theft.

On the early morning of June 17, 1939, a message was received by Prince Albert Detachment that the McDiarmid Lumber and Hardware Company at Henribourg, Saskatchewan had been unlawfully entered during the night and a small quantity of silver stolen from the cash register.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the glass in the door over the lock had been broken and the latch released from the inside, entry apparently being thus gained. Continued investigation proved fruitless, and no clues as to the identity of the perpetrator were found.

The following morning Prince Albert Detachment received another similar report—this time from Meath Park where the McDiarmid Lumber and Hardware Store had been broken into and again a small amount of silver stolen from the cash register. Furthermore, the Economy Store in this village had been entered, but the offender was frightened off by the proprietor before anything was taken. The store owner, however, was unable to furnish any worth-while description of the culprit. Investigation revealed that entry into both premises had been gained in an identical manner—by breaking the glass over the locks—the same method as had been used at Henribourg the night before.

These offences were merely the forerunners of other similar depredations which occurred throughout the entire northeast portion of the province which were committed with consistent regularity during the ensuing month or more. The following are fourteen other instances wherein the method employed was similar, if not identical to the *modus operandi* followed in the three offences mentioned above:

- (a) Attempted breaking and entering of The National Cafe in Codette on June 22.
- (b) Breaking, entering and theft from the shop of William S. Kentish in Codette the same night.
- (c) Attempted breaking and entering the store of F. S. Morris in Ridgedale on June 23.
- (d) Breaking, entering and theft from the Boston Cafe at Carrot River on June 24.
- (e) Breaking, entering and theft from store of J. W. Crane in Valparaiso June 27.
- (f) Breaking, entering and theft from store of Charles W. Ford in Valparaiso the same night.
- (g) Breaking, entering and theft from Red and White Store in Eldersley June 28.
- (h) Breaking, entering and theft from the Jim Toy (Chinese) Cafe at Lintlaw on July 7.
- (i) Breaking, entering and theft from the Chinese Cafe at Nut Mountain the same night.
- (j) Breaking, entering and theft from the Woo Yiek Cafe in Watson on July 18.
- (k) Breaking, entering and theft from Red and White Store at Spalding on July 19.
- (l) Breaking, entering and theft from the shop of Joseph Clark at Spalding the same night.
- (m) Breaking, entering and theft from the Federal Elevator office at Brett Siding on July 23.
- (n) Attempted breaking and entering of the Imperial Cafe at Beatty on July 25.

Altogether there were seventeen offences, and invariably the cash register or till was broken open and the silver removed; about sixty dollars would represent the total booty from all "jobs".

On June 27, Detective Constable Buchanan was detailed to assist the detachment members with the investigation of these offences, and while there was no immediate success the opinion was formed from observations made at the scenes of these crimes that they were being perpetrated by a lone criminal—an elderly man of small stature; a suspect who had been seen on several occasions.

Working on this theory, the investigation was concentrated on transients and hoboes travelling on trains. Numbers of these individuals were interrogated and checked without result until on July 24, at Melfort, Cst. Savage, a member of the detachment there, detained a man who gave his name as Fred Schultz. He was questioned thoroughly but denied any knowledge of these offences. As there was no evidence on which to hold him, he was released, but with the idea of keeping his movements under close observation.

That night an attempt was made to break into the Imperial Cafe at Beatty—this occurring a few hours after Schultz had been released at Melfort. On the day following this offence, two members of the Force while checking trains

at Kinistino—the next station west of Beatty—again intercepted Schultz. He attempted to run away but was detained and handed over to Detective Constable Buchanan for further questioning.

This member interrogated Schultz alias Martin. He admitted having used many aliases and having served several terms in penitentiaries and jails in Western Canada, but denied all knowledge of the offences under investigation. However, he did say that his previous convictions had been for breaking and entering and that he generally gained entrance by breaking the glass over the locks on doors.

That same day Schultz alias Martin was conveyed by Constables Buchanan and Kirkby to Nut Mountain and Lintlaw where he was positively identified by a resident of these districts as the man he had seen operating a hand car on the C.P.R. line between these points. The hand car had been stolen on the morning of July 7, after the breaks in the villages mentioned.

En route to Melfort, a stop was made at Rose Valley to make a minor repair to the police car. Here Schultz approached Detective Constable Buchanan and offered him fifty dollars in bills which he had in his pocket if the Constable would let him go free. Buchanan accepted the money and said that he would think the proposition over and decide what would be done when the patrol returned to Melfort. The money was subsequently returned to Schultz.

At Melfort the suspect was further questioned by Detective Constable Buchanan and later by Detective-Sergeant DesRosiers. He eventually made a clean breast of his actions and admitted that he had been responsible for all the crimes under inquiry.

Seventeen charges were laid against him and he appeared before Police Magistrate Elder at Prince Albert on July 27. Electing to be tried by the Magistrate, he pleaded guilty to all charges and was sentenced to serve a term of three years on each, the sentences to run concurrently.

This epidemic of breaking and entering offences caused us some considerable concern and the successful identification of the culprit was very gratifying.

Re: *Alex Demosky and Peter Ogloff, Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safe-breaking), Buchanan, Saskatchewan*

At 9.50 a.m. on November 11, 1939, a telephone call was received by A/Cpl. Macdonell of Canora Detachment from P. J. McGrath, grain buyer for the Canada West Grain Co. Ltd. at Buchanan, to the effect that the elevator at that point had been entered during the previous night, the safe blown, and approximately \$1,700 stolen.

Immediate investigation followed which disclosed that the safe—a J. & J. Taylor Tubular Cash Chest—had been attacked with tools stolen from a blacksmith shop. Detective Constable Nolan of the Yorkton C.I.B. assisted in the investigation.

Entrance to the premises was gained through the office door by breaking the padlock. The top of the safe, including the dial was missing. The tools which had been stolen from Andrew Hrynkiw's blacksmith shop were lying on the engine room floor. The main drawer to the desk in the elevator office had been opened. After a detailed list of the money and numerous other papers stolen had been obtained from the grain buyer, it was learned that Alfred Hermanson, who was employed as a helper at this elevator, had listed the numbers of one hundred and two bills that had been in the safe the previous evening.

A careful search was made for latent finger-prints, but without result.

Jens Roskaf, the Village Constable was interviewed. He mentioned seeing two strangers in the Buchanan Cafe late the previous evening. Hermanson also stated that he had seen them. A description of these strangers was then obtained.

Footprints made by moccasin rubbers were discovered on a dam southwest of the elevator. On finding these arrangements were made for Cst. Pitcher with police dog "Bachus" to assist in the investigation.

The top of the safe was found in the snow about two hundred yards west of the elevator; a Quaker Oats Company report and sales book, taken from the office, was found under the loading platform of the stockyards.

At this time suspicion pointed to one, Alex Demosky, a habitual criminal who had recently been released from prison. Enquiries disclosed that Demosky had left home some three days before, allegedly to cut wood at the family's other farm. However, this was found to be untrue. The investigation then led to Kamsack where information was received indicating that Demosky had been playing poker with Peter Ogloff. The money taken in was checked and a one dollar bill, No. K/A 5247028—one of the stolen bills—was recovered from Peter Popoff, who operates the poker club. Demosky was later located playing in another poker club, where he was immediately taken into custody and on searching his clothing two one dollar bills were recovered from his pockets, but neither bore a listed serial number. However, a one dollar bill, Serial No. K/A 5247025 was recovered from the table at which Demosky had been playing.

Demosky stated that he had left his overcoat in the poker club operated by John Koroluk. It was closed at this time. Accompanied by the Town Constable they visited this club and obtained Demosky's coat, but no money was found in it. A one dollar bill, Serial No. K/A 5247027 was recovered from Koroluk who stated that Ogloff, Demosky, Konkin and others had been playing poker there the previous night; that they had been drinking heavily; and that Ogloff had accused someone of stealing his "\$700 roll", and hit Konkin over the head with a plate.

Three stolen one dollar bills were recovered at a bootlegging establishment in Kamsack.

Demosky's clothes were closely examined, and concealed beneath his underwear at the back of the knee were a number of the stolen bills, amounting to \$549.

The investigation extended to the home of Peter Ogloff, where he was found to be in bed. A search was made which resulted in A/Cpl. Parsons finding \$440 of the stolen money hidden in the bed.

In all, \$1,045 of the stolen money was eventually recovered.

Both of the accused confessed to having committed these offences. They elected for speedy trials and appeared before His Honour, Judge Alex Ross at Yorkton on November 24, were convicted, and sentenced—Alex Demosky to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and Peter Ogloff to two years in the same institution.

Re: Steve Samborski, and Fred Samborski, Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safepunching), Cudworth-Alvena districts, Sask.

For some years past certain persons residing in the Cudworth-Alvena districts have been causing constituted authority a great deal of trouble and expense. Investigation disclosed there was an organized gang operating, not only in that district, but in surrounding territory. The reputed leader of the gang was one Fred Samborski who had moved to Saskatoon from the Cudworth district about two years ago.

The offences usually committed by the gang were wheat thefts; later, stores and other places of business were broken into and articles stolen such as drums of oil, wearing apparel, food supplies, tobaccos and cigarettes, and in some cases safes were attacked and broken open.

In view of the situation existing in the Cudworth-Alvena districts it was decided to attempt to introduce a member of the Force into that area to endea-

your to get in with the gang. In the fall of 1938, Constable William Charne was sent to the district, where he posed as a common labourer. Cst. Charne, who speaks the Ukrainian language, was successful in obtaining labouring work of various kinds in the Cudworth-Alvena area and became acquainted with reputed members of the gang. He remained in the district until the early winter of 1938. Early in May, 1939, Cst. Charne again proceeded to the Cudworth-Alvena area. He was readily accepted by the gang, no suspicion being directed towards him. He made every effort to cultivate the acquaintance of Fred Samborski and, in fact, did live in Saskatoon with him for a few days with the result that one night Samborski confided in him, and gave him a package of tobacco which he stated had been stolen from a store that had been broken into recently. Cst. Charne shortly after this resided with one, Chris J. Roloff, who was a member of the gang. These two became quite well acquainted, and Roloff told Cst. Charne that he and Fred Samborski, and Fred's brother Steve had broken into the General Store and Post Office of Mrs. Veronica Kelly at Pilger, Saskatchewan, and had punched open the safe and obtained a quantity of money.

In due course Roloff was arrested and after learning of Cst. Charne's true identity, he made a full confession. On being charged with the offence of breaking, entering and theft, he entered a plea of "guilty" and received a jail sentence. Fred Samborski and Steve Samborski were also arrested and charged with the same offence. A Preliminary Hearing was held and both men were remanded for trial. They were released on bail, the trial to take place at Humboldt in October and November, 1939.

It might be mentioned here that while Fred Samborski was at liberty on bail in connection with the above mentioned offence, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator office at Mennon, Saskatchewan was broken into. This was on September 13. The safe was stolen and later found with the top chiselled open and \$1,200 removed. A few weeks later Fred Samborski passed a five dollar bill in Saskatoon for the purchase of some gasoline. He was being covered by members of the C.I.B., and it was found that the bill passed by Samborski was one of those stolen from the Mennon safe. He was again arrested and his home was searched and two ten dollar bills and one five dollar bill, which were also stolen from the Mennon safe, were found.

In due course Fred Samborski was committed for trial on a charge of breaking, entering and theft from the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator office at Mennon. This preliminary hearing was held prior to Fred Samborski's trial at Humboldt in connection with the safebreaking at Pilger.

Fred Samborski was found guilty of the Pilger offence by the jury and was sentenced by His Honour, Mr. Justice MacLean to a term of three years and six months in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The trial of his brother, Steve took place immediately after. He too was found guilty and sentenced to a term of three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

In February, 1940, Fred Samborski appeared before His Honour, Mr. Justice Anderson and Jury at the Court of King's Bench, Saskatoon, and was found guilty on a receiving charge in connection with the money from the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator safe at Mennon. On this charge he was sentenced to serve a term of four years and ten months in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently with the one he was already serving.

It is gratifying to know that Fred Samborski received an additional sentence amounting to a further eighteen months in connection with the offence committed at Mennon, particularly as this latter one was committed while Samborski was at liberty on bail pending trial in connection with the Pilger crime.

It is hoped that the sentence received by these two brothers will do much towards breaking up the Cudworth-Alvena gang.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The consistent increase in the number of Federal Statute cases handled, observed during the past several years is again apparent. The following table shows the total number of cases in this category registered during the past five annual report years:—

Years 1935-36	1396 cases
“ 1936-37	1578 “
“ 1937-38	1918 “
“ 1938-39	2117 “
“ 1939-40	2570 “

The increase this year is accounted for by the large number of cases handled under the Defence of Canada Regulations (The War Measures Act). Few of these cases resulted in prosecutions; therefore, while there is an increase in the total number of Federal Statute cases, there is a slight decrease in the number of convictions recorded.

A good deal of time has been given to the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Acts, particularly in those sections where the illicit manufacture of liquor is prevalent, and along the International Boundary. It is felt that conditions in this respect are satisfactory. A small amount of smuggling occurs along the border, the flow fluctuating from one side to another as tariffs and markets affect the prices. A recent development in this respect is the smuggling of hogs from the western states into Canada, the market price on this side being much higher at the present time.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

There is nothing unusual to refer to under this heading. Reported infractions of the various Acts are dealt with in accordance with the policy laid down by the Department of the Attorney-General and the provincial departments administering the Acts.

Inquiries were conducted under a total of fifty-four different Provincial Statutes. The greater part of this work came under the following Acts: The Liquor Act, The Vehicles Act, The Hawkers and Pedlers Act, The Mental Hygiene Act, and The Game Act. The total number of Provincial Statute cases is slightly lower, compared with the past two annual report years, but the number of convictions recorded is higher by some one hundred.

Dogs.—There are twenty-eight (28) dogs in the Division. Twenty-four (24) work dogs are located at four northern detachments, while *four police service dogs* are posted as follows:—

- Reg. No. K-24, P.S.D. “Tell”—North Battleford Detachment; Handler—Reg. No. 11879, Cst. McLaren, B. H.
- Reg. No. K-25, P.S.D. “Chief”—Wakaw Detachment; Handler—Spl/Cst. Laird, A. W.
- Reg. No. F-345, P.S.D. “Black Lux”—“F” Division Headquarters, Regina; Handler—Reg. No. 11232, Cst. Moore, A. E.
- Reg. No. N-112, P.S.D. “Bachus”—Yorkton Detachment; Handler—Reg. No. 12506, Cst. Pitcher, R. F.

During the year Dogs “Chief” and “Tell” were used in connection with numerous investigations. Together with their Dog Masters, they have rendered valuable assistance and are producing very gratifying results. Spl/Cst. Laird is an outstanding handler, and while Cst. McLaren has only been in charge of “Tell” for a short period, he is likewise showing every indication of becoming an efficient Dog Master.

"Black Lux" was returned to "F" Division late last fall. This dog has a splendid record in the Force, and is still considered to be a very fine animal. The services of "Black Lux" have been utilized in connection with a few cases since his recent arrival and he continues to render valuable service. His Master, Cst. A. E. Moore, appears to be efficient in his work and shows signs of developing into a good handler. He also gives demonstrations to the "Depot" Division Instructional Classes.

"Bachus" and his handler, Cst. Pitcher, were also transferred to this Division late last fall. Cst. Pitcher appears to be keen and interested in his work and I believe he is a good dog man. "Bachus" has had several good cases. This dog is shortly to be returned to Ottawa and will be replaced.

A Refresher Course is being held in "F" Division shortly at which Dog Masters from this and other Divisions, together with their charges, will attend.

12. The Officer Commanding "G" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Acting Assistant Commissioner, T. B. Caulkin

PATROLS

There were nine patrols of between 500 and 1,000 miles in return mileage, and two patrols of over 1,000 miles made by water transport; whilst five patrols of between 500 and 1,000 miles, and one patrol of over 1,000 miles were made by dog team. Inspector Martin, on his inspection trip, commencing at Norman, N.W.T., thence to Aklavik, thence to Edmonton, Churchill, and the Eastern Arctic, during last summer, travelled 7,311 miles by boat, 905 miles by plane, and 2,102 miles by train, a total of 10,318 miles, in approximately 3 months. Reports on certain patrols are appended hereto.

CRIME

It is noticeable that there has been a large increase in the number of cases handled of infractions of the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances. In this regard the comparative statements of the more important cases dealt with under certain Sections of the Criminal Code for the years 1934-35 to 1939-40 inclusive shows a general increase of over 100 per cent. The increase in the more common offences is more noticeable, as a matter of fact the total number of cases handled during 1938-39 totalled 181, while in 1939-40 the total is 464. To a certain extent the increase in crime can be attributed to more active work by our personnel and to the influx of individuals of an undesirable type following miners and prospectors to points in the North where mining developments are under way.

CRIMINAL CODE

The most important cases dealt with under this heading are as follows:—

Katcho (Eskimo), Bear Sound, Cumberland Gulf, N.W.T. Murder, Sec. 263, C.C.C. (3 charges).

Clayton McAusland and wife Mary, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Murder and Suicide.

Daniel J. McPhee. Murder and Suicide, Dawson, Y.T.

These cases have been summarized per the attachments forwarded herewith. From a police point of view the conclusion of these cases is very satisfactory inasmuch as Katcho was found to be insane and unfit to stand trial, while McAusland and McPhee committed suicide following their crimes.

Investigations regarding cases of theft, Sec. 386, show an increase from 7 to 63. It is evident that the respect which native residents formerly had for the property of others is gradually disappearing. This had had a most unfortunate result. In former years residents would leave their cabins free for others to use, but it is now becoming the custom to securely lock cabins and the habit of visitors entering and using the property of others will not be overcome without effort.

It is gratifying to report that a large number of cases were successfully prosecuted.

The clearest manner of showing the increase of cases dealt with under the Criminal Code is by the following comparison which requires no explanation:—

	1938/39	1939/40
Part 2.	1	4
“ 4.	—	2
“ 5.	21	31
“ 6.	38	81
“ 7.	30	53
“ 8.	1	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	91	177
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Lands, Parks and Forests Branch

It is noticeable that each year a new duty of one kind or another is added to our work on behalf of this Department. The latest in this regard is in connection with the enforcement of a new Ordinance entitled “Businesses, Callings, Trades and Occupations Licence Ordinance” and the issuing of the required licences. In this connection, the sum of \$3,130 was collected by our Detachments during the first year of its enforcement.

Before dealing with the work generally I will quote figures of the collections made on behalf of this Branch showing the duties in which collections of revenue are involved:—

N.W.T. Game Animal Licences.	\$ 3,577.00
N.W.T. Fur Export Tax.	79,700.10
N.W.T. Business Licences.	3,130.00
N.W.T. Sub/Mining Recorder Fees.	2,685.28
N.W.T. Crown Timber Fees.	678.37
N.W.T. Liquor Permits.	540.00
N.W.T. Fur Farm Renewal Permits.	11.00
N.W.T. Post Permits.	5.00
N.W.T. Hay Permits.	5.00
Yukon Collection Timber Permits.	333.12
Yukon Dog Tax.	78.00
Yukon Poll Tax.	1,825.00
Yukon Game Licences.	505.00
Yukon Fur Tax.	2,831.34
	<hr/>
Total.	\$ 95,904.21

Re: Katcho (Eskimo) Bear Sound, Cumberland Gulf, N.W.T., Murder, Sec. 263, C. C. C.

On February 4, 1939, Constable H. McCabe of our Pangnirtung, N.W.T. Detachment, while in conversation with the Hudson's Bay Company Post Manager, J. S. Stewart, and his hired man Killavuk (Eskimo), learned that Killavuk had received a letter from his sister (written in native syllabics) to the effect that she in turn had received a letter from Eskimo Nowyak, of King-milksoo, N.W.T., who stated that he had heard from a native woman Okeeto, of Bear Sound, N.W.T., that three of her children had died during the past two years as a result of ill-treatment they received from one native Katcho, of Bear Sound Camp.

On February 7, Constable McCabe and Special Constable Kooneeloosee left Pangnirtung Detachment to make a general patrol of the South East Shore of Cumberland Sound, and at the same time to investigate the allegations made by

Okeeto. Constable McCabe noticed, as he approached the Bear Sound district that a great fear of Katcho existed amongst the natives in the different camps visited.

Seven days later, February 14, the patrol arrived at Kingmilksoo camp, where the native woman Okeeto was contacted, and Constable McCabe, through an interpreter, took tentative statements from her regarding the complaint, and considered that sufficient information was obtained to substantiate a charge of murder against native Katcho. Cst. McCabe learned that Okeeto was a widowed Eskimo woman with three young children, who had been living with a relative Nowyak, at Kingmilksoo. During June, 1937, a whale-boat arrived at the camp and one of the natives on the boat named Katcho asked Okeeto to return with him to Bear Sound. Permission to do so was granted by her relative Nowyak, and Okeeto, with her three young children, left on the whale-boat to live with Katcho at Bear Sound. A native guide was hired at this point to escort the woman Okeeto back to Pangnirtung Detachment.

The patrol proceeded and the next day, February 15, met the accused Native Katcho on the ice near Black Lead Island, and placed him under arrest. Travelling conditions prohibited Cst. McCabe taking the prisoner with him while he continued on to Bear Sound to secure whatever evidence, bodies, etc., should be available at that point, so Katcho was given enough food to last for three days, his rifle and snowshoes were taken from him, and as he had no dogs, the deep snow in the district prevented his leaving on foot until the patrol should return.

The next day, February 16, the patrol arrived at Bear Sound Camp, and investigations regarding the deaths of the three children were carried out, statements taken, etc. The body of one of the children was secured, i.e. a girl about nine years of age, named Eitina. The statements taken at this point were meagre as both the interpreter and other natives appeared to be afraid to say anything about Katcho.

Owing to the fact that the patrol was unable to obtain dog feed and high winds, snowstorms and extreme depth of the snow prevailed, also as one of the native witnesses had a badly frozen and gangrenous foot, Constable McCabe did not deem it wise at this time to make an extensive search for the bodies of the other two children reported, namely: Native Boy Akalujuk, 4 years of age; and Native Boy Pauloosee, 12 years of age. It was considered that a patrol could be made later in the spring when travelling conditions would be better. Arrangements were made for native witnesses to accompany the patrol to Pangnirtung, and the patrol started the return trip, picking up the accused Katcho at Black Lead Island, and arriving at Pangnirtung on February 21, 1939.

On February 25, the body of the native girl Eitina having thawed sufficiently an autopsy was held by Dr. T. J. Orford, Coroner, who found that the body was covered with discolorations, bruises and wounds too numerous to mention here. The coroner found that death was due to subdural hemorrhage.

In the afternoon of the same day an inquest was held on the death of Eitina. The jury selected was comprised of three white residents of Pangnirtung, and three Native Eskimo. Katcho denied any participation in the death of the girl, but the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the death of Eitina was caused as a result of acts of grievous bodily harm and persistent cruelty perpetrated by Katcho over a period extending from May to November, 1938.

On the afternoon of March 25, a preliminary hearing was held at Police Barracks before T. J. Orford, J.P., and Native Katcho was remanded in custody to stand trial on a charge of murder.

On April 5, Constable McCabe and S/Cst. Kooneloosee again left on patrol to Bear Sound and on arrival at that point the bodies of the two native boys Akalujuk and Pauloosee were found, the patrol returning to Pangnirtung with

the bodies and a number of witnesses, arriving back on April 16. Autopsies, inquests and preliminary hearings were held and Katcho was remanded in custody for trial on charges of murder in each case.

The evidence on hand indicated that the maltreatment of the three children by Katcho was of an extremely cruel and gruesome nature. The girl Eitina was thrown outdoors in a state of undress until her toes were all frozen, the toes eventually fell off and her feet were raw and bleeding all summer; on numerous occasions Katcho fastened a skin line around her neck and hung her to the roof of the tent until she became unconscious; she was repeatedly beaten with sticks, rocks, fists and hammers, and tortured with lighted matches and burning sticks; on occasions Katcho held the girl horizontally about three feet from the ground and dropped her so that she landed on her head; she was forced to eat concoctions of indescribable filth, and on three occasions was forced to drink boiling water.

The boys, Akalujuk and Pauloosee, were subjected to similar forms of torture, some too ghastly and cruel to describe here.

The R.M.S. *Nascopie* arrived at Pangnirtung, N.W.T., on September 13, 1939, and the trial of Katcho was held the following day before Major D. L. McKeand, Stipendiary Magistrate. On the charge being read to the accused, Counsel for Defence announced his intention of endeavouring to prove Katcho insane and unfit to answer the charge. Following medical evidence the Jury retired and returned a short time later, when the foreman announced their unanimous opinion that the accused was insane. Subsequently Katcho was committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Dartmouth, N.S.

The Officer Commanding "G" Division commended L/Cpl. J. H. Davies and Constable H. F. McCabe for the excellent manner in which they handled this case under adverse conditions.

Re: *Clayton McAusland and Wife Mary, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Murder and Suicide.*

On October 5, 1939, a report was made to our Yellowknife, N.W.T., Detachment that two persons lay dead in a house in that settlement. The matter was investigated and one, Clayton McAusland, was found dead, lying on the floor of the bedroom, while his wife Mary was found dead in the bed. Subsequent examinations showed that Mrs. Mary McAusland was the first to die, from three bullet wounds, one in the head and two in the chest, and that her husband had died from two bullet wounds, one in the chest and the other in the head. In both cases the examining physician expressed the opinion that death was instantaneous following the bullet wounds of the head. The weapon used was a borrowed combination .44 and .22 pistol, allegedly to shoot prairie chickens, which was secured by Clayton McAusland on the night of October 4. Mrs. McAusland had only arrived from Edmonton on October 3 to live with her husband at Yellowknife. The true cause of the tragedy is not known, although indications point to jealousy being the motive. Subsequently a Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that Clayton McAusland killed his wife and then took his own life.

The owner of the pistol had failed to register it and he was prosecuted and convicted under Sec. 121A of the Criminal Code of Canada for this offence.

Re: *Daniel J. McPhee, Murder and Suicide, Dawson, Y.T.*

On September 11, 1939, at 8.35 a.m., Sergeant J. U. Eddy was walking down Front Street, Dawson, Y.T., and when he arrived at the Yukon Hotel, one John Sipkus called him across the street from the hotel and explained that earlier that morning one Daniel McPhee, an ex-employee of Sipkus, with whom

he had had a dispute over wages and had consequently refused to re-employ him, had approached him in a threatening manner, and accused him of paying starvation wages to his employees.

Sergt. Eddy and Sipkus were just on the point of terminating their conversation when a loud report was heard from the direction of the hotel. Sergt. Eddy turned at once and started running toward the hotel, noticing at the same time that John Sipkus had dropped to the ground, just as he reached the hotel door, another report was heard coming from an upstairs room in the hotel; as Sergt. Eddy was unarmed, and realizing that he was up against a man with a rifle, he ran back to the Detachment for a gun and assistance, and also phoned for a doctor. He returned to the hotel in a few minutes and learned that Daniel McPhee had shot himself. Sergt. Eddy and L/Cpl. Sutherland immediately went to McPhee's room and found McPhee still conscious, although a bullet had entered his chin and shattered the front of his face from the chin to the top of the nose. When asked why he had shot Sipkus he wrote on a piece of paper "he lies about me." McPhee was removed to hospital and died at about four o'clock the same day.

The death of Sipkus had been instantaneous, the bullet entering the side of his head and shattering most of the bone in his cranium.

Following our investigation into this case, Coroner's inquests were duly held and findings of murder and suicide were rendered by the Coroner's Juries.

Re: *James Croteau, Insanity, Attempt to Arrest Alive. Shot by R.C.M.P. in Self-Defence.*

On July 23, 1939, the constable in charge of Granville Detachment in the Yukon Territory, was informed that James Croteau, a miner, aged 68 years, had become violently insane and had threatened persons with a rifle. Granville is a small settlement situated a few miles from Dawson, Y.T., and the small white population there is engaged mostly in gold mining operations.

Word was passed on to the Officer Commanding at Dawson, Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, who left the next day by car for Croteau's cabin. He was accompanied by three members of the Dawson Detachment being joined by Constable Watson at Granville Detachment. All members were in plain clothes and unarmed, but a rifle was concealed in the car.

It was learned that Croteau had, on July 21, knelt and aimed his rifle at Mr. Taddie, when the latter was driving his truck towards Croteau's cabin. Taddie called out to Croteau that he was a friend but the insane man ran off into the bushes. It appears that Croteau had evidently nursed a grudge of some months standing against a mail carrier, George Fulton, and on July 22 he had approached the mail truck, when it stopped near his cabin, expecting to find Fulton in it in order to shoot him. Luckily Fulton was not in the truck on this particular day. Croteau returned to his dwelling without carrying out his intentions.

Before reaching Croteau's cabin Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch and Constable Metcalfe transferred to Mr. Taddie's truck and drove up to Croteau's cabin. The other three members of the Force followed in the police car some distance behind. Alighting from the truck, Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch and Constable Metcalfe walked up to Croteau's cabin carrying a box of food, meanwhile calling out to Croteau that they had arrived with his food. Croteau rushed out from behind his cabin, where he had been hiding, and thrust a rifle into the Superintendent's stomach. The superintendent spoke to Croteau, in French, and endeavoured to appease him. By this time, two of the Constables from the police car, which had been left parked down the road, arrived on the scene and were closing in on the cabin. Croteau ran to the back of his cabin and from there dashed to the rear of another cabin about 15 yards distant. He aimed

his rifle from around a corner of the building and fired at the Police. The bullet fell between Constables Watson and Bond. The Police then threw gas bombs over the cabin. One bomb exploded and Croteau ran into the woods.

Lance Corporal Sutherland, who up till this time had remained in the car, now brought out the rifle and joined the other members in pursuit of Croteau through the woods. Croteau turned and fired at Lance Corporal Sutherland, whereupon, Sutherland fired and hit Croteau in the left foot. Croteau, however, kept on running and Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch took the rifle and followed him into a clearing, calling upon him to stop and return, assuring him that the police would do him no harm. Croteau fired at the Superintendent who in turn sent two shots over Croteau's head. The other four members of the police were now encircling the clearing. Croteau dropped to his knees and fired three or four more shots at Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch, one of which inflicted a superficial wound on the Superintendent's temple. It was a narrow escape from death.

Croteau then stood up and the Superintendent fired twice at his legs, hitting him both times in the left leg. Croteau dropped to the ground and the Police closed in on him. Constable Bond fired one round at Croteau from the gas gun but the bomb failed to explode. Croteau struggled to his knees and aimed the rifle at Constable Bond who was running towards him and who was only 10 yards away. Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch then fired at Croteau, aiming at the left shoulder. The shot struck slightly below the shoulder and came out in front of the man's stomach. This was the fatal bullet. First aid was rendered to the unfortunate man by the Police and a nurse who had been sent from Granville. He died about two hours later after receiving the last rites of his church, administered by Mr. Taddie.

We quote Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch concerning the death of the man:

"I regret extremely the man's death. I had made several plans as to the action to be taken if Croteau came to the door, or was absent, but his sudden appearance prevented any arrest by peaceful means."

On July 26, 1939, an inquest was held before His Honour, Judge MacCauley. His Honour, in addressing the Jury, spoke most favourably of the action of the Police in this case. The Jury brought in the following verdict:

"James Croteau died at his cabin on Dominion Creek, Yukon Territory, on July 24, 1939, from a gun-shot wound fired by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from a service rifle and issued ammunition while performing their duty.

We wish to commend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the capable way in which they handled this case."

The Commissioner of the Force has been pleased to commend Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch and his men for their courageous stand and action in the face of grave danger, and upon their evident care in endeavouring to arrest Croteau alive.

Re: James Francis Cook, Sudden Death, Sheldon Mountain, Ross River District, Y.T.

On September 30, 1939, Mrs. James Cook, together with one, John W. Murray, arrived at our Selkirk, Y.T., Detachment, and reported the death of her husband by accidental shooting at their Sheldon Mountain Post, Ross River District, Y.T.

Mrs. Cook reported that she was living at the Sheldon post with her husband and John W. Murray, a close friend of theirs. For three nights prior to September 15, a large grizzly bear had been seen in the vicinity of the post. They had occasionally taken shots at the bear but had been unable to kill it. For their own safety it was considered that the bear should be killed, therefore

the two men took a 30 U.S. army rifle and tied it to a tree, with a string from the trigger to a piece of meat, also placing a larger piece of meat close by for bait. Nothing was seen or heard of the bear during the night.

Next morning John Murray left in the early a.m. to hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Cook remained at the post. After dinner the couple walked to the river in front of the post, where large fresh grizzly bear tracks were seen; they then walked over to where the rifle was set—about 150 feet behind the post—and it was noted that the bear had consumed part of the big piece of meat, but had not touched the bait on the end of the string attached to the rifle. Talking this over it was decided to take the large piece of meat and attach it to the string. James walked over to the rifle and lowered the trigger to safety position; he then got down on his hands and knees in front of the fixed rifle and they both became very interested in their conversation regarding the set, disregarding the rifle entirely. While in this position, James picked up the small bait attached to the trigger string and said, "The bear will come up the trail here and we will have this big bait down here for him; he will walk up to it and start to pull it" He then demonstrated by pulling the string. The rifle went off, the bullet striking James in the right side of the neck. He died a few minutes later.

Mrs. Cook took the rifle down and fired a number of shots as a signal to John Murray to come in. Answering shots were heard, and about one-half hour later Murray arrived back at the post. Jim's body was put in a log cache, and the rest of the day was spent in preparing for the 120 mile overland walk to the nearest post, Ross River. They left the next morning and arrived at Ross River in an exhausted condition six days later, having been helped by Indians during the last three days of the journey. From Ross River they travelled by boat to Fort Selkirk, arriving there on September 30, 1939.

A police patrol left Whitehorse detachment by aeroplane on November 21, and completed a thorough investigation of this tragedy. The safety on the rifle in question was tested and proved defective; it was found that the hammer would slip off safety several times without firing the shell, then the shell would fire unexpectedly. The results of the investigation clearly indicated that James Cook died as the result of an accident.

This case clearly indicates the tragic consequences which may occur as a result of thoughtlessness or carelessness in the handling of firearms.

Patrol to Washington Irvine Island and return via Kane Basin and Bache Peninsula, N.W.T.

On March 13, 1939, Constable L. T. Fyfe, of Craig Harbour Detachment, left that post accompanied by Special Constables Nookapunguag and Sikeuse, with two dog teams, on a patrol to Washington Irvine Island, N.W.T., which lies approximately 380 miles from Craig Harbour north, off the east coast of Ellesmere Island, N.W.T. The chief purpose of this patrol was to locate a monument allegedly of ancient Norse origin, the existence of which had been reported by other explorers who had visited the island in earlier years.

The patrol travelled north along the east coast line of Ellesmere Island, through rough ice most of the time, skirting the very rough ice wherever possible by travelling far out at sea, near the open water. The weather was very unfavourable, due to fog and overcast skies, making visibility poor. After much hard work and one or two adventures with polar bears, en route, the patrol reached Washington Irvine Island on April 2. They spent two days exploring the island, and discovered a cairn, built of stones, about eight feet high. Near the cairn they found a tin container inside which was a written record signed by Capt. Sir G. S. Nares in 1875, when the island was visited by that British

naval officer in command of an expedition consisting of H.M.S. *Alert* and H.M.S. *Discovery*. This record was retained by Cst. Fyfe and later sent to headquarters, Ottawa. A record of Cst. Fyfe's visit was left by him in the cairn. Captain Nares' record contained a reference to another cairn built by him at Cape Isabella, on Ellesmere Island, lying south of Washington Irvine Island. The patrol, after making an extensive search of this island, did not find any trace of a monument. After leaving the island they returned south to the old R.C.M.P. Detachment, now closed, at Bache Peninsular, and inspected police stores there.

Continuing south towards Cape Isabella the party arrived at Rice Strait on April 6, and after passing Cape Sabine, which is situated on Pim Island at the southern end of Rice Strait, they encountered a very heavy fog, which made direction finding entirely guess work. They pushed on however, despite the fog, hoping to reach Cape Isabella that night. Towards evening they encountered a large barrier of broken and piled-up ice. Upon climbing to the top of this barrier, they discovered to their discomfort that they were just a few feet from open water and realized that they had headed east, out to the open sea, after leaving Cape Sabine as a result of travelling in the fog. They quickly turned about and travelled for three hours in the opposite direction before camping for the night on safe ice nearer to the shore.

They arrived at Cape Isabella on April 8 and found the cairn referred to previously. This cairn contained a record left there by Commander D. B. Mac-Millan of the U.S. Crocker Land Expedition of 1917, and outside the cairn they found another record of Captain Nare's dated July 29, 1875. Both records were retained by Cst. Fyfe and later sent to Headquarters, Ottawa. Cst. Fyfe left his own record in the cairn.

After leaving Cape Isabella the patrol continued on to Craig Harbour and arrived there five days later. The total distance travelled was 760 miles. It is interesting to note that the most northerly point reached by this patrol, that is, at Washington Irvine Island, is only approximately 720 miles in a straight line from the North Pole.

Patrol From Baker Lake to Thelon Game Sanctuary, N. W. T. and Return

On March 24, 1939, Sgt. McBeth, Accompanied by Special Constable Tapate, and another native named Ahnagoniak, who was hired as a guide, with two dog teams, left Baker Lake Detachment on a patrol to the Thelon Game Sanctuary, the eastern boarder of which lies about 250 miles west of Baker Lake.

The object of this patrol was to visit natives who hunt and trap in the vicinity of the Sanctuary, and who it was suspected, might also be illegally hunting in the Sanctuary itself and perhaps killing off the musk-oxen that range there. Also, there are caches of Government Stores in the Sanctuary which it was considered necessary should be examined. The District over which the party travelled had not been visited by a Police patrol for several years.

Sgt. McBeth had no difficulty in making this patrol. He reached the Sanctuary six days after leaving Baker Lake, and found no evidence of illegal hunting there. He visited all native camps en route, and explained the purpose of the Sanctuary to natives. He concluded that the natives living in the District had nothing to gain by entering the Sanctuary in Winter time, as just as good, if not better hunting conditions exist outside it and nearer to their usual trading centre. He ascertained, however, that the natives usually entered the Sanctuary every year in the month of August in order to obtain wood with which to make their sleds.

On March 31 the patrol turned homewards. They arrived back at Baker Lake ten days later, having been storm-bound for three days on the return trip. This patrol covered a distance of approximately 525 miles in 18 days.

Patrol From Eskimo Point Detachment, N.W.T. to Padlei and Windy Lake Districts and Return

On February 6, 1939, a patrol consisting of Constable J. J. Watkins and Special Constable "Jimmy", with a team of ten dogs, left Eskimo Point Detachment, N.W.T., to patrol to Windy Lake, N.W.T., which latter place is situated near the junction of the borders of the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The purpose of the patrol was to visit all natives and whites in the district, to investigate alleged excessive slaughter of caribou; the alleged use of poison in the capture of fur bearing animals; besides two other alleged infractions of the N.W. Game Regulations by certain individuals, and also to learn if possible the whereabouts of a native named "Koojuk", of Padlei, N.W.T., who had been reported missing for some time. It had previously been arranged that this patrol would meet with another Police patrol from Cumberland House, Saskatchewan, the meeting to take place at Windy Lake early in the month of February, 1939. Both parties were to co-operate in the investigations under the N.W. Game Act, referred to above.

Exceptionally bad weather was experienced throughout the trip. Dog feed was very scarce and at times the patrol was completely out of it. No game was secured by the patrol on the outward trip and they were dependent entirely upon natives for meat for the dogs.

The patrol reached Padlei on February 11 and were accommodated at the Hudson Bay Company's post there. Here they engaged the services of a native guide, named "Keeshik", and his dog team, for the journey to Windy Lake. They found meat scarce at Padlei and left there on February 14, with only two days dog feed on the sleds. The journey from here to Windy Lake occupied ten days. It was a very trying ten days for the patrol, owing to blizzards and shortage of dog food. It was necessary for them to call at as many native camps as possible, and, as the location of these camps was only known approximately, they often lost their bearings whilst searching for them in the blizzards. One dog had to be destroyed before they reached Padlei. It had become worn out through semi-starvation and hard work.

Windy Lake was reached on February 14. Upon arrival they learned that the patrol from Cumberland House had left Windy Lake a week earlier, having come to the conclusion that the Eskimo Point Patrol must have abandoned the trip when they did not arrive during the first week in February.

After staying at Windy Lake for four days, in order to rest the dogs and carry out certain investigations the patrol started out on the return trip on February 28. They were still short of dog feed and the dogs were not sufficiently recovered from the hardships of the outward trip. The same bad weather persisted, and the same trouble was experienced in again locating the native camps. Very little dog feed could be obtained from the natives and the dogs grew weaker day by day. When the patrol reached Padlei on March 8 they were carrying three sick dogs on the sleds. Constable Watkins froze his right hand badly on March 3 and was handicapped for the rest of the trip.

It was necessary to stay over at Padlei for several days in order to carry out the search for the missing Eskimo "Koojuk", and also to rest and feed the dogs.

On the 19th of March the patrol continued on to Eskimo Point Detachment. The travelling was much easier now due to the better condition of the dogs and better weather. They arrived back at the Detachment on March 23, after having covered approximately 929 miles.

Patrol From Cambridge Bay to King William Island and Return

On February 27, 1939, Sgt. Larsen and Special Constable Paneoyak, with a team of 11 dogs, left Cambridge Bay Detachment, N.W.T., on a patrol to King William Island, which lies approximately 400 miles east of Cambridge Bay.

The purpose of this patrol, which is carried out annually by members of the Force stationed at Cambridge Bay, was to visit all white trappers and traders and as many native camps as possible in the District.

Leaving Cambridge Bay, which is situated on Victoria Island, the patrol crossed over Queen Maud Gulf to the mainland of the N.W.T., and travelled east along the coast to Perry River, which they reached on March 3. The services of an additional native guide were obtained at Perry River in order to visit the scattered native camps lying between that point and King William Island. The Island was reached on March 11 and here the patrol was accommodated at the Hudson Bay Company post at Gjoa Haven. One dog had to be shot en route to Gjoa Haven on account of sickness.

The patrol stayed at Gjoa Haven for seven days during which time all natives in the vicinity were visited. Whilst at Gjoa Haven, several of the Police dogs became sick but by March 19 they seemed to have recovered, and on that day Sgt. Larsen and Special Constable Paneoyak set out for Fort Ross on Bellot Strait, a long distance to the northeast. There is a recently established Hudson Bay Co. post at Fort Ross, which has never yet been visited by a Police Patrol in winter, although it is visited each summer by the Police who travel on board the R.M.S. *Nascopie* on its annual summer voyage to the Eastern Arctic. The patrol only got about 40 miles from Gjoa Haven, when a bad storm blew up, which lasted for five days and kept them stormbound in their snow house. During this time four dogs again became unwell and one had to be shot. The patrol was on that account forced to abandon the trip to Fort Ross, and they returned to Gjoa Haven. Whilst here, another dog had to be destroyed, having gone mad from the disease (which was now recognized as one of the periodical epidemics which sweep through the North) and the lead dog of the team also died.

On March 27, they left Gjoa Haven on the return trip to Cambridge Bay. At the time of departure another dog was so sick that it had to be destroyed. This left only six dogs.

From now on till the patrol eventually arrived back at Cambridge Bay on April 13, the journey was a succession of hardships due to the weakened state of every dog in the team. Two more Police dogs died on the way home but fortunately it was possible to purchase one dog from a native, and to obtain the loan of two from another native, and the loan of one from a trader, en route.

It was unfortunate that the projected extended trip from King William Island to Port Ross could not be carried out. The epidemic that struck these dogs was prevalent along the whole of the Western Arctic coast that winter.

This patrol travelled approximately 815 miles.

13. The Officer Commanding, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACTS

Wholesale smuggling of liquor has been reduced to a minimum in Nova Scotia, there being a large decrease in the number of Customs seizures, and an increase in the number of small illicit stills seized under the Excise Act.

There has been very little smuggling of other goods and commodities, and it is our opinion that any attempt at such would immediately come to our notice. There was some traffic in unstamped American cigarettes via the Port of Yarmouth, but our efforts brought about the seizure of some 12,500 cigarettes; as a result, four convictions were obtained, together with a voluntary penalty

of \$100 on the ship involved. These seizures and convictions have acted as a deterrent, and while the necessary precautionary measures have been taken, no smuggling of cigarettes has been noticed of late.

Another interesting conviction under the Customs Act had to do with the smuggling of small jewellery, consisting of ladies' diamond rings, into Nova Scotia. This was more in the nature of what we might call "petty smuggling," and a conviction being obtained definitely acted as a deterrent.

Most seizures under the Excise Act have been confined to small illicit stills and the product of same. A slight increase has been noted during the past year, but the situation is well in hand. An interesting feature in regard to this work has been the use of Police Dogs "Egon" 111 and "Perry" K.27 of Sydney and Halifax Detachments, respectively. Although these dogs were brought into the Division chiefly as aids in the finding of missing persons, lost hunters, etc., their training and keen sense of smell were of valuable assistance in putting a stop to other forms of crime.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Province-Wide Conspiracy

The following is a brief outline of the various conspiracy cases prosecuted during the past year. You will note that a majority of these have resulted from seizures effected prior to the period April, 1939, to March, 1940:—

David Richards, et al, Canso, N.S.—This conspiracy originated from our investigation of a province-wide conspiracy, at which time the evidence disclosed that a number of men, residents of Canso, N.S., and vicinity, were engaged in the smuggling and distribution of contraband rum.

The investigation continued and subsequently five persons were charged and the cases proceeded with. Two dismissals followed, one at the preliminary hearing, and the other by the grand jury. The other offenders have been convicted and were sentenced as follows:—

Dave Richards—2 years, \$500 fine, in default an additional year.

Abe Hasham—2 years, \$500 fine, in default an additional year.

William Babineau, et al, Moncton, N.B.—This case originated out of a seizure of approximately 1,000 gallons of alcohol at Moose River, N.S., under date of September 21, 1938, together with a motor truck and automobile. Further investigation revealed that this particular seizure was only part of a plan which involved several people in the Province of New Brunswick.

As a result, Informations were laid against five persons, two of whom absconded, while one was drowned at sea in an attempt to make landings of contraband liquor. The other two parties were convicted and sentenced as follows:—

William Babineau, Moncton, N.B.—2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary, plus fine of \$1,000, in default two years.

Thomas Percy Slattery, St. John, N.B.—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary, plus a fine of \$1,000, in default one year.

Charles Ballard, et al, Sydney, N.S.—The Schooner *Yafico* with a cargo of alcohol, rum and assorted liquors was seized off the Cape Breton coast by members of the crew of the cruiser *Macdonald* of our Marine Section, in May 1938. A follow-up investigation resulted in the seizure of the motor vessel *Chester L*, when it was proved it had been used as a contact boat between the mother ship *Yafico* and the shore.

When the investigation was completed, conspiracy charges were laid against the following, who were convicted under date of July 6, 1939, and sentenced as follows:—

Charles Ballard—10 days and \$4,000 fine, in default an additional eighteen months.

Martin Howley—30 days and \$1,000 fine, in default one year.

William Brown—30 days and \$500 fine, in default nine months.

Samuel Goldman, et al, Glace Bay, N.S.—This conspiracy involved three persons, and had to do with the seizure of the auxiliary schooner *Bernard G. L.* under date of January 6, 1939. This is an interesting case, and had we not introduced the offence of conspiracy, it would have been practically impossible to have the undermentioned offenders brought before the Courts. The accused elected trial before a County Court Judge, when convictions were obtained and the following sentences handed down:—

Samuel Goldman	} Each sentenced to 2 months in gaol and a fine of \$400, in default six months.
Charles Goldman	
John Kazamel	

John Tanner, et al, Halifax, N.S.—Following an extensive province-wide investigation carried out by members of Halifax Preventive Service Squad, with the aid of the various detachments concerned, twenty-four persons were apprehended under date of December 14, 1938, and conspiracy proceedings commenced against them.

Eighteen of the accused persons were remanded for trial and True Bills, in all cases, were brought in by the Grand Jury. We were unsuccessful in convicting these men, but we did our best, and although unsuccessful, the action taken by the Government in placing these men on trial has had a very wholesome effect in putting a stop to smuggling in Nova Scotia. Most of the eighteen men were placed on trial in Groups. The trial of the third group was presided over by Mr. Justice Graham, who had the following to say when the Jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty":—

"Gentlemen, I have been here with you for the past five days, and I am amazed at your verdict—amazed. How do you expect law is to be enforced in this country?"

Nathan Goldman, et al, Glace Bay, N.S.—During the month of August, 1939, the motor vessel *Three Boys* was responsible for the landing of a quantity of alcohol and rum at St. Esprit and Peasbrook, N.S. Following the seizure of part of this alcohol in the Peasbrook area, a further investigation led to the seizure of the motor vessel *Three Boys* and conspiracy charges being laid against a number of the crew. Preliminary hearing of this case has been completed and three persons are awaiting trial, to be held at Guysboro, N.S., during the month of May.

John C. Creighton, et al, Halifax, N.S.—The first landing of contraband liquor to be made in Nova Scotia since the seizure of the vessel *Three Boys* last August at St. Esprit and Peasbrook, Cape Breton, was made on the night of March 16, at the Government Wharf in West LaHave, near Bridgewater. We became aware of this landing and the Bridgewater and Lunenburg Detachments took prompt action with the result that 1,050 gallons of alcohol and a truck were seized. A follow-up investigation by members of the Preventive Service Squad of Halifax led to the further seizure of a new Pontiac car from John C. Creighton, as well as a thirty-ton motor vessel called the *Muir*, which made the landing. The alcohol came from St. Pierre.

Definite proof against a number of persons involved in the landing and subsequent removal has been obtained.

The seizure of the M.V. *Muir* was slightly complicated due to the fact that directly police activity became vigorous, a seizure issuing from the Admiralty Branch of the Exchequer Court was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Lunen-

burg County, on account of non-payment of wages to members of the crew, the crew in question being the persons involved in the landing of the contraband.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES AND ASSISTANCE TO VESSELS IN DISTRESS

On May 11, the Cruiser *Macdonald* left Halifax for Victoria, B.C., to patrol the coast of British Columbia. A. R. Ascah, Master "A" Class, was in command of the vessel. The voyage was uneventful and made in record time.

This service co-operated with the Royal Canadian Navy vessels during the visit of Their Majesties. It was gratifying to receive the report from the Naval Service to the effect that our Officers and men carried out the various duties assigned to them in an efficient and capable manner.

The Marine Section was called upon, on many occasions, to render assistance to local fishing and coastal vessels in distress, and there were many instances that work of this type was carried on under extremely difficult conditions. While numerous cases of this nature were again reported this year, several are considered to be of sufficient importance to be included as typical examples.

On the night of March 4, information was received that the motor boat *Stella Rose*, with two men aboard, had left Yarmouth during the afternoon bound for Crawley's Harbour and was about ten hours overdue. The R.C.M. Police Patrol Boat *Ellsworth* was immediately dispatched to search for the missing boat, which was feared to be in distress as a heavy sea was running and the weather was very stormy. The *Ellsworth*, after cruising about for approximately two hours, finally located the *Stella Rose* with its engines disabled and battery dead. A tow-line was put aboard and the boat returned to harbour at Yarmouth.

On June 14, the Master of the R.C.M. Police Patrol Boat *Acadian* was notified that a boat with two men aboard was in distress in a position near Digby entrance. The boat was eventually located with engine disabled and taking water fast, although most of the cargo had been jettisoned. On account of the heavy seas great difficulty was experienced in approaching close enough to put out a tow-line. By careful manoeuvring however this was finally accomplished and the boat containing two very thankful men safely towed to dock at Digby.

On July 8, information was received at the Marine Section office, Halifax, that the motor boat *Oreget* was ten miles off Halifax badly disabled and requested assistance. It was not possible to obtain an accurate position of the disabled boat, so a systematic search was conducted eastward of Halifax by the R.C.M. Police Cruiser *Adversus*. The *Oreget* was eventually located early the next morning at a position eighteen miles southeast of Halifax and was safely towed to port.

On July 27, Yarmouth Subdivision was notified that a fishing boat out of Yarmouth was lost in a dense fog somewhere near Trinity Ledge. A search was immediately conducted by the R.C.M. Police Patrol Boat *Arrow*, and after several hours of cruising, the missing boat was located and accompanied back to Yarmouth. The owner of the boat stated that he had been at sea since the day previous, having lost his bearings and proceeded out to sea instead of inshore.

On August 29, Yarmouth Subdivision was notified that a motor boat containing a tuna fishing party had become disabled somewhere in the vicinity of Tusket Islands. The R.C.M. Police Patrol Boat *Ellsworth* immediately proceeded to that position and after extensive searching finally located the missing boat which had lost her propeller and had been disabled since the night before. A tow-line was made fast and the craft safely towed to Yarmouth.

CRIMINAL CODE

I am pleased to report that during the period under review there has been no serious increase in major crime, but minor offences still remain quite prevalent, especially "breaking, entering and theft" cases.

Two cases of "Murder" are reported this year and are referred to later on in the report, under headings: "(1) Wallace Earley, murder"; "(2) Gilmore Park Conley-Talbert Hamilton Conley, murder."

Four cases of "attempted murder" are also reported, but these however all arose out of the investigation into the Earley case mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Following the charge of "murder" being laid against Earley, three out of four files were closed; one by reason of further investigation being unwarranted, and the other two on account of the facts therein giving rise to the "murder" charge. The one remaining case has not yet been closed and is shown in the table as "still under investigation."

Wallace Earley, Murder, Arson.—During an investigation by members of this Force in connection with the poisoning of a well at North Brookfield, Nova Scotia, in September, 1938, certain facts were disclosed which indicated that Wallace Earley was implicated in the sudden death of his father-in-law, Mr. Joseph Fancy, which took place under suspicious circumstances at Brookfield, Nova Scotia, in 1929. Although the evidence in possession of the Crown was largely circumstantial in character, it was considered amply sufficient to justify a prosecution. Earley was subsequently arrested and charged with "murder," but at the trial, after hearing the evidence and deliberating for four and a half hours, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the accused was acquitted.

In the meantime the investigation had disclosed additional facts which tended to show that Earley was also implicated in the wilful burning of a house in the same locality in May, 1926. He was later charged with "arson" and the Grand Jury found "No Bill," but in dismissing the accused, the presiding Justice commented that he was unable to see how they had reached such a decision in view of the evidence presented. A new indictment, however, has now been preferred and will be presented to the Grand Jury at the next sitting of the Supreme Court in that district.

Gilmore Park Conley and Talbert Hamilton Conley, Murder.—On December 29 last, the Windsor Detachment received a telephone call to the effect that one Eldon S. Millett had been found early that morning in an unconscious condition on the floor of his store at Pembroke, Hants County, N.S. The matter was investigated by members of the Windsor Detachment and three members of this Division Headquarters C.I.B. Staff. The motive was obscure as the victim was exceedingly well thought of throughout the district and had incurred the enmity of no one, and when found in the store had a wallet containing approximately \$90 on his person. There was about \$18 in the cash till also untouched.

His injuries consisted of four blows to the head, with consequent skull fractures from which he succumbed four days later, on January 2, without having regained consciousness.

An exhaustive canvass of the area and surrounding countryside was immediately made for the purpose of discovering whether or not any strangers had been observed in the vicinity, but with negative results. From this it was deduced the crime had been committed by some local resident or residents. Consequent investigation placed all persons to the satisfaction of the police, with the exception of the above named, who are residents of East Walton, some seven miles from the scene of the crime.

Enquiries were then concentrated on the movements of these men during the evening of the 28th December, with the result that they were placed within

a mile of the scene and within half an hour of the time the offence was believed to have been committed. There was no legitimate reason for the presence of these men at the time and place mentioned. Upon questioning Talbert Conley, the younger of the two, he made a statement blaming the murder squarely on his brother, Gilmore, and implicating himself to the extent of, at the very least, being an accomplice before and after. As a result of this statement, both men were arrested and separately charged with "murder".

Further investigation definitely showed that Gilmore Conley was completely without funds or prospects immediately prior to the crime and that within three hours of the time of the assault, he had a considerable amount of money in one and two dollar bills. Witnesses were found who testified that the victim always carried a roll of such bills in a pocket separate from that in which he carried the wallet containing bills of larger denominations.

An ordinary claw-hammer found on a shelf near the door of the deceased's store, was examined by the Provincial Pathologist and found to have on it several spots of human blood. A spot of human blood was likewise found on the right hand glove of Gilmore Conley, and evidence covering the examination of both of these exhibits was given by the Pathologist at the preliminary hearings of the accused.

The preliminary hearings against these two men have been completed and both have been committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Windsor, which will be held on the 7th May next.

Robert George Slaven, Manslaughter.—The most serious motor vehicle accident reported during the year occurred near New Victoria, Cape Breton, on the evening of May 19, 1939. This accident resulted in the death of the following persons:—

Fraser White,
George Livingstone,
William White,

all of whom resided at New Victoria.

Robert G. Slaven was driving on the main highway towards New Waterford at what subsequently was proven to be an excessive rate of speed. Near New Victoria he overtook three men walking on the left of the road, and who were proceeding in the direction of New Waterford. Slaven was apparently driving too far over on the left of the highway as the vehicle crashed into the three men, killing Fraser White instantly and injuring his two companions so seriously that they died shortly afterwards.

Three charges of "Manslaughter" were laid against Slaven, all being included in the one indictment. He pleaded "Not Guilty" in the Supreme Court at Sydney, on June 6, 1939, but was found "guilty" on all three counts and sentenced to serve two years in Dorchester Penitentiary in respect to each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Hilaire Bourgeois, Manslaughter.—The facts of this case were fully reported in the preceding annual report. Bourgeois was charged with "manslaughter" following a man being killed by a "hit-and-run" driver, and since the rendering of last year's report, he was brought to trial and, on being found "guilty" of "manslaughter", was sentenced to serve nine months in Port Hood County Jail.

Charles Francis McCready, Assault With Intent to Rob.—This case was referred to in the report of the previous year, but at that time had not been completed.

On August 9, 1934, McCready was sentenced to five years in Dorchester Penitentiary for "robbery with violence"; the circumstances surrounding the offence being of such a revolting nature as to cause a wave of condemnation from the general public. McCready's victim at that time was an aged man of

seventy-four years, whom he attacked while the latter was alone in his cabin. He beat him over the head and shoulders with a rifle and finally tortured him by burning his feet in order that the hidden place of any money might be disclosed.

Shortly after McCready was released, after serving sentence for the above offence, he forced his way into the home of John Bonner, which is situated in the same district, and assaulted him while at the same time demanding his money.

Investigation was immediately carried out by North Sydney Detachment and shortly afterwards McCready was arrested. He was charged with "assault with intent to rob", under Section 448 of the Criminal Code, and electing speedy trial was found "guilty" and sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

There is no question but that this man is a cruel and vicious criminal, and great relief was expressed by the public in the district following his removal from their midst.

Minor David Gilbert and Gordon Allan Burns, Arson.—In the early morning of June 13, 1939, information was received by Springhill Detachment that a quantity of lumber stored at the C.N.R. Station at Athol, Nova Scotia, was burning and that the fire was apparently of incendiary origin.

Investigation was immediately carried out by Springhill Detachment and as a result, it was ascertained that Minor D. Gilbert, the owner of the destroyed lumber, had been observed at the approximate time of the fire walking on the highway a short distance from Athol. After lengthy investigation Gilbert admitted that he had set the fire, being motivated by an opportunity for securing the insurance on the lumber. At the same time he implicated Gordon Allan Burns who he stated had assisted him by supplying transportation to the scene of the fire, and who also had arranged to meet him afterwards.

Gilbert and Burns were charged with "arson", under Section 511 of the Criminal Code, elected speedy trial and on being found "guilty" were each sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Edward Martell, Breaking, Entering and Theft.—On the morning of September 11, 1939, a complaint was received at St. Peters Detachment to the effect that the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission Store at Arichat, Richmond County, had been entered the night before and liquor to the value of \$80 stolen.

Investigation by members of the Detachment revealed that a car had been observed in that vicinity during the early hours of the morning by fishermen on their way to work although none of the latter were able to give a description of the vehicle in question.

Inquiries were continued and eventually it was ascertained that the unidentified auto was owned by a taxi company in Sydney, and on the night of the offence it had been hired to Edward Martell.

Further investigation produced evidence that Martell, subsequent to the offence, had been in possession of a quantity of liquor similar in nature to that stolen, and it was also learned that the owner of the hired car had been offered several bottles of liquor by Martell in payment for the rental of same.

Martell was arrested and charged with "breaking, entering and theft" under Section 460 of the Criminal Code. He elected speedy trial and entered a plea of "not guilty", but was found "guilty" on October 14, and sentenced to serve three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Allen Freeman Pynn, breaking, entering with intent.—During the early part of the summer, several complaints were received by Truro Detachment with reference to stores being broken into at Bible Hill, Nova Scotia, and the immediate vicinity.

These offences had become so prevalent that a continuous nightly patrol was made to the district. During the early morning of July 2, a member of the patrol noticed that the rear window of the store of Mr. W. G. Rockwell had been opened. The Constable flashed his light through the window and disclosed a person whom he recognized as Allen F. Pynn, the latter being well known to the Police as having several previous convictions for "breaking, entering and theft". Before the Constable could make an entrance, however, Pynn crashed his way out through a front window and made his escape. He was apprehended a few days later and charged with "Breaking and Entering with Intent" under Section 461 of the Criminal Code, being later convicted of this offence and sentenced to serve two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Since the conviction of Pynn, no further complaints of a like nature have been received in the Bible Hill district, and his apprehension and conviction have no doubt put an end to this series of offences.

Egbert J. Goodwin and Maurice Goreham, Unlawfully Wounding.—On November 19, 1939, Barrington Passage Detachment was informed by telephone that Joseph Blades of Woods Harbour, Shelburne County, had been shot.

An immediate investigation was made by Yarmouth, Shelburne and Barrington Passage Detachments. On arrival at Blades' home, it was found that he had been shot through the chest by an unidentified person while out hunting with three comrades. Blades was seriously wounded at the time but his condition gradually improved and he has now completely recovered.

An extensive investigation was made into the circumstances of the mysterious shooting and eventually it was established that Blades had been fired at by two men, Egbert J. Goodwin and Maurice Goreham, apparently in mistake for a deer or moose.

Goodwin and Goreham, together with two companions who had accompanied them, gave complete statements to the Police and as a result the two former persons were charged with "unlawful wounding" under Section 274 of the Criminal Code. At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, Goodwin and Goreham were put on trial to appear at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Barrington, N.S.

Millard Atwood, et al, Breaking, Entering and Theft and Receiving Stolen Goods.—The facts of this case were reported in the preceding Annual Report, wherein it was stated that Millard Atwood, Lurman Quinlan and Herbert Ross had been arrested in connection with a series of "Breaking, Entering and Theft" cases on Cape Sable.

Millard Atwood, in respect to these offences, has now been convicted on four charges under Section 460 of the Criminal Code, and on one charge under Section 386 of the same, and sentenced to serve six months in jail on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Lurman Quinlan, in respect to the same offences, has now been convicted on a charge under Section 460 of the Criminal Code, and sentenced to serve three months in jail.

Herbert Ross was also convicted on four charges under Section 460 of the Criminal Code, and sentenced to serve two years in Dorchester Penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Aubrey James Van Amburg and Keith Duncanson, Theft of Mink.—On October 29, 1939, a complaint was received by Yarmouth Detachment to the effect that twenty-two mink had been stolen from the fur ranch of Mr. Roger Surette at Eel Brook, Yarmouth County, N.S. Investigation at the scene of the offence disclosed little of value that would aid in the apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the theft, and at first the case seemed quite hopeless by reason that the animals were not branded or otherwise marked.

A canvass of all fur dealers and buyers in the district was made, and as a result of extensive inquiries in this connection, information was finally obtained that two persons, Aubrey J. Van Amburg and Keith Duncanson, had offered a large number of mink pelts for sale, fifteen of which were subsequently recovered by the Police. The investigation continued and additional evidence was secured which seemed to definitely establish that Van Amburg and Duncanson were the guilty parties, and, in addition, it was later learned that both of these men had been in the vicinity of the fur ranch on the night the offence in question occurred.

Van Amburg and Duncanson were arrested charged with "theft" under Section 370 of the Criminal Code. Both elected speedy trial at which Van Amburg pleaded "not guilty," but was found "guilty" and sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary; Duncanson, however, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to four months in Yarmouth County Jail.

Ernest Austin, Breaking and Entering a dwelling house by day.—On April 13, 1939, a complaint was received at Springhill Detachment to the effect that the home of William Porter at Salt Springs, N.S., had been broken into and a quantity of articles stolen.

An investigation conducted by the Springhill Detachment and a member of the Springhill Town Police, disclosed that the entry had been made by the breaking of a window-pane, but no finger prints were obtainable. However, outside the building, leading away from the house, footprints were discernible in the snow. These were followed for several miles with great difficulty over open country and finally led to the home of Ernest Austin, an ex-convict, living at Salt Springs. The tracks also led into the bush near by where a pack sack was found containing the stolen articles.

A dental technician voluntarily assisted in the investigation by aiding in the making of plaster of paris casts of the footprints. One particular cast was exceptionally clear, showing the impression of a rubber which was marred by a cut or scar.

Austin, the suspect, when questioned, vigorously denied having had anything to do with the crime and was, in fact, wearing different rubbers from those apparently worn at the scene of the break. However, a house where Austin had stayed a short time following the offence was searched, and a rubber having the particular scar previously referred to was found. When confronted with this evidence Austin admitted the rubbers were his and that he was responsible for the crime in question. His remarks were as follows: "I guess those casts do not lie." He then gave a voluntary statement.

Austin was charged with "breaking and entering a dwelling house by day" under Section 458(a) of the Criminal Code, entered a plea of "guilty" and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

George Yhard, Murray Snow, Marshall Gouthro, breaking, entering and theft.—On October 30, 1939, St. Peters Detachment received a complaint to the effect that a store owned by Mr. Neil K. MacDonald of Framboise, N.S., had been broken into and a quantity of merchandise stolen. Investigation immediately proceeded and as a result it was learned that a light delivery truck had been observed travelling on the highway during the early morning hours near the scene of the crime. The description of the truck was quite meagre, but one peculiarity was noticed in that the tail light of the vehicle was slightly raised. A search for a truck of this description was then commenced throughout Richmond County and continued into Cape Breton County, where it was eventually located at Sydney.

After making extensive inquiries it was finally ascertained that the driver of the truck on the night the offence occurred was George Yhard, and after lengthy investigation he admitted his part in the offence, at the same time implicating two others, Murray Snow and Marshall Gouthro.

All three men were charged with "breaking, entering and theft" under Section 460 of the Criminal Code, and on electing speedy trial, pleaded "guilty" and were each sentenced to four years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Percy Aloysius Adams, assault with intent to rob.—On the night of December 2, 1939, Yarmouth Detachment was informed by telephone that Mr. Willis Bain of Hebron, N.S., had been brutally assaulted and an attempt made to rob him.

An immediate investigation was made by the detachment and it was learned that Mr. Bain had been closing his service station for the night when he was attacked by an unknown man and struck over the head with an empty milk bottle. Mr. Bain at the time was carrying a cash box under his arm and although badly dazed and cut by the blow retained his hold on the box and shouted for help. The attacker then, apparently becoming alarmed, ran from the premises and disappeared along the highway. The patrol immediately took up the pursuit and finally, after checking many cars and pedestrians, observed one Adams, who was known to have a long prison record, walking along the highway a short distance from Hebron. He was closely questioned and finally taken back to the service station where he was identified by Mr. Bain as his attacker.

Adams subsequently gave a complete statement to the police, admitting the attack on Mr. Bain, stating he had been motivated by the opportunity of stealing the cash box. Adams was charged with "assault with intent to rob" under Section 448 of the Criminal Code, entered a plea of "guilty," and was sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Canadian Airways Limited Plane, CF-BBU, crash of, Oak Hill Lake, Halifax County, N.S.—The Canadian Airways plane, Moncton to Halifax flight, due to arrive at Halifax about 8 a.m. on February 15, was reported overdue during a heavy blizzard and was found during the afternoon of the day following, after a forced landing had been made at Oak Hill Lake, about fifteen miles west of Halifax.

Besides the pilot, James Wade, who was injured, there was one passenger who received a fractured leg and arm. The plane was only slightly damaged, but it was impossible to remove it immediately.

The usual crowd of people travelled to view the crash, and although a promise by several had been made to the Inspector of Airways, who had flown to the scene, that they would not cause further damage, the craft was completely stripped of instruments, doors, chairs, all accessories and controls and all fabric covering from the upholstery.

An extensive investigation was made by members of the force and as a result charges were laid under Section 510(e) of the Criminal Code against James David Isnor, Charles Morris Crathorne, and Douglas Bruce Purcell was charged under Section 386. Isnor and Crathorne pleaded "guilty" and were sentenced to a fine of \$25 and costs, in default thirty days in jail. Purcell also pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three days in jail, in addition to a fine of \$50 and costs, and in default to serve three months in jail.

In addition to the three charges referred to above, instructions were received from the Department of the Attorney General to proceed with further charges against others responsible for the damage sustained by this plane. As a result, thirteen Informations, under Section 510(e) of the Criminal Code have been laid against various persons, and it is expected that these will be summarily disposed of in the near future.

John Thomas Munroe, Halifax, N.S., Conspiracy to Defraud.—During January, 1939, it was reported to the Department of the Attorney General that there was a shortage of weight of coke delivered to the Victoria General Hospital, a Provincial institution situated in Halifax. The Attorney General

called on this Force for an investigation. The result of inquiries showed that during September 1 and 2, 1938, the local firm of John T. Munroe had undertaken to deliver 25 tons of coke to the Victoria General Hospital. In checking the weight slips it was found that only 19 tons were delivered, showing a shortage of 6 tons on the one order.

John T. Munroe was charged under Section 444, C.C.C., and was convicted on February 13, and sentenced to serve one day in prison, and in addition to pay a fine of \$250 and costs of \$50; in default of payment to serve six months in prison. The fine and costs were paid.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Our work in the enforcement of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act still continues to be a major portion of our duty in this Province. The following table is a comparison of the work performed under this Act during the past four calendar years:

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Convictions..	1452	1350	1479	1397
Dismissals..	150	104	124	76
Total cases..	6875	7404	7762	7045

Comparisons of penalties imposed and fines collected in the same periods are given hereunder:

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Fines imposed..	\$80,908.50	\$78,183.75	\$80,661.40	\$67,902.00
Fines paid..	35,940.81	30,509.80	37,686.48	24,045.17
Jail sentences..	1936	1937	1938	1939
(Optional)	105 years	91 years	104 years	96 years
	6 months	20 days	9 months	11 months
	15 days	.....	21 days	9 days
Jail sentences..	48 years	59 years	58 years	43 years
	6 months	8 months	30 days	10 months
	.....	.....	.....	4 days

It will be noted that 1,397 convictions were recorded and 76 dismissals. A total of \$24,045.17 in fines was paid and collected on behalf of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission. In comparison with previous years there is a noticeable reduction in fines paid, with a corresponding decrease in jail sentences imposed and served. There was a considerable drop in the number of cases this year, which probably can be accounted for by the extensive investigation into the illegal importation of liquor, which unquestionably had the effect of seriously crippling the illicit liquor traffic in this Province.

Six padlock orders, under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, were granted this year. Application for a Padlock Order is made in every instance where three convictions are obtained within a twelve month period, the violations having been committed in or in respect to the same building or premises. This punishment may seem severe but it has been found to be particularly effective in closing notorious liquor dives.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT

Although there has been an increase in the number of Motor Vehicle Act cases handled this year as compared with previous periods, it will be noted that there has been a decided decrease in the number of dismissals recorded. The convictions totalled 1,510 and the dismissals 20.

The following is a statement of work performed under the Motor Vehicle Act during the past four calendar years:

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Convictions..	862	1493	1311	1510
Dismissals..	39	37	46	20
Total cases..	1233	2135	2027	2325

The practice of detailing motor cyclists for full time duty in enforcing the Act has resulted in such improved traffic control that the number of motor cycles in use was increased this year to seven. These were stationed at Sydney, New Glasgow, Truro, Yarmouth and three at Halifax.

As in the past, two periods were again set aside for inspection of motor vehicles on the highways. The periods allotted this year were May 19 to May 30, and November 15 to November 30.

A large number of commercial vehicles were checked for overweight by inspectors appointed by the Motor Vehicle Branch. These check-ups were carried on throughout the Province at different periods, and members of the Force from the various detachments accompanied and assisted the Motor Vehicle Inspectors in each area visited.

In addition to rendering assistance at the inspection points, members were also called upon to attend to prosecutions and to collect deposits whenever such action was warranted. A considerable portion of the amount shown as paid in fines under the Motor Vehicle Act is composed of fines or penalties collected under the regulations respecting weights and loads of motor vehicles.

Air raid precautions.—The R.C.M. Police in Halifax and Sydney, particularly in the former have been very active in organizing Air Raid Precautions Police and co-ordinating their work with the St. John Ambulance Association and other organizations interested in A. R. P. Work. This has entailed considerable extra work on the part of our office staff, but I feel it has all been worth while, because we now have an organization which would be effective if any emergency arises in the Province as a result of the War.

Use of police dogs.—I am pleased to report that police dogs "Perky" and "Egon III", who were transferred here during the past year, have on many occasions proved a valuable aid. Their activities have not been confined entirely to cases of lost hunters and missing persons, as they have also been used, with a high degree of success, in other branches of police work.

14. The Officer Commanding, "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—Superintendent W. V. McM. Bruce.

THE RUSSIAN FLIGHT—MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., TO NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.A.

In April, 1939, two Russian flyers, Brigadier General Vladimir Kokkaniaki and Navigator Mikhail Gordiensli, whilst attempting a non-stop flight from Moscow, U.S.S.R., to New York City, U.S.A., were compelled to make a forced landing at Miscou Island, N.B.

All possible assistance was rendered by our Shippegan Detachment, not only in helping the airmen reach their destination, but in guarding the damaged plane until its removal.

FEDERAL STATUTES

In New Brunswick, the Federal Acts requiring closest attention are the Customs Act, the Excise Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the Fisheries Act and to a certain extent the Explosives Act.

INDIAN ACT

There are several Indian Reserves within the Province, but there is seldom any serious trouble with the Indians. The usual minor incidents of assault and offences in connection with liquor are easily handled, and, for the most part, the conduct of Indians in New Brunswick is very good.

CUSTOMS ACT

There has been a steady improvement in the past three years with respect to conditions under this Act. The traffic in contraband liquor is practically non-existent at the present time. Without doubt, this state of affairs is the direct result of the conviction of Joseph Leo LeBlanc et al, and the seizure of the *Admiral Beatty* with its cargo of alcohol in the Port of Saint John and the attendant prosecutions.

There can be no doubt but that the two cases instanced herein and possibly the fact that conspiracy prosecutions were later entered in Nova Scotia, in cases arising in that Province, has deterred persons disposed to engage in the illicit traffic from carrying out any such intentions.

Then too, the fact that all sea-borne cargoes would be subject to scrutiny and possible seizure by vessels of the Naval Patrol has perhaps been a minor factor which would discourage possible adventurers. The usual routine cases of petty smuggling along the International Border have occurred but in many cases convictions have been obtained and there have been no cases of more than routine importance during the past year.

The following cases may be of interest:—

Willard Colpitts, Customs Act, Saint John, N.B.—On January 19, 1940, the Saint John City Police reported to our Saint John Detachment that Willard Colpitts had brought a lot of scrap copper and brass to Saint John from Woodland, Maine, and was disposing of it to the Dominion Metal Company, Saint John, N.B. Investigation into the matter disclosed that this junk had been brought to Saint John by Colpitts in a 1932 Willis Overland sedan and that it had not been properly declared at the Customs at St. Stephen at the time of entering. The car and scrap metals were seized.

After it was ascertained that the goods were not stolen property, Departmental instructions were received to offer release of the car conditionally on exportation, on deposit of \$25 and payment of expenses; and release of the scrap pending decision on deposit of the duty paid value on proper appraisal. The terms of the release of the car were accepted by Colpitts and it was exported via St. Stephen on the 16th February, 1940. He did not take release of the scrap metal, however, and relinquished all claim to it. This is still held at Saint John awaiting instructions as to its disposal.

SS. Lady Hawkins, Saint John, N.B., R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 9387.—On December 14, 1939, the Saint John Detachment received an anonymous letter post marked Halifax, advising that 36 cases of rum were arriving on the ss. *Lady Hawkins*, and that a man named Singleton was the owner.

When the ship docked at Saint John, members of the Saint John Detachment, assisted by a number of the Customs Staff at Saint John, boarded the boat and made a thorough search. In two of the vacant cabins a quantity of rum, 17 quarts in all, was found, but it was impossible to connect H. Singleton, who was the chief steward, with it.

The ss. *Lady Hawkins* and the contraband liquor were placed under seizure; the boat was released on payment of a voluntary penalty of \$400; the rum was held to be disposed of in the customary manner for seizures of this nature.

Albert Mercure, St. Basil, N.B., Customs Act, R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 9233.—On August 22, 1939, information was received by Edmundston Detachment that the above named, a lad of 15 years of age, had been perceived crossing the Saint John River from the State of Maine to St. Basil, N.B., and that it was suspected he had smuggled goods in his possession.

A member of Edmundston Detachment proceeded to St. Basil and located the accused. It was found that he had 30 cartons (6,000) American cigarettes, which he was smuggling from the United States, as well as a parcel of wearing apparel.

On questioning the youth, he stated that he had smuggled the cigarettes for one Jean Cyr and the parcel of wearing apparel for Miss Jeanette Theriault, both of St. Basil, N.B. Cyr denied that he ever gave instructions to Mercure to smuggle cigarettes for him and denied ownership. Miss Theriault, however, paid the duty value on her parcel, amounting to \$11.85, but she also claimed she had not given Mercure instructions to smuggle goods for her.

As this lad and his parents had been previously warned for smuggling offences committed by him, and these warnings were not heeded, he was charged under Section 217 of the Customs Act and convicted at Edmundston on October 14, 1939, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and \$15.80 costs or serve one month in gaol. The fine and costs were not paid and he was committed to the Municipal Gaol at Edmundston, N.B. The cigarettes were destroyed.

EXCISE ACT

Confirming our sources of information to the effect that there have been no landings of contraband liquor, is the fact that there has recently been a very considerable number of illicit stills found in the Province. In addition, there have been many instances where "home brewed" beer has been found. As you are aware, many of these latter cases are prosecuted in this Province under the provisions of the Intoxicating Liquor Act. If the amount seized, however, is very large and there is evidence of commercializing to a considerable extent, dual prosecutions follow.

It is felt that a decrease in the price of liquors legally sold through the New Brunswick Liquor Commission would tend to gradually limit the number of illicit stills to a minimum.

The following cases may be of interest:—

Albert Chavari, Anthony Chavari and George Bastin, Section 164E, Excise Act, Rogersville, N.B.—Information having been received by members of Newcastle Detachment that a still was in operation near Rogersville, two members conducted a search in the woods in that district on December 30, 1939, with the result that a complete still and approximately 80 gallons of wash were seized.

Nearby one George Bastin was located, and, after some questioning, admitted that he as well as Albert Chavari and Anthony Chavari were the owners. Each was charged under Section 164E of the Excise Act and convicted at Newcastle, N.B., on January 3 last, a fine of \$200 and costs or three months in gaol being inflicted in each instance. All took the gaol sentences.

Clovis C. Boudreau, Section 164E, Excise Act, Upper Aboushagan, N.B.—On January 12, 1940, reliable information having been received that Clovis Boudreau was making and selling "moonshine" whiskey in the woods on his property, members of Moncton and Shediac Detachments made a search of the suspected area, locating a small camp, well covered with old brush and tree tops.

Search of the camp revealed two stoves, one wood and the other gasoline, and seven barrels containing approximately 200 gallons of wash. The still could not be found.

Clovis Boudreau, when confronted at his home with the facts, admitted ownership and accepted responsibility. He was charged under Section 164 (e) of the Excise Act and convicted at Shediac on February 2 last, being sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or serve three months in gaol. The gaol sentence was taken.

Ernest Bastarache and Claude Girouard, Excise Act, Section 169, Hall's Creek Bridge, N.B.—At approximately 11.30 p.m. of February 23, 1940, Special Constables B. R. Dunn and W. S. Gunn, civil guards on the C.N.R.

Bridge, Hall's Creek, N.B., which was an "Underpass," noticed a sleigh coming along the highway at that point. The sleigh stopped and two men were seen to carry two sacks from it and deposit them near the "Underpass." They were called upon to halt, but refused to do so, one escaping with the horse and sleigh and the other on foot. Special Constable Dunn commandeered a passing car and overtook the horse and sleigh, detaining the driver. On the way back to the bridge, the second party was met and also detained.

Questioning of these persons identified them as Ernest Bastarache and Claude Girouard. Examination of the sacks disclosed six gallons of illicit distilled spirits.

Moncton Detachment was immediately notified of the detention of these men and two members of the Force proceeded to Hall's Creek bridge, placing the men under arrest and seizing the spirits and horse and sleigh.

The two accused were convicted at Moncton under Section 169 of the Excise Act, Girouard on February 24, 1940, and Bastarache on February 28, 1940, each being sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and \$6 costs or serve three months in gaol. The gaol sentence was taken in each case.

Investigation disclosed that Neil Girouard of St. Fabien, N.B., was the owner of the horse and sleigh and that they were taken without his permission. They have been turned over to him for safekeeping pending the decision of the Department regarding their disposal.

Richard LeBlanc—Excise Act, Section 164 (e), Cocagne Cove, Kent County, N.B.—On the evening of December 27, 1939, members of Buctouche and Shediac Detachments raided the premises of Richard LeBlanc at Cocagne Cove, N.B., and seized a complete still and five 40-gallon barrels containing approximately 40 gallons of wash, two boilers, one with a capacity of approximately 80 gallons and the other 34 gallons. One gallon of distilled spirits was also seized.

LeBlanc was convicted under Section 164 (e) of the Excise Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs amounting to \$8.55 or serve three months in gaol. The fine and costs were not paid and he was therefore conveyed to gaol.

It was discovered that this man was convicted in Nova Scotia on June 10, 1938, for an infraction of Section 169 of the Excise Act and sentenced to pay a fine of \$800 and costs or serve nine months' imprisonment; sentence began November 9, 1938. He was, however, released from prison on May 1, 1939, for medical treatment, to be returned when recovered, but this was never done.

The question of having him return to Nova Scotia to serve the unexpired part of his sentence was taken up with the Department of National Revenue which advised that as this man was released on temporary Ticket-of-Leave, which is chiefly given to inmates suffering from some physical disability and requiring medical attention which cannot very well be given in the gaol, he continues to be shown on the records of the institution. The time during which he is at large continues to count on his sentence. Prisoners so released do not necessarily have to report to the Sheriff or other authority, any arrangements in this regard being left entirely to the Sheriff. Since the time of imprisonment imposed on LeBlanc in Nova Scotia had elapsed, the question of his reincarceration could not be considered.

Richard Leblanc was also charged under the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act for having in his possession illicit spirits; he was charged under Section 56 (2) of the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act and sentenced to two months in gaol with a fine of \$200 and costs, and an alternative of two additional months in gaol. Fine and costs were not paid.

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been a decrease of ninety-four cases under the Criminal Code for the period under review compared with the corresponding period covered in my last report. There have been no outstanding cases under the Code, but the following cases may be of interest.

William McLaughlin, Sections 185, 460, 296A, 386 and 399 C.C. of C., Andover, N.B.—On September 17, 1938, the escape of the above noted from the gaol at Andover, N.B., was reported, and after thorough investigation it was learned that he had fled to the United States, where he was later incarcerated on outstanding charges.

On May 15, 1939, James Giberson of Arthurette, N.B. reported to Perth Detachment that his store had been broken and entered and a quantity of goods stolen. The offence had occurred during the previous night.

At 1.30 p.m. on May 15, 1939, Mr. H. Hansen of Salmonhurst, N.B. reported to Grand Falls Detachment that at 1.10 a.m. a car had stopped at his gas station and asked for gas and oil. Whilst he was putting gas in the car, one of the four occupants of the car had struck him in the face. Hansen's wife had then appeared on the scene and the car and occupants had fled. The car was a new Ford, but complainant did not know the number of the licence. Particular note was taken by Detachment of the tire impressions left at the scene of the offence.

Inquiry disclosed that a new Ford with a New York Licence had been in the district the previous day and the names of the suspected occupants were ascertained.

Grand Falls and Perth Detachments co-operating on these offences patrolled the district and a further breaking and entering was disclosed at Mrs. Gendall's, Currie Siding, N.B. The tire tracks were identical with those previously noted. The offenders had been disturbed by Mrs. Gendall and had stoned the house when fleeing.

The alleged occupants of the car previously mentioned, Arthur Clark, Merton Allaby and Gifford Rogers were then picked up for questioning. The fourth man was proven to have nothing to do with the matter. Further inquiry indicated that the Ford car which had picked up Clark the previous day had been driven by William McLaughlin.

A reliable source of information had been contacted at 8 a.m., and by 11 a.m. on May 15, indicated that a new Ford car was hidden in the Tilley district and that a man resembling McLaughlin had been seen near it. Patrolling to the area in old clothes, members of the Detachment were able to locate the car, near which were articles similar to those stolen from Giberson. Search of the vicinity revealed William McLaughlin lying in the bushes a few hundred yards from the car. He was arrested, and after unlocking the car, a further supply of stolen goods was recovered.

Questioning of this man disclosed that the car had been stolen by him from Utica, N.Y. on May 6 and that he had entered Canada without reporting it.

A full voluntary statement covering commission of the offences was obtained and McLaughlin implicated Clark, Allaby and Rogers as the accomplices. Despite questioning, however, these men made no statement.

The Clerk of the Peace was acquainted with full details and the following charges were preferred against McLaughlin,—

- (1) Breaking, entering and theft (460), Arthurette, N.B.
- (2) Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence (296-a), Salmonhurst, N.B.
- (3) Theft of gas and oil (386), Salmonhurst, N.B.
- (4) Breaking, entering and theft (460), Currie Siding, N.B.

- (5) Bringing stolen goods into Canada (399), Tinker, N.B.
 (6) Being at large whilst under sentence of imprisonment (185), Andover, N.B.

Following preliminary hearing, McLaughlin was committed for trial. On June 6, 1939 he appeared for speedy trial, and after pleading guilty to each charge, was sentenced to,—

- Charge 1—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.
 Charge 2—2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.
 Charge 3—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.
 Charge 4—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.
 Charge 5—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.
 Charge 6—2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently.

Charges were preferred against Rogers, Allaby and Clark, and at the preliminary hearing, McLaughlin gave evidence for the Crown, implicating these men as accomplices. Allaby appeared for trial on June 26, 1939, and pleaded not guilty. Upon McLaughlin appearing as witness for the Crown, he changed his testimony by stating these men were not parties to his offences and admitted perjury at the preliminary hearings.

Two cases against Allaby were therefore dismissed and the remaining indictments against Allaby, Clark and Rogers withdrawn.

On the advice of the Attorney General's Department no action for perjury was taken against McLaughlin.

The stolen car was returned to the owner upon proof of ownership being produced.

Roderick LeBretton, George Shaw, Stanley Stevens and Douglas Cochrane—Breaking, entering and theft (460)—Fredericton Junction, N.B. Roderick LeBretton, Escape from custody (189-b).—On April 21, 1939, Mrs. Harry (Elda) Toole of Fredericton Junction, N.B. telephoned that her store had been broken into and believed the parties concerned had boarded the early morning freight train to Fredericton, N.B. The train was checked on arrival at Fredericton, but no hobos were found thereon.

A patrol was then made to Fredericton Junction and Mrs. Toole interviewed, stating that at approximately 2 a.m. her dog, which she had left locked in the store, had aroused her by barking and she had seen it on the platform and knew the store had been broken into. Shortly after she heard a freight train come into the station and four men ran towards it. The train then pulled out. When it became lighter, she visited her store and found the lock smashed off the door. Whilst talking to Mrs. Toole, three hobos were noticed near the water tank and were questioned. The men were Andrew Francis (Indian), Roderick LeBretton (Breton), an ex-convict and Clarence Messer. According to their story, LeBretton had arrived at Fredericton Junction at 10 p.m. the previous evening; two other men were in the men's waiting room at the time. Francis and Messer arrived at 11.30 p.m. and three other men arrived at 1.30 a.m. One of the three men claimed to have been released from Dorchester Penitentiary on March 13, 1939. It was alleged that these three men had committed the break and jumped on a freight train to *Saint John at 4 a.m.* Checking train times it was found that the freight had gone to *Fredericton, N.B. at 2.40 a.m.* The next freight had not left until 5.40 a.m. In view of these variations, Messer and LeBretton were questioned separately and the former then indicated that LeBretton had suggested the break. LeBretton was placed under arrest and Messer held as a material witness. Checking through R.C.M.P. Gazettes, the release of George Shaw from Dorchester Penitentiary on March 13, 1939 was noted. Shaw was located in Saint John, N.B. and when questioned, gave a statement. Articles

taken by him from the store in question were recovered. He maintained, however, that he had been alone at Fredericton Junction. Later on the same day (April 21) Shaw made a further statement indicating that LeBretton was the instigator and that Douglas Cochrane, Stanley Stevens and himself participated in the break.

Stevens and Cochrane were arrested in Saint John and admitted their guilt, implicating LeBretton and Shaw in their statements. Cochrane disclosed where the balance of the stolen goods were cached and these were recovered. The Indian, Andrew Francis, was eliminated as a suspect, but was held as a material witness.

Charged with breaking, entering and theft (C.C. 460) Shaw, Cochrane, Stevens and LeBretton appeared on April 24 for preliminary hearing and on the 26th were committed for trial.

Whilst awaiting trial, LeBretton escaped from Burton Gaol on May 12, 1939. Following a thorough search, the district in which the accused had been seen was closely patrolled with the result that LeBretton surrendered himself to a member of the Force on May 17, stating he was tired of being chased around. Charged on the same date under Criminal Code, Section 189 (b) LeBretton was committed for trial.

On May 18, the accused parties having elected speedy trial and pleaded guilty, the following sentences were passed by His Honour Judge Slipp,—

Roderick LeBretton—C.C. 460 5 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Roderick LeBretton—C.C. 189 (b) 2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary to run concurrent with the 5 year sentence.

George Shaw—C.C. 460 2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Douglas Cochrane—C.C. 460 Imposition of sentence suspended for 2 years.

Stanley Stevens—C.C. 460 Imposition of sentence suspended for 2 years.

James Brown, C.C.C. 386, 377 and 458; Edward Mudgett, C.C.C. 399; John Thomas Mehan, C.C.C. 399; St. Andrews, Chamcook, Milltown and St. Stephen, N.B.—On August 18, 1939, the theft of a Chevrolet car, which had occurred the previous night in St. Andrews, was reported to St. Stephen Detachment. On inquiry it was established that the theft must have occurred between 11.30 p.m. and 2.30 a.m. The ignition keys had been left in the lock.

From confidential information received on August 19, it appeared that one Thomas (Toady) Mehan might have had some hand in this theft and his premises were therefore searched under search warrant and the car recovered. The garage in which the car had been hidden was situated behind Mehan's house and could not be seen from the front of the house. Cracks in the garage which might yield view of the contents had been covered with old clothing and sacks.

On questioning Mehan, he gave a statement in which he admitted that Edward Mudgett (a notorious ex-convict) and an unknown party had brought the car to his place about 3.30 a.m., August 18. Mudgett appeared to be in charge of the car and the other man simply accompanied him.

Mudgett was immediately arrested and one James Brown, who was with him at the time and resembled the party mentioned by Mehan, was asked to accompany Detachment members to Mehan's. Mehan denied, however, that Brown had accompanied Mudgett on the night in question and Brown denied any knowledge of the car theft.

A search of Mudgett's room was conducted and, though the keys of the car were not found, in his coat a .32 calibre revolver was found, on which it was decided to check ownership.

On August 20, it was decided to question Mudgett and Brown again. It was learned that Mudgett had been visited by Brown, but on the latter being picked up, he denied this. On being confronted by the gaoler, however, Brown finally admitted that he had visited Mudgett and went on to confess to the theft of the

car. Mudgett was named as receiver and Mehan was implicated. Information having been obtained that one Falls Norwood, a taxi driver, could give valuable information, he was interviewed and full details regarding the proposal to steal other cars were disclosed. Norwood refused to have anything to do with the parties concerned.

It was apparently the intention of Mudgett to have cars stolen in Canada and disposed of in the United States, the services of a notorious thief on the American side being enlisted for this purpose.

Inquiries regarding the revolver disclosed that same had been stolen by Brown and given to Mudgett to sell.

As a result of the information gathered, Brown was charged under Criminal Code Section 377 for the theft of the auto, Section 386 for articles in the car and Section 458 for breaking, entering and theft of the revolver, and on August 28, after pleading guilty to each charge, was sentenced to serve one year in gaol on each charge—sentence to run concurrently.

John Mehan was charged with receiving stolen property but, whilst Brown gave evidence for the Crown, it was held that the prosecution had failed to establish guilty knowledge, and the charge was dismissed.

Edward D. Mudgett, charged with receiving stolen property, pleaded guilty upon the advice of his counsel and was sentenced to serve five years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Matias LeBlanc (Matthew White), Manslaughter (268), Indian Point, N.B.—At 11.35 p.m. on August 24, 1939, Perth Detachment was advised by telephone that an Indian had been seriously hurt on the Indian Reserve at Indian Point, N.B.

Immediate patrol was made in company with the Indian Agent and a doctor, and at the house of Matthew White, one Vincent Saulis (Indian) was found in the kitchen. His head was resting in a pool of blood and he was breathing stertorously. After examination he was removed to the Reservation Hospital, where he died at 5 a.m. next morning from a fracture of the base of the skull.

Upon inquiry it was established that Matthew White had been in possession of a jug of wine on the evening of August 24 and that several Indians had been partaking of same. These Indians were ordered out of the store by Mrs. White (Indian) but Saulis, who resided with the Whites, remained.

Evidence that sounds of a struggle had been heard whilst White and Saulis were alone was uncovered and witnesses who had heard both men's voices in altercation were located. Further statements of White made in front of various Indians, when considered with evidence regarding the struggle, made it evident that White was responsible for the injuries which caused the death of Saulis.

The question of whether a charge of Murder or Manslaughter should be laid was thoroughly gone into by the Crown Counsel; owing to lack of evidence respecting a motive, a charge of Manslaughter was preferred.

Appearing before Judge Fairweather and Jury, White pleaded not guilty, but despite taking the stand in his own defence, was convicted on September 29, 1939 and sentenced to serve five years imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Clarence Chase, Arson (511), Lower Durham, N.B.—On the night of October 31, 1939, the barn of Theodore Burbar at Lower Durham, N.B., was destroyed by fire and a request for an investigation was received the following morning.

Of significance in this investigation was the fact that on the night of the fire the district was visited by a particularly heavy downpour of rain accompanied by a driving wind. This weather continued throughout the night.

The possibility of the fire being set to collect insurance was dispelled, as no insurance coverage was held.

On questioning the complainant it was found that a party of men had visited his home the previous evening. The visit had been occasioned by Roy Whitlock's car sliding into a ditch nearby. During this visit, attention was drawn to a light near the barn, and upon checking up, the complainant found that Roy Whitlock and his wife were sitting in the hay.

At this time one Pearley Chase appeared and asked the complainant to order them out of the barn. After some argument during which Pearley Chase said he would find some means of getting them out, the complainant ordered Chase, the Whitlocks and the rest of the men off the farm.

From investigation the following situation was disclosed. Roy Whitlock and his wife had been married for ten years. After five years they separated, Mrs. Whitlock finally going to live with Clarence and Pearley Chase. It was Whitlock's contention that Clarence Chase was responsible for the break up in the marriage. As a result Whitlock and the Chase boys were on unfriendly terms. On the night of the fire, Mrs. Whitlock had been out masquerading (it was Hallowe'en) and thus came to be in her husband's car through being picked up. When the party went into Burbars, the husband and wife had gone into the barn to talk; both stated they had no matches with them.

Pearley Chase alleged that, owing to the child crying, he had gone out to find Mrs. Chase and send her home to look after her child.

After leaving the barn the Whitlocks obtained the services of Simon Chase to pull them out of the ditch; this was at 10 p.m. A short while later, however, the car again slipped into the ditch, where, owing to the rain, they stayed, sleeping until 4 a.m., when Whitlock went to obtain help to get the car out. It was at this time that he and the party he had aroused noticed the fire and proceeded to it, after hauling the car out of the ditch.

A party of neighbours (aroused through the fire), proceeding towards the fire, passed Clarence Chase walking away from the direction of the fire, and after greeting him, understood him to say that he had visited his brother all night. Owing to his crippled nature, Clarence had to walk with a cane (home-made). The men in passing the home of Clarence's brother took particular note that the cane marks did not enter the brother's premises, but that two sets of cane marks proceeded further up the road in the direction of the fire. These tracks were followed by the investigator to within a few hundred yards of the barn, after leaving the main road, passing up a side lane and going through a ditch to a pole fence which bore traces of mud and scratches where someone had clambered over the fence. Plaster casts were taken of these cane marks and photos taken of the locale.

After passing the men noted, Clarence Chase passed the car in which Roy Whitlock and his wife were seated, but did not talk to them, though they were awake.

Having established that he was not at his brother's that night, Clarence Chase was then questioned. He stated that he had got up about 5 a.m. to look for Mrs. Whitlock, as the baby was crying. On being advised that he was seen on the road at 4 a.m., he immediately altered his story and said it must have been 3 a.m. when he got up. When asked why he had gone in Burbar's direction he said that Pearley had told him that Mrs. Whitlock and her husband had been at Burbar's the previous evening. After admitting that he went to the fence previously noted, and being caught lying, he finally admitted sitting on the fence, though he said he did not go near the barn. He also denied even seeing the fire.

On the various statements and fragments of evidence obtained it was felt that a case could be made against Clarence Chase with the motive being jealousy. This conclusion was concurred in by the Clerk of the Peace with the result that Clarence Chase was charged with arson—Criminal Code, Section 511.

At the preliminary hearing some fifteen witness appeared for the Crown, and the cane, plaster casts of cane marks and photos were admitted in evidence. It was of note that all evidence adduced was of a circumstantial nature and the Magistrate found it sufficient to send the case up to higher court.

Election to speedy trial having been made, on January 29, 1940, the accused entered a plea of not guilty. Upon hearing the evidence previously given at the preliminary hearing, however, His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp found subject guilty and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the County Gaol.

Ralph D. Evans, Attempt to Defraud Insurance Company (405), St. Stephen, N.B.—Assistance to St. Stephen Town Police.—On February 24, 1939, the home of Ralph D. Evans in St. Stephen, N.B., was damaged by fire as a result of which a claim for personal articles consisting mostly of army uniforms amounting to \$525.50 was submitted to the insurance company.

Owing to the inability of Evans to produce any buttons, pieces of leather or other articles not burnt by the fire, doubts were entertained as to the validity of the claim, and our assistance was requested.

In checking, fire department officials were interviewed and it was found that the fire had been quickly extinguished and there had been insufficient blaze to consume the articles alleged to have been destroyed. It was established that the first fireman on the scene saw no signs of clothing where the articles were alleged to have been stored. This fireman was admitted to the building by Evans who unlocked the door and was fully dressed at the time.

An examination of the scene of the fire was conducted in the presence of Evans, and though some repairs had been effected, at the point where the box of clothing was stated to have been, there were only slight signs of burning and smoke damage, but insufficient indication that heat had generated to the extent of destroying a box of clothing. The remains of the alleged box of clothing had been removed. Evans stated that it was his opinion that the fire had been caused by defective wiring, but on examination, it was established that the nearest electric wiring was five feet from the actual fire.

Certain metal articles produced by Evans showed slight signs of burning, but inquiry disclosed that similar items had been obtained by Evans from a party to whom he had sold the uniforms on which they were fixed. These articles were retained by the Force.

A truck driver who had been hired to clean up the debris of the fire was interviewed and stated that he thoroughly sorted the ashes when removing them, but found no buttons, badges or remains of brass fittings from Sam Browne equipment.

Following the collection of the evidence, the above charge was preferred and Evans appeared before the court, being released on his own recognizance to appear for hearing.

During the hearing the defence produced a number of buttons and badges which they alleged were the articles noted as returned to Evans. The idea was apparently to indicate that the buttons held by the prosecutor actually had been recovered from the ashes.

It being clear that Evans had obtained another supply of buttons and badges, inquiries were immediately conducted and resulted in locating a taxi driver who had driven Evans to Fredericton, N.B., the previous night. Following up this matter, the parties from whom Evans received the buttons and badges were located in Devon and Fredericton.

On resumption of the trial, a plea of not guilty was entered, but the evidence of ten Crown witnesses covered every angle Evans had planned to use in his defence and he was found guilty and sentenced to three months in the county gaol.

Arthur Joseph and John LeNoir, Breaking, Entering and Theft (460-386), Flatlands, N.B.—During the early hours of July 31, 1939, Campbellton Detachment received a telephone call indicating that a fishing camp at Flatlands, N.B., had been broken into and a quantity of silverware, canned goods and other articles taken. A supply of clothing had also been removed in two pillow cases.

A thorough search of the district resulted in the above two men being apprehended in a freight car, before 8 a.m. They were awaiting the passing of a fast freight.

On arriving at Campbellton a charge was preferred under Criminal Code Section 460 and the accused elected to be tried by the Magistrate, requesting that sentence be passed as soon as possible. The case was adjourned until 2 p.m. that afternoon, in order that the previous records of the men could be ascertained. In the *R.C.M. Police Gazette* No. 22 a photo resembling LeNoir was found and the description of John Brown compared with that of this man. Upon resumption of the trial, the accused admitted that he was the same party and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Arthur Joseph received only five months in the county gaol.

Upon escorting LeNoir to the penitentiary, he was quite talkative and indicated that he had come to the district with Joseph to rob an old man for whom Joseph had previously worked. The proposed victim was believed to have kept a large amount of cash on hand and was eighty years of age. The failure to carry out this offence was due to the old man leaving the district after closing his store.

The finger print record of LeNoir is of interest, since it indicates that since receiving the first penitentiary sentence in 1920, a total of twenty-eight years in sentences has been imposed by the courts to be served in various penitentiaries.

Isadore Cohen and Victorine Babineau, Arson (511), Conspiracy to Defraud (444) and Conspiracy to Commit an Indictable Offence (573)—Leo Edward Melanson, Arson (511)—Parish of Moncton, N.B.—On October 2, 1939, a prisoner, Leo Edward Melanson, confined in Dorchester Gaol, having been advised that he would be charged with setting fire to a building owned by Mrs. Victorine Babineau, indicated his willingness to give a full statement respecting such matter.

Melanson claimed that he had rented the cottage from Mrs. Babineau about August 1 and was promised \$200 to set fire to it so that the owner could collect the insurance. This promise was made by Mrs. Babineau and one Izzy Cohen. On August 6, Izzy Cohen and Melanson proceeded to a service station and the former purchased one gallon of gasoline which they took to the cottage. Cohen then left, stating he would be back at 7 p.m. and hoped to see the place down by that time. Owing to the lack of a breeze, Melanson did not set the fire, but returned with Cohen to Moncton that night.

On August 8, the cottage was rented to another party for the evening, and Cohen told Melanson that it would be a good opportunity to set the fire after this party left the cottage. He therefore proceeded to the cottage in a taxi and later sprayed the gasoline around the wall where the stovepipe entered. This he set fire to and also to newspapers in the bedroom. The fire, however, did not burn up, so he left the cottage and started walking to town. On the way he stopped at one Breau's and told him that the cottage had accidentally caught fire. Breau drove him to Moncton where he reported this failure to burn the cottage to Cohen. At 7:15 a.m. a caller advised Cohen that the cottage had burned down, but that the furniture was saved. Amongst this was the gasoline bottle which was still three quarters full of gas. The furniture in the cottage was, incidentally, old furniture owned for the most part by Melanson.

When purchasing the cottage for \$575, insurance coverage of \$500 was transferred to Mrs. Babineau and she was under the wrong impression that \$200 insurance coverage on the furniture was also included.

Claims for insurance were entered by Mrs. Babineau and Cohen, and as a result, charges of arson were preferred against all three parties.

This statement was given by Melanson to a Fire Underwriters investigator, due to the former being tired of doing the "dirty work" for Cohen and Mrs. Babineau and receiving little or nothing in return. Evidence indicated the truth of the statement and many witnesses were found to substantiate every point requiring corroboration. The immediate need of money was due to Cohen, Mrs. Babineau and Melanson having counsel fees to pay in respect to charges of conspiracy previously preferred on other grounds by the Moncton City Police.

On the charge of arson Melanson pleaded guilty, and on speedy trial received a sentence of two years in Dorchester Penitentiary (sentence to run concurrent with a previous sentence of two years on the conspiracy charge preferred by the Moncton City Police).

Cohen and Mrs. Babineau were indicted and true bills returned by the Grand Jury on three counts,—

- (1) Arson
- (2) Conspiracy to defraud
- (3) Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.

Both pleaded not guilty, but were found guilty on all three counts and sentenced as follows,—

Arson—3 years in the penitentiary, to commence at the expiration of any previous sentence the accused might have had

Conspiracy to defraud—2 years to start on expiration of arson sentence

Conspiracy to commit indictable offence—2 years to run concurrent with conspiracy to defraud sentence.

I append conclusion of cases brought forward from last year's annual report.

Robert Barbour, Murder (263), Dalhousie, N.B.—The new trial ordered by the New Brunswick Appellate Court, sustained on appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, opened on April 25, 1939.

Following the presentation of evidence, on April 28, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and Barbour was sentenced to be hanged on July 14, 1939. In returning this verdict a recommendation for mercy was included.

On June 26, 1939, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to order that the sentence of death be commuted to life imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Virginia (Mrs. Otis) Niles, Murder (263), Long's Creek, N.B.—As previously noted in the 1938-1939 annual report, Mrs. Niles' condition shows little indication of recovery sufficient to stand trial.

Joseph Léo LeBlanc et al, Conspiracy (573-444), Tracadie, N.B.—On the occasion of the previous annual report, it was noted that the above named had succeeded in evading arrest following the decision of the Appeal Court.

Continued inquiries, both in Canada and the United States, resulted in LeBlanc being apprehended in Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., by Customs Patrol Inspectors and the City Police at that point on April 20, 1939. While under examination, LeBlanc who had denied his identity, endeavoured to escape, but was recaptured after shots were fired by the officers.

This prisoner was removed to East Boston where, to ensure his incarceration, he was charged under the Mann Act and held in \$10,000.00 bail. Deportation proceedings were immediately entered. The necessary arrangements having been concluded, on June 25, 1939, LeBlanc was deported from the United States and arrested by this Force, following which he was immediately escorted to Dorchester Penitentiary.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR ACT

The enforcement of this Act claims as much of our time as probably any other duty performed, with the possible exception of the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act of the Province.

Constant surveillance is maintained at all times on all suspects and known violators of the Act.

With the practical elimination of contraband liquor, it is found that most of the illicit vendors now re-sell liquor purchased from the New Brunswick Liquor Commission. This fact has necessitated the issuance of Restriction Orders by the Board to enable the existing situation to be adequately met. The sale of "home-brew" beer does not present the same difficulties, as prosecution is always entered when analysis shows a content of alcohol greater than two per cent. To combat the re-sale of Commission liquor, members of the Force have, on occasion, been detailed to make plain clothes investigations. All things considered, our efforts have met with success and the Commissioner of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has been pleased to comment favourably on the results obtained. We have, at all times, had the absolute co-operation of the Commissioner of the Board.

Magloire Boucher, I.L.A. Sec. 56 (2), Acadieville Siding, Kent County, N.B.
—This case is of interest because police dog "Cliffe," Reg. No. N. 155 instrumental in finding the cache of liquor.

On February 8, 1940, members of Richibucto and Moncton Detachments, accompanied by police dog "Cliffe" and his handler, Constable Ells, proceeded to the home of the above named and conducted a search for home brewed beer, without result.

At the time of the search, Boucher was in the woods cutting wood, and suspecting that he might have made beer in the vicinity where he was working, the searching party proceeded into the woods along an old trail from which several well beaten paths led.

Before getting far into the woods, the accused was met coming out; he was stopped and questioned regarding his activities and allowed to go, two of the searching party following him back out to the highway.

Constable Ells and dog, accompanied by another member of the party, followed Boucher's tracks further into the woods, but these showed that he had merely turned and retraced his footsteps to where he had been interrupted.

At the place where Boucher had turned, police dog "Cliffe" was given the command to search, but nothing was found.

On the way back to the car, the dog left the path, and two feet off it, dug a bottle of coal oil out of the snow. Convinced that this was to be used to supply heat in manufacturing beer, the party turned back and renewed the search.

After having travelled approximately a mile, the dog searching into newly fallen snow with a deep nose and into the wind with a high nose, started digging into a thirty-gallon barrel of home brew beer, which was being heated by two coal oil lamps.

A faint old trail was followed from the beer to the back gate of Boucher's yard.

When confronted with the facts, the accused admitted that the beer was his. He was charged under Section 56 (2) of the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act and convicted at Richibucto on February 16, being sentenced to serve two months in gaol and pay a fine of \$200 and costs or serve two additional months in gaol.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT

The same policy of enforcing the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act has been followed as in previous years.

All cars are checked periodically and when found to be in good order "stickers" are affixed to the windshield.

A minor infraction of the act is usually dealt with by giving a warning to the offender.

In certain instances where an offence is committed, the offender is given the opportunity of making a voluntary settlement; this does not require court action, and the privilege is one that is appreciated by the motoring public.

The year was marked by an alarming number of fatalities resulting from motor vehicle accidents, all of which are investigated by members of this Force and reports rendered for the information of the Departments concerned.

The press has co-operated in our campaign for greater highway safety by repeated warnings and several articles and editorials have appeared stressing the need for the utmost care in operating motor vehicles on the highway.

The situation in the Province is unique in many ways. For example, the traffic on the highways is far heavier than would normally be expected from the number of car registrations. All tourists travelling by car and destined for points in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and to a certain extent Quebec, traverse the highways of this Province, and each year sees an increasing number of such tourists.

Unquestionably, the presence of uniformed personnel, equipped with motorcycles, on the highways, particularly during the busier hours of the day and night, has an excellent effect in limiting the number of accidents on the highway occasioned by undue speed and reckless driving. We have but three motorcycles in the Division at this time, two owned by the Force and one by the Department of Public Works. It is regretted that more personnel cannot be assigned to this patrol duty, but with the whole number of members of the Force authorized to be employed in the Province restricted as it is, and other duties being so multifarious, it has not been possible to fully cope with all traffic problems.

Those portions of the paved highways which, in my opinion, present the most serious problems are the stretches between Moncton and Shediac and from Rothesay to Westfield Beach. Particular attention is paid to these danger zones by the detachments closest to hand. The usual patrols are augmented whenever possible, and at all times when very special attention is indicated.

We have also rendered considerable assistance to the officials administering the Dairy Products Act and the Motor Carriers Act.

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS

Instructions are given at all classes held in "J" Division, respecting the taking of finger prints, and all detachments are equipped to take finger prints when same are required.

We receive co-operation from City Police Forces in the matter of photographs and previous records of men charged, etc.

Photographs of all discharged convicts are received direct from the Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary.

Instructions are also given, when possible, on the preparation and proper packing of exhibits for transmission to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina, or Headquarters.

A *Modus Operandi* Section is also maintained at Divisional Headquarters, the N.C.O. in charge of same having received special instruction.

The same N.C.O. is also available to take photographs when same are indicated, there being cameras and a dark room and equipment in the Divisional Laboratory.

C.I.B. LABORATORY

The work of the Laboratory at "J" Division Headquarters was maintained at a steady level during the year. The services of the laboratory have been

enlisted in connection with reproduction casts in criminal cases, as well as photographic reproduction of finger prints on divers articles, with very satisfactory results. The usefulness of having readily available, quick facilities for reproducing and circulating photographs and descriptions of urgently wanted criminals has been demonstrated on numerous occasions. The N.C.O. in charge of the laboratory, who has received Class instructions at Regina, is constantly experimenting as far as other duties permit, and it is expected that even more assistance will be rendered by this department in the future.

15. The Officer Commanding "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

OPIMUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

A case worthy of mention as one of unusual character, and of some importance from the legal standpoint, is that of Mae Austin, an addict, resident of Edmonton. In August last evidence was discovered that she was boiling paregoric and utilizing the residuum hypodermically as a narcotic. Experimental analysis was conducted by boiling 4 oz. of paregoric. The residual substance was found to contain 7.7 grains opium and 1.5 grains morphine, the volume of opium being 15 per cent of the residue remaining when paregoric is subjected to boiling. The analyst estimated that one ounce of such substance would contain 54 grains of opium.

Charged under Section 4 (d), conviction resulted, followed by appeal by way of stated case, to the Appellate Division. The conviction was questioned on the ground the Magistrate should have held that since paregoric may be lawfully purchased, possession of a portion or ingredient thereof extracted by boiling or other process, must also be lawful. In a judgment written by the Chief Justice, who considered Sec. 8 of the Act, it was held that possession of a forbidden drug, secured by any process from a lawful preparation, is an illegal possession, as contemplated by the Act. The appeal was dismissed with costs, in which the Court of Appeal was unanimous in deciding.

The convictions registered in the majority of cases covered unlawful possession, by addicts, who were found to be engaged in the petty peddling common to most of those so afflicted. No evidence was discovered during the year of any major trafficking, and our activities were confined almost exclusively to the illegal operations usually associated with those addicted. Conditions, generally, were normal and satisfactory.

The growth of Cannabis Sativa has been reduced to a minimum, and only isolated instances of cultivation are now encountered. Production for an unlawful purpose is unknown.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

Under this Act, 433 cases were entered, the number for the previous year being 460. In 287 cases, juveniles were convicted, in the great majority for offences which are common to youthful offenders. The commission of serious offences by juveniles was infrequent and remained at a satisfactory minimum throughout the year. In 41 cases, adults were convicted, the offence chiefly involved being contribution to delinquency, by indulgence in immorality.

A case of interest under this Act, due to the unusual and peculiar features which surrounded the matter, is that of the fatal shooting of a youth, James Wiley, by Thos. Breen, a boy of 14 years of age, whose home is in the Del Bonita District. On the night of September 4th, the four children of this family were alone in their home. During the night, Thomas was awakened by his sister, Hazel, who stated that someone was attempting to enter the house. This was confirmed a short time later, when Hazel observed the hands of a man at her

bedroom window. She again notified her brother who loaded a rifle kept on the premises. A further search by the boy and his sister revealed the presence of a man, who fled when disclosed by means of a flashlight. Pursued by the boy, it appeared evident he would escape, and in order to ensure that the marauder would not return, the boy fired the rifle in the general direction of the fleeing intruder who fell, evidently wounded.

The victim was found to be James Wiley, the son of friends and neighbours. Following a head injury, this unfortunate young man had exhibited symptoms of mental peculiarities, for which he later received treatment at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester. Afflicted with amnesia, he would occasionally wander involuntarily from home, and it is believed his attempted entry of the Breen residence, occurred during one of these attacks. It was found the bullet had entered the thigh, and the victim was removed to hospital, where the missile was extracted. Its shape and condition revealed it to have struck a hard object, probably a stone, causing it to ricochet, and enter the victim's leg. Due, it is believed, in part, to some debility, the wound proved fatal, death ensuing on September 21.

With generosity hardly to be expected, both the victim and his parents absolved from all blame the boy who had, even with justification, caused the regrettable tragedy. Of immature judgment, inevitable in a boy of his age, he, no doubt, resorted to the use of firearms on an impulse engendered by fear of an unknown assailant. The Coroner's Jury exonerated the boy from all responsibility and no further action was taken.

MURDER

In connection with the nine cases of murder which were reported, seven charges were laid which resulted as follows:—

Convictions..	3	(one for manslaughter
Dismissals..	1	two for Concealment of Birth)
Stay of Proceedings..	1	
Committed for trial..	1	
Committed to Mental Hospital..	1	

As regards the two remaining cases, one was concluded by the individual responsible committing suicide, while the other is still under investigation.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

Of the five complaints we received of Attempted Murder, only one came to trial and this was dismissed. Of the balance, one was closed out by the individual responsible committing suicide; one by the responsible party being committed to the Mental Hospital, while the remainder are still under investigation.

MANSLAUGHTER

Eighteen complaints coming under this heading were investigated, with the following results:—

Conviction..	6	(5 for reckless driving,
Dismissals..	4	1 for procuring an Abortion)
Stay of Proceedings..	4	
Committed for trial..	3	
Still under investigation..	1	

Practically all of the above cases were in connection with fatal automobile accidents, and owing to the circumstances incidental to such cases, it is usually extremely difficult to fix responsibility. In addition, most juries seem very reluctant to convict unless the evidence of culpability is overwhelming. Particulars of these cases will be found among the synopses of important cases.

SAFEBLOWINGS

During the year there was an increase in the number of offences committed in respect to safes. Hereunder is a tabulation of offences for the period under review:—

Safes blown..	23	
Safes punched..	13	
Safes broken by other methods..	3	
Attempted blowings..	6	
Attempted punchings..	2	
Attempted breakings by other methods..	9	
Left open by owner..	7	
Cash stolen..		\$14,595.39
Other stolen property such as stamps, jewelry, etc..		155.42

Although several safeblowers were convicted during the year, very little of the property stolen was recovered. There is no doubt, however, that the public loss would have been much greater had it not been for the activity of our detachments and special highway patrols. In addition, of course, law enforcement generally was aided considerably by the increased co-operation we have been receiving from merchants and others who are at last beginning to act on our advice in respect to precautionary measures against law breakers. The system laid down by the D.C.I. in his memorandum of November 2, 1939, proved of great material value and should, I believe, be followed up each year, particularly during harvesting operations. As mentioned in my memorandum to you of January 12, 1940, re "Safeblowings and Robberies General," two safeblowing squads were organized in this Province about the beginning of the year and they will, I believe, assist considerably in keeping this kind of offence in check.

CATTLE STEALING

During the year 1939, 364 complaints were received concerning thefts of domestic animals which came under the heading of cattle stealing. Of these, 156 convictions were obtained as compared with 313 complaints, 74 convictions, in 1938. It will be noted that the percentage of convictions has increased considerably.

The following is a statistical statement showing the number of cases handled during 1939 and how they have been disposed of. Also the number and kind of animals involved and how many have been located:—

Cases investigated..	364	
Convictions..	156	
Dismissals..	21	
Withdrawals..	9	
Further investigation unwarranted..	99	
Complaints unfounded..	30	
Warrants unexecuted..	1	
Stay of Proceedings..	1	
Handed over to department..	Nil	
Still under investigation..	42	
Awaiting trial..	3	
Complainant declines to prosecute..	3	
Involving..	129	Horses
	278	Cattle
	275	Sheep
	138	Pigs
Total..	820	
Locating..	59	Horses
	124	Cattle
	42	Sheep
	58	Pigs
Total..	283	

The following figures of domestic animals possessed by the people of the Province, have been supplied by the Department of Agriculture:—

Horses..	658,600
Cattle..	1,347,400
Swine..	193,200
Sheep..	138,300

From these, it will be noted that the percentage of animals stolen is an exceedingly small one.

The number of horses and cattle stolen during 1939 shows a marked decrease as compared with 1938. This, I believe, together with the great increase in the percentage of convictions, speaks well for our enforcement efforts and the better co-operation we have been receiving from victims and population generally. As an example of the latter, I might mention that the Western Stock Growers Association, which is doing much in assisting to stamp out cattle stealing, recently formed a fund for reward purposes and no doubt when this becomes more widely known it will have a beneficial effect on enforcement generally.

Complaints made, pertaining to cattle and horse stealing, in most instances involved only one or two animals, and as usual, many of these complaints were groundless as it was proved in several cases that the animals involved were found to have strayed or died. However, it is often difficult to determine whether or not complaints should be classified as thefts or merely stray or otherwise lost and therefore the complaint is naturally treated as though it were genuine.

It is regretted that the remarks applicable to cattle and horses cannot be applied to sheep and swine as a marked increase in the loss of these classes of domestic animals as compared with previous years has been noticed during 1939. The stealing of these animals is extremely difficult to deal with due to absence on them of permanent markings. The truck plays an exceptionally big part in these offences as it is possible to load several sheep on one load and travel an unlimited distance to dispose of animals of this kind. The most outstanding handicap experienced, however, has been lack of co-operation from owners of sheep and swine stolen. The following is a case in point.

On February 7, 1940, Cpl. Hester of our Lethbridge Detachment called on a rancher near Taber, Alberta, who operates a feed lot at that point and often has over 1,000 lambs. This rancher had no knowledge of having lost sheep or lambs, but when he was requested to make a check by Cpl. Hester, it was discovered he had lost, between October 15, 1939, and February 7, 1940, 82 feeder lambs which at the time of theft were ready for market. Under conditions of this kind it will readily be seen the situation is not an easy one to deal with. However, the importance of co-operation is now being impressed on sheep and hog breeders, and no doubt eventually the same results will be obtained as has been the case with cattle and horses.

GRAIN STEALING

During the year 1939 this Division handled 164 complaints of grain stealing and secured 75 convictions.

Complaints received this year were exactly 100 less than those received in 1938 and 245 less than the total received in 1937, a notable continued decrease from previous years. It is considered that this continued decrease can be attributed largely to efficient law enforcement coupled with the co-operation we have succeeded in securing from the public by continually impressing on them the importance of refraining from storing grain in granaries located great distances from their farm buildings, which has heretofore been the case in many instances. In support of this, it has particularly been noted that the bulk of the grain stolen this year was from granaries where the farmer had exercised carelessness in his choice of site for his granaries.

The total amount of grain stolen was about 8,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley. When it is considered that the total crop of these grains harvested in Alberta was in the neighbourhood of 250,000,000 bushels, it will be seen that the percentage stolen was a very small one indeed.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

During the past year, there were 4,765 cases entered under the Statutes of Alberta, as compared with the 4,168 last year, an increase of 597 cases.

Automobile Traffic Acts

There were 2,659 cases entered under the Traffic Acts, which includes 1,851 cases under the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act. 748 cases under the Public Services Vehicles Act, and 60 cases under the Public Highways Act. This shows an increase of 526 cases entered over the amount for last year.

This is a considerable increase and is due chiefly to the rigid enforcement of the Public Services Vehicles Act by our Highway Patrols and Detachments.

Game Act

The number of cases entered under this Act amounted to 275 as compared with the 243 of last year, an increase of 32 cases. During the year hunting conditions were favourable and constant patrols were maintained by our Game Guardians and patrols who kept a close check on hunters with respect to infractions of this Act.

Liquor Control Act

During the year there were 673 cases entered under the Liquor Act, as compared with the 682 cases shown for last year, a slight decrease of 9 cases.

Scientific Laboratory—Regina, Sask.

In connection with investigations on homicides, automobile accidents, forgery, false pretences and shop breakings, where such things as blood-stains, paint, firearms, handwriting and tool marks, etc., played a part, the assistance given this Division by the staff of the Scientific Laboratory at Regina, was invaluable and given without stint. There is no question but that the Laboratory will play an increasingly important part in crime detection when enforcement officials generally become fully aware of the possibilities which it offers them.

John Nackonechny, Musidora, Alta., Murder.—On the evening of Nov. 23, 1939, it was reported to our Two Hills Detachment that John Nackonechny, aged 26 years, had shot Mike Lasckowski near Musidora, and had escaped into the bush. Investigations disclosed that Nackonechny was responsible for the pregnancy of one, Mary Sorochan, aged 15 years. Although he wished to marry her, the girl's father objected. On November 18, 1939, Nackonechny was intoxicated at a wedding celebration, and upon his resenting other men dancing with the Sorochan girl, was put out by Mike Lasckowski and others. On the evening of the 23rd inst. the accused visited Lasckowski at his home, taking with him a small quantity of moonshine. He spent some time with Mike and the other Lasckowskis at his home, some distance from the living quarters. Later, the other boys left to do the chores, leaving Nackonechny and Mike Lasckowski alone. Shortly after this, one of the younger brothers of Mike ran into the house, telling them that Mike was lying on the ground. The father and others ran out and found the deceased, who had been shot in the back. The accused was just driving away from the gate. On the arrival of A/L/Cpl. Stanton and Const. Molyneaux of our Two Hills Detachment at the scene of the crime, they found that Lasckowski was dead, with a bullet wound in the centre of his back. They immediately made a search for Nackonechny, and eventually found him lying in the road with a bullet wound in his chest, also a .38 Hopkins revolver lying on the ground about four feet from the body. Examination of the revolver disclosed that there were three live rounds and two discharged shells in the chambers.

On February 20, 1940, upon his recovery from self-inflicted wounds, Nackonechny was brought up for trial at Vegreville on a charge of murder. After a deliberation of two hours the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and the accused was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Martin Zelko, Ranfurly, Alberta, Murder (two charges).—During the years 1934 to 1938, the above named cohabited with his housekeeper, who, as a result, gave birth to three children, two of which it was alleged, Zelko killed at birth by drowning and burning.

On the instructions of the Attorney General's Department a charge of "Concealment of Birth" was laid against his housekeeper, Helen Todosechuk, and two charges of "Murder" against Zelko. As a result, the former was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, while Zelko was found not guilty of murder but guilty of concealment of birth. On June 26, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Round Nose, Blood Indian Reserve, Cardston, Alberta, Murder.—During a drunken fracas, Mrs. Round Nose was beaten up by her husband and afterwards died in hospital on September 17. Round Nose, who alleged that his wife stabbed him before he attacked her, came up for trial in Supreme Court held at McLeod, before Mr. Justice Tweedie, on March 11, 1940. The evidence of intoxication on the part of both the accused and his wife before the fatal encounter took place, together with the self-defence angle of the case, was stressed by counsel, with the result that the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Helen Strangling Wolf, Blood Indian Reserve, Alta., Murder.—On September 19, 1939, the above named gave birth to a child in the Indian Hospital, where she was employed. Later the child was found dead with an apron string around its neck.

The circumstances indicated that the mother was responsible and she was accordingly charged with murder. On March 14, 1940, she was tried at McLeod, before Mr. Justice Tweedie and was found not guilty of murder but guilty of concealment of birth and sentence was suspended for one year.

Ernest Brodin, Orion, Alberta, Murder and Suicide.—On the night of December 15, Ivan Ray Ridley, while driving his girl friend, Irene Bodin, to a party near Orion, was followed by Ernest Brodin who had been friendly with the girl during Ridley's absence in the East. Brodin stopped his own car suddenly in a coulee, with the result that the two cars collided slightly. An altercation arose, at the conclusion of which Brodin took a high-powered rifle from his car and, after fatally wounding Ridley and killing Miss Bodin, went off in his car. Ridley managed to reach a neighbouring farmer and our N.C.O. from Manyberries succeeded in securing a statement from him before he died. Police patrols were sent out from various detachments and police dog "Tuff" despatched from Calgary for the purpose of effecting Brodin's apprehension but, before the dog arrived, Brodin's body was discovered not far from the scene of the crime where he had shot himself through the heart. Ridley and Miss Bodin were 23 and 20 years old respectively, while Brodin was 34. As far as has been ascertained, the motive for the crime was jealousy.

William Allard, Patricia, Alberta, Attempted Murder.—On the night of October 19, 1939, the above named, a half-breed, whilst under the influence of liquor, went to the home of his former employer, Tom Wigemyr, a farmer in the Patricia District, and induced the latter to go to the barn with him under the pretext that one of the horses was sick. On arriving at the barn, Allard suddenly produced a .22 rifle and, pointing it at Wigemyr, remarked: "This is the end of you, Tom." The latter grappled with Allard, disarmed him and took him to a neighbour, where after some discussion, it was decided to release him

as he was unlikely to give further trouble. About 11.00 p.m. the same evening, after Wigemyr had retired to rest with his wife, Allard, who had secured another rifle, returned to the farm and fired a shot through the window, which penetrated Mrs. Wigemyr's arm. Wigemyr endeavoured to induce Allard to talk things over, but without success, and the latter continued to fire shots into the building, until 3.00 a.m. when he disappeared. An extensive search was made for him the same day, and he was eventually located and taken into custody.

No motive has been ascertained for Allard's actions but it is known that he was drinking rubbing alcohol prior to the shooting. This man is at present awaiting trial.

Complaint of Mary (Mrs. Metro) Pyrih, Suspected Attempted Murder, Norma District.—On October 20, complaint was made to our Vegreville Detachment by one, John Zacharuk, to the effect that some one had made an attempt to poison his wife, his mother-in-law, and his sister-in-law, that morning. He stated that each had partaken of a small quantity of porridge made from water drawn from their well that morning, and as a result had become ill.

An analysis of water taken from the well disclosed the presence of strychnine and the matter is still under investigation.

William J. Coxford, Edmonton, Alberta, Manslaughter (Sec. 268 C.C.C.).—At approximately midnight, December 28, 1939, two men, Joseph A. Williams and Victor Erickson, were walking on the highway on the outskirts of Wetaskiwin. A car travelling north driven by the above named overtook them and struck Williams, causing injuries from which he died an hour later. Investigation disclosed that the driver of the car, Wm. J. Coxford, was seen to stop his car, partly get out and look back, then get back into the car, put out his lights and drive off. On getting out of the car, however, Coxford lost a box containing a thermometer which was subsequently traced back to him and resulted in his being charged with manslaughter, and committed for trial.

Rose (Mrs. Ray) Miller, Blairmore, Alta., Manslaughter.—At about 9.00 p.m. on March 6, 1939, Dr. R. F. Stewart of Blairmore telephoned the Blairmore Detachment that he had been called to the home of Mrs. R. Miller to attend a woman who had fainted. Upon arrival he found Mrs. Isabella Eleanor Lawrence slumped over the bed with her knees on the floor and a cursory examination disclosed that she had been dead approximately an hour and in his opinion had died from either an abortion or an attempted abortion. Investigation was immediately made and there was ample evidence to justify Dr. Stewart's opinion regarding her death. Mrs. Miller, the owner of the premises, showed a guilty knowledge as efforts had been made prior to the arrival of the Doctor to clean up the evidence. Mrs. Miller's demeanor, her actions prior to and after the death of Mrs. Lawrence, resulted in the Department instructing that a charge of manslaughter be laid.

On October 23, 1939, Mrs. Miller was tried for manslaughter before Mr. Justice Howson, at Lethbridge and was found not guilty.

John Fred McDougall, Edmonton, Alberta, Manslaughter.—On the afternoon of October 9, 1939, a telephone call was received by our Olds Detachment to the effect that a serious car accident had taken place one mile south of Olds and that a man had been killed. A patrol was made to the scene where investigation disclosed that Donald Burns and his younger brother, William Burns, were on a bicycle enroute home. Donald was pedalling and William was riding the cross-bar of the same bicycle, when they were overtaken and struck by a car driven by the above named, John Fred McDougall. The impact resulted in the death of Donald and serious injury to William Burns.

On February 1, 1940, when McDougal came up for trial before Mr. Justice Howson he was found guilty of driving to the public danger and in addition to being fined \$300.00, was forbidden to operate a motor vehicle in any part of Canada for one year.

George Brown, Calgary, Alta., Manslaughter; Alexander Sloan, Calgary, Alta., Manslaughter; Owen Emerson, Calgary, Alta., Manslaughter.—On the evening of April 18, an International truck carrying a load of crude oil and well casings which were fastened to the side and protruding in front of the cab of the truck, crashed into an automobile driven by Charles Wilkinson, who was killed almost instantly. The truck did not stop and it was not until the following day that George Brown, owner, and driver of the truck was apprehended and charged with manslaughter.

Later, on the advice of the Crown Prosecutor, Alex Sloan and Owen Emerson were also charged with manslaughter and all eventually committed for trial. A Stay of Proceedings was subsequently entered respecting the charge against Sloan while the charge against Brown, after being amended to one of reckless driving, was dismissed.

On October 20, however, before Mr. Justice Howson, Owen Emerson was found guilty and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

Harvey Wilson, Evansburg, Alberta, Manslaughter.—At 8.45 a.m. on November 3, 1939, a telephone message was received by our Evansburg Detachment from the above named to the effect that one, William Edward Askin, was lying dead in his, Wilson's yard. Wilson claimed to have shot Askin in self-defence. At the scene of the offence, deceased was found lying on his back some five feet from Wilson's door step. Some eight inches from his reach was the handle of a double-bladed axe. Upon close examination of the body, it was found that there was a small wound at the base of the neck on the right side, obviously made by a small calibre rifle. There were blood stains from the door to the body, and footprints on the banking of the house, below a window. These footprints fitted perfectly the shoes worn by deceased. Investigation disclosed that deceased had at one time been a patient at Ponoka Mental Hospital and, whilst not considered dangerous, was reputed to be queer at times, and of late had been showing temper. George Wilson, father of Harvey Wilson, accused herein, had at one time been very friendly with deceased, but the latter had made advances towards Mr. Wilson's daughters and had been told to keep away from their home.

Since that incident, deceased had held a grudge against the Wilson family, and they were more or less afraid of him. The accused, a young man with a wife and a fifteen months old baby lived in a small house on his father's farm, apart from the remainder of his father's family. On the morning in question at about 6.00 a.m. he got up, lighted the fire, then returned to bed. About a half hour later his wife got up; then the dog began to bark. His wife opened the door to see what the dog was barking at, then closed it quickly and shouted to her husband: "Ed is here and he's got a gun. Come quick." Accused jumped out of bed, put his shoulder against the door, but deceased pushed it partly open. He shouted: "Beat it, Ed, go on home." Mrs. Wilson then handed her husband a .22 calibre rifle, which was always kept loaded. He held the rifle in one hand and tried to push the door closed with the other. In the meantime, Mrs. Wilson went to the window and shouted to her father-in-law who lives two hundred yards away. Accused told his wife to get away from the window and blow out the light as she might get shot. He was under the impression that deceased had a gun. Deceased finally succeeded in pushing the door open and grabbed the rifle held by accused. During the ensuing scuffle the rifle was discharged and the deceased fatally wounded. Harvey Wilson was charged with manslaughter and on October 4, 1939, was remanded for trial.

To date, however, the Department of the Attorney General has not yet decided whether a prosecution will be proceeded with, or a stay entered.

Cornelius Nugent, John Kosh and Lawrence Hammett, Breaking, Entering and Attempted Safebreaking at Sylvan Lake and Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Brody's Ltd. Departmental Store at Wetaskiwin was entered during the early hours of July 24, 1939, the safe broken into and the sum of approximately \$936.61 stolen.

On the early morning of August 1, 1939, the Imperial Bank of Canada at Sylvan Lake was broken into and an attempt made to break into the Bank vault. A passerby heard a hammering noise and notified the Constable stationed at Sylvan Lake who responded to the call, and saw three men run from the Bank. One, Cornelius Nugent, was arrested in the vicinity and was later convicted, and sentenced to fourteen months, I.H.L. at Fort Saskatchewan Gaol. Subsequent investigation having revealed that John Kosh and Lawrence Hammett were the other two men, they were later arrested and sentenced to 2 years and 2½ years imprisonment, respectively.

Frank "Brownie" Hoskins, Mayerthorpe, Alta., Breaking, Entering and Attempted Safeblowing.—On November 22, 1939, R. N. Sherwin, general merchant, Mayerthorpe, Alta, telephoned to the Rochfort Bridge Detachment reporting that his store had been broken into during the previous night, the safe soaped and apparently loaded with nitro-glycerine, but not blown. The cash register was robbed of about \$17.00 in silver, and a few packets of Sweet Caporal cigarettes stolen from the store. Investigation disclosed no trace of fingerprints, or any physical evidence of particular importance. In the course of later investigation at Edmonton by members of the Edmonton S/Div. C.I.B., a car was noticed in the city of Edmonton bearing certain licence numbers. This car was suspected of having been in the vicinity of Endiang, Alberta, about the time of a safe-breaking and theft at that point. The car was trailed and finally stopped and the occupants, Frank Hoskins (coloured), a known safe-blower, and his companion, Wealthy Lewis, a negress, were taken into custody on a blanket charge and later sent to the Fort Saskatchewan Gaol to await a hearing. Hoskins admitted nothing, but as the result of a statement given by the woman, Hoskins was charged as above, found guilty and sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment.

Robert Morgan and Nick Dereñiuk, N. F. A., Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safeblowing).—In the early hours of July 1, 1939, the Post Office at Fort Saskatchewan was broken into, one safe blown, and postal funds, approximately \$32.43 in postage stamps, and a number of registered letters, one of which contained \$413.00 in currency notes, stolen. From investigations carried out by members of Edmonton S/Div. C.I.B., suspicion was directed towards one Robert Morgan and his associate, Charles Ryan. Morgan was arrested at Edmonton on October 26, 1939 charged with vagrancy and sentenced to six weeks in Fort Saskatchewan gaol.

During his incarceration he was interrogated on several occasions and finally admitted implication in the safeblowing with an associate whom he refused to name. Morgan also gave information regarding a quantity of nitro-glycerine which he had buried, and assisted in recovering it; also stated that the registered letters, etc., had been burned and that he had kept the cask and postage stamps.

He was charged before Magistrate Miller at Edmonton on December 20, 1939, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

During the investigation of the case, information was received that one Nick Dereñiuk, well known criminal, was implicated—that he had "cased" the job for Morgan and Ryan, and had received as his share of the proceeds of the

robbery the sum of \$40.00 in cash and some postage stamps. Dereniuk's premises were searched and he was found in possession of a quantity of postage stamps, including four 20 cent issues (there were four 20 cent stamps stolen at the time of the break-in).

He was arrested and charged and, whilst in custody of the Edmonton guardroom, made an admission to two other prisoners as to his complicity in the Fort Saskatchewan safeblowing.

At the Supreme Court trial, held in Edmonton on January 17, 1940, evidence was given by the two prisoners, also by D. Collins, to whom accused had stated before the commission of the offence, that he had two men who were capable safeblowers; and that he had told them about the Fort Saskatchewan Post Office being a good place to rob, and that they were going to do it. After the commission of the offence Dereniuk had told Collins that his men had done it and that he had got a cut of \$40.00, etc. No evidence was offered by the defence.

In his oral judgment, delivered on January 18, 1940, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ewing stated that, in view of the uncontradicted evidence, it was impossible for him to reasonably escape the conclusion that the accused had counselled and procured the commission of the offence and was equally guilty. Accused was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

There was no evidence to connect Ryan and thus far no action has been taken against him.

John Melnychuk, Calgary, Alta., Robbery with Violence, Sec. 446 CCC.—In the evening of November 21, 1939, at about 7.30 p.m. Mr. Joseph T. Armstrong, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Store at Delia, Alberta, his wife and two minor children were partaking of their evening meal when a roughly dressed masked man entered their home, and at the point of a revolver ordered the four members of the family to one side of the room and tied their hands behind their backs. After robbing the house of \$221.00 in cash, he ordered all four members of the family to walk upstairs and after tying them to their beds, made good his escape. Several hours later Mr. Armstrong eventually freed himself and reported the occurrence to the Drumheller Detachment.

From a very good description of the perpetrator of this crime given by Joan Armstrong, aged 13 years, John Melnychuk was arrested on the C.N.R. train at Barlow Junction by members of Calgary S/Div. C.I.B. The prisoner was taken to Calgary and after questioning made a full confession of the crime. The stolen money was still in his possession.

A charge of Armed Robbery was preferred against him, and on this charge he appeared at Calgary November 25, 1939, before Magistrate Sinclair, elected summary trial, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and ten strokes of the lash.

During the investigation of the above case it was noted that the *Modus Operandi* was identical with the case of armed robbery of John D. McKay, farmer of the Delia District on or about October 24, 1938. The circumstances briefly are as follows:— Mr. McKay, a farmer residing in the Delia District complained to our Drumheller Detachment on October 24, 1938, that he had been held up, bound hand and foot, and the sum of \$125 in cash stolen from his person by a lone masked man, further, that this man had also stolen a .44 cal. S. & W. revolver with about 40 rounds of ammunition for same, 1 old Winchester lever action shotgun, and a .22 cal. rifle; these all being taken from McKay's house and placed in his car in which the culprit then made his escape.

Melnchuk admitted this crime also, and stated that he had hidden the revolver in an old shack at Michichi, and left it there until he picked it up to use in the hold-up at Delia on November 21, 1939, when he had again hidden it. The revolver was recovered from the place in which Melnychuk stated he had hidden it.

Charged under Sec. 446 (c) CCC., the accused appeared before Magistrate Sinclair at Calgary, November 25, 1939, elected summary trial, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment at the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, sentence to run concurrently with the term awarded in the Armstrong case; he was also sentenced to one year for theft of automobile, and six months for theft of revolver, terms to run concurrently.

Harry Bender, Taber, Alberta, Theft of Horses.—On November 15, 1938, T. W. Harris, a farmer of Taber, reported the theft of a team of horses valued at \$300.00. Suspicion fell on one Harry Bender, a Russian, who had at one time worked for the complainant. Description of this team of horses was circularized and, as a result, it was reported that the team had been seen in the Grassy Lake District. On investigation, it was learned that a person answering Bender's description had sold the team to a farmer, cashed the cheque, and left the district. Complete details were published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* and exhaustive enquiries made, without result. On December 4, 1939, however, (a year later) it was learned by the Constable I/C of Kindersley, Sask., Detachment that Bender was living in the Gladden, Sask. district. On arrival of the Police at the farm where he was living, Bender fled, but after a chase of many miles on foot and by car, was apprehended and later convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Lawrence Doherty, Ralph Byers and Tony Smith, Red Lodge, Alta., Cattle Stealing.—On November 26, 1939, one Gerald Bennett farmer of Bowden, Alta., complained that someone had stolen three calves from his pasture.

Investigation at the scene of the crime indicated that a truck equipped with Goodyear studded tread tires had been used. A tiny thread of green wool was found on the barn door, which might have been pulled from a green sweater or windbreaker. Impressions of the tire tracks were taken.

The circumstances indicated that the thief knew the district well, and a check was made of all trucks in the district. The truck of one Lawrence Doherty was missing from the district, and it was also learned that he and one Byers had spent considerable time in a local beer parlour and that they seemed to have a little money. All highway patrols were instructed to keep a lookout for Doherty's truck.

This truck was subsequently intercepted on the highway being driven by Doherty. On examination it was found that the tires on Doherty's truck were identical with the casts taken at the scene of the crime. Doherty was also wearing a sweater of the same colour as the thread found in the barn door.

On being confronted with the evidence, Doherty admitted everything and implicated his two companions, the above named, who also confessed.

All three men pleaded guilty to fifteen charges of cattle stealing, and were sentenced to two years I.H.L. on each count.

Peter McClellan and Donald McClellan, Namao, Alta., Theft of Turkeys.—On December 9, 1939, H. Clark, farmer of Namao complained that about 30 turkeys had been stolen from his farm.

Investigations at the scene of the theft revealed footprints made by a small high heeled boot or shoe. As these prints could not be cast, same were photographed as well as tire marks found on the road leading to the farm.

Examination of the tires of all local trucks and cars was commenced. Whilst checking the tires of Peter McClellan, farmer of Namao, it was found that the tires on his car corresponded with the tire marks found near the complainant's house. It was also noted that McClellan's brother was wearing a pair of high heeled riding boots, and on comparison with the photographs in our possession, were found to be identical.

On being confronted with the evidence, both McClellans admitted the crime and later pleaded Guilty to 10 charges of breaking, entering and theft, and received sentences of from four to twenty-one months I.H.L.

Henry William Mix and Theophil Mix, Castor, Alta., Theft of Grain.—During November 1939, Const. Beeching I/C Coronation Detachment, received confidential information to the effect that Bill Mix had sold a load of grain at an elevator at Castor. It was known that neither Bill Mix, nor his brother Theo Mix had threshed any grain of their own. Const. Beeching investigated discreetly amongst farmers, to ascertain if any grain had been stolen. These inquiries revealed that two farmers, John Just and Bert Covert, had had grain taken from their granaries. Inquiries were also made at farms adjacent to road on which the Mix's would travel en route to Castor, said inquiries revealing that on the morning of November 4, a farmer had been awakened by Bill Mix at about 4.30 a.m. who stated that he was hauling a load of grain to Castor, and had broken a doubletree. The farmer had loaned Mix a doubletree and shortly after went to assist Mix in pulling his wagon from a mud-hole in which it had become stuck. At this time the farmer noticed that the wagon was loaded with oats.

Examination made of granary of Bert Covert revealed tracks of wagon leading from granary to road allowance. Route of wagon was traced to the Mix farm by means of oats that had spilled on the road. The accused men live with their brother, Alex Mix, who stated that no grain of any kind was on the farm. Permission for search was given to Const. Beeching, who found a quantity of oats and barley. Alex Mix when confronted with this, stated that same must have been brought to the farm by his brothers Bill and Theo. These two latter were arrested, and when faced with evidence obtained, made admission of the theft of grain from Covert, as well as ten other thefts of oats and barley from Covert and Just, spread over a period of time, and intimated their intention of pleading guilty to charges when laid. Eleven charges of theft of grain were laid against the brothers under Sec. 386 of the Code, pleas of guilty being entered. Sentences of one year on each charge were imposed, sentences to run concurrent.

Trofim Nitkiczuk and Mike Nikechuk, Theft by Trick.—On June 30, 1939, a complaint was received from one, Mike Sorochak, an aged farmer of Hilliard, Alta., to the effect that a stranger had robbed him of \$680 by means of a trick. Subsequent investigation revealed that this stranger had induced the complainant to give him his money on the pretence of being able to double it by placing each bill between sheets of paper and squeezing them together in a homemade press. Complainant had given the money to the stranger and watched him put same into the press, clamped with set screws and sealed. The outfit was then handed to the complainant with instructions not to touch it for at least twenty-four hours. After several days, the stranger not having shown up, the complainant became suspicious, and opened the press to find only some pieces of paper. Suspicion fell on one, Nitkiczuk, who was missing from the district. Nitkiczuk was traced to Saskatchewan where he was arrested and later sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

Steve Stelmachuk, Myrnam, Alberta, False Pretences and Theft (8 charges).—This case is of interest chiefly as an example of the value of tenacity, good records, and co-operation; for, from the date of the commission of the offence until the culprit was taken into custody an interval of over four years elapsed.

On April 3, 1935, Peter Yacy, a farmer of Myrnam, Alberta, complained that one Steve Stelmachuk, had bought three horses from him tendering a cheque for \$120 which was returned by the Bank, N.S.F.

Similar complaints were received from other farmers in the district but as Stelmachuk could not be located his description was placed on circular.

On June 2, 1939, the Ontario Provincial Police advised that an individual answering Stelmachuk's description was living at Beardmore, Ont. On this lead being followed up Stelmachuk was arrested, returned to Alberta, and after conviction on eight charges of horse stealing, theft of money and false pretences, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

In the cases of the horse stealing, the horses were recovered and returned to their rightful owners.

John Petrovitch, Edmonton, Alta., Counterfeiting Postage Stamps.—A prosecution of a very unusual type but one which gave great satisfaction to philatelists in Edmonton, was in connection with the above.

In the Fall of 1939, complaint was made by the Edmonton Stamp Collectors' Club through the Edmonton Post Office that a number of philatelists in Edmonton were being victimized by purchasing alleged unused or "Mint" copies of various stamps, which, upon examination, showed traces of having been "cleaned" in that cancellation marks had been removed.

This particularly applied to a series of stamps issued between 1912-16 of .50c. denomination and known generally as "Black fifty's." It is of interest to note that the Stamp Collectors' Catalogue price in 1939 for a used copy of this particular stamp was .45c. whereas an unused or "Mint" copy was worth \$8.

After some weeks of careful investigation it was found that one John Petrovitch of Edmonton had come into possession of a block of used .50c. Canadian stamps 1912-16 issue, about the year 1937 when he was a member of the Edmonton Stamp Collectors' Club from which he was later expelled for sharp practices.

His home was searched under authority of a Search Warrant and his stamp collection seized together with a quantity of cleaning apparatus which consisted of "Carter's Ink Erasure", camel hair brushes, glue, cement, etc., together with a water-mark detector, magnifying glass, palette knife, etc.

A complete examination of the seized collection showed approximately 198 stamps which had been "cleaned" to make them resemble unused or "Mint" copies, including a number of the said .50c. issue of 1912-16 also some stamps of English origin.

A charge was preferred against Petrovitch under Section 479 Sub-Sec. (h) of the Criminal Code to which he pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan Gaol. The suspected stamps were ordered confiscated to the Philatelic Branch at Ottawa.

Garnet Clouston, Sunnybrook Dist. Alta. (Cruelty to Animals and Public Nuisance).—One of the most unusual cases we had to deal with during the year was in connection with the above named.

On the afternoon of June 8, 1939, our Breton Detachment received a complaint to the effect that a shack in the Sunnybrook district had burned down and that it was believed some person had perished in the fire. Investigation disclosed that a large log shack had been destroyed by fire. In the corner where the bed had been located, remains, which resembled human bones, were found burned to a powder. There was no sign of a skull but this, it was presumed, had been consumed by the intensely hot fire. The Coroner was called and pronounced the bones to be of human origin and, in view of other evidence, it was considered they were the remains of Garnet Clouston. The latter was known to have been a heavy smoker and would often get up to smoke during the night. It was considered he may have fallen asleep while smoking and that the fire had been started in this way.

As all the immediate evidence indicated that Clouston had died an accidental death, the Coroner decided an inquest was unnecessary. Further investi-

gation, however, on the part of members of this Force, elicited that Clouston was 29 years of age, married, had a wife teaching school, and two children aged 15 months and 3 weeks respectively. It was learned, however, that he had left his wife on one or two occasions and that he had recently shown signs of being depressed and discontented.

In the meantime, the remains, supposed to have been those of Clouston, were examined by Dr. Green of the University of Alberta, who stated the bones were positively those of some animal, and were not of human origin.

Taking all the facts into consideration, it appeared that Clouston, desiring to escape his family responsibilities, had staged a scene which would indicate he had perished in the fire. The first clue substantiating the theory that he was still alive, was located at Calgary, about 150 miles away, where it was ascertained that Clouston had cashed a cheque on June 8—after the fire. A charge was laid against this man, of cruelty to animals, and eventually he was arrested in British Columbia and brought back to Alberta. In addition, a further charge was laid against him for committing a public nuisance, contrary to the laws of Canada.

On September 8, 1939, Garnet Clouston appeared before Magistrate W. Baynes at Breton and, after entering pleas of guilty to both charges, was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

The Divisional *Modus Operandi* Section which was organized by L/Cpl. Timmerman of Headquarters, Ottawa, in March, 1939, is rendering more and more assistance to investigators as the latter come to understand its purposes, and as its records increase. As we have a large collection of finger print records here, which go back to 1919, the *Modus Operandi* Section works in conjunction with the Finger Print Section, and this is proving an extremely satisfactory and efficient arrangement.

A total of 787 cases has been reported to this Section by Detachments in Alberta. Four hundred and fifty-five of these reports have been forwarded to the Central *Modus Operandi* Section at Ottawa, and 271 cases have been filed in the "wanted" section of the Division *Modus Operandi* records.

A total of 313 criminals has been registered during the year, and 300 cases have not been carded due to the fact that the information supplied by the investigator did not contain sufficient particulars for recording purposes. In 20 cases reported to this section during the year, identification was offered to the Detachment conducting the case, and in all cases the identification proved successful. All the identifications were made on cases of forgery, uttering and false pretences.

During the year a number of "unexecuted warrants" were brought forward by this section and in all cases brought out it was disclosed that the person wanted had a previous police record. "Wanted" notices have been placed on the file of the individual concerned, and should the person for whom the unexecuted warrant is held ever come to the attention of any police force in Canada or the United States, the information will be communicated to this Section and the appropriate action taken. In cases where warrants are issued for persons with records, the F.P.S. at Ottawa is advised and a "wanted" notice placed on the individual file.

Particulars regarding several of the cases reported during the past year are listed hereunder:—

George Logan Campbell alias Taylor alias Scott alias Grant, etc, False Pretences.—During the course of bringing forward a number of old files for carding purposes it was noted that there were three files which appeared to be similar in *modus operandi*. The names used by the culprit in each case were

different, and the offences were spaced several months apart. Information from all three files was transferred to Form 55 and forwarded to the C.M.O. Section at Ottawa. A reply was received to the Form 55 from the C.M.O. Section stating that one George Logan Campbell had previously adopted a similar *modus operandi* in Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937. The photograph enclosed was positively identified by all complainants. Campbell could not be located at the time. Several further cases reported disclosed an almost identical *modus operandi* and in each case the photo of Campbell held on file was positively identified. This man, although he changed his name each time, was easily identified by outstanding particulars of his method of operation. All cases reported disclosed that Campbell based his operations on a "raised" bank book which he obtained by depositing \$1 in a local bank and raising the amount to \$10,000. In addition, Campbell usually claimed he had a large estate in the old country and was having it transferred to the district (the actual cash) claiming he wished to buy a farm. He generally issued cheques in amounts of \$5,000 and \$7,000 as payment of the farm he stated he wished to buy. The victim was requested to hold this cheque pending the receipt of his money from the old country. In the meantime, Campbell had his victim cash a number of smaller cheques in amounts of \$20 and \$30 for his immediate expenses. When sufficient money was obtained, Campbell disappeared.

Campbell was arrested in Edmonton in November, 1939, and pleaded guilty to all offences. He was sentenced to a term of three years imprisonment at Prince Albert penitentiary. He also intimated he would plead guilty to offences against him in Saskatchewan where he had been identified by similar *modus operandi*. The disposition of cases in that province is not known at present.

Compl. of W. T. Lee, Penhold, Alberta. Breaking, Entering and Theft, Forgery and Uttering.—The above named reported in May, 1939, that his store had been broken into and among the articles stolen were six blank C.P.R. express money orders. During the last week in May, \$47 and \$37 orders were cashed in Calgary. At the Hudson's Bay store at Calgary the individual cashing the forged order bought a two-tone sweater.

The remaining four orders were forged and cashed at various grocery stores in Edmonton. Each of these four orders was made payable to "Douglas Sandrock" and all were for the same amount, \$33. Investigations were carried out by this Force, the C.P.R. Investigation Department and the Calgary and Edmonton City Police forces, but for a period of six months no evidence was obtained which would lead to the conclusion of the file.

In November, 1939, information was obtained by this section through a search of old files, to the effect that one Stanley Cullern Stewart had forged and uttered three stolen American Travellers cheques in Southern Alberta during the summer of 1938. These cheques had been stolen from one Douglas Sandrock, an American tourist. As there was a similarity in the name used in 1938 and that used by the person cashing the forged money orders, the photo of Stewart was handed to the investigator, and in several cases it was identified as the person who had cashed the forged C.P.R. money orders. Stewart was located in the army at Calgary and at the time of his arrest had in his possession the two-tone coat sweater which had been purchased at the Hudson's Bay Co. store with the first forged order. Stewart finally confessed to the crimes and implicated one Harold Thomas Foote of Edmonton as the person who did forging. Both men were sentenced to terms of 18 and 24 months imprisonment.

POLICE DOGS

One Police Dog was stationed in this Division during the year, this being Police Dog "Tuff." Stationed at Calgary during the greater part of the year, this dog performed excellent work and it was a very real loss when it was disabled by an automobile in the early part of January.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE

We assist the Bureau of Public Welfare in the administration of aid in local improvement districts. About two thirds of our detachments throughout the province perform this duty to a greater or less extent. Some detachments have to deal with only a small number of cases during the year, while others have from one hundred to three hundred cases or more.

An application is taken from each person requesting aid and forwarded to the Bureau of Public Welfare with a definite recommendation endorsed thereon, stating what amount of aid, if any, should be issued monthly. An emergent issue is given at once, if necessary, and thereafter monthly vouchers for amount recommended and approved by the Bureau.

All recipients of material aid also are registered on National Registration Forms, which are forwarded to the Bureau of Public Welfare for transmission to the Dominion Department of Labour. This registration is repeated each year, commencing September 1, the aid recipient being re-registered for the month in which he first received an aid issue after that date. Each detachment also keeps a record of registrants going off aid or returning to aid, and submits monthly returns thereon.

In addition to issuing vouchers for monthly food issues, the detachment may recommend, for the approval of the Bureau, the issue of vouchers for fuel, rent, or emergent clothing.

Most aid recipients, particularly those who require help continually, have to apply for clothing at the commencement of winter and often for another issue in the late spring. The constable taking such an application carefully checks the list of clothing asked for and submits a requisition to the Bureau of Public Welfare, who issue the needed clothing from their depot at Edmonton.

Nearly every aid recipient, sooner or later, requires medical aid in some form for himself or a dependant. The Hospitals act provides for hospitalization in sudden and urgent cases without the recommendation of a member of the Force or the approval of the Bureau of Public Welfare, but other cases appearing to require special attention are reported upon for the consideration of the Bureau. It often happens that, in cases of accident or sudden illness in remote areas, the police have to take prompt action to get the patient to the nearest hospital, necessitating long patrols, often under adverse weather conditions. During the course of the year, we also received from the Bureau of Public Welfare, hundreds as requests to pass upon the ability of hospital patients to pay their accounts. Usually, a special enquiry has to be made to determine indigency. If indigency is disclosed and the patient is not already on aid, an application is taken. In view of the nature of such enquiries, special patrols and expenses are avoided if possible.

The Canadian Red Cross Society passes on to us, a great many appeals for clothing and bedding. These are handled similarly to other appeals for aid and applications for clothing submitted to the Bureau of Public Welfare. As such aid does not include bedding, however, the Red Cross Society is asked to supply blankets, etc. where needed.

16. The Officer Commanding "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.— Inspector J. A. Wright.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Wireless radio station installed at "L" Division Headquarters during the year 1938 was operated until September 9, 1939, one (1) of the operators being transferred out of division on August 16, 1939, the other on September 9, 1939 and radio station closed. The radio station was used to good advantage to contact and keep in touch with other Police radio stations, aeroplanes and cruisers.

PATROL BOATS

The Patrol Boat *Islander* with crew of three (3) was based and operated out of Souris until September 12, 1939, when the boat and crew were transferred to "H" Division.

The Patrol Boat *D1* with crew of three (3) was based and operated out of North Rustico until September 12, 1939 when the boat and crew were transferred to "H" Division.

The Patrol Boat *D10* with crew of three (3) was based at and operated out of Morell until September 12, 1939, when the boat and crew were transferred to "H" Division.

The Patrol Boat *Alarm* and crew of two (2) was based at and operated out of Charlottetown until September 20, 1939, when the crew was transferred to "H" Division. The boat is still at Charlottetown. Tenders have been called for on instructions of Salvage Board, the boat being old and of no further use to us.

HEALTH

Supt. J. O. Scott passed away at Charlottetown on May 9, 1939.

Supt. E. C. P. Salt departed on three (3) months sick leave on February 8, 1940, and was transferred to "E" Division on March 1, 1940.

There were eight (8) other members who required hospitalization during the year, two (2) being transferred to Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, the others receiving treatment for more or less minor ailments in hospitals at Charlottetown and Summerside, P. E. I., and were for comparatively short periods only. With the exception of minor ailments the health of all members was otherwise good.

TRAINING

One (1) N. C. O. and three (3) Constables attended Instructional Class, "N" Division during the fiscal year. These members are still absent and will, as in the past Instructional Classes, without doubt derive great benefit therefrom

LAW ENFORCEMENT C.I.B.

Our duties as Provincial Police consist of maintaining law and order by enforcing, on behalf of the Province, under direction of the Honourable the Attorney General, the provisions of the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes. Of the latter the Prohibition Act and the Highway Traffic Act are the more important.

Some Provincial Acts deal with matters similar to those enacted by Federal Parliament, especially the Customs-Excise and Prohibition Acts, and it is therefore naturally advantageous to have all enforced by one Force, both in the interest of efficiency and economy.

There were in all twenty-six (26) sudden or accidental deaths investigated during the fiscal year. Three (3) of these were suicides, six (6) highway fatalities, two (2) death by accident, four (4) deaths by drowning and eleven (11)

sudden deaths from other causes. All were thoroughly investigated and Inquests held where and when considered advisable. In one case only did the circumstances warrant further action. In this case one Harold Currie and Reuben Higgins were, under direction of the Honourable the Attorney General, charged with manslaughter.

The number of Highway fatalities is the same as last year, the total number of sudden or accidental deaths an increase of eight (8) over the previous year.

Special attention was given to the enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act and regular day and night patrols made over the various highways throughout the Province during the summer and fall months.

There were three hundred and forty-three (343) Highway accidents reported during the fiscal year. This is twenty-three (23) over 1938, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) over the year 1937, and two hundred and sixty-eight (268) over the year 1936. The accidents during 1939 resulted in six (6) fatalities and seventy-five (75) additional persons injured. Serious consideration is being given to plans for improvement of highway traffic generally.

There were during the fiscal year thirty-five (35) cases investigated of driving while intoxicated; this resulted in twenty-seven (27) convictions and two (2) dismissals. A charge was not preferred against drivers involved in the other six (6) cases. The drivers' licences of the persons convicted were forthwith cancelled for the period provided by Statute.

The Department of the Provincial Secretary cancelled seventy (70) motor vehicle operators licences during the fiscal year. Included therein are those for the twenty-seven (27) persons convicted previously mentioned.

PROHIBITION

The Prohibition Act, which is an important Provincial Statute in so far as our work is concerned in this Division received special attention. There has been a decided gradual decrease in the amount of liquor seized from year to year, which is without doubt due to the constant efforts of the members of the Force who have been in charge and taken part in the enforcement of this Act. The present liquor situation, in so far as contraband liquor is concerned, is better in this province than it has been for many years.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Preventive Service work continues to be very important and to occupy a great deal of the personnel's time, especially during the open navigation season. While this province is only approximately one hundred and thirty-five (135) miles long, the shore-line has so many bays and inlets that we have approximately five hundred and fifty miles (550) miles to cover and the difficulty of proper patrolling is naturally correspondingly increased.

The smuggling of contraband liquor has since commencement of hostilities been and it is at present negligible.

The manufacture of illicit spirits is gradually increasing and this situation will, it appears, become more and more serious as time goes on as the lack of contraband will no doubt provide a market for home produce of illicit spirits.

The following are the only cases wherein a fairly large quantity of liquor was seized during the year.

EXCISE

In the early morning of May 17, 1939, information was received that contraband liquor was stored on the premises of one Ronald MacNeill, Wellington, P.E.I. A search conducted at 3.30 a.m. that date resulted in the seizure

of two hundred and seventy-seven (277) gallons alcohol, twenty-five (25) cases of gin, and twenty-two (22) cases of Scotch whiskey. The alcohol was found underneath the barn floor, the gin and whiskey were located in a hole in the ground behind one of the buildings situate within the curtilage of the dwelling house. MacNeill claimed ownership, pleaded guilty, and was fined \$200 and costs only. It is believed that this was part of a landing made from the rum-runner *Astrid* (ex-Tyee) but never verified.

CUSTOMS

As a result of information secured to the effect that one Harry Gallant, his brother Frank Gallant, one Arthur Perry, and perhaps others were to make a landing of contraband liquor during the night of July 24-25, 1939. Members of Summerside Detachment patrolled in the very early hours of the morning that date along what is known as the Western road, West Summerside, P.E.I. When this patrol reached what is known as "Geo. Veno's Speak-easy" near Miscouche a car was observed standing alongside of this speak-easy building and four men were in the act of changing a tire on the car. At the approach of the Police the four men ran for the woods and were never identified. This resulted in seizure of one hundred and twelve (112) gallons alcohol, ten (10) gallons rum, six thousand (6,000) Lucky Strike cigarettes, one (1) 1939 Mercury sedan car and a number of other minor articles. The car was registered in the name of Harry Gallant, who on being interrogated maintained the car had been stolen, and while this appeared obviously false we were not in possession of evidence to prove the contrary. The car has been since sold by tender for \$550 and the liquor destroyed. It is believed this also is part of a landing made from the rum-runner *Astrid* (ex-Tyee).

Efforts to secure information whereon to develop conspiracy cases were fruitless.

CRIMINAL CODE

There were practically no serious crimes during the period under review. There were the usual number of breaking, entering, and thefts, but very few or none which warrant comment. During the night of November 13-14, 1939, the store of Walter Bowness, Bedeque, P.E.I., was broken into, the cash register containing a small amount of cash and a few other articles stolen. During the night of November 18-19, 1939, the Arsenault & Gaudet store, Wellington, P.E.I., was broken into, a small amount of cash and a few other odds and ends stolen and an attempt made to break the safe open, as well as tampering with the cash register. During the same night the C.N.R. Section gang tool-house at Wellington was also broken into and a black leather coat stolen. Minute examination and close observation of the investigators showed the Modus Operandi almost identical, sufficiently so to convince them through their keen observation that the three offences were committed by the same person or the same group. From inquiries made it was ascertained that a Mr. Goodwin of Wellington had observed a stranger walking along the railway towards Wellington about eleven o'clock on the evening of November 18, this being the night two of the offences were committed. This clue, although very meagre, was closely followed and it was as a result thereof reliably established that one Maddey Cassey, who had been previously convicted for similar offences, had been in the district at the time when these offences were committed. The movements of this subject were therefore thoroughly checked, he was located at Tignish, P.E.I., questioned and as a result of his very evasive attitude held as a suspect.

After interrogating Cassey, the checking of his movements was continued and it was learned that when he left the home of one Eddie DesRoches in the forenoon of November 11, 1939, he carried a black leather coat similar to that stolen

from the C. N. R. tool shed, Wellington. When Cassey arrived at Portage, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile along the road he was minus the leather coat, and as the road along which he had walked is heavily wooded on both sides the investigators, after a tedious but thorough search, were rewarded by finding the leather coat cut in three pieces and the pieces separately hidden in the bush about sixty yards from the road; the pieces of the coat being later positively identified, Cassey was again interrogated, the result being one conviction for breaking, entering and theft (460) C. C., Bedeque, P.E.I., whereon he was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary, one conviction for breaking, entering and theft (460) C. C., from the store of Arsenault & Gaudet, Wellington, P. E. I., whereon he was sentenced to two (2) years in Dorchester Penitentiary, and a further conviction for breaking, entering and theft from the C. N. R. tool shed, Wellington, P. E. I., whereon he was sentenced to three (3) years in Dorchester Penitentiary, all sentences to run concurrently. Thus, due to the keen observation and tireless efforts of the investigators, ended for the time being at least the career of an habitual petty criminal.

On December 22, 1939, one James Dunphy, a bachelor, was found dead in bed in his home, Johnston's River district, P.E.I. Investigation disclosed at a glance that he had met violent death. The head was severely battered, his clothes were saturated with blood and there was also a considerable amount of blood on the bed clothes. On the floor of a flat bottomed sleigh standing in his farm yard a further quantity of blood was found. In his barn there was one of his horses harnessed, indicating that the horse and sleigh had in all probability been used after the tragedy. From the outside to the bedroom wherein the deceased was found there are four doors. Minute examination did not disclose any sign of blood smear on any door, frame or other object deceased had to pass to the bedroom, this indicating he had in all probability been placed there by the party or parties responsible for what up to this stage appeared may have been a cold blooded murder. The physician who performed an immediate autopsy stated death had been instantaneous. This, together with other circumstances, proved unquestionably that the deceased had been placed in his bed after death. A thorough investigation disclosed that on December 20, 1939, deceased had been on his way to Charlottetown, with the horse and sleigh found in his farm yard containing the blood stain. At a point known as Mount Ryan deceased had met one Harold Currie who was on his way to Charlottetown by truck and the deceased arranged and left his horse at Trainor's store and accompanied Harold Currie to Charlottetown by truck. At Charlottetown they met amongst others one Reuben Higgins, also of the Johnston's River district and the three visited, amongst other places, the bootlegging establishment of one Peter Gallant where some drinking was done. Reuben Higgins and Harold Currie were finally located at the office of their solicitor, J. J. Johnston, K.C., who had instructed them to make no statement either verbal or written. Both of these men were called and gave evidence at the inquest, their story briefly being that on the afternoon and evening of December 20, 1939, they had been in company of the deceased in the City of Charlottetown, that they had all done some drinking but that none of them was actually drunk, that in the late evening they had started for their homes in Harold Currie's truck, Currie driving the truck, Higgins sitting in the centre and the deceased on the outside right of the seat, that as they were driving towards the wharf at a very slow speed the deceased had opened the door of the truck cabin and stepped out. Currie had immediately stopped the truck and they found deceased lying on the street behind the truck, in their opinion merely knocked out. They had placed him in the truck thinking he was only knocked out and not seriously injured, taken him to Trainor's store, hitched his horse to the sleigh, taken him from the truck, placed him on his own sleigh, and driven him home. They then carried him into his house, placed him on his bed and left him there thinking he would come to in a short while. They

had placed the horse in the barn leaving the harness on, and thinking (according to their evidence) that Dunphy would himself attend the horse when he woke up. Neither Currie nor Higgins had bothered to call on or enquire about the deceased the next day or at any time after they took him home and placed him on his bed to see how he was or whether there might be something he required, as (according to their evidence) they felt certain he would be quite alright, this notwithstanding the fact that they had actually driven the dead man about ten miles in the truck, removed him from the truck, placed him in a sleigh, driven him another approximate mile and a half in the sleigh, then removed him from the sleigh, carried him into the house and placed him on his bed and left him there in blood saturated clothes, their evidence being of course that they had not observed the blood on deceased on account of darkness, and while it seems incredible that all these acts could be performed without the true condition of the deceased becoming apparent to those performing the acts mentioned, this briefly is the gist of the evidence in this case. Under direction of the Honourable the Attorney General, Province of Prince Edward Island, Harold Currie and Reuben Higgins were charged with manslaughter, the charge against Currie being dismissed at the preliminary hearing and the charge against Higgins withdrawn.

The medical testimony being definite that death was instantaneous, the actions of Currie and Higgins after death, although unusually strange, could not have been contributory to cause of death, as the deceased stepping out of the truck while truck was in motion, evidently falling and having his head crushed by the truck wheel was accidental. What thus in the early stages of the investigation, through the most unusual and incredible actions of two men, had the appearance of a hideous crime proved in the end to be but a simple accident and most unfortunate tragedy.

POLICE DOG "DONNER"

This police dog transferred to "L" Division February 26, 1940 has, in spite of very adverse weather conditions, given a splendid account of himself. In two particular instances, the dog found liquor caches a considerable distance from the premises actually being searched, and it is quite definite these seizures could not and would not have been made without the use of the dog.

In another instance the dog was taken to the scene of breaking, entering and theft, approximately six (6) hours after the crime had been committed. In this case the dog led through lanes, across highways, fields and crossed several roads to a pile of saw-dust in an ice-house about three-quarters to a mile away, where some of the stolen goods were cached. From this point he took up trail again and led to another house where another portion of the stolen goods was found. As this appeared, according to the actions of the dog, to be the end of the trail in this direction the dog was taken back to the scene of the crime, from where he took up a further trail and led the searchers to a third place where another portion of the stolen goods was found. As the goods found at the places in question have been identified and two men have confessed to being knowingly in possession of the stolen goods there is in this case definite proof that the dog made no mistake.

The seventy-fifth Anniversary of the "Fathers of Confederation" was held at Charlottetown during the week of July 16, 1939. The activities commenced on Sunday with an open-air religious service for the military units in camp and for naval units, followed by a parade throughout the City. There was a full program for each day of the week up to and including Friday night. The historical parade on Monday afternoon was headed by four members of the R.C.M.P., mounted. The largest gathering of the week was on Wednesday afternoon and evening to participate in the firemen's tournament, the street carnival and the reception by the queen of the carnival. Members of the Force assisted the City Police and it is pleasing to note that no untoward incident occurred during the week.

17. The Officer Commanding "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.—Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

HORSES

There were 67 horses on the strength of the division on March 31, 1940, this being an increase of 29 over the strength shown at the close of the year ending March 31, 1939. This increase was brought about by the transfer of a number of horses from "Depot" division during the summer of 1939.

One horse was condemned and sold during the year under review, and one died.

As mentioned in last year's report 12 horses purchased by the Department of National Defence are still stabled at "N" Division and these, together with additional horses, have been used on several occasions by members of the P.L.D.G. for escorts, equitation, etc.

During the latter part of 1939 an epidemic of cellulitis broke out in the stables at "N" Division, all horses being affected and we were fortunate in being able to bring all through with the exception of one horse which died.

HORSES BOARDED OUT

In the early part of the winter of 1939, owing to the shortage of men and lack of adequate stable accommodation, you instructed that reputable persons living in the vicinity of Ottawa were to be given an opportunity of taking horses on loan at a monthly rental of \$1 each. In all 16 horses were loaned out under this arrangement. However, from time to time during the winter some of these were returned to our stables and at the end of the fiscal year we only had 7 still out on loan.

DOGS

The dogs now stationed at this division are all undergoing training in tracking, guarding, retrieving, etc., and excellent progress has been made in the operation of this school.

At the present time we have 7 dogs in training and it is expected that most of these will be ready to send out to various points for service, with the exception of the females which are being retained for breeding purposes.

BARRACKS

During the past year considerable building activities have to be reported. An additional story was erected on the main Barrack building, thus increasing the accommodation available from 100 to 200 beds. At the time of writing this new addition is occupied by members of the R.C.M. Police Band, members of Headquarters Sub-Division resident at "N" Division, and one room has been set aside as a lecture room.

At the same time the additional story was added to the Barrack building, an extension was made to the gymnasium, which made it double its original size, in this way additional space is provided for indoor drill, training and physical training.

The quarters occupied by the Officer Commanding, situated in the basement of the main Barrack block, have also been extended. The portion of the basement formerly occupied by the Quartermaster Stores has been made into a very comfortable lounge room.

That portion of the basement joining the old Quartermaster Stores and previously used as toilets, has been converted into a storage room, all toilet facilities having been removed and put to use in the new story added to the Barrack building.

Considerable changes have also been made in the Mess kitchen by the installation of an electric dish washing machine, extra ovens and a steam table, thus making an efficient and up to date kitchen. The walls were also tiled half way, which adds to the ease of cleaning up besides which the whole room is considerably brighter than before.

With the exception of that part used for offices the whole of the interior of the main Barrack block was kalsomined and painted.

The quarters occupied by former married Officers Commanding are now used as quarters for the Sergeant Major, the house occupied by this N.C.O. being utilized as Quartermaster Stores, providing much greater accommodation than before.

The laboratory, mentioned as under construction at the close of the last fiscal year, was duly completed and, until the completion of the new story on the Barrack building, was utilized to provide accommodation for members of the R.C.M. Police Band.

The laboratory is now in use as a Police College with a class of 17 members taking a course, and is almost completely furnished with the necessary scientific and other equipment necessary.

The kennels are in a good state of repair.

The blacksmith shop, forage shed and transport shed are all in very good condition.

The stables are in fair condition and provide accommodation for 60 horses. However, on November 4th, 1939, construction was begun on a combined riding school and stables which, when completed, will provide accommodation for 70 horses. This will be a fully modern brick and concrete building and, in addition to the horses, accommodation will be provided for a blacksmith shop, feed stores and saddlery.

The old carpenter shop is in fair condition, one part at present being utilized as a saddler's shop, whilst the balance of the building provides storage space for surplus kit and personal effects of members resident in "N" Division.

The hangar, reported as being under construction last year, was completed early in the beginning of this fiscal year and, in order to make the building sufficiently warm to permit the overhauling of our planes, was lined inside with cinder block and necessary stoves installed. At the conclusion of the summer flying season three of our planes were flown from the various points at which they had been conducting operations and are now stored away for the winter.

TRAINING

Regular training in equitation, foot drill and physical training has been carried out during the year.

Instructions have been received that training in First Aid is to be given more attention and, as we now have a competent instructor who will be available after the end of this fiscal year, the necessary classes will be formed and training proceeded with.

Whilst on the subject of First Aid I would like to point out that the "N" Division Team made an excellent showing in the recent St. John Ambulance Competition, winning the Shaughnessy Police Trophy (Eastern), the Sherwood Police Trophy and the R.C.M. Police Trophy. They placed 5th in the Ontario Provincial Trophy and 3rd in the Tyro Trophy, this latter competition being open to teams from the whole Dominion.

As part of their course of instruction those members attending Class No. 5 of the Canadian Police College took lectures in First Aid, and the following results were obtained at the conclusion of these lectures:—

Certificates	1
Voucher	6
Medallion	8
Label	12

Only one member failed to qualify for a Voucher, he being already in possession of a Certificate.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE

On January 15th, 1940, 17 members from various Eastern Divisions commenced Canadian Police College Class No. 5, the first to be held in the new Police College at Rockcliffe. This course is to run for three months and reports of progress made by the members have been forwarded you from time to time, however, final results will not be available for this report.

In addition to the 17 members of this Force, a training Class commenced on the same date for 10 members of the C.P.R. Police and, in view of the lack of Instructors available in "N" Division, they have attended many of the lectures given members of the Police College. I would like to add that inspectors from the C.P.R. Police have visited this Class from time to time and have expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the progress shown by their men.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

On June 5, 1939, Staff Sergeant (now Sub-Inspector) J. T. Brown arrived from "Depot" Division with 37 members comprising the R.C.M. Police Band. Since that time 6 new members have been engaged for duty with this band and one member was returned to straight duty for cause.

The majority of the members of the band were detailed for clerical and other duties at Headquarters and regular hours for practice, drill and lectures set aside each morning prior to their leaving Rockcliffe Barracks for headquarters.

The following public appearances were made by the band during the year after their transfer from "Depot" Division:

- June 8, 1939—Canadian Pavilion, New York World's Fair, on the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to the United States;
- June 24, 1939—Ottawa Valley Hunt Club Horse Show at Rockcliffe Barracks, Ontario.
- June 29, to July 9, 1939—New York World's Fair, appearing with the "N" Division Musical Ride;
- August 4, 1939—Visit of members of Ontario Police Chiefs' Association to "N" Division Barracks;
- August 12 and 19, 1939—Connaught Park, Quebec, with the "N" Division Musical Ride;
- August 20, 1939—Attending a ceremony of welcome in Ottawa for the arrival of the United States Marine Band, which was engaged to appear at the Ottawa Exhibition;
- August 22, 1939—Visit to Rockcliffe Barracks of Admiral Waesche and party from the United States Coast Guard Service;
- August 25, 1939—Visit to Rockcliffe Barracks of the United States Marine Band;
- September 9, 13 and 15, 1939—Canadian Legion Carnival in Ottawa;
- September 17, 1939—Concert played on Parliament Hill;
- October 1, 1939—Concert played on Parliament Hill;
- October 7, 1939—Memorial service held on the occasion of the opening of the Canadian Rugby Football season at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa;
- October 15, 1939—Concert played in the Capitol Theatre, Ottawa;
- October 30, 1939—Kemptonville, Ontario, for the Rotary Club Red Cross Carnival;
- November 11, 1939—Memorial service held in the a.m. on Parliament Hill and in the evening at Lansdowne Park attending a concert given on behalf of the members of the C.A.S.F.

November 22, 1939—Opening of the Civil Service Hockey League at the Auditorium, Ottawa;

January 17, 1940—Attending Ice Carnival at the Auditorium, Ottawa, staged by the Civil Service Hockey League.

A number of the members of the band have been formed into an orchestra and have played for dances on three occasions at "N" Division Barracks, once at the opening of the new Barracks in Toronto, once at the Little Theatre in Ottawa, and once for a Smoking Concert at the Canadian Legion, Ottawa, for the Old Comrades' Association of the P.P.C.L.I.

ROYAL VISIT

Duties.—When Their Majesties the King and Queen visited Canada in May, 1939, this Division was selected as the point of assembly for the members chosen as personal escorts for Their Majesties, guards for the Royal Train and motor cycle escorts. Drill, instruction in their duties, etc., fitting of clothing and kit was carried out and given special attention with a view of obtaining a high state of efficiency.

During the visit of the Royal Party to the City of Ottawa every available member of "N" Division was called upon to perform duty in connection with guards and patrols of the routes of the Royal procession.

In addition to this 4 horses and 6 other ranks acted as riders, coachmen, and horse holders for the state coach which was used by Their Majesties whilst in Ottawa and this party also proceeded to Toronto to perform similar duties at that point.

One N.C.O. and 5 Constables also accompanied a detail from "A" Division to Kingston, Ontario, to act as guards, etc. during the Royal visit to that point.

From December 12 to 17, 1939, a party, consisting of 2 N.C.O.'s and 8 Constables (dismounted), was detailed for special duty in connection with a strike at Lockeport, N.S.

MUSICAL RIDE

During the year under review the "N" Division Musical Ride appeared at the following points and were away from the division for the periods shown:

June 24, 1939—Ottawa Valley Hunt Club Horse Show at Rockliffe, Ontario;

June 29 to July 9, 1939—New York World's Fair, N.Y., U.S.A.

July 27 to August 3, 1939—Seventh World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

August 4, 1939—Visit of Ontario Police Chiefs' Association to "N" Division Barracks;

August 12 and 19, 1939—Connaught Park Races, Quebec.

August 22, 1939—Visit of Admiral Waesche and Party U.S. Coast Guard Service to "N" Division;

August 25, 1939—Visit of U.S. Marines Band to "N" Division;

September 2 to 10, 1939—Quebec Provincial Exhibition, Quebec, P.Q.

With the exception of the Musical Ride put on at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. and Quebec, P.Q., the Band accompanied the party.

It is gratifying to note that on every occasion the Rides were received with many glowing tributes, not only covering the display of horsemanship but also of the conduct and bearing of every member of the Ride.

OTHER DETAILS

In answer to many queries from visitors to Canada, particularly from the United States, two mounted men were detailed for duty on Parliament Hill on July 17, 1939, the members being withdrawn on October 29, 1939, when the tourist season had practically ended. Much information regarding points of interest in Ottawa, duties of the Force, etc. was given tourists visiting Parliament Hill during the time this duty was carried out.

On June 26, 1939, the gun carriage, with necessary equipment and personnel, together with an Officer's charger, was supplied from the Division for the funeral of Brigadier General Cruickshank, and on November 7, 1939, we also supplied the gun carriage for the funeral of a member of the R.C.A.S.C., C.A.S.F.

Two N.C.O.'s from this Division were selected to act as pall bearers at the funeral of His Excellency, the late Governor General of Canada.

NO. 1 PROVOST COMPANY, C.A.S.F.

On October 20, 1939, members who had been selected to form No. 1 Provost Company to accompany the First Division of the C.A.S.F. overseas, started to assemble at "N" Division Barracks. In all 115 All Ranks (1 Captain and 114 Other Ranks) were attested and underwent preliminary training in their duties, which included motor cycle riding, repairs, etc., traffic control, foot drill, first aid, etc. The Unit was completely fitted out with the new service "Battle Dress" whilst here and retained only the R.C.M. Police cap badge from their original police uniform. The company left Rockcliffe on December 8, 1939, and accompanied the First Division of the C.A.S.F. overseas to England.

18. The Officer Commanding, "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.

I assumed command of "O" Division on September 1, 1939, taking over from Supt. W. Munday who was proceeding on leave of absence pending retirement to pension.

DETACHMENTS

During the year, five new detachments were established in the Division.

On September 1, 1939, Town Station Detachment was established at Toronto. The primary object of opening this detachment was to relieve the C.I.B. at Division Headquarters of numerous minor investigations of a local nature. All naturalization investigations are also handled through Town Station Detachment, and supervision of the Special Constable Guards at Radio Station C.B.L., Hornby, Ontario, is controlled from this point. The present personnel of the detachment comprises two N.C.O.'s and nine Constables, one of the latter being employed full time as motorcyclist. Transport includes two motorcars and one motorcycle.

On October 27, 1939, Thorold Detachment was established for the express purpose of supervising the Special Constable Guards on the Welland Ship Canal. This detachment comprises one Inspector and thirteen other ranks. The duties of the latter consist chiefly of Guard supervision and patrols along the canal. The authorized strength of the Special Constable Guards is 155.

A detachment was re-opened at Camp Borden, Ontario on October 4, 1939. It comprises one single Constable, and was established at the request of the Department of National Defence owing to the expansion of the R.C.A.F. at that point, petty thieving, bootlegging, etc. Quarters are provided by the R.C.A.F. and our member obtains his meals in the Sergeants' Mess. Office accommodation and transport are also supplied. The chief duties are protection of the camp area.

On December 1, 1939 a detachment was established at Guelph, Ontario. It was felt that the area covered by the Hamilton Detachment, which formerly patrolled to the vicinity of Guelph, was too large for efficient administration. Accordingly, your authority was secured to open a detachment at Guelph. The strength of this detachment is two Constables.

North Bay Detachment was established on February 1, 1940, following the closing of Lindsay Detachment on January 31. The latter detachment was abolished as the number of investigations, etc. conducted during the year did not justify its existence. North Bay is an active city with a population of 30,000, one-third of which is foreign, and is the junction of the main highways from Toronto to Timmins and from Montreal to Sudbury. The establishment of this detachment, with a complement of one N.C.O. and one Constable, enabled re-arrangement of adjacent detachment areas to better advantage. The territory formerly supervised by Lindsay Detachment is now shared by Orillia, Cobourg and North Bay Detachments. The latter has also taken over that portion of Nipissing County formerly policed from "A" Division.

Apart from Lindsay Detachment, no other detachment was abolished in the Division during the year.

Several changes in detachment personnel were effected as required and the strength of a number of the detachments was increased following the outbreak of war in order to cope with the tremendous increase in work.

DRILL AND TRAINING

It has not been possible to conduct Weekly Drill Parades at Division Headquarters owing to pressure of duties. Detachment personnel are put through the Manual of Training by Officers at the time of detachment inspections. A First Aid Class is presently being conducted during the noon hour at Division Headquarters at which all available members attend but, as mentioned above, pressure of duties frequently makes inroads even on these endeavours. However, progress is being made and it is anticipated that a fairly good showing will be achieved when the examinations take place.

With the alteration in training as laid down in Military Training Pamphlet No. 18, there is a radical change in Foot Drill when compared with the Dis-mounted Cavalry Drill formerly in use. Detachments have been notified to instruct the personnel at those points in the new Manual, but at Division Headquarters the opportunity for putting this drill into effect has not yet presented itself. At Town Station Detachment, Toronto, two periods a week are being allotted to instruction in Drill, Foot and Revolver Drill receiving special attention.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS

A number of changes have been effected in office and barrack room accommodation during the past year. At Toronto, the Single Men's Quarters, 6 Charles Street East, were vacated on December 20, 1939, and new Quarters at Postal Station "G", Queen and Saulters Streets, Toronto, were occupied on the same date. The premises have proven excellent, there being ample room to house all personnel and take care of "transient" members of other Divisions who might be temporarily attached. Two floors are occupied in this building, the topmost being utilized for barrack rooms, showers and toilet accommodation, storage and office space. A large recreation room provides a much needed requisite and this is comfortably and neatly furnished, the billiard table having been installed in same. On the second floor is a large drill hall which is a vast improvement over the Quarters on Lombard Street previously used for training the Reservists. Drill movements can be executed without cramping and results in better training facilities. In the basement, a miniature revolver range has been completed, and

arrangements for the newly-formed "O" Division Revolver Club have been concluded. This will provide means for practice with .22 ammunition used in a .38 calibre framed firearm. Parking accommodation for a number of police cars is available at the side and rear of the building, and storage, etc. is available at a garage within a few blocks from the Quarters.

Upon the outbreak of war, the Quarters at 21 Lombard Street, used for Reserve training, were taken over as an office for the Registration of Enemy Aliens and has continued to be used for that purpose.

On October 4, 1939, a detachment was established at Camp Borden, Ontario, to police the area over which the Department of National Defence holds supervision. The Quarters in which the R.C.M.P. personnel is presently housed is a wooden structure, part of which is used as the Camp Post Office. The Camp Commandant is endeavouring to obtain more suitable Quarters as those presently in use leave much to be desired.

With the taking over of the Welland Ship Canal Guard, a detachment was established at Thorold, Ontario on October 27, 1939. The extra duties involved, necessitated the renting of a nine-roomed house at 38 Ormond Street, Thorold, at a rental of \$45.00 per month, for the billeting of the R.C.M. Police conducting the supervision of Special Guards on the canal. The Quarters include garage space for the police car stationed at that point. In connection with the supervision of Guards, office accommodation has been secured at three points on the canal, viz: Thorold, Welland and Port Colborne. The offices, which were provided by the Department of Public Works, are located in the Post Offices of each town mentioned. This arrangement provides for closer and effective supervision at all points.

In order to take care of the increased work in the industrial area covered by Hamilton Detachment, a division of territory was necessary, and a detachment at Guelph, Ontario was opened on December 1, 1939. To this end, rooms were provided in the Post Office Building at Guelph for an office and barrack room for a single man.

On January 31 of this year, our detachment office at Lindsay, Ontario was vacated on account of the transfer of the detachment to North Bay, Ontario.

At North Bay, a room in the McMurchy Building, 24 Fraser street, was rented February 1, 1940, at a rental of \$15 per month. This is used as an office only, and is not sufficiently large to house personnel, who have been placed on the general living allowance.

RECREATION

Recreational and social activities have received an impetus during the past year, due to the increased strength of the division and the occupation of more suitable quarters at Toronto.

The old single men's quarters afforded nothing in the way of recreational facilities apart from a billiard table which was not in a good state of repair. With the transfer to the new quarters at Postal Station "G," Toronto, more commodious accommodation was provided, the outstanding features being the spacious drill and recreation room, the comfortable reading room, and the splendid toilet and bathing facilities.

Little or nothing was undertaken in the way of social or recreational activity until December 23rd, when a most enjoyable and successful Christmas Tree was held in Columbus Hall, Toronto, for the children of members of the division. A splendid program of entertainment was arranged and appropriate gifts distributed among the children.

On January 4 a dance was held in the new single men's quarters. This was possibly the first of its kind in the division and the function was a complete success and thoroughly enjoyed by some two hundred and fifty members of the

division and their friends, also members of the Reserve. The dance was three-fold in purpose as it served as a house-warming for the new barracks, a send-off to some thirty members of the division who were being transferred elsewhere the following day, and thirdly, it was the first occasion on which members of the reserve and active strength met socially. An added feature was the presence of a nine-piece orchestra from the R.C.M. Police Band.

A smoker was held at the Winchester Hotel, Toronto, on March 15 and some one hundred members of the division and reserve were present. Guests for the evening included a number of members of the force presently attached to No. 1 Provost Company at the Rifle Training Centre, Toronto. A delightful program of entertainment was arranged by the committee in charge.

A Revolver Club was formed and activities in this regard are scheduled to commence on April 1, 1940.

Pressure of duties precluded reviving the Bowling League which had operated successfully in previous winters, but badminton found favour with members of the division. The drill room at the single men's quarters was utilized for this purpose and two suitable courts marked off. Owing to unavoidable lateness in commencement, it was not possible to arrange prize competitions, etc., but it is hoped to get off to an early start this fall with such excellent facilities available.

The spacious drill room has also filled a much needed want for a gymnasium. Splendid equipment has been purchased and installed, but again, owing to the lateness of the season and advent of mild weather, nothing strenuous was undertaken. It is felt, however, that gymnastics will be quite popular during the coming fall and winter seasons. The gymnasium equipment will be made available to members of the Reserve as well as members on the active strength.

It is expected that members of the division will again evince considerable interest in softball activities during the coming summer, and plans will be formulated to this end in due course.

RESERVE

The strength of the reserve has been reduced from 105 to 70 members, a loss of 35. These losses are made up as follows:—

Engaged on active strength	26
Resigned—ill-health	2
Resigned to join C.A.S.F.	3
Discharged as "Unsuitable"	4
	35

Owing to pressure of duties consequent to the outbreak of war, it was necessary to delay the opening of reserve training until January 15. A suitable syllabus of advanced training was drafted, in addition to which the men participated in the lectures on "Scientific Criminology," etc., given by S/Insp. R. M. Wood, and on one occasion by A/Sgt. Lett.

In order to maintain a high standard of efficiency, baton, revolver, and musketry drills were added to the curriculum. Refresher courses in First Aid have been given members of the reserve so that they might stand examination for their vouchers. It is expected that these examinations will be held shortly.

Attendance at the drill periods has been quite good:—

January	73.2 %
February	73.94 %
March	72.8 %

The training will conclude about April 15.

Every endeavour has been made to stimulate interest among the reservists and at the conclusion of the current training season it is proposed to carefully check those members who have repeatedly missed training periods with the object of ultimately discharging them as unsuitable if their attendance does

not show a marked improvement. Reservists who repeatedly miss the drill periods fall behind in their training and, consequently, hamper the efforts of the instructors who are endeavouring to keep all members of the reserve on a par.

On the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Toronto, local members of the reserve were called upon for one day's duty in conjunction with regular members of the force. These men made a very creditable showing as they were smart in appearance and carried out their duties in a most satisfactory manner. This was the first time they had been required for active duty, and they accredited themselves very favourably.

Their smart appearance, etc., on parade bespeaks the benefits they have derived from the training given and the interest they have shown.

My predecessor, ex-Supt. Munday, expressed a desire to assume Command of the reserve at Toronto. This fine gesture was concurred in by you, and the appointment accepted on February 21.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Royal Tour.—During the months of April, May and part of June, one of the chief features of our work was that in connection with the visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to this district on their Canadian tour. The duties consequent to the grave responsibility assumed by this Force in that connection are too numerous to mention, but it will suffice to say that they were performed most satisfactorily. The excellent assistance afforded us by the Provincial, Municipal and Railway Police Forces, as well as by the Legion of Frontiersmen, Veteran and other bodies who co-operated, contributed greatly to the efficient safeguarding of the routes traversed.

On the westward trip, the first stop made in this district by the Royal Train was at Cobourg a tie-up for the night of May 21-22. The arrangements previously made for the comfort and safety of Their Majesties during this stop-over had been carried out, and no difficulty of any kind was experienced.

The Royal Party arrived at Toronto on the morning of May 22, and remained until 8.15 p.m. that date. The services of the reservists and regular members of the Division had been offered to, and gratefully accepted by, the Chief Constable of the Toronto City Police. Accordingly, 93 reservists and 55 regular members were detailed for duty in conjunction with the Toronto City Police on that occasion. This was the first opportunity afforded the reservists for active duty, and it was most gratifying to receive the commendatory reports which followed concerning their smart appearance and efficient performance of the duties assigned to them.

On the eastward trip, the Royal Party visited the following points in this Divisional area, distribution of personnel being as indicated:—

- June 5, Sudbury—1 Officer, 10 Other Ranks.
- June 5-6, South Parry (tie-up for night)—1 Officer, 2 Other Ranks.
- June 6, Guelph—1 N.C.O., 2 Constables.
- June 6, Kitchener—1 N.C.O., 2 Constables.
- June 6, Stratford—2 Constables.
- June 6, Windsor—3 N.C.O's, 7 Constables.
- June 7, London—3 N.C.O's, 9 Constables.
- June 7, Brantford—1 N.C.O., 2 Constables.
- June 7, Hamilton—1 Officer, 10 Other Ranks.
- June 7, Niagara-on-the-Lake—1 Officer, 14 Other Ranks.
- June 7, Brock's Monument (Queenston Heights)—2 N.C.O's, 8 Constables.
- June 7, Niagara Falls—1 Officer, 36 Other Ranks, 16 Motorcycleists.

Richard A. Madden, Hamilton, Ont.—Customs Act.—On May 5, 1939, Richard A. Madden was arrested by the Hamilton City Police on a charge of vagrancy, and it was disclosed that the car which he was driving was of American origin and had been smuggled into Canada. Madden subsequently made a statement to members of this Force as a result of which nineteen similar cars were traced in Ontario and placed under seizure. In each instance it was clear that the purchaser had acted in good faith and without any knowledge of the fact that the cars had been smuggled, and they were accordingly allowed to take release of the cars by payment of the proper duties.

The method used by Madden in his smuggling transactions, according to his statement, was to proceed to Detroit and purchase a used car. He then drove across the border at Windsor and reported to the Customs as a resident of the United States who wished to secure a permit to drive his car in Canada for a limited period. He was then directed by the Customs officers to proceed to a Customs Office in the near vicinity in order to secure a permit. Having selected a busy period when many cars would be parked at the Permit Office, he would enter the office and then leave without securing a permit, and immediately drive away. This ruse succeeded twenty times, as has been previously indicated, and resulted in Madden being charged as for twenty separate offences under Sec. 217 (3) of the Customs Act, for which he was sentenced to serve two years less one day in an Ontario Reformatory, all terms to run concurrently.

Anson S. Miller, Bridgeport, Mich.—Customs Act.—The above named resident of the United States operated an office in Toronto, Ontario, during the latter part of the year 1939 for the purpose of the sale of a device known as a "Tow-bar," which is an auto accessory for use in towing another car, trailers, etc.

During the month of November, 1939, Miller smuggled a quantity of these articles into Canada, by attaching them with wire to the bottom of the chassis of his car. On this trip he was accompanied by his salesman, one T. B. Hunt, who assisted him to detach the smuggled tow-bars and store them with a nearby farmer, when the car became involved in an accident and overturned. This did not discourage Miller in his smuggling activities, and he continued to introduce some shipments of tow-bars to Canada without payment of duty, while some shipments were cleared through Customs in the regular manner.

The Toronto office was moved to Sarnia and at that point, during March, 1940, Miller discovered that certain irregularities were occurring as to the return of moneys from the sale of the tow-bars in Canada, as a result of which he laid a charge of conversion against his salesman, who was arrested and brought to Sarnia for trial. This precipitated a disclosure as to the smuggling of the stock in trade by Miller, and subsequent investigation by this Force revealed that not only had a considerable quantity of tow-bars been smuggled, but that many of those which were declared for duty were falsely represented as to value.

The car which had been used in these smuggling operations was not returned to Canada, and in consequence could not be seized, but seizures of tow-bars were made at points in Ontario and Quebec. These were subsequently released upon deposit of the sum of \$996.85, being equal to the duty paid value and duty paid undervaluation of the goods concerned.

EXCISE ACT

Under the Excise Act, 144 seizures were made during the year. The total revenue collected amounted to \$11,331.03.

The efforts of our members in the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Acts during the past year were largely directed towards the preparation and prosecution of cases as for conspiracy under the provisions of the Criminal Code, and these cases are dealt with in that portion of this report relative to the Criminal Code.

A few cases of interest under the Excise Act follow:—

Antonio Potenzo, Stamford Township, Ont.—Excise Act.—Search by members of Niagara Falls Detachment of the premises of Potenzo on April 15, 1939, resulted in the seizure of fifty gallons of illicit spirits, two incomplete stills and 950 gallons of fortified wine. His arrest followed, and subsequent investigation disclosed that although employed as a labourer at 47½ cents per hour, his bank account carried a credit balance of \$2,399; also that he owned the premises which were searched, comprising his residence and ten acres of land, all of which were utilized for growing grapes. Considerable other evidence was found indicating that Potenzo had been carrying on bootlegging on a large scale in connection with illicit spirits distilled by him from wine made by himself.

As a result, Potenzo appeared in court at Niagara Falls, Ont., on April 25, 1939, charged as follows:—

- (a) Possession of illicit spirits—Sec. 169 Excise Act.
- (b) Possession of parts of a still—Sec. 164e Excise Act.
- (c) Possession of wash—Sec. 164e Excise Act.

He was convicted on all charges, being fined \$100 and costs or three months on (a) and (c) respectively, and \$1,036 and costs or twelve months on (b). All prison terms were to run consecutively in the event that fines and costs were not paid. The fines and costs, amounting to \$1,250, were paid forthwith.

Benedetto Zanella, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act.—Information was obtained by us that a certain private garage in Toronto had been previously used to store alcohol transported here from the border. The garage was examined under cover of darkness, and it was then disclosed that one hundred and fifty-six gallons of spirits, in cans, were at that time hidden in same.

Continuous observation was maintained and late on the night of July 13, 1939, one Benedetto Zanella of Toronto arrived in a car rented from the local "Drive-ur-self" agency, and proceeded to remove a quantity of the spirits. He was placed under arrest and, enquiries failing to disclose any evidence connecting him with the actual owners, he was charged as for a subsequent offence under Sec. 169 Excise Act, being convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$500.00 and six months, and a further six months in default of payment. The fine has not been paid.

Kenneth T. Ness, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act.—This case is of interest in view of the recent increase in taxes on spirits.

On November 14, 1939, as a result of information to the effect that Ness was smuggling goods from the United States, a search of his premises was carried out, which resulted in the seizure of a quantity of assorted articles upon which the duty had not been paid, including approximately twenty-one quarts of liquor of United States origin. This liquor bore United States Inland Revenue seals and had been purchased by Ness obviously for resale in Canada, in the United States.

A charge was thereupon preferred against him under Sec. 169 Excise Act: Possession of spirits unlawfully imported. The Magistrate took a very serious view of the case when it came to trial on December 1, and imposed a fine of \$1,000 and costs or six months' imprisonment in default. The fine has not been paid.

OPIMUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

It had been noted for some time prior to May, 1939, that Toronto was becoming somewhat of a rendezvous for persons addicted to the use of narcotics. Known criminal addicts were observed dealing with drug peddlers in several parts of the city, but particularly with Orientals in the Chinese section. To ensure more efficient enforcement of the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug

Act, arrangements were made with the Toronto City Police whereby members of this Force and of the Toronto City Police pool information obtained and work together, and this procedure has met with success. Two members of our Force, attached to the Toronto C.I.B., operated very successfully in an undercover capacity. After the conviction of several individuals in the Chinese section, it was found that other peddlers took up the sale of narcotics in different parts of the City apparently in order to ensure a supply of heroin for themselves and to make a livelihood by commission received on each capsule sold. While it is felt much was accomplished during the past year, we were not successful in establishing cases against known principals in this illegal traffic, and our efforts to do so are continuing.

It was observed that very little opium, and practically no morphine or cocaine, is in possession of illegal traffickers here. Any which has come to our attention appears to have been stolen from doctors' bags, or from illegal entry to drug stores, etc.

A total of 239 cases were handled in this division during the year and 56 convictions obtained, as compared with 101 cases and 21 convictions the previous year.

Mrs. Clifford Atkins Johnson, Windsor, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.—This woman was apprehended in the act of bringing thirty-two capsules of heroin into Canada from Detroit. She pleaded guilty to a charge preferred against her under Sec. 4 (d) Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fined \$200 and costs, and in default of payment of fine and costs to serve an additional three months. The fine and costs have not been paid.

The United States Authorities rendered all possible assistance in this matter, and through the medium of our informant they were able to present a case under the U. S. Harrison Act against Loretta Jolivette, a negress friend of the above named, residing in Detroit, as a result of which a conviction was obtained and a three-year penitentiary term imposed.

Joseph Earl O'Brien, Windsor, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.—Information was received to the effect that the above named was an addict and a peddler and carried capsules containing drugs in his right hand in order to dispose of same by swallowing them should he be in danger of being apprehended. As a result of our investigation, he was arrested on a street corner in Windsor. He managed to swallow some of the capsules, but while struggling one was removed from between his lips, and another was recovered from the ground. He pleaded guilty to a charge preferred against him under Sec. 4 (d) Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fined \$200 and costs, and in default of payment of fine and costs to serve an additional three months. The fine and costs have not been paid.

CRIMINAL CODE

In Ontario enforcement of the Criminal Code is primarily the responsibility of the Provincial and Municipal Police Forces. However, a total of 270 cases were investigated by this Division and 104 convictions obtained, as compared with a total of 177 cases and 81 convictions last year.

Some of the more outstanding cases follow:

Mariano Milito et al, Toronto, Ont.—Conspiracy.—In this case it was learned that a local tinsmith was making repairs to a part of a still, and continuous observation was maintained until it was observed that Mariano Milito, accompanied by one Paul Ferace, removed the still part. Their car was followed to store premises (apparently unoccupied) located at 350 King St. W., Toronto.

Arrangements were made for our members to occupy a room in a factory opposite the suspected premises, and observation was then continued. A camera was set up in such a position that it was focused on the entrance of 350 King St. W., and during the period which followed photographs were taken each time any of the co-conspirators arrived or left, and a suitable notation entered in the members' notebooks. When the day arrived that all persons known to be concerned were in the premises, a search was carried out which disclosed a still of commercial capacity partially set up, but not in operation. The following persons were arrested and charged with Conspiracy, being sentenced as indicated:

Mariano Milito—3 charges under Sec. 573 C.C.—one year's imprisonment on each. Sections 164 (a), (d) and (e) Excise Act—6 months, \$500 or 6 months, on each count. All prison terms to run concurrently.

John Ferace, Paul Ferace—Same charges and punishment as Milito.
Pasquale Giardina—Dismissed.

The series of photographs taken, as referred to, provided a most excellent pictorial story of the meetings, etc. of those charged, and undoubtedly contributed largely towards the convictions obtained.

Vincenzo Priolo et al, North Bay, Ont.—Conspiracy.—A series of simultaneous searches were carried out at North Bay, Ontario, on April 15, 1939, resulting in the following seizures:

- (a) Illicit still of commercial capacity, 200 gallons of alcohol, 2,000 gallons of wash, 8½ tons of sugar.
- (b) One Terraplane Coupe and 16 gallons of alcohol.
- (c) Small quantity of alcohol.
- (d) Chrysler Sedan and 128 gallons of alcohol.

The following were arrested at that time and charged with Conspiracy under Sections 444 and 573 C.C., in addition to substantive charges under the Excise Act:

Vincenzo Priolo, North Bay, Ont.
Patsy Adduono, North Bay, Ont.
Joseph Adduono, North Bay, Ont.
Frank Schiavone, North Bay, Ont.
Mike Sylvestro, North Bay, Ont.

The still, sugar and wash were found in a dwelling house which had previously been partly burned, and which had the appearance of being unoccupied. One of the accused was found in this house and the others were arrested in an adjacent garage in the process of loading a car with tins of alcohol.

The investigation which followed under Sec. 67 of the Excise Act took the inquiry to Hamilton and Montreal, it being disclosed that the sugar and other distilling material had been purchased in the latter city by one Carmelo Ippolito of Hamilton, Ont. Evidence was also secured implicating one Charles Quino, North Bay, in whose garage the other accused had been arrested. Both men were, therefore, arrested, bringing the total involved to seven.

All concerned were committed for trial at the Preliminary Hearing, and subsequently elected speedy trial, which occurred at North Bay on October 30, 1939, all accused being convicted except Charles Quino. Sentences were imposed as follows:

Carmelo Ippolito.....	2 years
Mike Sylvestro	2 years
Patsy Adduono	18 months
Joseph Adduono.....	6 months
Vincenzo Priolo.....	6 months
Frank Schiavone	1 month

Appeals were entered by Mike Sylvestro, Patsy Adduono, and Joseph Adduono was successful and his conviction quashed, but both other appeals failed.

It is of interest to note that one of the strongest pieces of evidence against Mike Sylvestro was a single finger print found on an alarm clock which was located in the cellar of the premises concerned, on a ledge adjacent to the still.

On the appeal of Sylvestro, it was suggested that this finger print may have been caused by Sylvestro handling the clock after his arrest, when he was taken to the cellar in custody. This explanation was, however, not acceptable, as the evidence showed that he was handcuffed at that time and, therefore, could not have handled the clock in question.

Nicholas Larso et al, Brantford, Ont.—Conspiracy.—Information having been received to the effect that an illicit still was about to go into operation at Brantford, Ontario, members of the Toronto P.S. Squad were detailed to keep observation at that point on a rooming house where it was believed the still operators were staying. The identity of these men was not known, but by process of elimination it was decided that those concerned were:

Paul Micallef and Paul Mikoff and Black Paul, Windsor, Ont.
 Nicholas Larco, Detroit, Mich.
 Carl Jirkovsky, Detroit, Mich.

These men were observed to frequent a local hotel and also to meet the driver of a car bearing a Michigan licence. The trail ultimately led to the warehouse of one Frank Benson, a dealer in hides at Brantford, and on April 25, 1939, these premises were searched and a still of commercial proportions placed under seizure. The still was not in operation and nobody was found in the building. However, during the night Carl Jirkovsky approached and attempted to enter, and was accordingly arrested. The other accused, Paul Micallef and Nicholas Larco, were found in a local hotel, registered under assumed names, and were also arrested.

Subsequent investigation developed good evidence to connect those arrested in a conspiracy to illicitly distill spirits, also Peter Solitro and Meyer Cohen, both of Detroit, and out of our jurisdiction. The three men in custody appeared at Brantford charged under Sections 444 and 573 C.C., also with substantive charges under the Excise Act.

Frank Benson, owner of the premises in which the still was found, was similarly charged, but this charge was dismissed.

The other accused were found guilty and sentenced as follows:—

Nicholas Larco.—Sec. 573 C.C.—12 months. Sec. 164(b) Excise Act, 6 months to run consecutively to sentence under C.C. in default of payment of fine of \$200.

Paul Micallef.—Sec. 573 C.C.—18 months. Sec. 164 (b) Excise Act, 6 months to run consecutively to sentence under C.C. in default of payment of fine of \$200.

Carl Jirkovsky.—Sec. 573 C.C.—12 months. Sec. 164(a) Excise Act, 6 months to run consecutively to sentence under C.C. in default of payment of fine of \$200.

Sam Miller et al, Chatham, Ont.—Conspiracy.—This case originated on November 18, 1938, with the seizure of parts of a large still, also a quantity of alcohol, on the farm premises of Edgar Bechard at Paincourt, Ont., this having been previously reported in last year's annual report.

The investigation was continued with a view to securing necessary evidence to support conspiracy charges against the instigators, and actual offenders, in these operations, and good results were obtained. The balance of the still, which had been dismantled and removed from the Bechard farm prior to our

search, was located and placed under seizure in Toronto. The vats and some small parts were located in a private garage, and the boiler found in a repair shop where it had been left for overhaul. Positive identification was secured of the various co-conspirators as having assisted at the still and elsewhere, and certain meetings and communications were established as having occurred, hotel records, etc., being available for subsequent production in this regard. As a result, the following were charged as indicated below, the trials taking place at Chatham, Ontario, on August 11, 1939, and sentences imposed as follows:—

Sam Miller.—Sec. 444 C.C.—1 year determinate and 1 year indeterminate. Sec. 573 C.C.—1 year determinate and 1 year indeterminate. (2 charges.) Sec. 164 Excise Act—1 year determinate and 1 year indeterminate. Sec. 169 Excise Act—1 year determinate and 1 year indeterminate.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Paul Micallef.—Sec. 444 C.C.—1 year determinate and 6 months indeterminate. Sec. 573 C.C.—1 year determinate and 6 months indeterminate. (2 charges.) Sec. 164 Excise Act—1 year determinate and 6 months indeterminate. Sec. 169 Excise Act—1 year determinate and 6 months indeterminate.

Sentences to run concurrently with sentence imposed in Nicholas Larco case Brantford.

Leo Lucier.—Sec. 444 C.C.—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. Sec. 573 C.C.—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. (2 charges.) Sec. 164 Excise Act—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. Sec. 169 Excise Act—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Gerald Parent.—Sec. 444 C.C.—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. Sec. 573 C.C.—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. (2 charges.) Sec. 164 Excise Act—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. Sec. 169 Excise Act—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate.

Sentences to run concurrently.

It was not possible to apprehend three others involved in this conspiracy, they being residents of the United States and, therefore, out of our jurisdiction.

Edward Workman and Mrs. Katherine Dendy, Toronto, Ont.—Counterfeiting.—Information came to hand in July, 1939 that Edward Workman was believed to be manufacturing and distributing counterfeit coins at Toronto. An investigation was commenced by members of the Toronto C.I.B. and it was later ascertained that Plaster of Paris Moulds for making spurious Canadian 10c and 25c coins were hidden in rooms occupied by Mrs. Katherine Dendy whom, it was strongly suspected, was being visited by Workman during the absence of her husband, who had joined the army, Workman making the coins at her abode.

Two members were detailed to shadow the premises, and on September 20, 1939, Workman and Mrs. Dendy were detained on the street after leaving the house. The former had thirteen counterfeit 25c coins in his possession, and the latter seventeen similar coins in her purse. Three joint charges were subsequently laid against both these persons on instructions from the local Crown Attorney. These were as follows:

- (1) Possession counterfeit coins—Sec. 561 (a) C.C.
- (2) Possession of equipment—Sec. 556 (a) C.C.
- (3) Manufacturing counterfeit coins—Sec. 552 (a) C.C.

Workman pleaded guilty to all three charges and was sentenced to serve two years in Kingston Penitentiary. Mrs. Dendy pleaded guilty to Charge (1) and not guilty to the other two, which the Crown later withdrew. As she is the mother of two small children, sentence was suspended in her case for a year.

John Manoogian, Niagara Falls, N.Y.—Counterfeiting.—During May, 1939, information was passed to our Niagara Falls Detachment by the local municipal police regarding a report received by them from a resident of Niagara Falls, N.Y. to the effect that he had been approached by two men in that city to handle counterfeit money for them in Canada, which he had refused to do. These men were also alleged to be engaged in smuggling American cigarettes into Canada entering usually at the Lower Arch Bridge, Niagara Falls. A thorough investigation was immediately commenced and the co-operation of the Customs, Immigration and City Police forces secured, as well as that of the United States Secret Service.

On June 16, 1939, while a member of Niagara Falls Detachment was calling on the St. Catharines City Police, a telephone call was received by them from a local drug store complaining that a man had been in the store to purchase a box of Aspirin Tablets in payment for which he tendered a \$5.00 American Note. Examination of the note aroused the clerk's suspicion that it was counterfeit and upon expressing this opinion to the would-be customer the bill was retrieved by him and he hurriedly departed. The clerk furnished a good description of the suspect. A search of the city was thereupon undertaken by the St. Catharines City Police with the assistance of our member, and a man answering the description of the suspect (except for the colour of his hair) was observed by the latter and shadowed. The subject contacted a woman on the street and then entered a store, ordered a bottle of olives and presented a \$5.00 American Note in payment. This was accepted by the saleslady and as she was about to hand the customer his change, our member made known his identity and requested to see the bill in question. It bore all the earmarks of a counterfeit, and the subject was placed under arrest. While being escorted from the store, the prisoner struck his escort on the left temple with the bottle of olives and, at the same time, kicked him on the right ankle. A struggle ensued in which the prisoner was overpowered. Upon arrival at the Police Station, he was identified by his own statement and by papers found in his possession as John Manoogian, 224, 14th Street, Niagara Falls, N.Y. Search of his person revealed another \$5.00 American counterfeit bill identical with the first one. He also had \$33.54 in Canadian currency, \$5.70 in American currency, as well as several apparently recent purchases from local stores.

Stores likely to have been visited by the accused while passing bogus notes were contacted, and three additional \$5.00 American counterfeit bills thereby located. It was also ascertained that one passed had been tendered by a woman, but her description was not obtainable. An identification parade was subsequently held and Manoogian was selected by the individuals concerned as the man who had handed them the counterfeit notes.

Manoogian made a statement in which he alleged that he had crossed the International Bridge at Niagara Falls that afternoon (June 16th) and hitch-hiked to St. Catharines. He admitted passing five or six \$5.00 bills at that point, but claimed ignorance of any knowledge that they were counterfeit, he having found them on the side of the road, in some grass, at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The United States Secret Service conducted a search of Manoogian's home and LaSalle Sedan in Niagara Falls, N.Y. with nil results. They advised, however, that Manoogian was definitely known to them as a counterfeiter for some three years, but they had been unable to secure any direct evidence against him.

On June 19 two additional bills were recovered in St. Catharines, and in one instance Manoogian was identified as the man who had tendered the note.

The following is the disposition of the charges preferred by us against Manoogian:

Possession of counterfeit note—Sec. 550 C.C. Three years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Uttering forged document—Sec. 467 (1) C.C. Three years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Obstructing police officer—Sec. 168 (a) C.C. Six months in Kingston Penitentiary.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Mrs. Nancy Hill et al, Rouyn, P.Q.—Counterfeiting.—On February 4, 1940, one T. J. McAughey, conductor for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway running between Noranda, P.Q. and Swastika, Ontario, noticed several suspicious looking notes of currency fall from the bottom of a large suitcase in possession of the above woman. The woman acted peculiarly and, although she was travelling from Kirkland Lake to Toronto, she got off the train at Swastika and boarded a bus for Kirkland Lake. She was accordingly detained and the Ontario Provincial Police Detachment at Kirkland Lake notified.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that the suitcase contained counterfeit Canadian \$50 and \$10 notes, and United States \$20 bills; also forged plates apparently used to produce this spurious currency. The total face value of the forged money amounted to \$138,610. In addition to this, she also had in her possession two numbering machines, used for reproducing serial numbers on the counterfeit notes; paints and inks of various colours, inking rollers and other articles of value to a counterfeiter. Mrs. Hill explained her possession of the counterfeit bills and the articles by stating she had been given the locked suitcase by a man who was walking between Rouyn and Noranda. She had seen him once or twice before at a soda fountain at the latter point, but did not know his name. His instructions to her were to take the suitcase to Toronto and upon arrival there to telephone one named "Nick." Upon contacting "Nick" she was to leave the suitcase by the door of the women's waiting room at the Union Station and someone would get it there. She denied any knowledge of the contents of the suitcase.

Members of this division co-operated with the Ontario Provincial Police, Quebec Provincial Police, Toronto City Police, Noranda Town Police, Rouyn Town Police, as well as our detachment at Noranda, and a lengthy investigation was conducted covering all leads at Toronto, Swastika, Kirkland Lake, Ontario, and at Rouyn, Noranda and Bourlamaque, P.Q. As a result, evidence was obtained which culminated in the arrest of the following persons and the seizure of other forged plates at Noranda and Bourlamaque, two printing presses at Hamilton, and the sum of \$53,200 in counterfeit notes at Toronto, as well as confessions by Mrs. Hill, M. Dusiak and Paul Marton:—

Stephen Demitrak (photo engraver), Toronto, Ont.

Paul Marton (photographer), Bourlamaque, P.Q.

Mike Sowchuk (boarding-house keeper), Toronto, Ont.

Mathew Dusiak (carpenter), Rouyn, P.Q.

John Woloshyn (Miner), Uchie Lake, Ont.

John Stoinoff (apartment house proprietor), Noranda, P.Q.

Representatives of the Crown from the two Provinces concerned held a consultation and reviewed the evidence secured, reaching the decision that the charges should more properly be laid by the Quebec Provincial Police in that Province against all the above named with the exception of John Stoinoff

who was held on a Vagrancy charge) as well as Mrs. Hill. Accordingly, charges were laid under Sec. 573 C.C. (Conspiracy.) The accused pleaded guilty before the Court at Rouyn, P.Q. on March 5, and the following sentences were inflicted:—

- Stephen Demitrak, 3 years penitentiary.
- Mike Sowchuk, 2 years penitentiary.
- Mathew Dusiak, 2 years penitentiary.
- John Woloshyn, 2 years penitentiary.
- Nancy Hill, 1 year reformatory.

Sentence has not yet been passed in the case of Paul Marton.

INTELLIGENCE AND CIVIL SECURITY

Following the outbreak of hostilities, it was necessary to extend the intelligence Section so as to cope with the resultant greatly increased volume of work in relation to enemy aliens and subversive activities generally. The presence in this district of a large number of aliens of enemy origin, together with the densely populated nature of this portion of Ontario and the fact that there are many industrial centres, were the main factors in the increase of our duties consequent upon the declaration of war.

During the first month of hostilities, literally hundreds of complaints were brought to our attention. These were, in many instances, without foundation, but were registered by public-spirited citizens who, actuated by patriotic impulse, felt it their duty to report their suspicions. Each investigation had to be given careful attention. To the end that these inquiries be dealt with promptly, the entire personnel of the Preventive Service and C.I.B., together with several of the re-engaged members of the Force, were assigned to this work exclusively for a period of one month, following which the members of the two other branches named were returned to perform their own duties and an establishment was fixed in the Intelligence Section to carry on this class of work.

Apprehension of enemy aliens whose activities were such as to justify recommendations for internment was carried out with the co-operation of the Toronto City Police and, as this involved the seizure of much literature and documents, an efficient staff of translators was temporarily employed assisting in this particular type of work.

While the extreme pressure which was noted during September and October in this regard has abated, the steady flow of incoming cases requiring investigation has necessitated the selection of men particularly gifted at this type of work. Notwithstanding the large number of cases shown in the summary below, the bulk of which originated in the last seven months of the year under review, I feel that this class of work is in excellent shape. Investigation into the activities not only of those of enemy origin but also of those who may be British Subjects but who seek to undermine our system of Government, is of the highest importance, and I am personally quite encouraged by the results achieved by the Intelligence Section of this Division.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED

<i>War Measures Act—</i>	
Investigations	1096
Registration of Enemy Aliens	2544
Internment of Enemy Aliens	80
<i>Foreign Exchange Control Order and Regulations—</i>	
Convictions	5
<i>Subversive Activities—General</i>	
Investigations	2244

Dealing with Civil Security, which is closely allied to Intelligence work, it was found advisable to create a separate Section. This has been put into effect recently. Insp. W. Mortimer has charge of this Section which is charged with the responsibility of carrying out protective measures where responsibility is placed on this Force, and also in regard to the surveys in respect to anti-sabotage at industrial plants and other vulnerable points. The surveys which have been undertaken have been carried out in close liaison with the Ontario Provincial Police and local Police Forces concerned. Surveys were carried out covering the following:

Points of National Importance..	6
Armouries and R.C.A.F. Stations..	83
Wireless and Radio Stations..	11
Industrial Plants..	120

In addition, Public Utilities, all important stations of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission and the Toronto Hydro Electric System, as well as privately-owned power companies, were surveyed.

This Force assumed responsibility for protection of points of national importance as indicated hereunder:

Welland Ship Canal—Taken over from the Department of National Defence, November 1, 1939.

Strength: 1 Officer—I/C.
1 Sergeant
1 L/Corporal
9 Constables (Uniformed).
4 Special Constable Supervisors.
151 Special Constable Guards.

Total 167

Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal—Taken over from the Department of National Defence, November 1, 1939.

Strength: 1 Uniformed Constable—I/C.
3 Special Constable Supervisors.
12 Special Constable Guards.

Total 16

Supervised by the N.C.O. I/C. Hamilton Detachment.

Burlington Canal—Double Lift Road Bridge, and Canadian National Railways Bascule Bridge, Burlington.—Taken over from the Department of National Defence November 1 1939.

Strength: 1 Special Constable Supervisor.
6 Special Constable Guards.

Total 7

Supervised by the N.C.O. I/C. Toronto Town Station.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—Radio Station CBL, Hornby.—Taken over September 22, 1939.

Strength: 1 Special Constable Supervisor.
3 Special Constable Guards.

Total 4

Supervised by the N.C.O. I/C. Sarnia Detachment.

Blue Water International Highway Bridge, Point Edward.—Taken over September 22, 1939.

Strength: 2 Special Constable Guards.

Supervised by the Officer I/C. Welland Ship Canal.

Dominion Government National Harbour Board, Port Colborne Grain Elevators.—
Taken over September 8, 1939.

Strength: 1 Special Constable Supervisor.
2 Special Constable Guards.

Total	3
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Reference may also be made to the fact that on November 1, 1939, this Force took over the protective measures at the plants of the Hydro Electric Power Commission situated in boundary waters in the Niagara Falls area. On the 20th of the same month instructions were received to return this control to the Ontario Provincial Police, which was accordingly done.

All Special Constable Guards employed in this division are War Veterans. Their services were secured through the co-operation of the National Veterans Security Committee. I have personally visited many of these guards and no serious complaints have been recorded. The men appear to be quite satisfied with the conditions under which they serve. Discipline is of a high standard. Occasional lapses of a serious nature, which have been recorded, have been dealt with, as a result of which the guards under our charge appear to be thorough in carrying out their duties. At particularly vulnerable spots, Special Constable Guards are armed and, as far as possible, instruction in Arms Drill has been afforded them.

I am glad to report that to date no attempts at sabotage have occurred, nor have any untoward incidents in connection with our control.

As indicated above, our main responsibility is on the Welland Canal, and the duties carried out by Insp. J. Howe and the N.C.O.'s and Constables under him have been very well organized, the guards themselves being given frequent visits, with the result that satisfaction has been expressed by canal authorities at the system we employ. The presence in the vicinity of this canal of our uniformed supervisors, whether on foot, on motorcycles or in automobiles, has a strong deterrent value.

The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.—Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine.

The work begun in 1938 has been continued most successfully and it can now be stated that the "Depot" is a training centre which will compare favourably with that of any police force in the world.

Apart from routine matters, the most outstanding event of the year was undoubtedly that of the visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, to the Barracks on May 25, 1939. This was a most auspicious occasion and is dealt with at length in the accompanying report.

Last year the R.C.M. Police Band was in training—it was brought to a high degree of efficiency and then transferred to "N" Division early in June, 1939.

The motion picture industry was very interested during the year in the work and history of the Force, and several firms were around the Barracks—this is also dealt with in my report.

The buildings and grounds are in exceptionally good condition, with the exception of the road from the North Gate to Dewdney Avenue, and some repairs have been found necessary in the Officers Mess. The new Lecture Hall was taken into use and the extension and completion of the gymnasium was taken in hand and is well under way.

RECRUITS

The whole system of training has been analyzed with a view to drafting a timetable which might serve as a guide and basis for a systematic and efficient training. It has been tested during the past winter months and has been found to be very suitable for the purpose for which it was compiled. It is, however, realized that any such timetable can only be provisional, and must be elastic enough to meet the varying intellectual requirements of the various squads. With a squad of a good standard of education, the full course of recruit training might well be completed in the allotted time of six months; while with a lower grade squad, the period might be extended for a further month or six weeks. We have been very fortunate since probably 1937 in obtaining a very high grade of recruits, but it is not anticipated particularly under the present world conditions, that this will continue and that many of the recruits who will be taken on in the Force from now on may need considerably more time to bring them to that point of efficiency that has been obtained in the past two or three years. There is another point to be kept in view during the period of training if it is anticipated that recruits in training will not be immediately transferred to the active field of operation and that is, that the training administration be so informed in order that advantage may be taken of the time to extend the curriculum so keeping the recruits' minds fertile so that the benefit of his training will not be lost, pending the time when they will be absorbed in a police division. I might state that in the past twelve months you have furnished me with such information, which I can assure you has been appreciated and made great use of in the organizing of the present classes in training.

It might not be out of place in a resume of this kind to make note of certain features which it is thought have a tendency to lower the effectiveness of training. It has been found by most instructors on the present staff that the best working unit for instruction is a class of twenty men, with an absolute maximum of twenty-five. This applies particularly where it is desired to give special consideration to practical training, since a larger unit makes individual attention practically impossible, and frequently causes a certain part of the squad to be unable to receive the proper kind of training.

It is still felt that if it is at all possible, recruiting should be done in such a manner as to provide one squad every three months, so that a steady flow of recruit squads could be obtained; a steady output of training and trained men would be available at almost any time during the year, but it is realized that the exigencies of the Service prevent such a system being put into effect.

A system of records is being developed to keep accurate data on the training of each recruit individually, with the result that a reasonably true estimate may be made of each man's suitability for police duties. This record is written up day by day.

If a high standard of training is to be maintained, the instructional staff should be most carefully selected. Each instructor should be acquainted with the practical situations to be met with in the field, and should also have progressive ideas which can be adapted to new situations as they arise. It is therefore suggested that adequate provision should be made for replacements of the instructional staff as need may arise, so that a new instructor may gradually be broken in to fit with the rest of the staff, and take his part in the general plan of training, so that the regular system may be maintained.

Further recruits, who have volunteered for service with the No. 1 Provost Company, C.A.S.F. have been posted to "Depot" Division recently. They will be formed into squads and take their training as regular members, as soon as Instructors are available, in the meantime being given a modified form of training.

At March 31 the squads in training were composed as follows:—

- "AB" Squad—29 members: Part Two Training.
- "C" Squad—25 members: Part Two Training.
- "D" Squad—25 members: Part Two Training.
- "E" Squad—25 members: Part One Training.
- "F" Squad—25 members: Preliminary Training (Modified Part One).

TRAINING CLASSES

The only senior class held during the year was the No. 4 Police College Class, which assembled in January and broke up on March 30. The experience gained last year has been used to good advantage and this class has run smoothly, whilst invaluable assistance has been rendered by outside lecturers.

The No. 4 Police College Class was attended by:—

Officers, R.C.M. Police	9
N.C.O's and Constables, R.C.M. Police	15
Detective, B.C. Prov. Police	1
Detective, Edmonton City Police	1
Detective, Winnipeg City Police	1
Constable, St. Boniface City Police	1

During the month of February, a class of 13 junior non-commissioned officers of "F" Division attended a course, that they might qualify for confirmation in their ranks. This course was very short but every advantage possible was taken of the facilities of the laboratory, and the members will undoubtedly profit by it, covering as it did an abridged syllabus as drawn up for instructional classes. The results were very satisfactory.

SPECIAL COURSES

New York University.—In December, 1939, Surgeon M. Powers took a short refresher course along medico-legal lines.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, R.C.M. POLICE COLLEGE

Since January 15, 1940, the 4th Police College Class, now training in Regina, has been attending physical training parades. Owing to the varying ages of the men in the class however, it is not possible to administer a complete course. Their training, therefore, consists chiefly of light setting up exercises and games.

Equitation.—Training in equitation continued throughout the year. A total of 107 members received instruction in Mounted Arms and Truncheon Drill, Troop and Ceremonial Instructions, in addition to the usual equitation drills. A Musical Ride detail was trained and attained a very high state of proficiency. For this purpose, several recruits who had not completed Part Two of their training had to be selected.

All horses received training in Traffic and Gunfire, School work and jumping. From the 2nd day of July to the 8th of August, eight horses were loaned to M.D. No. 12 for the annual training of their units at Dundurn Camp.

Practical Work.—A system is gradually being evolved in which all personnel in training are given an opportunity to put into practice the knowledge dealt with in lectures. Typical everyday situations are submitted to the classes, and they are then required to interview possible witnesses, collect any evidence available, take the necessary court action, make arrests, execute processes of various sorts and finally cover the whole of their investigations by proper crime reports. All phases of this training is supervised, the work of each member graded for record purposes, and their faults and errors pointed out.

Practical tests are conducted in powers of observation, and it has been found that a noticeable increase in such powers can be developed by repeated practice. All subjects, such as Footprints, Moulage, Finger Prints, etc., are utilized as much as possible to ensure that each member may acquire skill and facility in the handling of the various materials.

Scientific Laboratory.—Due, no doubt, to the outbreak of hostilities, and other circumstances over which we have no control, only one advanced Police College Class has been held during the past fiscal year. This class was graduated on March 30 with a very suitable graduation exercise. The diplomas were presented to the twenty-seven graduating members by the Rt. Rev. E. H. Knowles, LL.B., D.D., F.R.G.S., Bishop of Qu'Appelle and Chaplain of the R.C.M. Police. Among those present at the exercises were noted, the Hon. Mr. Justice P. E. MacKenzie of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, and G. N. Griffin, M.A., B.Ed., Principal of the Regina Normal School. In addition to members of our own Force, in this class were members of outside forces, namely, the British Columbia Provincial Police, the Edmonton City Police, the Winnipeg City Police and the St. Boniface City Police.

Instruction in scientific aids to crime investigation has been given to a large number of recruit classes and to an "F" Division Promotional Class. Very favourable remarks have been received from members of all classes commenting on the practical value as well as the presentation of these lectures.

In addition to the lectures delivered by the members of the "Depot" Division, "F" Division and Laboratory Staffs, we have been fortunate in receiving a considerable amount of invaluable assistance in the form of lectures delivered by the following outside honorary lecturers: Hon. Mr. Justice P. E. MacKenzie of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal; G. N. Griffin, M.A., B.Ed., Principal of the Regina Normal School; Thomas P. Hayes, Warden of the Regina Gaol; Insp. W. Capelle of the Traffic Division of the Winnipeg City Police; W. C. Lackey, Insp. of the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau; S. T. R. Taylor, a former member of an Indian Police Force and at present engaged in insurance investigations in the city of Regina; R. W. Brownbridge, Director of the Safety and Traffic Division of the Saskatchewan Provincial Government; A. E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance and Administration of Security Frauds Prevention Acts in the Saskatchewan Provincial Government; Rev. Harry Atkinson, B.A., Superintendent of the Manitoba Home for Boys, and Dr. J. W. MacNeill, M.D., C.M., Commissioner of Mental Services for the Province of Saskatchewan and Superintendent of the Battleford Mental Hospital.

In addition to the above, lectures were delivered by Laurence E. Albert, Executive Aid to the Chief, U.S. Treasury Department Secret Service, and George F. Boos, Supervising Agent of the Eighth District, U.S. Treasury Department Secret Service. The lectures delivered by these gentlemen were so well received that they were prevailed upon to deliver lectures to the "F" Division Promotional Class and the more advanced recruit classes.

Members of the Laboratory Staff have delivered a total of 1,059 hours of lectures to the listed members of the following classes held here in Regina as well as to a similar Police School which has recently been inaugurated at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario:—

No. 4 Police College Class	27	Members
"F" Division Confirmation Class	13	"
Recruit Classes	223	"

DUTIES

Scientific Laboratory.—The Laboratory has now been in operation for two years. A very sharp increase in the number of cases handled and exhibits

examined has been noted during the past twelve months. The increase in the number of cases received from outside forces is almost triple to that received during the previous year, while the number of cases received from the different divisions of this Force is just about double. This increase in laboratory work is no doubt due to the unrelenting efforts of our lecturers who have made the men in the field conscious of the assistance that may be expected from scientific technique now applied in all cases in which the aid of the expert is sought.

During the past year members of this staff have been absent a total of 133 days testifying before the various courts. This total also includes the giving of evidence at inquests but does not include several inquests attended in the city at night. The testimony of these staff members has invariably been well received by all the learned jurists presiding in the courts.

During the summer and early autumn of 1939, one of the units of our Aviation Section was stationed at Regina, in charge of S/Sergt. Fraser and Corpl. Swaney. This was found to be of the greatest assistance to members of the Laboratory in attending courts in various parts of the western provinces as well as enabling Surgeon Powers to travel quickly to distant points for the purpose of performing autopsies. In compiling the total number of days absent from the Laboratory by members of the staff, due to compulsory attendance in courts, it was noted that in numerous instances trips which would have required three days by train were completed in a half-day by this more modern means of travel.

During the fiscal year a total of 511 cases have been handled in this Laboratory, the summary of which follows:

"F" Division..	228
"D" Division..	63
"K" Division..	61
"A" Division..	2
"E" Division..	4
"G" Division..	5
"H" Division..	9
"J" Division..	7
"I" Division..	1
"O" Division..	6
D. C. I.	38
Regina City Police..	7
Moose Jaw City Police..	10
Saskatoon City Police..	7
Coroner..	21
Post Office Department..	6
C. P. R.	8
Fort William City Police..	1
Kenora City Police..	2
Medicine Hat City Police..	3
Swift Current City Police..	5
C. N. R.	3
Provincial Museum..	1
Niagara Falls Park Police..	1
Transcona Town Police..	1
North Battleford City Police	1
Attorney General, Humboldt.	2
Attorney General, Regina..	1
Weyburn City Police..	4
B.C. Provincial Police..	1
Prov. Minister of Health..	1

511

In addition to the above examinations were also conducted in 21 cases which had been received in previous years. The above list does not include examinations made for other police forces which were received through our own divisions. The complete list of such examinations we are not certain of but it is known that

examinations have been made for the police forces of Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, Sussex, Moncton, Woodstock, Chatham, Huntsville, Winnipeg, Yorkton, Saskatoon, B.C.P.P. and C.N.R.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities there was a sharp increase in the work of the Laboratory, particularly that part connected with document examination. Numerous exhibits were received requiring examination for invisible writing. For some short time we were unable to comply with a result that was completely satisfactory to ourselves although all tests known at that time were applied. At present, however, largely due to the hearty co-operation that this office has received from British Authorities engaged in this special branch of work, we are better posted to cope with all such requests. This is but one instance of many where some such kind assistance has been received from outside sources.

During the year the Museum was moved to larger quarters and the space formerly occupied by this branch has been converted into a work room where practical demonstrations are performed to supplement the lectures. Although this room is not quite completed it has already proved its value in instructional work.

During the past year the laboratory was signally honoured by a visit from Their Majesties, King George VI, and Queen Elizabeth. This visit was part of an inspection tour which included numerous points of interest about the barracks. Their attention was aroused by the excellent demonstration of exhibits within the confines of the display room.

Numerous other high ranking personages have, on different occasions, visited the laboratory and they invariably have expressed themselves as being most pleasantly surprised at the advancement of the scientific branch, but recently attached to this Force. No record has been kept of the number of visitors to the laboratory but it would be no exaggeration to state that there have been several hundred of these. Visitors have come from near and far, one being R. K. Samarsinji of Jamnagar, Kathiawad, India, who had visited numerous police headquarters both on this and the European Continent. This gentleman had only the highest of praise for the laboratory and training courses as demonstrated to him at "Depot" Division.

When the equipment already on order is received and put in operation I believe that this Laboratory will be second to none on this or other continents. A large Hilger Spectrograph has been purchased and is expected daily. When installed and ready for operation we will be prepared to deal thoroughly with the problems presented by modern criminality. This apparatus will be a distinct addition to our equipment and comment along these lines has already been received from Agents of the Attorney General.

Visit of Their Majesties.—On the 25th May, 1939, Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, arrived in Regina. In addition to making a tour of the city, visiting and attending appropriate services at the City Hall and the Provincial Legislative Building, etc., they honoured this Force by visiting the Barracks and partaking of tea in the Officers' Mess whilst resting; at which time the R.C.M. Police Band played appropriate musical selections.

A mounted escort was provided by the division, under the command of the Officer Commanding, and being composed of one other officer, Insp. W. C. Grennan, and thirty-two other ranks. The escort accompanied Their Majesties from the railway station to the City Hall, and again from the Exhibition Grounds to the Barracks.

The public was not permitted entry to the Barrack grounds as the period spent there was a period of rest, but accommodation was provided for relatives of members stationed at Regina. The Royal Party was accompanied by the Prime Minister and others, and was received by Commissioner S. T. Wood.

The Officers Commanding "F" and "Depot" Divisions, Asst/Commissioners C. D. LaNauze and T. H. Irvine, were presented to Their Majesties, as were their wives, also all Officers of the two divisions and their wives.

After resting, Their Majesties walked around the Square with the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Officers Commanding "F" and "Depot" Divisions, visiting the Scientific Laboratory and Chapel, and viewing the Memorial to those members killed on duty.

His Majesty later expressed to the Commissioner his pleasure at being able to visit the Regina Barracks, and he spoke very kindly of the work performed by this Force, of which he is Honorary Commissioner.

The grounds and buildings at Regina were in an excellent condition at this time, and great care had been taken in the turnout of all members. One member of this division, Constable J. C. Coughlin, was selected as one of the four personal orderlies to Their Majesties for their whole tour, and two others, Corporal H. H. Radcliffe and Constable W. H. G. Nevin, were members of the Royal Train Guard detail.

No. 13—Chapel.—A new tower was erected on the north end of this building, and the length of the chapel extended to allow for vestries; the seating capacity was also increased. This addition was stuccoed on the exterior to correspond with the remainder of the building which now has a very fine appearance, and lends dignity to the Barrack Square.

During the year four Memorial Tablets were placed in the Chapel—these are dealt with later in this report—and also a Jack and Ensign which flags were presented to the Force, having originally been flown at Fort Walsh and other posts of the Force.

Roadways and Sidewalks.—One hundred and fifty (150) yards of gravel were purchased for use on driveways around the Barracks.

Cement sidewalks were constructed by Post labour as follows:—Along south side of "B" Block to roadway, balance of sidewalk from roadway to stables will be cemented as soon as weather conditions permit. From north-east corner of "B" block to garage, then to Lecture Hall, and also west to "D" block (Building No. 24).

Five new cement pillars, fitted with an electric light, were erected around the Barrack Square—three on the north side, one near the entrance to the Chapel, and one on the south-east corner of the Square. Two cement light pillars had already been erected on either side of the south gate. This extra lighting has added much to the convenience of personnel residing on the Barrack Square and vastly improves the appearance.

Museum.—In February, 1940, the Museum was transferred to the East end of the basement in "C" Block, which measures 45' x 38', giving additional floor and wall space to display the large collection of exhibits that have been loaned or donated to the police Museum, the more recent of which include the following:—

Original North-West Mounted Police Buckboard.

Original North-West Mounted Police Saddle.

A Jack and Ensign that were flown at Fort Walsh whilst under the command of Supt. Walsh, 1874, but these have now been placed in the Chancel of the Chapel.

Uniform worn by the late Superintendent Walsh.

Uniform worn by the late Inspector Fitzgerald.

Assortment of Firearms from the Attorney-General of Manitoba.

Assortment of Old Indian Relics, including articles from Indian Chief Sitting Bull, presented to Supt. Walsh.

Assortment of Police Photographs.

During the past year a total of 2,500 visitors signed the Visitors' Book kept in the Museum, a large number of these coming from distant parts of the Empire and the United States, also a number of students escorted by their teachers from Schools in Regina, and three groups of twenty each from the Boys' Industrial School, Regina, visited the Museum, being lectured to on the life and work of the Force.

In every case, all exhibits received have been suitably labelled, showing the description of the article as furnished by the contributors and the name of the donor.

The museum has been a source of interest amongst the recruits in training, and periods have been given to the instructional classes held at "Depot" to visit it and study the many articles on view. It is expected that additional articles will be received from members of these classes on their return to the many divisions represented.

20. The Officer in charge of the Finger Print Section—Superintendent W. Watson.

The outbreak of war has added to the usefulness of the Finger Print Bureau in many directions. In addition to the services rendered to various organizations, Police, Civil Service, etc., applicants for various services have been finger printed and checked in the Bureau. Aircraft companies and similar industrial organizations have used the services of the Finger Print Section.

Of course, all Enemy Aliens arrested were finger printed.

SINGLE FINGER PRINT SUB-SECTION

This department completed a very useful year's work in direct charge of Sergeant J. H. Barnett, with the assistance of Cpl. W. Mathews; L/Cpl. R. W. Wonnacott; L/Cpl. M. E. Seaman (assigned July, 1939) and Cst. E. A. M. Brown. The value of searching for finger print clues at scenes of crime cannot be over-estimated judging from the increasing satisfactory results as hereunder detailed:

Nineteen thousand single prints were classified and filed during the year and the total collection is now 83,000. This represents a special group of 8,300 criminals known as the "Breaking and Entering" class, and includes perpetrators of automobile thefts, robbery with violence and kidnapers from each Province of the Dominion.

Five hundred and twenty-one contributors forwarded exhibits from scenes of crime during the period under review—an increase of 41. The R.C.M. Police, by divisions, forwarded 98, viz: "A"-16; "C"-nil; "D"-10; "E"-nil; "F"-13; "Depot"-5; "G"-2; "H"-26; "J"-6; "K"-nil; "L"-13; "O"-7. It will be observed that no exhibits or photographic reproductions of impressions found at scenes of crime were submitted from "K", "E" or "C" Divisions.

IDENTIFICATIONS

Identifications effected from finger prints found on exhibits and from photographic prints are as follows:—

By search in Single Print Collection.....	14
Suspects identified by comparison.....	45
Non-criminal (owners, etc.).....	58
Total	117

41 of an increase over previous year.

Interesting cases from the Single Finger Print Identification Branch may be cited as under:

F.P.S. No. 308058—James Smith alias Percy O'Reilly, Chicken Thief.—Assistance by finger print evidence in court materially assisted in the conviction of the above named. During the summer months of 1939 an epidemic of chicken thieving occurred in the Ottawa District, and investigation by the Ontario Provincial Police caused the apprehension of one Simon St. Jean who pleaded guilty to several charges of breaking, entering and theft. He implicated one, James Smith alias Percy O'Reilly, as an accomplice. Smith, however, denied this but was convicted when his prints were found on the car used in the depredations, and was sentenced to 35 months in the Penitentiary. It seems that Smith and St. Jean had stolen over four hundred poultry. A letter of appreciation received from the Ottawa Command of the Ontario Provincial Police reads in part as follows: "Finger prints played a very conspicuous part in linking O'Reilly with St. Jean in the commission of these offences, and the hearty co-operation and assistance of your department has been greatly appreciated by all concerned."

F.P.S. No. 385165—Arthur Michie, Breaking, Entering and Thefts, Fort Erie, Ont.—An epidemic of house-breaking at Fort Erie, Ontario, was successfully stopped by the finding of a thumb print on a piece of glass left by a man who used gloves on fifteen break-ins but forgot this preventive on the sixteenth job. The Chief of Police wrote us: "Thank you for your wire of February 5. I arrested Michie and he pleaded guilty to sixteen charges. This once again demonstrates the value of your Finger Print Section and the fine co-operation given by your Department. Michie informed me that in all the break-ins he committed, the Fort Erie Dock Company's office was the only one in which he did not wear gloves."

F.P.S. No. 438982—William H. Kirk alias Gordon Harper, Shopbreaking.—"*Scenes of Crime*" Sub-Collection.—Classifiable single prints received at the Bureau here which are not identified at the time are placed in a "Scenes of Crime" Sub-Collection and regularly checked against new prints of breaking and entering charges. Substantial results are often evident.

On July 3, 1939, the Toronto City Police forwarded photographic copies of finger prints found at a burglarized oil station. Search in the Single Print Collection was unsuccessful, and this exhibit was placed in the aforementioned collection for future reference.

On July 6, 1939, the Chief Constable of Fort Erie, Ontario, forwarded four pieces of glass from a break-in. Prints were found but were not at the time identified, and the photographic copies were again placed in the Sub-collection.

The value of this collection was amply demonstrated upon receipt of the prints of one Gordon Harper, arrested in this city for shopbreaking, as they were promptly identified as those of the perpetrator of the Toronto and Fort Erie offences. He was convicted in Ottawa and then escorted to Toronto where he pleaded guilty to five charges of shopbreaking and theft in that City and one charge of theft; also to three charges of shopbreaking and theft and one charge of shopbreaking committed at Fort Erie.

F.P.S. No. 265978—Mike Sylvestro, Excise Act.—The previous citations concerned contraventions of the Criminal Code, and the following is an instance of the value of also searching for finger print clues at scenes of breaches of the Federal Statute—Excise Act.

On May 11, 1939, a clock was forwarded by the R.C.M. Police, North Bay, from the scene of an important Excise seizure when seven men were apprehended. An impression on the clock glass face was discovered and identified as the left thumb print of Sylvestro. Expert evidence of this identification was given at the trial by Corporal W. Mathews, and was not broken down by eminent Defence Counsel.

It is suggested to officers engaged in enforcement of this Act that search for finger print clues may possibly identify the offender when other information is lacking.

Expert evidence as to finger print identification was given in Court during the year upon seven occasions—for the R.C.M. Police, 2; and others, 5.

R. C. M. Police Gazette

Service to the *Gazette* from the records of this Section has been maintained efficiently. Several forms have been devised to lighten the amount of typing and have proven satisfactory. Some Municipal departments appear to be making much use of the *Gazette* judging from the many enquiries received for further information, photographs, etc.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS

Department of Justice (Remission Service).—The regular service of furnishing records and photographs of all Penitentiary newcomers or recidivists was maintained. I should like to express our appreciation of receipts of additional criminal histories furnished by the Remission Service for our files. Three thousand four hundred and nine, a decrease of 51, special reports upon applicants for clemency confined in reformatories, industrial farms, etc. were furnished upon request by form letters.

Immigration Branch—Department of Mines and Resources.—Increased co-operation with this department was found necessary during the past year due partly to particulars required respecting criminal deportees in and out of Canada for publication in our *Gazette*. This department has been very courteous and helpful.

Many recommendations have in the past been made for the inclusion of fingerprinting in Immigration rules, and it seems to me that more especially now does it seem advisable for this department to take advantage of this means of identification with new arrivals in Canada. The American Immigration authorities are making extensive use of it with gratifying results.

Assistance to Municipal and Other Police Departments.—The regular service of providing criminal histories and photographs upon request of proper official sources has been continued within Canada and to Police and Penal Institutions elsewhere, especially in the United States. Special assistance and instruction in Finger Print Identification was given by authority of the Commissioner on a two-months' tour by Inspector H. R. Butchers (Technical Officer) through Western Ontario in the spring of 1939. This officer visited sixty-five Municipal Police Departments; Headquarters of "O" Division, R.C.M. Police; as many R.C.M. Police detachments as could conveniently be reached. The Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters at Toronto and all the subdivisions of that Force were visited, as well as a number of gaols. Lectures and practical demonstrations in criminal identification were given at each point, and assistance to some departments in a better set-up of their local bureaux. The need for such instruction to men in the field has been demonstrated, beyond question, by the splendid subsequent co-operation received as a result of this personal contact.

Fifth Instructional Class—R.C.M. Police College, Rockcliffe, Ont.—During this class, Inspector Butchers gave a series of twenty-four lectures covering all phases of finger print identification work which might be encountered in the field. I feel confident that this instruction will result in much benefit both to the Divisions concerned and this Section.

International Exchange.—The usual exchange of criminal data with foreign Identification Bureaux has been carried on, more especially with the United States, as being our largest as well as nearest contributor, and again I wish to record our appreciation of the prompt and efficient attention given to our numerous requests for information. It may not be generally known that the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington (Identification Division) does not follow up remanded cases for dispositions. Therefore, when a criminal record is being made up here which contains arrests in the United States for serious or indictable offences and no dispositions are shown, we communicate direct with the Police Department concerned by form letter, and it is very seldom that such queries remain unanswered. We have had occasion to write in this manner to quite small Police or Sheriff's departments, and responses have been most gratifying.

Amendments to The Criminals' Identification Act.—It is hoped that this urgent matter will receive consideration at the first opportune time. There are strong reasons for amending this Act to provide for the finger printing of *all* persons in lawful custody for an offence which would assist in identifying vagrants, railway, Immigration Act and other offenders. There is need, in any case, for a definition of the words "in lawful custody."

General Remarks.—During the year 1936 a complete re-organization of the fingerprint chart filing system was commenced with the view of expediting the searching and handling of criminal prints. This was necessitated by the growth of the Bureau and the inadequacy of the Henry Classification and Filing System. The new extensions devised and adopted dealt with core formations and pattern types not utilized by Sir Edward Henry. Our collection of criminal prints is contained in 1,265 books, and I wish to commend the splendid efforts of all the bureau personnel in practically completing this tremendous task. It should be completed within the next few weeks. The results of this revision have surpassed expectations, and have provided a filing system which will stand for many years to come.

It is our constant endeavour to devise ways and means of eliminating deadwood from the records, more especially from the books of criminal prints. As you are aware, a start has been made by extracting cards of aged persons as well as numerous ones of deceased upon co-operative advice of Police Departments. A survey of penitentiary convict files indicated many to be transferred to Mental Institutions. The Penitentiary authorities keep track of these individuals until such time as Warrants of Commitment are satisfied, when they are struck off the Penitentiary records. It was thought that some of these criminal insane might have died, although our records were kept open. Accordingly, communication was entered into with the Superintendents of several Mental Institutions throughout the Dominion, and already we have been assured of co-operation by some in Quebec and the Maritimes so that our files may be dealt with accordingly. Bordeaux Asylum authorities supplied names of several ex-St. Vincent de Paul inmates who had died. We hope to extend this arrangement to include all such institutions in Canada.

APPENDIX " B "

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940

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	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																												
<i>"I" Division—</i>																												
Charlottetown.....					1				1	2	1		9			3		17						1		7		
Alberton.....													3					3								1		
Borden.....													1					1								1		
Montague.....													1					1								1		
Souris.....													1					2								1		
Summerside.....													1					2								2		
On Command.....													1					4										
On Leave.....													2					2										
Totals.....					1				1	2	1	3	21			3		32						1		13		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																												
<i>"H" Division—</i>																												
Halifax.....			1	1	1				4	7	7	4	53	1			78	157							16	1	7	
Amherst.....												1	1					2							1			
Antigonish.....													2					2							1			
Baddeck.....													2					2							1			
Barrington Passage.....													1					1							1			
Bridgetown.....													2					2							1			
Bridgewater.....											1							1							1			
Chester.....											1							1							1			
Cheticamp.....																		1							1			
Dartmouth.....											1							2							1			
Digby.....																		2							1			
Glace Bay.....										1								4							2			
Guysboro.....																		2							1			
Inverness.....																		2							1			
Kentville.....											1							1							1			
Liverpool.....																		2							1			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—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	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>New Brunswick—Continued</i>																												
<i>"J" Division—Continued</i>																												
Sackville.....											1		1					2								1		
Shediac.....												1	1					2								1		
Shippegan.....													1					2								1		
St. George.....													2					2								1		
St. John.....									1	1	1		11					14							4		1	
St. Leonard.....													1					1							1			
St. Quentin.....													1					1							1			
St. Stephen.....											1		1					2							1			
Sussex.....											1		1					2							1			
Tracadie.....													1					1							1			
Woodstock.....												1	1					2							1			
On Command.....					1							1	1					3										
Totals.....				1	4		1		4	8	17	10	76	2		4	104	231					1		49	1	3	
<i>Quebec—</i>																												
<i>"C" Division—</i>																												
Montreal.....				1	1		1		1	7	3	5	59			4	403	485						1	18		2	
Amos.....										1			1					2							1			
Bedford.....													2					2										
Bersimis.....													2					2										
Chandler.....											1							1							1			
Chicoutimi.....													1					1							1			
Clarenceville.....												1	1					2							1			
Coaticook.....													2					2							1			
Gaspe.....													2					2							1			
Hemmingford.....													2					2							1			
Huntingdon.....												1	2					2							2			
Lacolle.....													2					2							1			
Matane.....													2					2							2			
New Carlisle.....											1		2					2							2			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—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	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles		
<i>Manitoba—Continued</i>																													
<i>“D” Division—Continued</i>																													
Virden.....													1					1								1			
Wasagaming.....													1					1								1			
Whitemouth.....													1					1								1			
Winnipegosis.....													1					1								1			
On Command.....													2					2											
On Leave.....																													
Total.....			1	2	4		1		4	15	21	19	135	1		11	41	255					22		75	2			
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																													
<i>“Depot” Division—</i>																													
Regina.....			1		3		2	1	5	10	13	6	187	6	3	17		254	76	2		78			4	2			
On Command.....													2					2											
On Leave.....													1					1											
Totals.....			1		3		2	1	5	10	13	6	190	6	3	17		257	76	2		78			4	2			
<i>“T” Division—</i>																													
Regina.....			1	1					1	6	5	3	12			6	19	54					1		7				
Assinibola.....										1			2					3							1				
Avonlea.....													1					1							1				
Balcarres.....													1					2							1				
Bengough.....													1					1							1				
Biggar.....													1					2							1				
Big River.....													1					1							1				
Blaine Lake.....													1					1							1				
Broadview.....											1							1							1				
Cabri.....												1						1							1				
Calder.....													1					1							1				
Canora.....										1			1					2							1				

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—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	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles				
<i>Saskatchewan—Continued</i>																															
<i>"F" Division—Continued</i>																															
Naicam.....										3	1		1					1								1					
Nipiwini.....													1					2								1					
North Battleford.....					1							1	11			1		17						1		3					
North Portal.....													1					1							1						
Onion Lake.....													1					1								1					
Pelly.....											1		1					2								1					
Ponteix.....													1					1								1					
Porcupine Plain.....													1					1								1					
Prince Albert.....					1					3			11					15								4					
Punnichy.....											1		1					2								1					
Radisson.....											1		1					1								1					
Radville.....													1					1								1					
Regina Town Station.....											1	1	15					17								3		1			
Rosetown.....													1					1								1					
Rose Valley.....													1					1								1					
Rosthern.....													1					1								1					
Saskatoon.....				1					1	2	1	1	14					19								4					
Shaunavon.....													2					2								2					
Shellbrook.....												1						1								1					
Smeaton.....													1					1													
Spiritwood.....													1					1													
Strasbourg.....													1					1													
Sturgis.....													1					1								1					
St. Walburg.....													3					3								1					
Swift Current.....					1				1	2			4					8								3					
Tisdale.....												1						1								1					
Torquay.....													1					1								1					
Val Marie.....													1					1								1					
Vonda.....													1					1								1					
Wadena.....													2					2								1					
Wakaw.....											1		2					4								1					

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—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	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Acoplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Alberta—Continued</i>																											
<i>"K" Division—Continued</i>																											
Fort McMurray.....													1					1									
Fort Vermillion.....													1					1									
Gleichen.....											1							2							1		
Grande Prairie.....																		2									
Hanna.....																									1		
Hardisty.....																									1		
High Prairie.....																									1		
High River.....																									1		
Hilda.....																											
Hythe.....																									1		
Innisfail.....																									1		
Irricana.....																									1		
Jasper.....										1															1		
Jenner.....																									1		
Kinuso.....																											
Lac la Biche.....											1																
Lamont.....																											
Leduc.....													1												1		
Lomond.....													1												1		
Lethbridge.....					1				1	1	2	3	14						22						6		
MacLeod.....													1													1	
Manyberries.....												1													1		
McLennan.....													2												1		
Medicine Hat.....											1		2			1									1		
Morley.....												1															
Nordegg.....													1														
Notikewin.....													1														
Olds.....													1												1		
Oyen.....													1												1		
Peace River.....					1					1	2	1	6						11						2		
Picture Butte.....													1						1								

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—*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	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>British Columbia—Concluded</i>																												
<i>“E” Division—Concluded</i>																												
Williams Lake.....											1							1								1		
On Command.....													2					2										
On Leave.....				1									2					3										
Totals.....				1	2		1		2	7	8	9	63			5	215	313								17	2	
<i>North West Territories—</i>																												
<i>“G” Division—</i>																												
Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.....			1		1					2	1	1						6										
Aklavik, N.W.T.....					1							1	2			1		6					13					
Arctic Red River.....													2					2					7					
Baker Lake.....										1			2			1		3					10					
Cambridge Bay.....													2			1		3					19					
Chesterfield Inlet.....												1	2			1		3					6					
Coppermine.....													2			1		3					11					
Craig Harbour.....												1	1			2		4					10					
Eskimo Point.....													2			2		3					12					
Fort Smith.....					1					1			3			1		6					12					
Good Hope.....													1					1					7					
Lake Harbour.....													2			1		3					19					
Norman.....													2			1		3					12					
Pangnirtung.....												1	1			1		3					9					
Pond Inlet.....													1			2		4					14					
Port Radium.....												1	2			2		2					9					
Providence.....													2					2					11					
Rae.....											1					1		2					12					
Reliance.....												1	1			1		3					15					
Resolution.....											1		1			1		3					12					
Simpson.....												1	1			1		3					12					
Yellowknife River.....													2					2					12					
Totals.....			1		3					4	2	9	32			19		70					232					

Yukon Territory—																							
"G" Division—																							
Dawson.....				1					1	1	1	3		4	11							1	1
Granville.....															1								
Mayo.....											1				1								
Old Crow.....										1				1	2							6	
Selkirk.....												1			1								
Teslin.....												1			1								
Whitehorse.....												2			3								
Totals.....				1					1	2	3	8		5	20						6	1	1

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

Division	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
"L" Division, P.E.I.					1				1	2	1	3	21			3		32					1		13			
"H" Division, N.S.			1		1	3			4	15	17	13	123			78		256					2		71	1	7	
"J" Division, N.B.				1	4		1		4	8	17	10	76	1		4	104	231					1		49	1	3	
"C" Division, P.Q.				1	2		1		2	9	8	12	105			5	403	548						1	49	2		
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	2	5	11	1	4		18	31	46	43	233	1		16	115	528							11	1	7	
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1		1		2	4	7	4	77	11	3	6		116	65	2		67	7	3	1	2		
"O" Division, Ont.				1	1	1	1		2	9	10	12	100	1		4	186	328					5		33		3	
"D" Division, Man.		1	2	4	1		1		2	4	15	21	19	135	1		11	41	255				22		75	2		
"F" Division, Sask.		1	1	2	6				4	23	29	25	184			12	19	305					28		113	1		
"Depot" Division, Sask.			1		3		2	1	5	10	13	6	190	6	3	17		257	76	2		78			4	2		
"K" Division, Alta.		1	2	7	3		1		6	25	29	30	200			20	54	375	2		3	5	6		94	3	2	
"E" Division, B.C.				1	2		1		2	7	8	9	63			5	215	313							17	2		
"G" Division—																												
N.W. Territories.....			1		3				4	2	9	3	32			19		70					232					
Yukon Territory.....				1					1	2	3	3	8			5		20					6		1	1		
On Leave—																												
Provost Co. C.A.S.F.....			1	1					1	7	4		111					125										
R.C.A.F.....					1				1	2	4							8										
Totals.....	1	1	9	19	48	2	13	1	55	166	221	202	1,658	23	6	127	1215	3,767	143	4	3	150	310	4	531	18	22	

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1940

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	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	5	9	1	4		13	15	22	25	82	12	2	11		205							1		
Prince Edward Island.....					1				1	2	1	2	18			3		28					1		13		
Nova Scotia.....			1		3				4	15	16	11	123	1			78	253					2		71	1	7
New Brunswick.....				1	4		1		4	8	17	9	76	2		4	104	230					1		49	1	3
Quebec.....				1	2		1		1	8	11	11	108			5	403	551							49	2	
Ontario.....			1	2	2	1	2		10	33	41	40	335	1	1	17	301	787	65	2		67	12	1	47	3	10
Manitoba.....			1	2	4		1		4	14	20	18	129	1		9	41	244					22		72	2	
Saskatchewan.....			2	2	12		1	1	9	33	44	32	373	6	3	29	19	567	76	2		78	28	1	117	3	
Alberta.....			1	2	5		1		6	25	27	29	199			20	54	369	2		3	5	6		94	3	2
British Columbia.....				1	2		1		2	7	8	9	64			5	215	314							17	2	
North West Territories.....					3				2	1	8		32			19		65					232				
Yukon Territory.....				1						1	2	3	8			5		20					6		1	1	
High Commissioner's Office, London, England.....												1						1									
On Leave—																											
Provost Co., C.A.S.F.....			1	1						1	7	4	111					125									
R.C.A.F.....					1				1	2	4							8									
Totals.....	1	1	9	19	48	2	13	1	55	166	221	202	1,658	23	6	127	1,215	3,767	143	4	3	150	310	4	531	18	22

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

1. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

	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>Federal Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....		303	9	144	1	6	402	27		64	956
Alberta.....	6	317	19	65	2	22	985	63		38	1,520
Saskatchewan.....	92	926	53	209	5	24	527	19		58	1,915
Manitoba.....	24	204	15	110		84	715	28		52	1,232
Ontario.....	5	551	53	349	1	76	852	54	28	67	2,041
Quebec.....		750	2	403	3	8	389	33	61	115	1,769
New Brunswick.....	1	8	1	149	2	3	147	3	1	27	342
Nova Scotia.....	5	59	4	224	1	6	324	25			648
Prince Edward Island.....		58		161		4	85	9		3	320
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....		4	3	54		1	171	3		49	285
	133	3,180	164	1,873	15	234	4,597	264	95	473	11,028
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....			5	4			27	1		7	44
Alberta.....	56	133	1,240	395	57	414	3,090	576	77	432	6,470
Saskatchewan.....	458	575	1,277	714	22	457	2,614	344	35	430	6,926
Manitoba.....	131	230	543	349	23	211	1,414	172	116	277	3,466
Ontario.....	2	17	44	53		26	113	68	28	22	378
Quebec.....		18	3	112		9	60	11	27	24	264
New Brunswick.....	287	122	341	325	30	159	960	162	19	118	2,523
Nova Scotia.....	43	17	177	340	11	63	823	265			1,739
Prince Edward Island.....	41	47	90	68	1	30	196	21	1	31	526
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	7	18	8	94	1	1	59	2		53	243
	1,025	1,177	3,728	2,450	145	1,370	9,356	1,622	303	1,394	22,579
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
Alberta.....		4	6	84	3	163	4,176	263		67	4,766
Saskatchewan.....	49	213	102	671	4	80	2,406	94	10	105	3,734
Manitoba.....	14	82	10	1,104	17	105	2,002	63	6	82	3,435
Ontario.....							6				6
New Brunswick.....	7	567	27	1,428	3	42	1,386	33	12	33	3,538
Nova Scotia.....		1,395	2	1,073	23	37	3,137	118	38	63	5,886
Prince Edward Island.....	1	2	6	200		12	322	24		6	573
	71	2,263	153	4,560	50	439	13,435	505	66	356	21,988

Statistics Act.....				2			4				6	2		1	1	1					6	
Ticket of Leave Act.....				87			3	1		9	100					36	57		1		100	
Tobacco Restraint Act.....				4							4						1	3			4	
Transport, Dept. of, Act (Canal Regls.).....							2				2		2								2	
Vehicle Traffic on Dominion Property Act.....							4				4					4					4	
War Charities Act.....		1							2		3		1					2			3	
Weights and Measures Act.....							2				2										2	
Yukon Act.....			2	15		1	26		1		45										45	
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....				1							1										1	
Total.....	133	3,180	164	1,873	15	234	4,597	264	95	473	11,028	956	1,520	1,915	1,232	2,041	1,769	342	648	320	285	11,028
War Measures Acts.....											4,436	458	453	712	258	1,452	778	89	208	10	18	4,436
Total.....	133	3,180	164	1,873	15	234	4,597	264	95	473	15,464	1,414	1,973	2,627	1,490	3,493	2,547	431	856	330	303	15,464
<i>Criminal Code—</i>																						
Offences against public order, ex- ternal and internal (73-141), Part 2.....	1	33	9	151	1	22	254	43	3	33	550	1	148	143	78	10	94	33	31	6	6	550
Offences against the administra- tion of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....	3	8	14	28	2	40	221	29	9	11	365		65	104	58	9	18	51	47	10	3	365
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience (197-239), Part 5.....	53	60	31	51	1	109	1,333	96	8	38	1,780	6	635	503	170	13		231	108	78	36	1,780
Offences against the person and reputation, (240-334), Part 6.....	66	67	49	1,417	14	128	771	126	26	111	2,775	1	764	759	366	4	1	427	279	101	73	2,775
Murder.....	2			14		3	2	5	2	8	36		9	12	1			7	1	1	5	36
Attempted Murder.....		2	2	6		1	1	1		4	17		5	4	2			3	3			17
Manslaughter.....				3		8	11	20	7	2	51		20	7	2			5	15	2		51
Driving while intoxicated.....		3	6	7		9	269	29	2		325		40	42	43	8		60	96	35	1	325
Assaults.....	82	40	20	20	6	347	1,710	441	17	22	2,705		795	896	382	16		299	268	33	16	2,705
Offences against rights of Property (335-508), Part 7.....	121	124	246	193	61	274	1,494	152	67	99	2,831	9	933	1,274	392	80	31	105			7	2,831
Cattle Stealing.....	23	96	160	6	4	28	318	42	9	88	774		364	209	140	1		43	7	10		774
Robbery with violence.....	1	8	26	6	1	6	25	12	40	10	99		45	19	23			4				99
Theft.....	407	477	1,745	262	37	235	1,653	316	91	509	5,734	6	1,686	1,666	975	102	11	694	396	127	71	5,734
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	71	43	841	72	14	23	568	36	17	263	1,948		531	537	330			277	197	59	17	1,948
Safe Blowing.....			99	1		2	40	19	2	62	225		79	85	61							225
Wilful and forbidden Acts (509- 545), Part 8.....	183	137	300	98	4	80	380	102	3	55	1,342	2	243	483	183	2	26	228	111	58	6	1,342
Arson.....	4	63	140	25		7	26	23	1	38	327		53	129	51			40	51	2	1	327
Offences relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money (546- 569), Part 9.....	3	6	26	90		3	36	1	1	20	186	19	22	17	7	63	28	6	23	1		186
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories (570-575), Part 10.....	4	10	14	7		42	211	120	34	21	463		1	37	202	70	55	4	92	2		463
Summary convictions, (705-770), Part 15.....	1			2		3	29	9			44		30					6	6	1	1	44
Punishments, fines, costs, etc. (1026-1085), Part 20.....							2				2		2									2
Total.....	1,025	1,177	3,728	2,459	145	1,370	9,356	1,622	303	1,394	22,579	44	6,470	6,926	3,466	378	264	2,523	1,739	526	243	22,579

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

	Complaint 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 Act.....							1				1
Agricultural Relief Advances Act.....							2				2
Alberta Surveys Act.....							1				1
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....						1	3				4
Amusements Tax Act.....							2				2
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....				1			5				6
Billiard Room Act.....							3	6			9
Boilers Act.....							7				7
Brand Act.....						1	1				2
Child Welfare Act.....						6	100	9		1	122
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....							6	2			8
Chiropractic Act.....							4				4
Coal Miners Act.....							2				2
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....						1	1	1			3
Debt Adjustment Act.....				1		1					2
Domestic Animals Act.....				2		7	38	8		2	57
Domestic Relations Act.....				3		2	5	4			14
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....				1			1				2
Fishery Act.....							6				6
Forest Reserves Act.....							1	2			3
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				1			2				3
Game Act.....			1	10		8	212	30		14	275
Hours of Work Act.....						2					4
Insurance Act.....				1			7				8
Laying of Poison Act.....							1	1			2
Legal Profession Act.....				1							1
Liquor Act.....			2	9	2	15	594	47		10	679
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				3		1	10	2			16
Masters and Servants Act.....				2		55	172	37		4	270
Medical Profession Act.....					1						2
Mental Diseases Act.....				9		7	170	22		1	209
Mines Act.....				2		13	2	2			17
Minimum Wage Act.....						1	1				2
Municipal Districts Act.....						1	1				1
Noxious Weeds Act.....						1	27	2			30
Prairie Fires Act.....			2	5		15	118	21			161
Public Health Act.....				1			6				7
Public Vehicles Act.....		3	1	17		6	696	18		7	748
Public Highways Act.....				2		2	55	3		2	64
Public Works Act.....							5	1		1	7
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....						2		5			7
School Act.....							3				3
School Attendance Act.....							8	1			9
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....							6	1		2	9
Small Debts Act.....							2				2
Stallion Enrolment Act.....				3		1	31	2			37
Stock Inspection Act.....						4	26	2		1	33
Tax Recovery Act.....								1			1
Theatres Act.....				1		2	7	1			11
Threshers Lien Act.....							1				1
Trades and Business Act.....				1		1	18				20
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....							9				9
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....		1		10		19	1,769	31		21	1,851

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.—Continued.

	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>											
Veterinary Act.....							5	1			6
Municipal Laws.....							4				4
Total.....		4	6	84	3	163	4,176	263		67	4,766
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....	1			1		2	3	1			8
Auctioneers Act.....				4			4			2	10
Book Agents Act.....				1			1				2
Child Welfare Act.....	5	2		20	2	9	29	7	6	22	102
Crop Payments Act.....	1										1
Coal Mining Industry Act.....							1				1
Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act.....				2							2
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....				1		5	4	3		1	14
Education Tax Act.....				6		1	1			4	12
Electrical Licensing Act.....				1			2				3
Embalmers Act.....	1			1							2
Fire Prevention Act.....							1				1
Fisheries Act.....		1	3	1			15	1			21
Forest Act.....				1							1
Fur Act.....		11	4	35		2	45	3		10	110
Fuel Petroleum Act.....		3		13		1	19	1			37
Game Act.....		20	7	38		2	50	3		1	121
Gasoline Tax Act.....				2							2
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	2	18	7	79			70	1		13	190
Highways Act.....				10			28				38
Horse Breeders Act.....		1					1				2
Injured Animals.....	1	1	9	19						2	32
Legal Profession Act.....				1							1
Liquor Act.....	3	88	27	198	1	12	414	20	2	26	791
Marriage Act.....				2			1				3
Master and Servants Act.....				7		19	15	9		1	51
Medical Profession Act.....	1			4		2	3				10
Mental Hygiene Act.....	4	12	5	36		6	155	15		2	235
Minor's Tobacco Act.....				1							1
Municipal Seed Grain Supply Act.....		1									1
Open Wells Act.....	3	1	1			1	1	1		1	9
Optometry Act.....							2				2
Parents' Maintenance Act.....				1				1			2
Pharmacy Act.....		1		1							2
Pollution of Streams Act.....	2										2
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	8	1	17	8	1	2	20	2			59
Public Health Act.....	1	1	1	9			4				16
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....										1	1
Public Service Act.....	2	4	2	20		2	24				54
Reclamation Act.....				1							1
Rural Municipality Act.....	1			3		1	4	1		1	11
Rural Telephone Act.....				1		1		1			3
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.....				1							1
School Act.....	1			4		2	2				9
School Attendance Act.....							5			1	6
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Steam Boilers Act.....				2							2
Stock Inspectors Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	2	2	1	6		2	19	10			42
Theatre and Cinematographs Act.....		4		14		2	5				25

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.—*Continued.*

	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>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Vehicles Act.....	10	39	17	109	.....	4	1,432	14	2	14	1,641
Venerical Diseases Act.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Veterinary Association Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Vital Statistics Act.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6
Water Rights Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wells Drillers Act.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Municipal Laws.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Total.....	49	213	102	671	4	80	2,406	94	10	105	3,734
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Tax Act.....	2	.....	8	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	13
Animal Husbandry Act.....	2	6	1	10	.....	8	22	2	.....	.....	51
Billiard and Poolrooms Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Child Welfare Act.....	26	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	33
Dental Association Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	1	7	10	.....	1	15	5	.....	.....	41
Forest Act.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Game and Fisheries Act.....	7	1	20	.....	3	67	2	.....	9	109
Gasoline Tax Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Government Liquor Control Act.....	37	1	62	3	5	235	4	4	24	375
Highway Traffic Act.....	6	23	.....	904	.....	57	1,377	22	.....	42	2,431
Insurance Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Law Society Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7
Medical Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mental Diseases Act.....	4	.....	16	.....	1	120	3	.....	.....	144
Minimum Wage Act.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
Municipal Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Newspaper Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents' Maintenance Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pollution of Waters Prevention Act.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Public Health Act.....	13	.....	2	9	1	.....	3	28
Public Schools Act.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7
School Attendance Act.....	4	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	25
Securities Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Small Debts Recovery Act.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Taxicab Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thresher's Lien Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Transient Traders Act.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Trespasses Act.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	5	2	.....	13
Veterinary Association Act.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5
Vital Statistics Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wages Recovery Act.....	1	.....	9	.....	11	59	9	.....	.....	89
Water Rights Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....	1	.....	.....	1	12	8	21	8	.....	2	53
Municipal Law.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	28
Total.....	14	82	10	1,104	17	105	2,002	63	6	82	3,485
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Female Refugees Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Highway Traffic Act.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Master and Servant Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mental Hospitals Act.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.—Continued.

	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—</i>											
Adultery Act.....				1			2	1			4
Boy's Industrial Home Act.....				1							1
Children's Protection Act.....			1			2	2				5
Corporations Tax Act.....				1							1
Dairy Products Act.....				33			1				34
Deserted Wives and Childrens Act.....							1				1
Elections Act.....				1							1
Fences, Trespasses and Pounds Act.....	1	1		1							3
Fisheries Act.....		1									1
Forest Fires Act.....		1	1	9			8	1			20
Game Act.....		7	1	21		6	22			5	62
Gasoline Tax Act.....		1									1
Highway Act.....	2			17		3	2				24
Illegitimate Children's Act.....	1			4	2	6	28	3	3		47
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		547	13	1,250	1	20	575	16	9	24	2,455
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1							1
Motor Carrier Act.....		2	1	5			1			2	11
Motor Vehicle Act.....	2	7	8	46		2	737	11		2	815
Provincial Hospitals Act.....							2	1			3
Public Health Act.....				2							2
Schools Act.....				2		1					3
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	1		1	9			1				12
Slot Machine Act.....							3				3
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				15							15
Transient Photographers Act.....			1	3							4
Workmen's Compensation Act.....				2							2
Municipal Authorities Act.....				2		2					4
Common Law.....							1				1
Private Acts.....				2							2
Total.....	7	567	27	1,428	3	42	1,386	33	12	33	3,538
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				2							2
Children's Protection Act.....						3		2			5
Collection Act.....				1			1				2
Lands and Forests Act.....		1		35		1	169	16	13	19	254
Mines Act.....				1			41				42
Motor Carriers Act.....				6	1		3	1			13
Motor Vehicles Act.....			1	731	3	9	1,506	25	4	9	2,288
Natural Products Act.....								1			1
Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act.....		1,394		290	18	24	1,377	70	21	33	3,227
Public Highway Act.....				3			21				24
Slot Machine Act.....			1	4			19	1			25
Summary Conviction Act.....								1			1
Transient Photographers Act.....					1			1			2
Total.....		1,395	2	1,073	23	37	3,137	118	38	63	5,886

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.—*Concluded.*

	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>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Dog Act.....			1	63						2	66
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				17			3				20
Game Act.....				5			4				9
Highway Traffic Act.....	1					2	126	1			130
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....			1	33			1				35
Prohibition Act.....		2	4	81		10	187	23		4	311
Public Vehicles Act.....				1							1
Slot Machine Act.....							1				1
Total.....	1	2	6	200		12	322	24		6	573
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							15				15

4. SEIZURES under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

Drugs	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Pills	Decks	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	3	5	14		971		166	Opium pipes..... 12
Opium Dross.....		373				18		Opium Pipe Bowls.. 5
Opium Tincture.....		18½						Opium Lamps..... 12
Opium Water.....		238						Opium Needles..... 24
Opium Poppy Heads.....	1,548	4						Opium Scrapers..... 11
Opium Poppy Tea.....		104						Opium Scales..... 3
Morphine.....			226	10	2	11	2,708	Hypodermic Syringes..... 12
Heroin.....		3	69	35			87	Hypodermic Needles..... 78
Cocaine.....			361				4	Improvised Syringes 56
Cocaine Solution.....		8						Automobiles (used in transporting)... 6
Marihuana.....	5		360					
Marihuana seed.....		6						
Codeine.....			100				101	
Substance held out to be narcotic.....		2		2				

5. SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1, 1939, to
March 31, 1940

British Columbia	\$ 24,810 00
Alberta	87,440 00
Saskatchewan	91,604 35
Manitoba	54,967 84
Ontario	49,781 20
Quebec	43,579 00
New Brunswick	71,112 81
Nova Scotia	121,336 08
Prince Edward Island.....	19,608 00
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	4,138 00
Total	\$ 568,377 28

