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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

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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.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31st, 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,

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

July 26th, 1941:

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 15, 1941.

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, 1941.

Broadly speaking, the form of the report is the same as that submitted for several years past, but, in view of the need for economy, the appendix to the report has been confined to the usual statistics and only a few extracts from reports of Officers on the Headquarters Staff. The detailed annual reports of the officers commanding the various divisions are available at this headquarters if they should be required. These Officers have all had an extremely busy year, and their reports are of necessity longer than usual, and it would be unsatisfactory to the reader to print short extracts only from these reports.

SECTION I

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

On August 7, 1940, Chapter 39 received assent, and this statute amended the Police Act in certain minor respects. These amendments had become desirable as a result of experience, or due to the demands of war service, and amongst them was one prohibiting the use of the name of the Force or any pictorial simulation or representation of a member of the Force in trade marks, business advertisements, or for similar purposes without permission. Another amendment also provided for an increased pension for any "Constable" who, being on pension, rejoins the Force for duty during the present war.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

During the year under review a new agreement was entered into with the Province of Manitoba for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in that province for a period of ten years from April 2, 1940. This was a most satisfactory decision on the part of the Province, as it enables this Force to give a much more efficient and economical service than is possible with short term agreements.

For example, one of the results of the long term agreement with the Province of Manitoba was the installation of a wireless system for police cars and calls within the province which is considered to be second to none on this continent from the standpoint of results obtained. It is obvious that such an expenditure could not be undertaken on a short term agreement.

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.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

Arising out of our agreements with the six Provinces above mentioned have come several tripartite agreements for this Force to police certain towns and municipalities.

Our policy is to refuse to undertake this work where the Attorney-General is unable or unwilling to have the Province become a party to the agreement.

We have had requests for police services from towns and municipalities located in Provinces other than those in which we act for the Provinces in the rural districts, but so far our policy has been to refuse to undertake such responsibilities in these particular cases. Even in those where the request comes from a town situated in a Province with which we have an agreement, it is the policy of this Force, as already explained, to insist upon the Province being a party to any agreement with such town. The number of applications for this service is on the increase.

At the present time, we have only two such agreements, one for the policing of the municipal district of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and the other for the policing of the town of Melville, Saskatchewan, but several other points are considering the question. For example, the town of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, has asked us to take over there from May 1, 1941, and it is very likely we shall do so, as the preliminary details have already been settled.

The situation at Flin Flon and Melville is as follows:—

Flin Flon, Manitoba.—The first agreement for policing this point covered the period from April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1940. On April 1, 1940, the agreement was renewed for a period of five years, and will terminate on March 31, 1945.

Melville, Saskatchewan.—The existing agreement for policing this town covers the period from August 16, 1937, to July 31, 1942.

3. The Force at Large

War Work.—Since the outbreak of war, the Force has had to undertake a tremendous amount of additional work and responsibility. Some of it was fortunately anticipated, but much of it was not, and we have now reached a point where we are unable to assume any more responsibilities without seriously affecting the efficiency of the Force. Our trained personnel are being worked to the limit, and it is no longer possible even to have trained men to supervise extra Guard duties which we are continually being asked to perform.

As mentioned in my last report, we were well prepared in advance for the protection of vulnerable points and for the arrest of certain alien enemies. For example, with the entry of Italy into the war on June 10, 1940, while much extra work was thrust upon us, we were in a position to act swiftly and the most dangerous of the Italians in Canada were safely interned within twenty-four hours.

Such duties as assisting the Foreign Exchange Control Board, certain departments in the control of censorship, checking and reporting upon personnel of all kinds and classes for numerous and varied purposes could not very well be anticipated. In addition, the intensification of the usual work of the Intelligence Branch had to be provided for and maintained at a high pitch. In addition, the registration of all firearms and the re-registration of all pistols and revolvers entailed a tremendous amount of extra work.

Usual Duties.—The usual work of the Force throughout the country had also to be maintained, and, as already intimated, it has been difficult to secure extra trained assistance. This has meant extremely heavy demands upon all trained and untrained personnel who have arisen to the occasion in a most praiseworthy manner.

Increase in Strength.—We experienced some difficulty in securing the desired increase in uniformed strength, as we did not wish to be in competition with the Canadian Active Service Forces, but the pressure is now much less than it was six months ago, and we are securing some desirable recruits. I shall touch upon this again in Section 3.

A further glimpse of the extra work now being undertaken by this Force will be given in this Section under the heading of "New Duties".

A large number of Special Constable Guards were engaged to assist in the guarding of important Government-owned utilities, and we have extended our efforts to maintain our "Reserve" at Toronto, Winnipeg, etc. We have also broken new ground in that direction in several other cities with gratifying results.

Only a comparatively small number of former members of the Force returned to duty upon the outbreak of war, but those who did return were most welcome, and were kept exceedingly busy.

A most gratifying aspect of the trying times was the excellent manner in which junior members of the Force re-acted when added responsibility and long hours were obligatory.

Female Clerks, Stenographers and Typists.—We have been obliged to a very large extent to release all uniformed personnel from clerical and similar duties and to replace them by female clerks, stenographers and typists furnished through the Civil Service Commission, etc., in order that as many uniformed and trained men might be available for police duties outside.

In such ways as these we have been able to manage to keep from being deluged and now that the pressure has let up a little we are securing more recruits for training.

Headquarters.—It has been necessary to increase existing branches and to create several new ones at Headquarters in order to adequately cope with the work, and our staff here, especially in female stenographers, etc., has grown very considerably. It is most gratifying that we have been able to maintain our services to other police forces throughout the country.

Canadian Police Colleges.—In my last report, mention was made of the opening of a Police College at Rockcliffe, Ontario, similar to that at Regina, Saskatchewan—the principal training centre of the Force—and the results achieved have been very substantial. The Rockcliffe institution bids well of being a great boon to the police forces in the East as well as an asset to the Force at large.

Officials of government and public institutions, as well as prominent men in professional and legal circles have responded splendidly to our requests upon their time and experience. The outlook for the future is most fortunate and bright.

In spite of heavy duties, this part of the training has not been omitted.

Further glimpses of the Force at large will be derived from the following sections of this report.

4. New Duties

There is not an Officer Commanding a Division in the Force who has not had to undertake many new duties during the past twelve months. In addition, some of his former duties and responsibilities have been greatly enlarged. This is mostly the result of the war, and the additional duties vary greatly, as the following notes indicate.

First and foremost have come many new governmental regulations such as the Defence of Canada Regulations, which have to be enforced, and even where we are not called upon to deal with many of the regulations directly, we have usually to assist in one way or another.

The *Enemy Aliens Registration Section* has now 82,500 registrations recorded and 61,325 persons are required to report on a monthly basis. Further details will be found in Appendix "A".

The *Intelligence Section* was called upon to perform many duties and accept responsibilities which were not anticipated before war broke out.

In addition to carrying out important investigations and services for the well established departments, it was of course asked to undertake large duties for such departments as the National War Services, Foreign Exchange Control Board and other new departments.

Duties, far too numerous to mention in detail, devolve upon this section, but it may be of interest to state that upon this section rests the responsibility of seeing that every Insurance Inspector's report covering Canadian industrial plants engaged in war activities, which had to be sent outside Canada, for the information of the Head Office of the companies writing the insurance, contains no information which might be of value to the enemy. In addition, every insurance inspector engaged in this type of work has to be checked and registered before being issued with a special pass to permit him to enter the factories in question.

Duties similar to these were required to be taken over at very short notice, and the staff had to be continually increased.

It is also natural that all departments, new and old, and also private industries, should look to this section in checking and investigating personnel applying for positions associated with war work.

Investigations as a result of the Postal Censorship.—The Intelligence Section is responsible for these investigations which entail a very large volume of correspondence. The information received not only relates to Canada, but requires an extensive correspondence with other parts of the British Empire.

Intelligence Bulletin.—The Intelligence Section prepares a bulletin of secret information which entails a good deal of research for the information of the Government.

There is no set period for this publication. It all depends upon what new information may be available. At times the bulletin has been issued weekly. At other times, every two weeks, but its compilation is of considerable importance.

The Firearms Registration Section.—This section has changed its entire scope since my last report. The members of this section are now almost wholly employed on work arising out of the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

In the year 1940, legislation was enacted requiring the registration of rifles and shot-guns. Prior to this, we were engaged in completing the re-registration of all revolvers, pistols, etc., throughout the Dominion.

In 1940, the legislation previously mentioned prohibited the possession by any alien residing in Canada of all firearms and explosives. This made it necessary for all such firearms to be surrendered for safe custody, and this has been rigidly enforced. By subsequent legislation, certain exemptions were allowed to prevent hardship.

Furthermore, the original legislation prohibited the importation of firearms into Canada with the result that bona fide tourists from the United States could not bring their firearms into Canada for hunting purposes. As this meant the loss of large sums of foreign exchange, it was necessary later to give wide publicity to the fact that permits could be granted for the importation of such firearms. As a result, many hundreds of letters were received from the United States asking for definite information on this point and applying for

permits. This phase of the legislation and the issue of permits, as well as the general registration of firearms, caused an enormous amount of work. Approximately one and one-half million firearms have been registered to date, and the registration is not yet complete in all provinces.

The Finger Print Section has had a very large increase in their normal amount of work, and an all-time record in the number of finger prints received has been established, despite the fact that there was a considerable decrease in the number of criminal prints received.

The increase referred to is largely accounted for by:—

Fingerprinting alien enemies,
 Checking fingerprints of persons employed in essential war industries,
 Checking fingerprints of prospective entrants for the Royal Canadian Air Force,
 Fingerprinting all Civilian Prisoners of War brought into Canada,
 Checking fingerprints of personnel for large increases in other Police forces, and similar work.

Civil Security.—In my last report I referred to the large undertakings of this Force under this heading, the guarding of vulnerable points, bridges, canals and dockyards and the advice given to large corporations furnishing public utilities for the protection of their plants.

The work performed under this category has been heavy, but it has borne excellent results and the work has been continued and extended throughout the past twelve months.

Anti-Sabotage Section.—This is a new section within the Intelligence Branch, and was formed to prevent any sabotage of our war effort, industrial or otherwise, and for the dissemination of up-to-date information.

The amount of checking required in this section is enormous, especially with respect to persons of foreign extraction.

Close liaison is maintained by this section with the Security Officers employed in war industry, and also with the branches of the armed forces and foreign police forces.

We have rendered assistance to various government departments in setting up security systems in their respective organizations throughout the country.

Air Raid Precautions.—In "H" Division, with Headquarters at Halifax, Air Raid Precautions Police have been organized for more than a year and this work has been continued. There is now a reasonably efficient organization in that area, and the Officer Commanding reports that during the last two practice blackouts, they received one hundred per cent co-operation from the citizens.

Instructions regarding air raid precautions have now been sent to all Divisions, and printed information and assistance has been obtained from the Chief Federal Air Raid Warden, Dr. W. O. Gliddon, of the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa.

We have at last been able to give this matter more attention, and we hope soon to be in a position to give it the full consideration, study and practical application it deserves.

5. Health

Medical and Dental Services.—The system whereby we receive the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health under this heading has worked out most satisfactorily to all concerned, and most economically and efficiently from the standpoint of the public treasury.

It is gratifying to be able to again report that during the year under review, the health of the Force on the whole has been good, apart from the occasional epidemic of influenza and measles.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, no less than 3,234 days were lost on account of influenza. This is higher than usual. The next item of importance from the point of view of loss of time is fractures with 958 days lost. Then comes LaGrippe with 884 and tonsillitis with 738. Bronchitis and colds accounted for 668 and 656 days respectively. Apart from influenza, this is not unusual.

Recreation.—I am glad to be able to report that Officers Commanding are doing everything possible to provide recreation for the members of the Force under their commands.

Of course, since the outbreak of war, there has been very little time for much recreation, but Officers Commanding have used good judgment in attempting to fit in such forms of recreation as may best suit local conditions. Broadly speaking, we are better off now than we have been for many years, if we had the time to take advantage of existing facilities.

6. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Industrial disturbances in the period under review were not particularly numerous and with the exception of the Canadian Seamen's strike in April, and the strike in the Drummondville, Quebec, plant of the Canadian Celanese, Limited, in May, none involved any large number of employees.

Alien Labour Problem in the Maritimes.—On Italy's entrance into the war, difficulties developed in the Maritime coal fields, especially those in and around Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. The native-born miners refused to work underground with those of Italian and German origin. However, after numerous small strikes of short duration, a plan was worked out whereby those naturalized aliens of enemy origin would be allowed to work in the mines in question if, for each one re-employed, a native-born unemployed miner was taken on. Since the plan was put into effect, the trouble has been satisfactorily disposed of.

The Canadian Seamen's Strike on the Great Lakes.—One of the largest strikes was that of 2,600 men employed on the Great Lakes ports, which occurred on April 14, 1940. Two hundred boats were tied up for the duration of the strike. These men were members of the Canadian Seamen's Union. The strike resulted from the demands of the Union, for a general increase in wages and extra men on each boat, being refused by the companies when they were first presented. The strike was declared illegal by the Federal Department of Labour due to the Canadian Seamen's Union's action in calling a strike before applying for a Conciliation Board. After being deadlocked for a week, the union officials and the ship owners came to a compromise agreement and the men returned to work on April 21. During the course of this strike, pickets were posted on all the Great Lake ports, but nothing in the nature of a disturbance occurred as a result of this, with the exception of one minor incident at Toronto.

Strike at the Canadian Celanese, Ltd., Drummondville, P.Q.—This strike occurred on May 2, 1940, and approximately 2,700 employees were affected. It was caused through a non-Union walk-out organized by parties immediately within the Syndicat Catholique et National du Textile de Drummondville, in protest over the assignment of four and five extra looms to weavers without extra pay. A considerable amount of trouble resulted from this strike and plant guards used fire hoses and tear gas to remove strikers from some of the buildings. The main part of this strike was concluded on or about June 30, when a delegation of the employees asked the Company if they might return to

work. This was agreed to and a satisfactory agreement was reached between the Company and the employees. Trouble broke out again, however, on July 7, due to the non-payment of a promised three dollar weekly bonus. About 1,200 workers were affected in this, and it was necessary to call in the provincial police to assist in restoring order. The total number of employees dismissed by the Company as a result of the strike numbered 75. A squad of provincial police from Montreal was retained in Drummondville after the strike was concluded. A number of prosecutions also resulted from acts of damage done by the strikers during the course of the strike.

7. Enemies, Actual and Potential

General.—For purposes of reference a very short resumé of the present policy of the Government with regard to internments will be found at the end of this subsection.

In reviewing the Canadian outlook and psychology, with regard to the present war, I should like to place on record that I have noticed a growing tendency on the part of a substantial number of our citizens to become interested in the many so-called prophecies which are printed in the press and periodicals from time to time concerning the probable outcome of the present war. This may be merely the result of an intense curiosity which is always uppermost during wartime. However, it has its dangers in that it slows down or entirely stops the efforts of those who imagine they may just await the results foretold in such prophecies, and thereby adopt a fatalistic or even a defeatist attitude. I do not claim that this is in any way general, but I have noticed the increasing interest shown.

Germans.—The internment of Germans and Nazi sympathizers has continued but they have been individual cases which have been brought to our attention from time to time. The bulk of internments took place prior to the period which this report covers.

Fifth Column activities.—Consequent upon the overrunning of the Lowland Countries by the Nazis, and the capitulation of France, prominence was given to so-called "Fifth Columnist" activities, in bringing about these Nazi coups. This had its effect upon the Canadian public, and Officers Commanding were inundated with complaints of the activities of alleged enemy aliens, causing our work to increase out of all proportion to the results obtained. It was necessary to give the complaints careful attention no matter how flimsy the evidence supporting them appeared.

Furthermore, the successes of the German Army on the European continent emboldened certain persons of German origin, and they became quite outspoken in their support of the Nazi regime to such an extent in some cases that there was danger of loyal British subjects taking the law into their own hands. To avoid such demonstrations, leaders among the offending parties were interned.

Italians.—Immediately following the declaration of war by Italy on June 10, 1940, it was possible to place before the Minister previously prepared orders for the arrest and internment of 295 Italian persons.

Internments.—The total number of internments under the Defence of Canada Regulations 21 and 25 (8) for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, are as follows:—

Germans and others with Nazi sympathies..	375
Italians..	558
Communists..	96
National Unity Party..	29

Communists.—The Communist Party of Canada, although declared illegal, still has a large and very active underground membership, and our Intelligence Branch still gives it a good deal of attention.

Owing to this organization being declared illegal, it was too risky for its members to hold their customary mass meetings, but this has been met to some extent by the extensive distribution of leaflets, etc. The literature referred to has been distributed to the general public, Military Training Camps, colleges and schools, and in some cases the material, such as the publication, "The Monthly Review", is obviously printed in a fully equipped printing establishment. Most of the other reading matter is mimeographed and hectographed, although a few are printed leaflets.

The writers of the printed matters invariably include a number of demands, the most important of which are quoted hereunder:—

- (1) Restoration of free speech.
- (2) Conscription of wealth.
- (3) Restoration of civil liberties.
- (4) No conscription.
- (5) Repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations, particularly Regulation 21.

Reference is frequently made to the need of the workers to organize and unite to form an Independent People's Government. It is also noticeable that Communists stress their anti-Fascist attitude, and endeavour to secure support for their policies and sympathizers to their movement, accent being placed on their peace propaganda.

Leaflets, etc., have been distributed in a number of ways, but lately circulation has been made almost entirely through the mails. In some respects, the distribution of Communist literature has assisted in deciding upon the continued internment of members of the Party, reference being made to certain individuals and thereby definitely establishing their position and activities. In some areas it was noticed that contact with the centre in Toronto was not maintained, and as a result some districts were slightly disorganized, but in most cases the members improvised a policy following the general lines of the Party. The internment of several important members of the Communist Party resulted in disorganization, but in most cases this was only of a temporary nature.

The Young Communist Party has been active in distributing leaflets, etc. These have been circulated amongst students in universities and schools, and military trainees with the view to arousing a spirit of resentment among youth against the Government. In so far as the trainees are concerned, they have been urged to organize camp committees and demand better food, quarters, etc.

Before closing my remarks regarding Communists, I should like to point out for the consideration of the Government that while we combat Communism by interning leaders and prosecuting active members, seizing literature and property, yet no effort is made to use the weapon of counter-propaganda against their teachings, especially in progressive or Trade Union papers. The United States have already recognized the dangers from insidious propaganda amongst youth and trades unions and have made a beginning to deal with this matter at its source.

If the fallacies of the Communist propaganda were explained, if Communist affiliates were exposed and if the agencies behind some strikes were named and the names of the real guides behind these matters were dragged into the light, it is possible that we could reclaim enough of our citizens to make it worth while.

Our people should always bear in mind that Lenin in "Left-Wing Communism" declared:—

"For revolution, it is essential that the workers first understand the necessity for revolution, and then second that the rulers be brought into a state of governmental crises that will weaken the Government and make it possible for revolutionaries to overthrow it rapidly",

and that is one of the ends to which Communist propaganda is directed,—the final one being World Revolution.

National Unity Party.—In June, 1940, the Government found it necessary to declare the National Unity Party an illegal organization, and the internment of its leader, Adrien Arcand, and many of his lieutenants followed. This party was purely a Canadian organization, but had foreign correspondents in Germany, Italy and Brazil. Its aims and objects were similar in many respects to those of the Nazis of Germany and the Fascists of Italy. From time to time information is received that this illegal organization is functioning underground, and it has been found necessary to recommend further internments.

The entry of Roumania and Bulgaria into the Axis bloc necessitated a survey of these nationalities resident in Canada. The survey indicated that any adherence to Nazi ideologies by these nationals will only possibly occur in the isolated case.

The Japanese situation has also been closely watched, and the task of maintaining observation upon nationals of that country resident in Canada is simplified in that the larger portion of them are resident in one province. It is likely that the re-registration of all Japanese in Canada will soon be undertaken.

Jehovah's Witnesses and other Sects.—The cause of endless work, second only to the Communist Party of Canada, has been the sect known as "Jehovah's Witnesses". In their misdirected religious fanaticism the members still remain active. It is recognized that they are not concerned in any way with sabotage, but their activities, nevertheless, constitute a danger to the State, if not controlled.

During recent months, a number of various religious sects have sprung up. Their literature is difficult to completely understand, owing to the peculiar interpretation most of them place on the Bible. The leaders adopt the role of prophets and, in many instances, these prophecies are defeatist in character and they are so worded as to create quite false impressions in the public mind. Many people are susceptible to this sort of propaganda, and, whether intentional or not, it unquestionably is the cause of controversies and unrest among certain sections of our people. In some instances their teachings border on the subversive, however, fortunately their followers are comparatively few and are confined chiefly to individuals finding pleasure in persecution.

Internment Policy.—There has been some misunderstanding as to the procedure followed in regard to internment of enemy aliens and persons known to have engaged in subversive or anti-British activities. Due to this lack of understanding, it was thought in some quarters that internments were the sole responsibility of the police, particularly the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This is quite incorrect. The duty of the R.C.M.P. with regard to internments begins and ends largely with the investigation of the activities of the persons falling within the categories referred to above. No person other than an enemy alien may be interned except on the order of the Minister of Justice and, in the case of enemy aliens, on the order of the Registrar-General of Enemy Aliens.

The procedure followed is simply that when any individual is suspected of having engaged in subversive or other activities prejudicial to the welfare or safety of the State, he is subjected to a thorough police investigation. All evidence of the disloyal actions of the suspected person is obtained and, providing such evidence warrants it, it is submitted to the Minister of Justice in the form of a recommendation for detention. This recommendation is in turn given consideration by a committee appointed to advise the Minister and if this committee concurs in the recommendation of the police, they advise the Minister accordingly, when an order authorizing detention is issued, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 21, of the Defence of Canada Regulations. The person so detained is entitled to object to his detention within thirty days. The detenu is detained in a gaol or other place designated in the order, pending the hearing of his objection by an Advisory Committee appointed pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 22 of the said regulations. The Advisory Committee, after hearing the objection, submit their report to the Minister of Justice with a recommendation for release or continued detention. In some cases, before the Minister reaches a final decision, the matter is referred back to the police with the request that, if possible, additional evidence be supplied. The police then further investigate and submit a supplementary report to the Minister of Justice, who gives the necessary consideration to the case.

The above procedure is followed in the cases of all persons who are not enemy aliens. In the latter cases, if the Registrar-General of enemy aliens is satisfied that the evidence produced warrants internment, his order authorizing internment is issued. There is no provision made for enemy aliens to object to internment ordered under these circumstances.

I trust the above explanation will remove some of the erroneous ideas which have been published with regard to the internment of enemy aliens and persons known to have engaged in subversive or anti-British activities.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

I. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1941, the Force had a total strength of 4,299 made up as follows:—

Officers	99
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	2,832
Special Constables	128
	3,059
Special Constable Guards (Returned Soldiers)	1,240
	4,299

From this it will be noted that the uniformed Force and normal strength of Special Constables was 3,059, and Special Constable Guards who were engaged as a result of extra duties of guarding government property, etc., due to the war bring up the grand total to 4,299.

The total strength on March 31, 1940, was 3,767. There is, therefore, an increase of 532, or approximately 14.1 per cent over the figures for last year.

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, 1941.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1941

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.	On Leave Provost Co. C.A.A.	On Leave R.C.A.F.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000.....per annum	1													
2	Deputy Commissioners.....	4,500....."	2													
8	Assistant Commissioners.....	2,850 to \$3,600....."	3						1	2	1	1				
20	Superintendents.....	2,250 to \$2,650....."	4		1	1	1	2	3	3	3	1			1	
53	Inspectors.....	1,650 to \$2,050....."	10	1	4	4	4	7	3	7	6	3	2	1		
2	Detective Inspectors.....	1,650 to \$2,050....."						1		1						
12	Sub-Inspectors.....	1,550....."	2		1			2	1	6						
1	Surgeon.....	2,250 to \$2,650....."								1						
56	Staff-Sergeants.....	\$3.25 to \$3.75.....per diem	15	1	4	3	2	11	4	9	5	2				
172	Sergeants.....	3.00....."	18	2	12	10	11	36	16	28	24	6	4	1	2	2
228	Corporals.....	2.50....."	23	2	17	15	9	45	17	45	28	11	3	2	8	3
226	Lance-Corporals.....	2.35....."	28	2	18	8	14	46	19	42	26	7	6	5	5	
2,015	Constables, 1st Class.....	Not exceeding \$2.25 per diem	105	23	153	91	140	370	190	431	242	86	33	8	143	
	Constables, 2nd Class.....															
	Constables, 3rd Class.....															
134	Sub-Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.25 per diem	9		5	1	4	24	8	70	11	2				
1	Trumpeter.....															
136	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.....	9	3	1	3	6	21	8	33	19	10	19	4		
1,232	Spec. Const. Guards.....															
4,299	Totals.....		229	34	326	234	578	949	281	695	416	304	67	21	159	6
122	Saddle Horses.....							48		72	2					
4	Team Horses.....							2		2						
1	Pack Horse.....										1					
127	Totals.....							50		74	3					
18	Police Dogs.....			1	1	1		10	2	2	1					
276	Sleigh Dogs.....							4	16	23	9		218	6		
1	Aeroplane.....							1								
599	Motor Cars.....			14	77	53	59	61	77	126	107	24		1		
19	Motor Trucks.....			1	1	1	2	5	2	3	3	1		1		
21	Motorcycles.....			2	7	3		8			1					
640	Totals.....			16	85	57	61	75	79	129	111	25		2		

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and eleven 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"	36
New Brunswick.....	"J"	31
Quebec.....	"C"	24
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	31
Manitoba.....	"D"	55
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	100
Alberta.....	"K"	89
British Columbia.....	"E"	14
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	26
	13	411

The number of divisions remains the same.

There is a decrease of thirteen 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, one thousand seven hundred and eighty men joined the Force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., being one thousand two hundred and forty-eight, resulting in a net increase of 532. Of the one thousand seven hundred and eighty who joined, three were special constables who engaged as regular members. Three were members of the reserve and twenty-eight returned to the Force after leaving it. Of the remaining one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, thirty-four were engaged as special constables, nine hundred and ninety-seven as special guards and seven hundred and fifteen were recruits.

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

Appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner R. L. Cadiz

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Acting Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector J. D. Bird

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector C. Batch
 Sub-Inspector J. Healey
 Sub-Inspector N. Anderson
 Sub-Inspector H. N. Trickey
 Sub-Inspector R. M. Wood
 Sub-Inspector O. LaRiviere
 Sub-Inspector C. W. Harvison.

Recalled from retirement:

Inspector C. R. Peters.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 6366 Sergeant-Major E. D. Fryett
 Reg. No. 6067 Staff Sergeant T. W. Chard
 Reg. No. 9024 Sergeant H. H. Cronkhite
 Reg. No. 11392 Sergeant D. A. McKinnon
 Reg. No. 8594 Sergeant H. P. Mathewson
 Reg. No. 11536 Sergeant J. R. Lemieux

Retired to Pension:

Inspector R. G. Warnock

Invalidated to Pension:

Inspector J. T. Jones

Deaths: Nil.

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

Pensioned:

Reg. No. 5363 Sergeant-Major Clifford, J.
 Reg. No. 5424 Staff Sergeant Lawford, N. C.
 Reg. No. 9157 Staff Sergeant Myers, C. E.
 Reg. No. 5438 Sergeant Bell, J.
 Reg. No. 5625 Sergeant Corless, T.
 Reg. No. 6331 Sergeant Pavely, G. D.
 Reg. No. 6461 Sergeant Stewart, H. A.
 Reg. No. 6656 Sergeant Vernon, F. V.
 Reg. No. 7536 Sergeant Wild, R. S.
 Reg. No. 7699 Sergeant Withers, W.
 Reg. No. 8774 Sergeant Flemming, W. F.
 Reg. No. 9091 Sergeant MacKay, K.
 Reg. No. 9163 Sergeant Beazley, W. M.
 Reg. No. 9293 Sergeant Johns, F. B.
 Reg. No. 11350 Sergeant Nickerson, E. B.
 Reg. No. 8373 Acting-Sergeant Bone, G. R. H.
 Reg. No. 8738 Acting-Sergeant Bain, W. C.
 Reg. No. 7798 Corporal Fielding, A.
 Reg. No. 8218 Corporal Dolley, J. L.
 Reg. No. 8280 Corporal Inglis, E. F.
 Reg. No. 9174 Corporal Young, J. H.
 Reg. No. 9576 Corporal Timbury, M. M.
 Reg. No. 9583 Corporal Wilson, H. R.
 Reg. No. 9662 Corporal Brown, P.
 Reg. No. 9945 Corporal Fenton, F. H.
 Reg. No. 9988 Corporal Harrington, C. F.
 Reg. No. 10436 Corporal Lambert, W.
 Reg. No. 4872 Lance Corporal Cooke, G. J.
 Reg. No. 6675 Lance Corporal Chistensen, J. T. B.
 Reg. No. 4992 Constable Lawrence, A.
 Reg. No. 6255 Constable Knight, S. G.
 Reg. No. 8254 Constable Roop, R. S.
 Reg. No. 8324 Constable Pearce, A. V.
 Reg. No. 8731 Constable Richards, J.
 Reg. No. 9159 Constable Murphy, J. F.
 Reg. No. 9391 Constable Cameron, C. H.
 Reg. No. 9437 Constable Liggins, A.

Pensioned—Concluded

- Reg. No. 9475 Constable Hewer, W.
- Reg. No. 9482 Constable Meehan, J. O.
- Reg. No. 11403 Constable Nelson, G.

Died:

- Reg. No. 9040 Staff Sergeant James, B. H.
- Reg. No. 7606 Sergeant Barker, A. J.
- Reg. No. 9890 Constable Thibault, J. A.
- Reg. No. 10655 Constable Rapeer, H. G.
- Reg. No. 11298 Constable Counsell, F. G. F.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

Increase in Headquarters Branches and Staff.—It was necessary, of course, to increase the number of branches or sections at this Headquarters during the past year. The formation of new branches occurred as our work developed and increased. However, our three main divisions, or departments, viz.:—

- “A” Department—Administration and Organization,
- “C” Department—Criminal Investigation,
- “S” Department—Supply,

have so far been able to absorb any new sections or branches created.

Similarly, it was necessary to add very materially to the police and civil personnel in order to cope with the heavy volume of work.

I had hoped that the need for overtime work would have lessened, but I find that several branches, on account of the high pressure of work, have to continue overtime work during several nights of the week.

In war time, close co-operation with other departments, and co-ordination within our own service, is most essential. So far, these have been satisfactorily arranged and we have been able to take care of all demands upon this headquarters, although at times the strain has been severe.

Release of uniformed men from clerical work.—We have continued the policy, begun at the outbreak of war, of releasing uniformed men from clerical work for more important duties, and replacing them with female stenographers, typists, and clerks. So far the system has worked out quite satisfactorily.

Departmental Mail.—As might be expected, our incoming and outgoing mail has increased to a large extent during the past year. The number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at this Headquarters, during the last twelve months was 615,083 compared with 416,776 the previous year. In the case of the outgoing mail, the number of letters despatched was 224,410 compared with 149,846 last year. The total of incoming and outgoing mail was 839,493 compared with 566,622 the previous year, or an increase of approximately 48 per cent.

Accommodation.—I regret that the situation reported last year, due to lack of space, has not improved very much during the past twelve months, and we have been obliged to move branches to other buildings. This hampers our work and interferes with efficiency.

5. Administration in the Field

GENERAL

In so far as the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are concerned, I have already commented on the present situation with regard to the agreements for the

services of the Force in these provinces. The usual re-arrangement of detachments, found necessary through changing conditions and the alterations in the locations of centres of population, have been carried out with the concurrence and approval of the respective Attorneys-General, and in so far as Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia are concerned, the Force in these Provinces undertakes Federal duties only, and these have increased considerably during the war, especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. I am happy to report that there is close co-operation in each of these provinces with the respective Provincial Police Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I have already mentioned in Section 1 that there is an increased tendency to request the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to police towns and cities and this is natural in view of the fact that safe-breakers, bank robbers and thieves, who have motor cars at their disposal, usually have to be attended to by this Force, irrespective of the fact that the original cause of alarm occurred in a city or town.

We are still carrying out the system of inspection and control of detachments by patrol sergeants where it is found beneficial and suitable.

MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

As reported last year, the vessels of our Marine Section, and most of the personnel, are serving with the Royal Canadian Navy. We only have a few fast motor boats remaining. Our sea-plane, "the Norseman", has been used on a few important occasions during the past year, but the personnel of our former Aviation Section are with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

General.—During the past year there were an unusually large number of changes in the statutes and regulations affecting the revenues derived from Customs and Excise duties upon goods and commodities imported into Canada, as well as certain excisable articles manufactured in this country. The new measures were put into effect with two main objects in view, the conservation of foreign exchange and Canadian Credits, and to provide greatly increased revenues to support Canada's war effort.

The changes have had a somewhat diversified effect upon preventive work. The restrictions placed upon the export of currency and credits by citizens of Canada leaving the country for temporary periods, and the additional requirements for special permits to leave the country, have undoubtedly reduced the number of seizures resulting from the smuggling of small articles by the general public for personal use. On the other hand, the additional taxes offer a greater inducement to smuggle on a commercial scale, to persons who, by using underhand methods, are able to provide the necessary exchange to finance their purchases, without obtaining the required licence from the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Smuggling of Liquor.—The smuggling of liquor by "rum vessels", which usually requires the maximum effort in preventive measures, was negligible during the past season. There was not a single full time "liquor vessel" operated off Canadian shores and only four landings of small quantities of liquor came to our attention, three of which were in Prince Edward Island and the fourth in Cape Breton, N.S. One of the vessels was seized and will probably be forfeited; a second has been identified and will be seized should it again enter Canadian waters. Conspiracy proceedings have been entered against two persons connected with two of the landings in Prince Edward Island.

The remarkable decline in the rum-running traffic, which was conducted on a large scale for many years prior to 1939 by full time rum-running vessels, is illustrated by the following statistics covering rum seized during the past four years. Rum has always been the favourite liquor in the Maritime Provinces when supplies of the smuggled product were available and these statistics will serve as a reliable barometer.

	Gallons
1937-38..	10,828
1938-39..	8,593
1939-40..	125
1940-41..	75

Attempts have been made occasionally to substitute a synthetic rum manufactured from illicitly distilled spirits with flavourings added, but the traffic has not reached large proportions.

Customs Act.—The decline in the number of seizures effected under the Customs Act during the past three years continued during the year under review. The privilege granted to Canadian residents, visiting points outside Canada for a minimum period of forty-eight hours, of bringing into Canada duty free, merchandise up to the value of \$100, commenced this decline as it dispensed with the numerous petty smuggling cases. The regulations governing the exemption are still in effect, but they have been nullified by the super-seding regulations restricting importations from the United States by individuals, except by special licence obtained from the Minister of National Revenue, and by the rigid restrictions placed upon the exportation of funds, by the Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations. The effect has been to still further discourage the smuggling of ordinary articles and commodities. It has been demonstrated, however, that commercial smugglers are able to overcome the regulations controlling the exportation of currency or securities to pay for goods, and that the higher taxation upon imports proves an attractive incentive. The situation has been kept well in hand to date, but increasing vigilance is required to insure that the revenues, which form a very real and important part of the Dominion's war effort, are protected.

Excise Act.—The Excise seizures effected closely approximate the number reported for the previous year, the totals being 1,258 for this year and 1,243 for 1939-40. The goods involved for the most part were small illicit stills operated in rural districts and illicit spirits illegally manufactured or imported. Large illicit stills of commercial capacity were seized in the larger centres of population, particularly in Eastern Canada, but with the exception of the City of Winnipeg and nearby districts, the illicit manufacture of spirits in the Western provinces was carried out exclusively through the small improvised type of still in which the family boiler not infrequently serves as the "mash cooker." In classifying illicit stills of commercial or semi-commercial capacity as distinct from the small improvised type, it is considered that a still capable of producing in excess of fifty gallons each twenty-four hours is a still of commercial capacity; a still producing from ten to fifty gallons is considered "semi-commercial", while one producing ten gallons daily would be referred to as a "small still". Eight stills of commercial capacity were seized during the year under review. They ranged in size from a production capacity of fifty to three hundred gallons of spirits every twenty-four hours. Three of the eight were seized in Manitoba, two in Ontario, and three in the Province of Quebec.

Section 169A was inserted in the Excise Act in 1934 as an amendment to provide a means by which an innocent person, holding a lien against a vehicle seized for having been involved in an infraction of the Excise Act, could apply to a Judge of any Superior Court for an order that his equity

in such vehicle would not be affected by the seizure provided the petitioner had exercised reasonable care to satisfy himself that the vehicle would not be used in the violation of the Excise Act. The immediate effect of the amendment was that in practically every instance Finance Companies or other lien-holders were given judgments and repossessed the vehicles involved, notwithstanding the fact that in numerous cases no inquiries had been made by them regarding the occupation or habits of the person to whom they had loaned money or sold an automobile on the instalment plan. The situation has been greatly improved during the past year as a result of jurisprudence created in several cases in which the Crown successfully opposed petitions under Section 169A. Judgments refusing such petitions have been rendered in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, and in outlining the reasons for judgment, the Judiciary ruled that it is incumbent upon any lien-holder or other petitioner to make every reasonable inquiry to ensure that the person to whom they loan money or sell automobiles, are not engaged in operations which violate the Excise Act, before they can be granted the protection afforded by Section 169A of the Excise Act.

Tobacco Regulations.—The tobacco regulations based on the Excise Act, were amended on August 1, 1940, requiring that dealers in Canadian Raw-leaf tobacco obtain licences and imposing a tax of ten cents per pound upon this commodity. A large number of patrols were carried out in the principal tobacco growing provinces, Quebec and Ontario, to assist the Collectors of National Revenue in making the new regulations known to the retailers of raw-leaf tobacco. Investigations were carried out after a reasonable time had elapsed to ensure that the regulations were being complied with, and a considerable number of seizures of tobacco were effected where it was found that tobacco was being sold without the necessary Excise Tax stamps having been affixed. This is the first occasion on which raw-leaf tobacco has been subjected to an Excise Tax and numerous small merchants were at first reluctant to comply with requirements, but when it became generally known that neglect to carry out the requirements rendered them liable to penalties provided, the majority took prompt steps to comply.

Conspiracy.—Sixteen groups of persons, engaged in violating the Customs or Excise Acts, were brought before the Courts during the past year on charges of "conspiracy to defraud the Revenue". Ninety-four persons were involved, seventy-seven of whom were convicted and eight dismissed; the other nine are awaiting trial. Sixteen of the persons convicted were sentenced to serve penitentiary terms.

BROADCASTING AND WIRELESS EQUIPMENT

On the outskirts of Winnipeg, we now have an up-to-date and efficient Broadcasting Station which is used in conjunction with our motor transport and also with the receiving sets at detachments within the province. Three times a day broadcasts are made at pre-arranged times for the dissemination of police news throughout the Province of Manitoba and elsewhere whenever required. The results so far achieved by this station are most gratifying.

We have not been able to install any similar set in the other provinces for several reasons, but we have temporary arrangements with broadcasting agencies in several other provinces for which we are most grateful. In cases of emergency, the owners of these stations have been most helpful and obliging. Survey work for an additional police radio system in one other province is proceeding.

Our wireless equipment and facilities have been maintained during the past year, but no new departures have been undertaken.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The R.C.M. Police Band, under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, has continued to be in popular demand. As mentioned in my last Report, the band is now stationed in Ottawa, and Inspector Brown and the members of the band deserve much credit for the excellent way in which they have met unusual conditions.

The employment of the band personnel at R.C.M. Police Headquarters has worked out very satisfactorily. Most of their engagements during the past year have usually taken place in the evenings or during the week-ends. It has only been possible to permit the band to fill the more important requests in order not to disrupt their office work unduly.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY, CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE

Many changes have taken place in the Provost Company overseas since my last report.

Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C., returned to Canada from the position of Assistant Provost Marshal with effect from March 14, 1941. He is now in command of "E" Division of this Force with Headquarters at Vancouver, B.C.

Superintendent W. R. Day, who was in command of the First Provost Company, was appointed Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal (later Assistant), and Captain Ball took over command. He was later transferred to the Canadian Provost Corps Depot, and at the present time, Lieut. J. H. Stevenson is now the Officer Commanding.

Fifteen members of the original Provost Company have so far been granted commissions in H.M. Forces.

It is of interest to note that the strength of the First Provost Company on March 31, 1940, was 125, all ranks, whereas the strength on March 31, 1941, was 159.

6. Accommodation

HEADQUARTERS

I have already touched upon the unsatisfactory situation regarding office space at this headquarters.

During the past year, unmarried personnel employed at headquarters who had been housed at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, were provided with quarters in the City of Ottawa. This has been found to be much more suitable than having the men return to "N" Division each night, as they are now more easily available for overtime duties if and when required.

In Ottawa, the Public Works Department has provided the Ticket-of-Leave Branch and "A" Division Q.M. Stores with accommodation outside the Headquarters Building.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OUTSIDE OTTAWA

It is interesting to note that the number of detachments of this Force occupying space in buildings owned by the Department of Public Works and the various other Federal Departments is now 79.

During the past 12 months, the question of accommodation has been a serious problem, and we have to thank the Department of Public Works for providing additional space for us in public buildings at Vancouver, Fort William, Kirkland Lake, Niagara Falls, London, Cornwall, and Three Rivers.

RENTED BUILDINGS

Notwithstanding the need for increased space we have been able to reduce the total expenditure for rented buildings during the past year. The amount even now is large, viz: \$171,820.35. This is approximately a reduction of \$5,000 from last year.

We have rented an additional house at Ottawa, as a Barracks for the men employed on the Headquarters Staff.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The only new construction undertaken during the past year was a garage at Lethbridge, Alta.

At Rockcliffe, the Riding School was completed, and two old stable buildings were converted into Q.M. Stores and artisan shops.

At Regina, the other wing of the Gymnasium, which provides a Swimming Pool, was completed, and taken over from the contractors.

FIRES

I am glad to be able to report that no government property was destroyed by fire during the past year. Only one fire occurred, and this was in the loft of the stable situated on the premises occupied as detachment quarters at High River, Alta. The loss to the landlord was estimated at \$150, which was covered by insurance.

7. Discipline

During the period under review, discipline has been strictly enforced, and the necessary high standard maintained.

The conduct of the members during the past year has, on the whole, been good, and there have been very few cases of a serious nature. Any violations of orders or regulations have been promptly investigated and the necessary action taken.

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 admission to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:—

Reg. No. 10984 Constable Baker, G. M., as Serving Brother.

(ii) *King's Police Medal*

During the past year Inspector R. Armitage was awarded the King's Police Medal for his prompt and courageous action in effecting the arrest of an armed bandit.

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

The following awards under this heading were made during the year ended March 31, 1941:—

Serving Officers	8
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	93
Ex-Members	7

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

The whole of our requirements under this heading are met by the Department of Pensions and National Health, and the arrangements have worked smoothly during the past year to my entire satisfaction.

The services rendered are of the best and, after several years' experience, I cannot speak too highly of the excellent co-operation and assistance given in these matters.

The financial saving to the country as a result of the arrangements, which have been in force for several years, is considerable.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

It is considered essential that the personnel of this Force be fully conversant with the principles of First Aid and with this in view, the training classes for both instructional purposes and for recruits include a course in this subject. There are very few members now serving who have not taken the regular First Aid course at some time or another. The course in First Aid is given by members of this Force who are fully qualified and hold Instructor Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association.

During the year ended March 31, 1941, classes were held at Dauphin, Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Swift Current, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Weyburn, Fredericton, Edmonton, Vegreville, Calgary, Rockcliffe and Toronto. The results of the examinations in connection with these classes were exceptionally good and the following awards were made:—

Certificates (First examination)	711
Vouchers (Second examination).....	238
Medallions (Third examination).....	108
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examinations).....	91
Total	1,148

This is an increase of 744 over last year and is an indication of the increased training along these lines.

11. Cemeteries

During the past year, we undertook to look after the small cemetery at Old Fort Walsh. The graves there are now clearly marked and well kept.

Elsewhere, officers commanding have shown praiseworthy interest in keeping Police cemeteries neat and tidy.

As reported last year, the erection of small gravestones is a gradual process and the Canadian Agency of the Imperial War Graves Commission has given us most valuable assistance in this regard.

During the past year, headstones were provided for one serving member and four ex-members.

12. Transport

Apart from horses and sleighs (dog) our transport may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(1) Aeroplanes and Seaplanes

We have only one aircraft on charge at the present time and that is a seaplane. The three De Havilland Dragonfly biplanes, which were in our possession a year ago, were handed over to the Department of National Defence for training purposes.

The one Noorduyt Norseman seaplane, which is also fitted for land and skis, is the only plane now in our possession, and it has been of considerable assistance in the Northwest Territories during the past twelve months.

(2) *Motor Transport*

On March 31, 1941, the Force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger Cars	599
Motor Trucks	19
Motorcycles	21

which is an increase of 68 passenger cars, an increase of one motor truck and a decrease of one motorcycle since last year.

Operating costs and maintenance have been closely watched at R.C.M. Police Headquarters and have been kept to a minimum.

(3) *Ordinary Pedal Bicycles*

We still have a few pedal bicycles on charge in "A" Division, Ottawa, which are kept in a good working condition and still prove useful.

(4) *Marine Transport*

As reported last year, all our cruisers and patrol boats belonging to our former marine section were transferred to the Naval Service at the outbreak of war.

The only marine transport we have on the East Coast are a number of motor boats of the "Lobster Fishing" type located at strategical points. The boats are powered with Buick automobile engines and have proved satisfactory in the prevention of smuggling.

We still have the police Auxiliary Schooner *St. Roch*, which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic and for transporting supplies in these waters. She returned to Herschel Island during the summer of 1940, and wintered at Walker Bay, Victoria Island.

(5) *Other Water Transport*

We have a number of smaller motor boats and river craft at the different detachments in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, and also a few high speed boats at other points.

13. Horses

I am glad to be able to report that the health of our horses during the past year has been good, and there has been no outbreak of disease.

The number of horses on the strength on March 31, 1941, was 127 made up as follows:—

Saddle horses	122
Team horses.....	4
Pack horses	1
Total	127

This is a decrease of twenty-one saddle horses and two pack horses from last year.

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

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold	16	...
Destroyed	9	...
Died	1	...
Transferred to Department of Agriculture.....	4	...
Transferred to Federal District Commission.....	3	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33	...
Purchased	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33	
	10	
	<hr/>	
Decrease	23	

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING OF HORSES

It has not been possible to proceed with this idea during the past year, but as mentioned in my last report, we have an excellent stallion, and twenty-seven mares were bred.

If we get any luck at all, this should help us over the difficulty of securing the right kind of remount.

14. Dogs (Sleigh and Trained Police Dogs)

SLEIGH DOGS

On March 31, 1941, there were 276 sleigh dogs in the Force, which is a decrease of 34 from last year. It will be seen from the table at the back of Appendix "B" that most of these dogs 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 28 trained Police dogs, 10 of these are on command to Police Divisions of the Force, with qualified dog masters. One is on loan to the Gravenhurst Internment Camp, and 17 are at the Rockcliffe Kennels.

Of the 17 dogs at the kennels, 8 or 9 are pups, and therefore, in the statistical return in Appendix "B", we have only shown a total of 18 grown dogs.

The following table sets forth the breed of dogs now in our possession:—

Shepherds	15
Dobermann Pinschers	8
Cross Dobermann-Rottweilers	2
Rottweiler	1
Reisenschнауzer	1
Bloodhound	1
Total	28

Our main training centre is at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and during the past year we have done some work towards providing new kennels at that point.

We have one Dog Trainer, and 6 Dog Masters are undergoing training at the present time.

Eight qualified Dog Masters are already in the field.

Extracts from the report of Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin, Director of Training, will be found in Appendix "A" of this report.

15. Clothing and Supplies

We were fortunate during the past year in securing a good supply of clothing, notwithstanding the demands of the fighting services and it has not been necessary to make any changes in any of the Police garments.

As reported last year, the inspection of our stores from coast to coast is now carried out by a representative of the Comptroller of the Treasury and this co-operation is very much appreciated.

All other supplies apart from clothing have been sufficient for our use during the past twelve months.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, the number of applicants for engagement was 5,588 which is 3,860 in excess of last year or an increase of approximately 211.2 per cent.

During the same period we engaged 718 recruits, 3 of whom were members of the Reserve. In addition, 3 special constables were engaged as regular members and 28 ex-members returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number of regular special constables engaged was 34, and in addition 997 special constable guards (veterans) were engaged for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion, making the total engagements 1,780.

The wastage during the same period was 1,248, resulting in a net increase of 532, as elsewhere reported.

DIFFICULTY IN SECURING SUITABLE RECRUITS

It is now more difficult to obtain suitable recruits, as employment conditions are better and we do not wish to compete with the Armed Forces who are also seeking recruits.

It is obvious that the situation is not likely to alter in our favour.

REJECTIONS

In view of the fact that it is absolutely necessary that recruits be medically fit in every respect, up to the required standard in height and chest measurement, and also have sufficient education to carry out the duties required of them, they must satisfactorily pass a medical examination and educational test before admission into the Force. The majority of rejections are caused by reason of medical unfitness and insufficient education.

WAITING LIST

A list is maintained at Headquarters for the purpose of recording applicants who have passed the required medical examination and educational tests and who have proved otherwise satisfactory. They are graded "Fair", "Good", "Very Good" and "Outstanding", as the case may be, and, of course, are accepted for engagement when required in order of merit.

EXTENT OF RECRUITING

Normally a sufficient number of recruits are engaged each year to replace wastage. They are engaged in groups and the number engaged at one time is limited to the capacity and facilities of the training centres, where they are required to undergo a period of intensive training.

2. Training

As mentioned in previous reports the principal training centre and Police College is at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan. There is also an important training centre and Police College at Rockcliffe, Ontario. It is at these points that recruits receive their initial training.

Under normal conditions, the period of training which recruits are required to undergo averages about six months, and many subjects concerning police duties are taken.

The accommodation and facilities at both Regina and Rockcliffe have been greatly improved during the past few years and in consequence a high standard of efficiency in connection with training has been established.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

The total period allowed for training of recruits is, generally speaking, six months, divided into two parts each of three months duration.

The first part covers drill, physical training, history of the force, first aid, Constables' Manual, the R.C.M. Police Act, Rules and Regulations of the Force, typewriting, etc.

Examinations are held upon completion of the first part of training, and those recruits who have passed satisfactorily commence the second part of their training. This part includes more advanced subjects such as the criminal code and provincial statutes, detachment returns, care and operation of mechanical transport, scientific aids to criminal investigation and similar matters. Owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing at the present time, it has not always been possible to give both part one and part two of the training syllabus and a number of part two subjects have been incorporated in part one. It is hoped that recruits who have not received the full period of training will do so when the necessary time can be spared.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED N.C.OS. AND CONSTABLES

During the past year several instructional classes were held at the Police Colleges at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ontario. These classes were attended by members selected from all divisions of this Force, and also by members of other police forces.

As already mentioned, in previous reports, the Police Colleges are splendidly equipped with scientific and other apparatus. The instructors and lecturers are fully qualified in their respective subjects.

We have again been very fortunate in obtaining the services of specialists from other police forces and organizations who have voluntarily given their time and effort by way of lectures and addresses on many subjects. Their kindness is very much appreciated.

The instructional courses held at Regina and Rockcliffe are open to other police forces, and the number of these taking advantage of this is most gratifying.

The members of the Band have received the regular police training and practise several times weekly.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

Owing to the heavy pressure of work occasioned by the war, it has not been possible to devote very much time to training apart from the classes at training centres. However, Officers Commanding have succeeded in maintaining the efficiency of the personnel of their respective divisions.

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 found impracticable to fire the musketry practice this year owing to the urgency of other duties, but a large number of the personnel practised on indoor ranges during the winter months:

4. Revolver Practice

As in the case of the annual musketry practice, the annual revolver practice was not fired this year.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

On March 31, 1941, the disposition of horses was as follows:—

Regina, Sask.	74
Rockcliffe, Ont.	50
Alberta	3
Total	<u>127</u>

Owing to the additional duties caused by the war, a number of the personnel formerly attached to the Mounted Section were transferred from that section for other work. No musical rides were undertaken during the past year.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

On March 31, 1940, the strength of the Reserve Force was 130. During the past year, 128 have been engaged and the wastage during the same period was 46. Of this number, 3 were absorbed into the Force proper, and 6 were discharged for various reasons. The present strength, therefore, is 212, or an increase of 82 since my last report. During the year under review, the establishment of reserve forces was extended to Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal and Halifax.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

The training of the members of the Reserve is undertaken by regular members of the Force detailed for that purpose, and who are qualified to impart instruction in the various phases of police work, First Aid, Drill, etc.

We have hopes of largely increasing our Reserve Force. Our efforts to date have proved most gratifying, and the new members have shown great keenness and enthusiasm.

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

The officers commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, and "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, have attempted to secure the best instructional staffs at these respective points, and no efforts have been spared to make the instructional courses interesting and practical.

We again express sincere appreciation to other police forces and to members of the professions and other public-spirited citizens who have given of their knowledge and ability in assisting the R.C.M. Police in their efforts to make police work something more of a profession and a career rather than a casual occupation. We are extremely fortunate in this matter, and as time goes on, our facilities are being enlarged, and our indebtedness increases. The results, I am sure, will be a great satisfaction to all those who have been kind enough to assist us, including those officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments who have given valuable aid.

SECTION 4—CRIME

I. Review

We are in a little better position this year to make a comparison with other years, but, of course, conditions are far from normal and, while some of our statistics reveal a decrease in certain types of crime, this does not furnish a true picture.

CRIMINAL CODE

A study of the *gross statistics* for the past year discloses a decrease of slightly over 2,000 cases handled under the Criminal Code, with corresponding decreases in the major crimes of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, cattle stealing, robbery with violence, theft and arson. The number of cases of breaking, entering and theft remain almost on a par with the number given last year, but I am glad to be able to report a decrease in the number of *safeblowings* to the extent of 78 cases. We hope to reduce the number further. No doubt most of the entire decrease is due to increased employment and the enlistment of large numbers of men in the Armed Forces.

MURDER

During the period under review, investigations have been conducted into the murder of 23 persons, which is a decrease of ten from last year. Nineteen persons were involved in the commission of these offences, which is a decrease of eleven from last year. A summary of the disposition of the murder trials is shown hereunder:—

Awaiting execution	1
Committed suicide after committing murder	6
Sentenced to life imprisonment.....	1
Killed while resisting arrest.....	1
Found "Not Guilty", case dismissed.....	4
Unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity.....	1
Charge reduced to Manslaughter	3
Charged with Concealment of birth.....	1
Awaiting trial	1
Total	19

The difference between the number of 23 persons murdered during the past year, mentioned above, and the total number of 34 cases, shown in the statistics in Appendix "C", is accounted for by the fact that 11 cases were brought over from previous years, and are included in the total of 34 shown in Appendix "C". However, the actual number of persons murdered during the past year was 23, and the number of persons involved in the commission of these offences was, as already stated, 19.

FEDERAL STATUTES

To offset the decreases above mentioned, it should be noted that we have a tremendous gross increase of almost 33,000 cases under the heading of Federal Statutes, which rose from 11,028 cases last year to 43,809 during the year now under review. This is due almost entirely to war conditions, and we feel that next year there will be a considerable decrease in these figures. It will be seen later that even in "true" cases, the increase is approximately 30,000 cases.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The gross statistics under this heading also show an increase of some 7,621 cases, but the increase is not as great as that when "true" cases are considered

as will be seen later. The net increase can only be ascribed to increased prosperity due to war conditions, as most of the increase consists of cases under the various Liquor and Motor Vehicles Acts.

THE NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The situation with respect to this traffic is marked by the continued scarcity of illicit drugs in the larger centres, notably Toronto and Winnipeg. As a result, addicts have found it necessary to endeavour to obtain drugs from legitimate sources, particularly physicians.

Worthy of mention is the fact that the illicit drug traffic in Ontario is at the lowest ebb reached in many years. This is due mainly to the energetic and determined efforts of our Narcotic Squad in Toronto, which also operates a mobile unit in other parts of the Province, and to the splendid co-operation received from the Toronto City Police.

The scarcity in the City of Winnipeg is such that addicts are compelled to pay as high as \$2 for a quarter-grain tablet of Heroin. Drugs illicitly peddled in Winnipeg are being so badly adulterated that they are of little use to the average addict.

The drug situation in Vancouver remains satisfactory, as the war situation makes it most difficult to smuggle in opium from the Orient, this being the main drug which has for years been sold illicitly in that city and its environs.

COUNTERFEITING

The number of counterfeiting cases has decreased during the year, but an increase is noted in the number of American counterfeit banknotes being passed in Canada. This was more or less expected, owing to the educational campaign being presently waged in the United States against counterfeit money, making it more dangerous for the counterfeiters to pass it in that country. Instruction on how to detect these banknotes has been given to all members attending instructional classes during the year to help curb this practice. The number of counterfeit coins found in circulation is slightly less than the previous year.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

I have already given an outline of the situation under this heading in Section 2 of this report.

CONSPIRACY CHARGES

The "Conspiracy" clauses of the Criminal Code have been invoked wherever possible in dealing with cases under the Customs and Excise Acts.

RAILWAY ACT

It affords me pleasure to report again that there has been a further decrease in offences under the Railway Act—approximately 50 per cent from last year. This is no doubt due to the largely increased labour market.

DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

In Section 1 of this report will be found, under the title of "New Duties", observations which will give some idea of the extra work involved in the enforcement of these and similar regulations formulated as a result of the war.

In that section also will be found details regarding the additional duties of some of the sections of our Criminal Investigation Branch, including the Intelligence Section and the Firearms and Enemy Aliens Registration Sections, as well as the Finger Print and Anti-Sabotage Sections, which it is not necessary to repeat here.

At the end of section one, under the heading of "Enemies, actual and potential", will be found remarks regarding subversive activities and the internment of Germans and Italians, etc.

2. Crime Statistics

Appendix "C" of this report contains the tables of statistics which have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the different Provincial Statutes.

For purposes of comparison, the gross figures for the 12 months ended March 31, 1941, and also for the previous year are set forth below. They include all cases of "Complaint Unfounded" and "Negative Searches". The figures for "true" cases will be given later:—

	1939-40	1940-41
Federal Statutes	11,028	43,809
Criminal Code	22,579	20,453
Provincial Statutes	21,988	29,609

It will also be noted from the tables of the statistics that in order to arrive at as accurate a picture of the situation as possible, we have two columns, "Complainant declined to prosecute" and "Negative searches and complaint unfounded", and we have used these for several years past.

The number of cases under the first mentioned column has again been reduced during the past year. The total last year was 1,229, as against 1,100 during the year under review.

In so far as the "Negative searches and complaint unfounded" column is concerned, it should be stated that in some provinces, in order to prevent infractions of Federal and Provincial Acts, this Force is obliged to carry out a large number of searches for liquor, etc., many of which give "negative" results. During the past year, these searches were largely increased in some areas, and it is obvious that such figures must be deducted from the gross totals in order to arrive at the total number of "true" cases.

3. "True" Cases

The total number of "true" cases, as compared with last year, is as follows:—

	1939-40	1940-41
Federal Statutes	7,848	37,835
Criminal Code	21,402	19,669
Provincial Statutes	19,725	21,704

A glance at the "true" cases for 1940-41, as compared to the *gross* figures quoted a few paragraphs above for the same period, will be enlightening, and it will now be seen that the increase in Federal Statutes is about 30,000 cases, instead of almost 33,000, and the increase in Provincial Statutes is only approximately 2,000, instead of what appeared to be more than 7,000 cases.

In order to provide a ready reference to the number of "true cases" handled by this Force under the three main classifications during the past year, the following table is set forth, which has been compiled from the statistics contained in Appendix "C".

	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.....	431	1,647	835	871	1,197	478	144	169	84	155	6,011
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	1,664	5,139	5,479	1,710	5,332	2,622	1,165	200	142	163	23,616
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	919	741	644	190	843	443	132	1,541	20	191	5,664
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	25	856	263	55	1,191	82	39	11	16	9	2,547
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	329	469	1,223	339	840	2,273	105	141	247	5	5,971
Total cases reported.....	3,368	8,852	8,444	3,165	9,403	5,898	1,585	2,062	509	523	43,809
	329	469	1,223	339	840	2,273	105	141	247	5	5,971
Total "true" cases.....	3,039	8,383	7,221	2,826	8,563	3,625	1,480	1,921	262	518	37,838
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	8	2,820	2,177	1,466	101	78	974	923	144	89	8,780
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	21	1,430	1,746	847	161	51	651	732	170	88	5,906
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	5	498	402	316	44	21	135	168	29	58	1,676
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	5	1,095	1,100	446	64	3	328	155	96	15	3,307
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	4	93	368	177	26	2	69	29	10	6	784
Total cases reported.....	43	5,945	5,793	3,252	396	155	2,157	2,007	449	256	20,453
	4	93	368	177	26	2	69	29	10	6	784
Total "true" cases.....	39	5,852	5,425	3,075	370	153	2,088	1,978	439	250	19,669
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....		5,278	2,731	2,428	3	2	1,673	2,858	361	9	15,343
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....		425	695	1,336			491	1,363	241		4,551
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		68	135	110			157	1,143	40		1,653
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....		2	64	4			32	3	52		157
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		4	185	64			1,320	5,422	910		7,905
Total cases reported.....		5,777	3,810	3,042	3	2	3,673	10,789	1,604	9	29,009
		4	185	64			1,320	5,422	910		7,905
Total "true" cases.....		5,773	3,625	3,878	3	2	2,353	5,367	694	9	21,704

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.

A re-arrangement of these figures under the three classifications shown for all the statutes enforced during the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, is set forth below:—

1940-41	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
Convictions.....	439	9,745	5,743	4,765	1,301	558	2,791	3,950	589	253	30,134
Cases pending, including abandoned...	954	3,260	2,608	1,121	2,142	549	823	3,021	253	273	15,004
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	1,685	7,003	7,920	3,893	5,493	2,673	2,307	2,295	553	251	34,073
Total.....	3,078	20,008	16,271	9,779	8,936	3,780	5,921	9,266	1,395	777	79,211

It will be observed from the above table that the total "true" cases for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, is 79,211, compared with 48,975 for last year.

4. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY, REGINA

There has been an increase of slightly more than 20 per cent in the number of cases received at the Scientific Laboratory for examination.

A total of 105 days have been spent by members of the Laboratory staff in testifying before the various courts throughout the country. A total of 634 cases have been handled in the Scientific Laboratory at Regina during the twelve months under review, and some idea of the large volume of work performed under the able direction of Surgeon Maurice Powers and his staff may be obtained from the following list of examinations referred to our Laboratory at Regina during the past twelve months:—

Autopsies performed	58
Inquests attended	32
Analysis of paper.....	7
Analysis of liquor (excise).....	6
Articles tested for blood.....	112
Blood examinations for alcohol.....	8
Bone and skull examinations.....	43
Chemical examinations	1,898
Document examinations (questioned)	1,234
Document examinations (known)	1,712
Chemical Examinations on Documents.....	1,427
Cases requiring toxicological examinations.....	29
Cases requiring histo-pathological examinations.....	34
Examinations of burnt paper.....	3
Finger Print Exhibits	175
Finger Print identifications made.....	4
Firearm and ballistic examinations.....	472
Finger nail scrapings	30
Examinations of wire and wire cutting tools.....	142
Examinations of a general nature.....	174
Garments examined for dusts, gypsum, soap, etc.....	83
Glass examinations	7
Grain examinations	18
Hairs and Fibres	108
Other microscopic examinations.....	1,407
Oil and gasoline tests, refractive indices, etc.....	42
Photographic work:—	
Negatives made	691
Prints	13,835
Enlargements	641
Lantern Slides	109
Stereograms	32
Plaster Cast Comparisons.....	10
Identifications made by foot print.....	1
Restoration of numbers.....	8
Seminal stains	62
Spectroscopical and spectographic	56
Sulphanilic Acid tests for powder patterns.....	6
Urine examinations for alcohol.....	3
Urine examinations chemically.....	1
Blood examinations	15

Apart from the tremendous increase in photographic work, there is a very large increase elsewhere when the figures are compared with those quoted in my last report.

It may be interesting to add that during the past year, Sergeant S. H. Lett has been admitted as a member of the Medico-Legal Society, and two members have been added to the staff as understudies to the Questioned Document and Ballistic Examiners.

During the past twelve months, addresses on different phases of laboratory work were delivered to organizations in various parts of the country by Surgeon Powers. These represent fraternal, professional, social and religious organizations.

A large Hilger Spectrograph was received and installed during this past year. Following the addition of this newer apparatus, supplementing that already in operation, it is felt that we now have one of the most modern and best equipped laboratories on the Continent and are in a position to deal thoroughly with problems which may be presented by modern criminality.

MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

The following tabulation of figures shows the number of cases handled by this Section during the period under review:—

Number of Reports Received	1,607
Number of New Files Opened.....	582
Number of Suggested Identifications	69
Number of Confirmed Identifications.....	28
Number of Identifications Pending	17
Number of Missing and Wanted Persons Identified.....	152
Number of Missing and Wanted Confirmed Identifications.....	109
Number of Missing and Wanted Identifications Pending.....	14
Number of Photographs Furnished other Police Departments.....	180
Number of Letters Mailed	1,421

It will be noted that this Section was able to suggest the identity of unknown offenders or missing and wanted persons in a total of 221 cases—137 of these were confirmed and 31 cases remain pending confirmation. Fifty-three cases were definitely not identical.

A great many files which were carded in the early days of the Section on criminals who had been sentenced to penitentiary terms and were, therefore, placed in what is commonly termed our "Dead" section, are now beginning to prove their value. As the respective subjects are released they return to their old haunts and methods.

The assistance rendered to various police departments has proved to be the best means of obtaining co-operation and those departments which we have been able to assist have become, almost without exception, enthusiastic supporters of the Section and consistently submit reports on their more important cases, both solved and unsolved.

The operation of divisional sections has, on the whole, resulted in more satisfactory reports being received from our own members, and the system of checking reports at the divisional section has assisted greatly in that only the more serious types of crime which are suitable for carding at this section are now received.

Examples of cases of interest and identifications made 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 SECTIONS

Our main and principal section for finger print records is located at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, but there are similar sections operating at Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Manitoba. All sections have had largely increased duties during the past year, and the Finger Print Section at Ottawa has set an all-time record in the number of finger prints received, and this notwithstanding the fact that there was a considerable decrease in the number of criminal prints received.

The increase, previously mentioned, is accounted for by the practice of fingerprinting alien enemies and persons employed in essential war activities. As already stated elsewhere, the Royal Canadian Air Force also fingerprint their prospective entrants and forward the prints to us to check. For purposes of record and as a means of encouraging people to have their finger prints taken, it should be mentioned that finger prints of all persons so secured and those received from sources other than those connected with crime are kept distinct and separate.

There are also other causes for the increase in the number of finger prints received, and further details of this may be obtained from the extracts of the report from Inspector H. R. Butchers, the Officer in Charge of the Finger Print Section, which will be found in Appendix "A".

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

This section has been kept extremely busy during the past year, and some part of the added work is attributable to war conditions.

I am pleased to be able to report that this section has now been allotted better and larger accommodation and the photographic laboratory is now well equipped to perform all and any type of work. The various branches of the Force in Ottawa are taking more and more advantage of the facilities available within the regulations laid down.

We have added several pieces of new and important equipment, including a Photostat, Photostat Print Washer, Pako Print Dryer, Dry Mounting Press and Ektar Lenses for the Precision Enlarger during the past year.

The services of Special Constable J. G. Dickson, who is in charge of this section, have been made available to the Canadian Police College at Rockcliffe, Ontario, where he has lectured and demonstrated equipment to members of the Police College Classes. In addition, courses in photography were given to various members of this Force and to a few members of other police forces. Special Constable Dickson has shown resource and ingenuity in improving technique and in handling the large demands upon his section. Further comment regarding this section will be found in the extracts from the report of the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE

The R.C.M. Police Gazette is distributed free of charge to such bona fide police departments and law enforcement agencies as apply for it. It contains photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, persons missing, essential data relative to recent crimes, convictions and deportees, and each issue contains a leading article of an instructional nature dealing with some important police topic. The present circulation is 1,200 copies weekly.

During the past year, the Gazette has widened its influence and there are indications that it is creating more and more interest among Canadian police forces. I am glad to be able to report that we have received many letters expressing appreciation of the Gazette's value and acclaiming it as a very definite aid to criminal investigation in this country.

The leading articles in each issue are usually welcomed by the recipients, especially those smaller law enforcement bodies who do not possess libraries and who have no other means of keeping advised of the latest developments in the law enforcement field.

On twenty different occasions throughout the year, the Gazette included insertions from other branches of Headquarters. These included new memoranda, amendments to the Defence of Canada Regulations, instructions regarding enemy aliens and so on. This procedure is an efficient way to handle these matters and ensures that Gazette recipients will be kept up-to-date.

Especially valuable is the Gazette as a means of keeping law enforcement bodies posted on the movements of itinerant or travelling suspects and criminals. Through its close-working co-operation with the Modus Operandi Section, details are published which lead to the solution of offences sometimes far removed from the scene of the original offence providing the clue.

After wanted persons publicized in the Gazette are arrested, or missing persons have been located, a cancellation item is run. This has had the effect of eliminating much overlapping of enquiries and needless expense.

GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT "A"

We continue to publish in "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette Supplement "A", and this is distributed mainly throughout the three Prairie Provinces. This Gazette Supplement is issued twice a week and carries similar details to those contained in the main Gazette published at Ottawa.

The Supplement "A" fills a definite need in the Prairie Provinces where we are responsible for all police work in the rural districts and where it is essential that we have at our disposal a speedy method of disseminating important information. At present we distribute four hundred and eighty-nine copies of each issue. The circulation last year was four hundred copies.

OTHER BULLETINS

There are other secret bulletins compiled by this Force, dealing with Civil Security and Secret Intelligence, which assist in the prevention of alien enemy activity, sabotage and espionage, and in that sense may be considered an aid in the detection and apprehension of criminals, but it is not in the public interest to enlarge further on this matter in this report.

FIREARMS REGISTRATION SECTION

I have already made some mention of the work carried out under this heading in Section 1 of this report. The Officer in charge of the section and his staff have worked indefatigably in the five-fold task of:—

- (a) Registration of all pistols and revolvers.
- (b) Registration of rifles and shotguns.
- (c) Issuing of weapon permits to resident aliens where authorized.
- (d) Issuing of weapon permits to visitors from allied or neutral countries.
- (e) Preparing records of weapons surrendered by aliens and enemy aliens.

This section was deluged with requests for permits for the importation of firearms from visitors or intended visitors from the United States, and long hours of overtime were necessary to avoid any inconvenience or the loss of foreign exchange to Canada, but notwithstanding this, the work was carried out without a single complaint.

Further information regarding this matter will be found in extracts from the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

5. Ticket-of-Leave Section

Since my last report under this heading, I very much regret to have to record the death of the late Lt.-Colonel R. de la B. Girouard on January 10, 1941, after a service in the Civil Service of Canada of over 27 years, the last 15 of which were with this Department.

The report of this section for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, shows that the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, gaols and reformatories on Ticket-of-Leave:—

	Twelve months ended 31st March, 1941	Twelve months ended 31st March, 1940
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries.....	169	377
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	235	449
Totals.....	404	826

The rather large difference in the numbers released last year compared with the twelve months under review is due to several causes. In my report for 1940, certain convicts were granted clemency by proclamation on account of the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen. There were also other releases during 1940 which made it possible to include them in my report of that year.

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited, and sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, may also be of interest:—

	1940-41	1939-40
Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	16	12
Revocations recalled	2	1
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	12	19
Forfeitures recalled	1	..
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave.....	588	679
Sentences not yet completed.....	338	547
Delinquent percentages	6.18%	3.63%

The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Ticket-of-Leave Section reports that he has had the fullest co-operation from the various police forces throughout the Dominion, and also from all authorities with whom he has had to deal.

6. Acknowledgment of Assistance

I have already expressed my sincere appreciation of the hearty support and assistance given to this Force by various public-spirited citizens throughout the country, but I cannot close this section of my report without expressing my deep felt thanks to all officers and men of other police forces in Canada and the United States who have co-operated with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in carrying out their duties in the detection and apprehension of criminals.

To the prominent members of the legal and professional and other services of the country who have been kind enough to give of their time and experience in addressing police personnel in training centres, and in delivering lectures and instruction at our police colleges, I extend sincere gratitude. With these gentlemen, I 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.

1. Other Investigations

The statistics given in the preceding section do not include figures dealing with investigations in which no breach of statute has occurred, or is suspected. Neither do they show the assistance which this Force renders to other departments of the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, the Municipal Authorities, etc. However, it is obvious that a force so widely distributed as the R.C.M. Police must be 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; enquiries 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, 1941, was 152,613, compared with 114,423 the year before.

The distribution of these cases for the past year was as follows:—

Province in which assistance is 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.....	2,288	238	8,514	11,040
Alberta.....	20,574	5,817	8,019	34,410
Saskatchewan.....	8,250	4,308	12,680	25,238
Manitoba.....	3,170	1,748	6,224	11,142
Ontario.....	24,069	1,358	1,011	26,468
Quebec.....	4,161	771	554	5,486
New Brunswick.....	526	448	6,714	7,688
Nova Scotia.....	1,476	2,965	13,740	18,181
Prince Edward Island.....	391	140	400	931
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	797	11	11,221	12,029
Totals.....	65,702	17,804	69,107	152,613

The large increase during the past year was caused through the many extra enquiries resulting from war work and activities.

The total averages 418 enquiries for each day of the year for the whole force, or more than 32 per day for each division.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

I am pleased to be able to report that we still render varied services to the public under this heading, apart from our ordinary police duties. We deliver mail in the remote areas of the country. Our trained dogs are used to locate lost children, elderly persons who may have wandered away, etc.

Our transport is used to take the sick and injured to hospital in emergencies, and visits to trappers in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are still carried out as well as many other similar services.

3. Collection of Revenue

Among the many extra duties undertaken by this force, none is more important to the taxpayer and to the respective governments than the collection of revenue.

The amount collected by the different divisions of the force during the 12 months ended March 31, 1941, was \$308,806.76, made up as follows:—

<i>Federal Government—</i>		
Revenue	\$127,436.41	
Fines	97,430.69	
Costs	5,471.64	
		\$230,338.74
<i>Provincial Governments—</i>		
Revenue	\$ 27,251.61	
Fines	35,094.29	
Costs	16,077.20	
		\$ 78,423.10
Miscellaneous		44.92
Total		\$308,806.76

This is an increase of \$5,684.11 over the amount collected the previous year. "G" Division (Northwest Territories and Yukon) again made the largest collection.

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

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

SECTION 6—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

"G" Division comprises the whole of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory and the Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, Ont., where the Federal Government Administrative offices are situated.

The Yukon Territory is a sub-division of "G" Division.

There are commissioned officers stationed at Fort Smith and Aklavik in the Northwest Territories, and at Dawson in the Yukon Territory.

The total strength of the division is 93, made up as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	66
Special Constables	23
	93
Total	93

This is a decrease of one officer and one non-commissioned officer and 2 special constables from the previous year.

Only two changes in detachments were made during the past twelve months.

2. Dogs and Dog Feed

There are 224 sleigh dogs distributed amongst "G" Division detachments. This is a decrease of 14 from the previous year. It is interesting to note that of 56 dogs taken on the strength during the period under review, 44 were bred and raised at our detachments, and only 7 dogs were purchased. Five were donated to the Force.

A total of 42,828 miles were travelled by dog teams on northern patrols in "G" Division during the past year.

During the past 12 months, no less than almost 67 tons of fish were secured by our own personnel as dog feed. This is more than 11 tons in excess of last year and represents a substantial economy in police funds.

3. Barracks and Buildings

On the whole the existing accommodation at all points in the N.W.T. where detachments are located is considered adequate with the single exception of Norman where it will be necessary for us to consider replacing both the log and frame dwellings before many years. All buildings are kept reasonably well painted and are maintained in a good state of repair. Our group of buildings at Maitland Point is still leased to the Hudson's Bay Company.

4. Inspections

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Inspector D. J. Martin left Ottawa on July 22, 1940, with Police Aircraft CF-MPF and crew, and proceeded to the James and Hudson's Bay Districts for investigational and inspection purposes.

On completing certain investigations Inspector Martin proceeded to Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake by plane and inspected detachments located at these points. After returning to Chesterfield Inlet the plane left

en route to Ottawa. Inspector Martin boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie* and accompanied her on the Eastern Arctic Patrol, 1940, inspecting police detachments at Lake Harbour, Craig Harbour, Pond Inlet and Pangnirtung, arriving back in Ottawa on October 15, 1940. This patrol took 85 days and covered a distance of 10,991 miles by air, land and sea.

All detachments in the Fort Smith Sub-Division have been inspected by the officer commanding that sub-division, with the exception of Cambridge Bay and Coppermine detachments. In view of the isolated location of these detachments, it was not found possible to inspect them during the past year, but it is hoped that arrangements can be made for the officer commanding Aklavik Sub-Division to inspect these detachments during the summer of 1941.

The officer commanding Aklavik has inspected all detachments in his sub-division this year, including the Schooner *St. Roch* and Norman detachment.

YUKON TERRITORY

The officer commanding the Yukon Sub-Division inspected all detachments in the Yukon Territory during the year.

5. Patrols

A total of 100,528 miles were covered in one way or another in patrolling in the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon, during the past year. There were 23 patrols of between 500 and 1,000 miles in return mileage and 8 of over 1,000 miles.

The mileage figures for each territory is set forth below:—

	Northwest Terri- tories	Yukon	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Dog sleigh.....	41,301	1,527	42,828
Boat.....	36,234	2,603	38,843
Train.....		1,353	1,353
Aeroplane (Public).....	5,750	2,853	8,603
Aeroplane (Police).....	4,190		4,190
Automobile.....	2,614	1,313	3,927
Foot.....	314	470	784
Totals.....	90,403	10,125	100,528

It will be noted from the above table that some patrols were carried out by automobile. We have no motor transport of our own in the N.W.T. In the Yukon, we had a truck and a sedan car at Dawson, Y.T., until recently when the sedan car was replaced with a new half-ton truck. The passenger car had seen service since 1932.

We also have new small trucks at Whitehorse and Mayo detachments, Y.T.

6. Mining Development

In so far as the N.W.T. are concerned, mining activity continues to be centred in the Yellowknife area but reports of the discovery of a very promising gold field comes from the Wray Lake and Slemon Lake districts which are located north of the settlement of Rae, N.W.T., and lying to the northeast of the Yellowknife gold fields.

YELLOWKNIFE AREA

This mining settlement continues to flourish and there has been no unemployment there for a number of months. The miners are obtaining good wages and are generally very law-abiding. When this settlement first started, it had its problems in connection with law enforcement, particularly with respect to gambling joints, boot-legging, etc., but most of these activities have been completely eliminated or almost so, and conditions now, from a police point of view, are very satisfactory.

GREAT BEAR LAKE AREA

The Radium mines at Port Radium closed down last year, and have not been re-opened.

YUKON FIELD

In the Yukon, gold production has continued at about the same level as the previous year.

7. The Fur Trade

As mentioned last year, while the mineral development in the Northwest Territories has steadily increased during recent years, and has been the subject of much publicity and holds very great possibilities, nevertheless, the fur trade is still the principal source of livelihood for most of the population. The reverse is true of the Yukon.

8. Crime*(a) Criminal Code*

I have again to report that there has been a substantial increase in the number of cases investigated under this heading. During the year under review 216 cases were investigated as compared with 177 the previous year.

An outbreak of a series of murders amongst the Eskimos living on *Belcher Islands, Hudson Bay*, was reported to us on March 14, 1941, and an investigation into these is now under way.

(b) Federal Statutes

There was a comparatively large increase in the number of cases under this heading also, the Northwest Territories Act, the Game Acts and the Indian Act being the ones which required the most effort.

(c) War Measures Act and Defence of Canada Regulations

The registration of arms, the registration of enemy aliens and the issue of permits and certificates of exemption have been carried out by our personnel in the N.W.T. and Yukon. In some areas, the work of registration of arms is still proceeding.

9. General Remarks

A very large part of the work performed by this Force in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory is for other Departments of the Federal Government, and during the past 12 months the increase in that kind of work has been exceptional.

The list of appointments held by various members of the division give some idea of the work involved, and covers such matters as Coroner, Game Wardens, Receivers of applications for decisions under the Naturalization Act, Income Tax Collectors, Immigration Officers, Agents to the Mining Recorder, Registrars of Vital Statistics, Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners for performing marriages, and many other varied and important matters, and, as mentioned elsewhere, "G" Division again collected more revenue than any other division in the Force.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Impossibility of Further Expansion under Present Conditions

The undersigned in concluding this report wishes to direct the attention of the Minister to the fact that the Force has not only lived up to the undertakings and responsibilities detailed to them by the Committee on Defence Co-ordination before the war, in respect to the various matters for public safety, and especially in connection with the civil security, but it has gone very much further, and has undertaken such large and important tasks as the registration of all firearms throughout the country, and the resultant issue of permits, etc., the registration of Japanese, investigations required all over the country by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and the important enquiries for the Department of National War Services dealing with persons who have failed to live up to the regulations or who have deliberately evaded them, and similar matters. All this extra work requires experienced investigators, and we have now reached the limit of any further extension of our services.

As it is the earnest desire of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to assist in every way possible with Canada's war effort, it is with considerable reluctance that the undersigned feels obliged to bring this matter to the attention of the Minister who will, I am sure, realize that it is exceedingly difficult and embarrassing to have to refuse the many requests for protective service which are still being received.

It is now a physical impossibility for this Force to deal efficiently with any such further demands upon it for several reasons, the two most important of which are as follows:—

- (a) The exhaustion of the source of young men as recruits is already in sight. It is not our policy to compete in any manner with recruiting for the Armed Forces, nor again to permit the Force to become a haven of refuge for those who wish to avoid military service.
- (b) The exhaustion of the source of returned veterans of the First Great War to act as special constables to guard vulnerable points.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that all additional requests for protection and civil security entails the absorption of more and more experienced uniformed personnel to the point where it seriously interferes with the efficiency of the Force in performing normal police duties in carrying out important investigations. Likewise, it absorbs uniformed members who form the small reserve for emergency purposes in connection with strikes, etc. The fact is that our duties and responsibilities under civil security, which may be characterized as "Watchman Service", reduces the number of trained personnel at our disposal to carry on our normal functions as a Police Force. Adding to this the increasing difficulty in securing arms and equipment for men now in the police service, it is obvious that it would be dangerous for this Force to undertake more duties at this time, but the undersigned, of course, fully realizes that it is quite right that preference must be given to war contracts, in so far as our requirements are concerned.

2. Distinguished Visitors

There has been an unusual number of distinguished visitors to Canada during the past 12 months, and it will only be possible to give a brief outline of those who came from countries outside the British Empire.

On June 11, 1940, *Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Julianna of The Netherlands* and party arrived at Halifax with the view of taking up residence in Canada for a time.

During the same month, *the Hon. Mayor LaGuardia, of New York*, arrived in Ottawa by aeroplane, and was met by His Worship Mayor Lewis and City officials.

On January 10, 1941, *Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince Olaf of Norway and Princess Martha, his wife*, and party arrived in Montreal by Canadian National Railway and proceeded to Ottawa where they remained for a few days. They then left for Toronto and Washington.

In each of the above-mentioned cases, this Force gave such protective services as were required or considered necessary.

On March 23, 1941, *Mr. Wendell Willkie and party* arrived at Fort Erie by Canadian Pacific Railway, en route to Toronto, where they arrived on March 24. The next day, Mr. Willkie and party proceeded to Montreal, and then left for the United States.

In addition to furnishing protective services on the train, this Force furnished escorts at Toronto and Montreal in conjunction with the City Police Forces.

3. Appreciation of Assistance

I have already expressed elsewhere in this report my sincere appreciation for the services of all those prominent members of the legal, professional, judicial and other bodies and fraternities who have so kindly assisted this Force in many ways during the past year, and, before concluding this report, I desire to extend that appreciation to those other police forces within Canada, the British Empire, and outside it, which have co-operated with us so fully. To the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington and the various Canadian Federal and provincial bodies and Departments, our sincere thanks are also tendered, including the respective Attorneys-General. Without this assistance and co-operation our work would have been much less successful and much more difficult.

Finally, I wish to record that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men of the Force which I command, and also of the Civil Staff during the twelve months under review. Here, I should also like to pay tribute to the work of the Veterans of the First Great War who have been engaged as Special Constable Guards on the various dockyards, canals, and public utilities throughout the country, and who have given excellent and loyal service. All personnel have worked energetically and have approached all new tasks with intelligence and zeal for which I am grateful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

CONTAINING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS AS AT THE 31ST MARCH, 1941, AND ITEMS OF INTEREST AND EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE FORCE AT ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA.

(As a Measure of Economy Extracts from the Reports of Officers Commanding DIVISIONS are not being Published this Year.)

1. List of Officers Commanding Divisions, as at March 31, 1941

- " A " Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin, (Acting during the illness of Superintendent W. W. Watson).
- " C " Division, Montreal, Quebec—
Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon.
- " D " Division, Winnipeg, Man.—
Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead.
- " E " Division, Vancouver, B.C.—
Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.
- " F " Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze.
- " G " Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin (Acting in the absence of Inspector D. J. Martin).
- " H " Division, Halifax, N.S.—
Superintendent A. N. Eames.
- " J " Division, Fredericton, N.B.—
Superintendent W. V. Bruce.
- " K " Division, Edmonton, Alberta—
Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock.
- " L " Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
Inspector J. A. Wright.
- " N " Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—
Inspector R. M. Wood.
- " O " Division, Toronto, Ontario—
Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.
- " Depot " Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine.

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

General.—The work of all Sections of this Branch has increased considerably, necessitating some slight further increase since last year, chiefly in the Intelligence and Finger Print Sections. Our needs in this respect are carefully watched to ensure that we do not place men in office positions who would be of more service to us in the field. Our policy of replacing office staff members with girl clerks has been continued whenever found possible.

During the year we have maintained close and friendly contact with similar organizations operating in Great Britain and the United States. In addition, we have maintained and strengthened the cordial relationship existing between the various sections of this Branch and the many governmental departments with whom they deal.

I would like to point out that despite the large increase of work due to war legislation, we have continued to advance in respect to the combating of actual crime. As an example of this, I would refer to the scheme now in operation in the Prairie Provinces to combat the gangs of safeblowers who have caused us so much concern in previous years.

R.C.M. Police Gazette.—All Branches co-operate with the *Gazette*, which has now become of considerable use to all police forces throughout the country, and the following examples show some of the results being achieved by close co-operation:—

Co-operation with the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Sections

(a) A report was received from St. Catharines Police Department, stating that a man giving the name of J. W. Saunders had appeared in that district and passed a number of cheques on boarding houses and hotels, stating that he was employed by a company to book board and lodging for a gang of men who were to arrive later.

He presented cheques for an amount of \$10.00 or \$12.00 above the amount due for board, receiving the balance in cash and disappeared. Search of our indices revealed that one Percy R. Knowles employed this modus operandi and his description was somewhat similar to that of J. W. Saunders. Our records further indicated that Knowles had been sentenced at Brantford on June 23, 1939, to six months imprisonment on each of four charges of false pretences, sentences to run consecutively and to date from June 9, 1939.

This indicated that provided Knowles earned full remission, he would have been released on February 25, two days prior to the offence committed at St. Catharines. Photograph was forwarded to the Chief Constable, St. Catharines, and the Superintendent, Burwash Industrial Farm, was communicated with to ascertain definitely the date of Knowles' release. Reply from Burwash indicated that Knowles had been released several days prior to February 25, and the Chief Constable, St. Catharines, advised that Knowles had been definitely identified by several persons.

The salient feature of this identification is that although this man had been released but several days, he immediately adopted his previous methods and as a result was promptly identified by the Modus Operandi Section.

(b) On December 4, 1940, Special Investigator B. B. Harris, of the C.N.R., called at this office and reported that two Canadian Bank of Commerce money orders, raised from \$4.80 and \$4.20 to \$40.80 and \$40.20, respectively, had been cashed by an unknown person using the name Thomas MacDonald in the Ottawa Union Station and the Ottawa House Tavern, Hull, Quebec, on the evening of November 30, 1940.

An extensive search of our Modus Operandi and Finger Print indices failed to establish the identity of the perpetrator. Particulars of these offences were accordingly published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*.

On December 16, information was received from Mr. Harris to the effect that a number of money orders, similarly raised, had been passed in Toronto, Ontario, and that one, Robert Roy Wood, alias Robert Wilson, alias Robert E. Welsh, alias Robert Gorman, alias James Trimble, F.P.S. 108006, had been identified in Toronto as the person responsible. Further, that this subject had also passed numerous worthless cheques, rubber stamped "Marien and Wilson, Ltd., Contractors", in Toronto, Cornwall and Montreal for amounts in the vicinity of \$18.00.

Photographs of this subject were immediately obtained from his finger print file and handed to Mr. Harris, who subsequently reported to this Section that same had been positively identified as those of the person who had operated in Ottawa and Hull.

On December 18 and 19, reports were received from the Chief Constables, Niagara Falls and Port Hope, Ontario, regarding cheques passed there by an individual using the names Harvey R. Williams and Thomas Mathewson, respectively.

As the modus operandi used in these cases was identical to that used by Robert Roy Wood, F.P.S. 108006, photographs of this subject were forwarded to the police departments concerned. Both police departments replied to the effect that Wood had been positively identified as the person who operated in their city.

On December 19, a complete summary of these offences, together with Robert Roy Wood's photograph, was furnished to the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* for publication. As a result of this, reports were received from the Chief Constables, Verdun, Quebec, and Fort Erie, Ontario, to the effect that similar cheques had been passed in their respective cities and that the *Gazette* photograph of Robert Roy Wood had been positively identified by the complainants as being that of the person who had defrauded them. R. Wood was later arrested, and entered a plea of guilty to charges originating in eleven different towns, involving sixteen charges of false pretences fourteen charges of uttering and ten charges of forgery. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

(c) On September 22, 1940, information was received from the Chief Constable, Kingston, Ontario, to the effect that during the night of September 21st, the premises of the Coca Cola Company, Kingston, was broken into—the safe attacked and \$488.00 in bills and silver and \$1.50 in War Savings Stamps stolen.

Search by modus operandi failed to reveal any logical suspects on file and this case was accordingly written up for publication in the *R.C.M. Police Gazette*, giving a complete and detailed description of the modus operandi used.

On October 18, Modus Operandi report was received from the Chief Constable, Hamilton, Ontario, regarding one Aldoma Charron, F.P.S. 533232. This subject had been arrested in connection with the breaking of the McCormick Biscuit Company safe in Hamilton. The Chief Constable, Hamilton, enclosed with his report copy of a letter to the Chief Constable, Kingston, Ontario, informing that department of this subject's arrest, and drawing to their attention the fact that the modus operandi used at Kingston was identical in almost every respect with that used by Charron in cracking the McCormick Biscuit Company safe.

On receipt of this information, the Kingston Police Department requested Hamilton to obtain Charron's palm impressions for comparison with latent palm impressions found at the scene of the Kingston crime. On these palm impressions being forwarded to the Single Finger Print Section, a comparison was made,

with the result that one of the latent prints obtained from the Coca Cola plant at Kingston was found to be identical with the right palm impression of Aldoma Charron.

This case illustrates the importance of circularizing full particulars of the modus operandi used in offences of this kind, for, if the Chief Constable, Hamilton, had not been impelled by the similarity in modus operandi to report the offence in question and draw it to the attention of the Kingston City Police, this positive identification of the palm print found at the scene of the crime would, in all probability, never have been made.

Especially valuable is the *Gazette* as a means of keeping law enforcement bodies posted on the movement of itinerant or travelling suspects and criminals. Through its close co-operation with the Modus Operandi Section, details are published which often lead to the solution of offences sometimes far removed from the scene of the original crime, as will be seen in the following:—

(e) A case in point is that of William Nahornyk (alias Wm. Dym, alias C. H. Lea, alias William Viter, alias Wasil Viter, alias Wasil Nowak, alias William Nahirniak, alias Uhinyn, alias Kirnak, alias Hornak, alias Rose), forgery and uttering. On February 15, 1939, an item was published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* Supplement A (printed in Regina, Saskatchewan, for the more rapid dissemination of information to the Western Provinces) to the effect that a warrant was held at Wakaw Saskatchewan, for the arrest of William Nahornyk, alias William Dym, alias C. H. Lea, on a charge of false pretences. This man had a long record. His full description and photograph, on file in the Finger Print Section were reproduced in the *Gazette* and authority was obtained to have him returned to Saskatchewan if arrested anywhere in Canada.

On May 24, 1939, the *Gazette* carried information that Nahornyk had been arrested at Fort Frances, Ontario, but had escaped custody while on the train being escorted to Toronto.

On February 12, 1940, a stranger cashed a spurious cheque for \$100 at the Bank of Montreal, Welland, Ontario. From the photograph and particulars contained in previous issues of the *Gazette*, the Chief Constable of that city was able to positively identify the culprit as Nahornyk.

Similar offences were perpetrated in rapid succession at St. Thomas, Ontario, and Hull, Quebec. The Chief Constables of these cities also identified the guilty party as Nahornyk from the photograph reproduced in the *Gazette*. Warrants were issued for his arrest at these points.

This cheque artist again changed provinces. A letter was received from the Chief Constable of Woodstock, N.B., to the effect that two bogus cheques had been cashed at the Bank of Montreal under the names of Mike Kolisnyk and Wm. Novak. The employees of the bank were able to identify the guilty party as Nahornyk from his *Gazette* photograph; and accordingly another warrant was issued for the arrest of this subject.

A further peculiarity linked each of these offences and identified them as the work of the same person. A mis-spelling appeared on the face of every cheque; each of them was made out to "Cach".

On April 25, 1940, Nahornyk cashed forged cheques at Hearst, Ontario. Thence he was traced to Beardmore, Ontario, where he was arrested by the Ontario Provincial Police. At the time he was in possession of a revolver, and was, therefore, held on a charge of being an alien in possession of firearms. Eventually, he was sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

The arrest of this criminal was encompassed by the concerted efforts of all the police departments concerned. By the publication in the *Gazette* of each offence as perpetrated, all police departments were on the alert and able to follow the movements of the criminal. Except by a nation-wide publication available to all police forces, there is no other way that such efficient coverage could be made of offences extending from Saskatchewan to New Brunswick.

(f) Another case is that of Helen Hunter, who passed five cheques on merchants at Stratford, Ontario, on May 16, 1940. Upon receipt of this information from the local Chief Constable, a search was made of the records at Headquarters, which revealed that a young woman using the names of Ethel Ritchie and Babe Dunford had committed similar offences at St. Thomas and Trenton, Ontario. The descriptions on file tallied exactly with that of the offender at Stratford.

In June 12 issue of the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* the modus operandi and available physical description was published, together with the data concerning Ethel Ritchie and "Babe" Dunford; a statement was included to the effect that there was a strong possibility of the parties being identical.

On June 13, the Chief Constable, Brockville, reported that a Helen Burke had passed three worthless cheques in that city on June 3. He was of the opinion that this woman was the same person mentioned in the *Gazette*.

Under date of June 14, the Chief Constable, Stratford, communicated the fact that he had a woman in custody on several charges of Uttering. Although she gave the name of Ethel Purdy and Ethel Ritchie her modus operandi was similar to that of Helen Hunter. By the co-operation of the police departments concerned, the cheques were compared and as a result it was established that Helen Hunter and Ethel Purdy were one and the same person.

(g) A letter dated February 7, 1941, from the Chief Constable, Niagara Falls, described a person who had passed worthless cheques in that city under the name of J. F. Davidson. In each instance, the offender stated that his wife had just given birth to a baby and that he was celebrating the new arrival.

From the records at Headquarters, Ottawa, the guilty party was tentatively identified as Ernest Pollard, alias Russell E. Pollard, F.P.S. No. 322238. Full details, including police department reference numbers, were published in the *Gazette*. A photograph of Ernest Pollard was forwarded to the Chief Constable, Niagara Falls, who positively identified it as that of the wanted man.

On February 23, while checking up on their current issue of the *Gazette*, the Ottawa City Police noted that Pollard was the man they had taken into custody shortly before on a charge of false pretences. The Chief Constable at Niagara Falls was notified and accordingly his file was closed.

But for the publication of details concerning this case, the Niagara Falls Police Department would probably have kept their file on this subject open indefinitely. The *Gazette* prevented overlapping of enquiries and needless expense.

3. The Director of Training—Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin

R.C.M.P. Reserves.—For the past three years, Reserve Units to the Force have been in training at both "O" and "D" Divisions and a very satisfactory state of efficiency has been maintained.

During the early part of last winter, steps were taken to raise further Reserve bodies at Halifax, Montreal, Edmonton and Calgary, and to eliminate encroachment on recruiting for Active Service Forces, only married men of ages 25 to 45 years were accepted.

"C" Division, Montreal, excelled in their activities, and quickly recruited some 80 members who have displayed the utmost keenness in regard to attendance and training.

Recruiting at Halifax, Edmonton and Calgary was slow at the commencement, due to a large extent to the fact that so many Veteran Volunteer Reserves and similar semi-military organizations have been set up in most large centres. However, at this date we have been able to secure some 30 members at each of the points mentioned, and training is under way.

I have had the opportunity of inspecting some of the Reserve Units in training and was greatly impressed with their appearance and the interest displayed in their work.

Air Raid Precautions.—Upon your instructions, I sent out a memorandum to all Division Officers Commanding, instructing them of the part the Force would play in the various Provinces in the event of Air Raids becoming an eventuality.

I obtained some 1,500 booklets of instructions on Air Raid Precautions from the Chief Federal Air Raid Warden, Dr. J. O. Glidden, of Ottawa, and these were distributed throughout the detachments of the Force so that all members, even in remote places, would have a general idea of procedure.

In most of the cities, several of our members have taken courses of instruction in Air Raid Precaution duties, with a view to qualifying as Instructors, so that they in turn could impart instruction to classes that could be conveniently assembled at Division Headquarters.

In Ottawa, we have done all that was possible to assist in the formation of fire protective units in the many Federal Government Buildings, and surveys have been carried out in this regard by an officer of the Force.

R.C.M. Police Dogs.—I took over the supervision of the Police Dogs from Superintendent E. W. Bavin last December.

Space will not permit the citation of all the individual successful investigations our dogs have been engaged upon in various parts of the Dominion; this to some extent is disappointing, for there are so many highly interesting cases that it is very difficult to select those which might be classed as outstanding.

Much credit is due our trainer who has so successfully handled and trained the dogs, and a great deal of credit must go to the dog masters who have volunteered to enter into this particular branch of our organization, and have exercised the greatest care and patience with the dogs entrusted to them.

A few examples of the success that has been attained by our dogs on various investigations are quoted hereunder:—

On April 18, 1940, a child was reported lost in the Fenwood District, Saskatchewan, and after a search party had covered considerable ground without success, *Police Dog "Bachus"* was called in and despite the fact that the trail had been greatly fouled by the searching party, he led them through bush and swampland to a ploughed field where the child was finally located.

At Birtle, Manitoba, last September, two men named McCarthy and Gross were apprehended by local police for breaking and entering the local Red & White Store. Gross escaped and *Police Dog "Black Lux"* was called in, and after tracking several miles along a creek bottom and through swampland, he led the searchers to a place where the fugitive Gross was found lying beside a small camp fire drying his clothes; after wading creeks and swamps following his escape, he was apprehended.

The work of *Police Dog "Chief"* in Saskatchewan relative to searches under the Excise Act during the past year has been outstanding. This dog possesses most uncanny accuracy when commanded to search for illicit liquor and stills. During July last when searching freely at a farm in the Petrofka District, Saskatchewan, he led the party to a deep ravine where ashes of a recent fire had been burning. In dense bush nearby he located a lard pail containing a jar with illicit spirits in it, and from the roots of a nearby fallen tree, he pulled out an old shirt containing packages of yeast cakes; from this point, he tracked to another patch of dense bushes and a 30 gallon barrel of wash was located, the accused in this case was convicted.

At Meachum, Saskatchewan, on August 3 last, "*Chief*" was used to search the premises of a farmer suspected of violating the provisions of the Excise Act, and after searching the straw and hay stacks the dog left the premises and went through a fence a half a mile away, into a bush where he located a 45 gallon barrel of wash buried in a pit and covered with tree branches.

In the Meteor District, Saskatchewan, last September, "*Chief*" was commanded to search the grounds of a farm where an 8 gallon milk can was found that looked as if it had been used for distilling; during his search of the yard he began to dig in a heap of garden refuse and uncovered a gallon jug containing illicit spirits, and the copper coil which was found to fit the top of the milk can.

"*Chief's*" talents are not wholly confined to this particular brand of investigation only, for on one occasion at Dysart, Saskatchewan, last October, when a man named Haynes, a well-known safe-blower, had been apprehended following a local breaking, entering and theft, "*Chief*" was called in to search for stolen property. Upon being commanded to search from the scene of the crime "*Chief*" led the party down to the vicinity of a box car on the local railway yards, and in a very short time proceeded to a small hay stack in a field beyond where he unearthed a bundle of valuable papers and the cash box which had been taken from the safe.

In yet another case, where two prisoners had escaped from the guardroom at Prince Albert, Sask., last November, after beating the guard into unconsciousness, they took his revolver and 9 rounds of ammunition, and headed south. "*Chief*" was called and after being given the scent he travelled a considerable distance south, during which a considerable amount of back tracking was executed through woods and across fields, eventually leading into a clump of trees where the two men were found standing around a small fire. They were re-arrested without trouble, and the loaded revolver was found in their possession.

Leaving the excellent work of our dogs in the Prairie Provinces, I would like to quote a few of the cases covered by them in the East, where *Police Dog "Cliffe"* has done exceptionally good work. In the densely wooded area of Westford, N.B., a local doctor who was recuperating from a serious nervous breakdown, was reported missing during June last, after being last seen walking toward the bush from his home. During the whole of that day, rain had fallen incessantly and "*Cliffe*" was called in on the day following and given scent; he led the party through thick bush and swamp, across creeks and eventually owing to the density of the bush he was allowed to proceed off leash. After travelling considerable distance, he led the party to a thicket where the doctor was found lying in an exhausted condition. An improvised stretcher was made and the doctor was returned to his parents' home where he ultimately recovered.

On June 24, 1940, the officials of the Department of Public Works at Irishtown, N.B., reported their warehouse had been broken into and a quantity of gasoline, oil and grease stolen. "*Cliffe*" was called in and allowed free search, leading the party into some woods, where, after proceeding some 250 yards therein, he located two 50-pound tins of grease. Then crossing a road and continuing some 200 yards through woods on the other side, "*Cliffe*" located a drum containing 30 gallons of gasoline. One of the investigating Constables found the oil a little further on, thus accounting for the whole of the stolen property. This particular dog has many successful investigations to his credit, both regarding tracking of lost persons and retrieving illicit still and mash.

Police Dog "Donner" has worked very successfully throughout the past year at P.E.I., and has been responsible in locating many caches of illicit spirits that resulted in convictions being obtained under the Excise or Prohibition Act.

On one occasion, at Charlottetown, he was called in last April to search for stolen goods following a breaking, entering and theft at a local bakery, and being put down to search for a trail below a broken window, he led off through fields and across roads and ditches to an ice house where he uncovered some of the stolen goods under a pile of sawdust. He was taken back to the starting point again and then followed a different trail to where he located the balance of the stolen goods.

Amongst "*Donner's*" many successful "still" investigations, one of particular interest is worth quoting; wherein during August last he was used in the Queen's County District, P.E.I., to search for a still suspected of being in operation. A fresh track was found, from which the dog was given scent, and led off through dense bush. After a mile, the dog lost track but again picked it up after tracking in a circuitous manner. Suddenly, the dog and master came out into a clearing where the master noticed a man sitting at a fire 300 yards away surrounded by a number of cans.

The man noticed them, and ran into the bush and tried to escape. "*Donner*" was commanded to "attack" when the man disobeyed the order to stop; and he pursued the man, caught him by the arm and threw him to the ground, making no mark on the man's arm. The culprit was taken back to the scene of operations where a complete still was found.

Police Dog "Egon" did some excellent work in the Province of Nova Scotia during the period under review, and on one occasion when taken to the premises of a man suspected of illicit spirit making last July, he was put down near a plank bridge and commanded to search. He crossed a creek to a very rocky area and then recrossed the creek and proceeded over a stony dried-up creek bed and then into some dense woods where a still was found and demolished.

On another occasion he was taken to the home of a boy of 13 years of age reported missing, and after being given scent from a pair of the boy's trousers at the point where he was last seen, the dog led off past the boy's home, through a neighbour's yard and into the woods beyond and proceeded up the side of a mountain, eventually finding the boy.

Police Dog "Major", located in Saskatchewan, carried out some very successful investigations during the period. On one occasion during a search under the Excise Act at Veregin, Saskatchewan, last July, he was commanded to search the premises of a suspect and after considerable travel about the farm, he located a gallon of home brew hidden in a garbage dump. Proceeding further, he led to a straw stack in some woods that was hollowed out, and upon examination two 45-gallon barrels of mash were found therein. The owner, upon being confronted with the evidence, surrendered the still and other equipment he used for this purpose.

A complaint was received in January last of the breaking, entering and theft from a store at Winnipeg Beach, Manitoba, and "*Major*" was called in to search. He was commanded to "track out" and followed a trail to a lane where the trail was lost owing to too much traffic. However, he again picked up the trail which led to the rear of the suspect's house. A search warrant was obtained and the stolen articles recovered.

In a breaking with intent case at St. Francois Xavier, Manitoba, by juveniles, last April, police dog "*Sultan*" was used to search an area where the suspects had been seen and after considerable searching retrieved a .32-calibre revolver from amongst some bushes.

On another occasion, "*Sultan*" was used during June last in the La Broquerie District, Manitoba, on an Excise case, and immediately upon being commanded to search at the suspect's farm, he led the party to a cache of wash; from this cache, he proceeded to a small cabin about a quarter of a mile away, which

upon examination revealed that the flooring had been cut away evidently for the installation of a still; from this point "Sultan" took a fresh trail and went to the suspect's house where a quantity of illicit liquor was found. Accused intimated his intention of discontinuing his unlawful practices since witnessing the ease with which our dog unearthed his caches.

In the case of a stolen car from the Parkdale District, Manitoba, which was found abandoned by members of our Selkirk Detachment last July, police dog "Sultan" was used and when put down at the place where the car was abandoned he tracked out across some fields to a fence where he retrieved a cap, presumably lost by one of the culprits in his flight. From this point, "Sultan" was given scent from the cap and tracked out south in a zig-zag fashion until he reached a farm house; here he continued on to a barn where two men were milking cows, and upon interrogation, these two men admitted stealing the car.

In the Stewartburn District, Manitoba, last September, an old woman of 86 years of age had been missing for 3 days, despite considerable search during that period by a large party. "Sultan" was called in and given scent from some of the old woman's clothing. He was allowed to track off leash, and travelled a considerable distance, ultimately disappearing into some dense under-brush. Upon arrival of the Dog Master, Constable Bailey, he found the old lady with her arms round the dog's neck. She was holding him so tightly that he was unable to give voice and declare his success. The dog made no attempt to injure the woman who kept repeating, "The dog is my saviour".

4. The Intelligence Officer—Inspector A. Drysdale

This section, which is part of the Criminal Investigation Branch, has more than doubled its strength during the fiscal year under review, which also is an indication of the volume of work that has been accomplished. On March 31, 1940, the Section consisted of one Officer and 28 other ranks, including 8 stenographers, whereas on March 31, 1941, the section consisted of three Officers and 56 other ranks, which included 23 stenographers.

Work has increased for various reasons, but possibly this is chiefly owing to the capitulation of France during the past year, the invasion of the Low countries by Germany, and the entrance of Italy into the war on June 10, 1940. In addition, the contacts as made by this Section with other departments and businesses in Canada, throughout the British Empire, and the U.S.A., have resulted in a continual increase in the volume of correspondence.

At the commencement of the fiscal year, to which this report refers, it was found necessary, for efficiency and control, that the Section be divided into groups, each covering certain phases of the work. With this in mind it developed that the work naturally fell into thirteen main groupings.

Each group has distinct and separate work, and as there are inter-departmental committees on co-ordination of Intelligence and similar matters, it is essential to maintain close liaison with the various Departments and to do everything possible to ensure that the thousands of officers on the field staffs of the various Departments aid the Police in investigations wherever necessary and possible.

Investigations into Communistic activities occupy much of the attention of one group at R.C.M. Police Headquarters. Another deals with Germans and Italians and their sympathizers, and so-called "Fifth Column" activities, etc., but it is not necessary to go more fully into these matters in this report. Naturally the general correspondence is very heavy, and has a wide range, covering such matters as the issue of cards of identification for Insurance Inspectors to the checking of personnel for practically all departments of the Government, including the war departments, as well as private corporations. As

we have a large volume of correspondence and literature which requires translation into English, we have found it essential to maintain our own translation staff.

In order to cope with the work of the Intelligence Section, which has been very heavy during the past year, of much importance and of great diversity of subjects, it has been necessary for each member of the staff to put in much overtime, which I am glad to say has been done most willingly.

5. Alien Enemy Registration Section—Inspector D. Saul

Working in conjunction with this Branch, members of Provincial and Municipal Police, together with members of this Force, maintain six hundred and twenty-five (625) local Registry Offices throughout the Dominion. These officials have satisfactorily registered all persons who, under the Defence of Canada Regulations, are required to register.

Also co-operating with this Branch are two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (2,866) Postmasters throughout the Dominion who render monthly reports of all persons who have reported to them and had their Parole Certificates endorsed as required by the Defence of Canada Regulations.

The co-operation and assistance given by these outside departments is invaluable and greatly appreciated.

During the year several far reaching amendments were made to the Defence of Canada Regulations, one of which entailed the registration of approximately one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) persons of German or Italian racial origin, and Nationals of countries dominated by German and Italy.

Within a short time, however, this amendment was rescinded and replaced by Order in Council P.C. 3751. This new order called for the registration of all persons of German or Italian birth, and all Nationals of those countries dominated by Germany and Italy to register, unless these persons had acquired British Nationality previous to September 1, 1922.

This last amendment reduced the number of persons required to register from one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) to approximately eighty thousand (80,000), and consequently a great many cancellations of registrations had to be effected.

To date, eighty-two thousand five hundred (82,500) Registrations have been recorded; of this number thirty thousand (30,000) are Germans, thirty-one thousand (31,000) are Italians, and the remaining twenty-one thousand five hundred (21,500) being chiefly Czechoslovaks and Austrians. Some twenty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five (21,175) persons who have registered have subsequently been exempted from the provisions of the regulations due to their unquestioned loyalty; these have been issued with Exemption Certificates.

The number of Exeats, granted by the Registrar General during this year totalled six hundred and thirty-two (632). Sixty-four (64) of these being for permanent residence out of the Dominion.

These Exeats provide the necessary permission for those persons subject to registration under the Defence of Canada Regulations who wish to leave the Dominion, either temporarily or permanently. Each such Exeat is only granted when, after investigation, it is found that the departure of the person making the application therefore, will not be contrary to the best interests of the State.

Except in very few instances, the Registration under the Defence of Canada Regulations has been complied with by all persons who are required to register, and their prompt monthly attendance at the reporting offices has been very satisfactory, consequently, very few prosecutions have been entered.

A duplicate card index, which is fully up to date, is maintained by this branch of all persons registered under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

The searching and revision of files undertaken on the pleas of those interned, for their release, together with the recording in ledgers of over sixty thousand (60,000) reports monthly, and any changes of address of the parolees, keep every member of this branch fully occupied.

6. The Firearms Section—Inspector Robson Armitage

During the period under review, we have been engaged in completing the work of re-registration of all small arms throughout the Dominion covering the five-year period of 1939-44. A review of the figures of new weapons registered for this period shows a marked increase over the previous year, this without doubt being caused by the fact that legislation was passed requiring registration of rifles and shotguns. This action on the part of the Dominion Government stimulated interest in those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with pistols and revolvers with the result that an increased number of applications for registration were received. Also, during this period there has been a marked increase in the number of weapons which have been transferred.

During the year the number of enquiries regarding ownership of pistols and revolvers received by this Section has shown a marked increase, such enquiries being with regard to weapons required as exhibits in cases of breaking and entering, theft, and armed robbery, and in many instances letters of appreciation have been received from Provincial and City Police Departments throughout the Dominion expressing their thanks for the assistance rendered by this Headquarters. It is also interesting to note that the number of enquiries received from the United States has increased.

Quoted hereunder, as of possible interest, are one or two outstanding cases received during the past year, which again prove the value of such identification records:—

- (a) On February 25, 1941, the Chief Constable of the City of London, Ontario, communicated with this Headquarters with a view to ascertaining if we had any record of previous ownership of a Harrington and Richardson revolver, .32 calibre, serial number 190,561, which had been used in a double murder in that city. From a search of our records, it was disclosed that a similar weapon had been registered by a resident of Lindsay, Ontario, on June 28, 1939, under Certificate No. 104,706. These details were forwarded to the Chief Constable and on March 1, 1941, he advised that they had been able to trace the weapon in question back to the owner, from whom same had been stolen when he was stationed at a Military Camp at Petawawa.
- (b) On February 15, 1941, a telegram was received from the Ontario Provincial Police at Fort William requesting information as to the ownership of a Jieffeco Automatic and a Mauser Automatic. A search of our records disclosed that one of the weapons was owned by the Manager of the Canadian Import Company in Montreal and subsequent investigations proved that this weapon had been stolen from his residence on October 24, 1940.
- (c) On March 12, 1941, a request was received from the Acting Superintendent of the Penitentiaries Branch as to the previous owner of a Colt Automatic found among the effects of a person who had been sentenced to a term of two years' imprisonment at Dorchester Penitentiary. A search of our records disclosed that the firearm had been registered in 1939 by a resident of Westmount, P.Q., who gave his occupation as a member of the R.C.N.V.R. stationed at Halifax, N.S. This case is still under investigation by our Officer Commanding at Halifax.

- (d) A request was made concerning a weapon which had been stolen at Saint John, N.B., at the same time as an automobile, and a notation was made in our records. A few months later a person residing in the same district registered an identical weapon and the information was forwarded for investigation by the police.
- (e) Three other requests were also received in connection with weapons involved in murder cases, but owing to the fact that the weapons had not been registered we were unable to supply any information. This indicates the need for rigid enforcement of those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with the registration of pistols and revolvers in order that all such weapons be registered.

Registration of Rifles and Shotguns.—The Order in Council authorizing same was passed on August 3 last and registration commenced on the 15th. This legislation was passed at the request of the Attorneys-General of the various provinces and the Department of National Defence. Under legislation existing prior to the passing of the Order in Council no method was available by which persons of one particular group could be disarmed. However, there was included in the Order in Council a section authorizing the Attorneys-General of the various provinces to refuse registration of weapons held by individuals under certain conditions. The Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia has taken advantage of this section and has refused to register all firearms in the possession of Orientals. In no other province have the provisions of this particular section been applied to one group of citizens but registration has been refused in certain individual cases.

Certificates of Registration for use throughout the Dominion were prepared at this Headquarters and transmitted to the Attorneys-General of each province; a total of 1,750,000 being printed in the English language and 275,000 in the French. Some slight delay was caused in distribution but a number of certificates were in the hands of each of the Attorneys-General on the day registration commenced. The Order in Council required all weapons to be registered between the period August 15 and September 15. This period, however, was extended to October 1, 1940.

Some consideration was given to the method by which statistics regarding the number and type of rifles and shotguns in the Dominion was to be obtained and finally the Hollerith system was approved. The number of weapons registered by provinces is as follows:—

	Rifles	Shotguns	22's	Totals
Alberta.....	43,871	67,422	88,765	200,058
British Columbia.....	45,663	51,965	39,998	137,626
Manitoba.....	27,311	46,964	53,739	127,014
New Brunswick.....	29,519	31,678	14,923	76,120
Nova Scotia.....	25,137	51,135	23,100	99,372
Ontario.....	102,364	178,657	138,229	419,250
Prince Edward Island.....	526	4,093	1,134	5,753
Quebec.....	47,021	80,060	31,361	158,442
Saskatchewan.....	36,586	78,418	101,038	216,042
Yukon & Northwest Territories.....	2,458	1,509	2,421	6,388
Totals.....	360,456	591,901	494,703	1,447,060

We are of the opinion that registration is not yet complete in all provinces. However, the figures shown above will be amended upon receipt of additional certificates. Furthermore, the records will be broken down to indicate the number of weapons of various makes and calibre.

Surrender of all firearms by aliens in Canada.—On June 10, Order in Council P.C. 2505 was passed and became Defence of Canada Regulation 37A. This prohibited the possession by any alien residing in Canada of all firearms and explosives, and it was necessary that all weapons in the possession of such persons be surrendered between June 10 and 20. Objections to the requirements of the Order in Council were made from many quarters and a great number of persons who had resided in Canada for a number of years, and held important positions in our major industries but had not taken out naturalization papers, were affected. Police Forces throughout the Dominion with difficulty, procured suitable accommodation to store the surrendered firearms. Rigid enforcement of this Order in Council deprived many persons of their means of earning a livelihood; particularly did this apply to aliens who were in possession of trappers' licences or who acted as guides during the hunting season. Furthermore, in some instances aliens who operated hardware stores were unable to continue the sale of firearms.

Permits to resident aliens when necessary.—On July 18, 1940, Order in Council P.C. 3272 was passed; this authorized the Commissioner of this Force to make orders for the exemption of residents from the provisions of the Regulation, and between the date of the passing of the Order in Council and March 31, 4,657 permits were issued. The policy has been to issue permits for weapons required:

- (i) for sporting purposes;
- (ii) to enable the owners to carry on their usual duties; or
- (iii) for the protection of farms and gardens against pests.

Many applications have been received for the return of pistols and revolvers but where no good reason has been given to indicate the need for such weapons, permits have been refused. Before permits are issued it is necessary that the permittee secure a recommendation from the local police, and in all instances a copy of the permit is forwarded not only to the owner of the weapon, but also to the Provincial Authorities of the Province in which the former resides.

Permits to visitors.—Order in Council P.C. 2505, which was assented to on June 10—and previously referred to—prohibited the importation of firearms by persons who desire to enter Canada for hunting purposes. Objections were received from many organizations who cater to tourist trade and from those engaged in the sale of hunter's supplies, and on July 18, 1940, the Commissioner of this Force was authorized to grant exemptions from the provisions of the Regulations for bona fide tourists from Allied or neutral countries. It will be observed that for the period—June 10 to July 18—the importation of firearms was prohibited and this fact was widely circularized in the United States. Therefore, immediately upon the passing of the Order in Council dealing with the issuing of permits it was necessary that extensive publicity be given to same. Many hundreds of letters were received at this Headquarters asking for definite information and it is somewhat unfortunate that the provision regarding permits was not included in the original Order in Council instructing that aliens should surrender firearms.

Many applications were received for permits but before issuing same it was necessary that the applicant submit certain references as to character. Furthermore, the records of this Headquarters were searched in order to ascertain if we had files on the applicants. The policy has been to issue permits for firearms required for sporting purposes and for revolvers when required for use in a competition held by a regularly organized shooting club; permits for automatic pistols being issued only in exceptional circumstances. In certain instances, permits were refused, and in many other cases the applicant, upon being advised that he required references, made no further attempt to secure a permit. However, between the date of passing of the Order in Council on July 18, 1940, and March 31, 1941, a total of 9,016 permits were issued.

RETURN OF ALL WEAPONS SURRENDERED BY ALIENS AND ENEMY ALIENS AND NOW HELD BY THE R.C.M.POLICE, AS AT MARCH 31, 1941

Division	22's	Rifles	Shotguns	Combination Guns	Revolvers and Pistols	Miscellaneous	Total
"A".....	42	63	88	3	41	1	238
"C".....	64	116	290	1	240	19	748
"D".....	393	180	301	4	47	3	928
"E".....		*627	419	6	113	3	1,173
"F".....	1,719	541	1,081	16	109	2	3,468
"G".....	102	†2	67	3	31		†295
"H".....	75	73	194		78	2	422
"J".....	38	47	59	1	54		199
"K".....	2,305	1,069	1,326	31	167	7	4,005
"L".....		2	7		4	1	14
"O".....	131	88	383	2	137	2	743
	4,869	2,898	4,224	67	1,035	40	13,133

* B.C. Rifles and 22's not segregated.

† "G" Division incomplete in so far as N.W.T. is concerned.

7. The Finger Print Section—Inspector H. R. Butchers

The past year has been an outstanding one in the history of this Section, as there were received 141,030 finger prints of all categories. This makes a grand total of 920,678 prints since the inception of the Bureau in April, 1910, from which 119,990 identifications have been effected.

Your attention is again directed to the advisability of amending the Naturalization Act so that it would be compulsory for all applicants to submit copies of their finger prints with their applications for Canadian citizenship. Should this Act be amended, it would be possible to produce the applicant's correct criminal history. In many cases no mention is made on the Headquarters file of a previous criminal history, whereas in some cases when the finger prints were received it was proven that the subject possessed a criminal record.

A vivid illustration of this is the case of one Albert Meucci, an enemy alien of Italian birth. This man was fingerprinted and registered as an Enemy Alien, being issued a certificate of naturalization. His prints were subjected to search and identified as being one Ralph Bend who was on February 12, 1916, given 13 months in the U.S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, for white slavery. Communications from the Department of Immigration and Colonization revealed the information that this man's deportation from the United States to Italy had been ordered about November, 1919. However, he apparently came to Canada as he endeavoured to re-enter the United States in September, 1926, but was rejected. Deportation proceedings were taken and arrangements made for his sailing on the ss. *Montclair* from Quebec on July 13, 1927. Before he could be taken into custody, he disappeared, and nothing more was heard of him until identified by this Section. It is understood that he was held in favourable esteem by the residents of Bassano, Alberta, where he was domiciled and conducted a tonsorial parlor.

SINGLE FINGER PRINTS

Two selected cases from the Single Print identification record may be of interest.

(a) *Rex vs John Belliveau and George St. Amand*.—During the early morning hours of August 7, 1940, the office of the Hull Electric Railway Company near the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, was entered by forcing a rear window. A weighing machine was smashed. A C.P.R. Signalman called the Ottawa Police Department when he saw two men acting suspiciously in the vicinity of the office. During the course of the investigation, the Police found a finger print of identification value on the window glass. After a long chase two men were arrested—John Belliveau and George St. Amand.

The finger prints of Belliveau, a local criminal, with a past record, were sent together with a photograph of the print on the window to the R.C.M.P. Finger Print Section at Ottawa. The comparison proved that Belliveau was the person who left his identification mark on the glass. Belliveau stoutly denied any knowledge of or participation in this crime.

However, he was brought before the Magistrate, G. E. Strike, of Ottawa, on August 16. An N.C.O. from the Finger Print Section was on hand to give expert testimony. Belliveau changed his plea to that of guilty. He was accordingly sentenced to fifteen months definite and one month indeterminate in the Ontario Reformatory.

The detective in charge of the case was at a loss to understand the reason for Belliveau's sudden change of heart, but on the accused being taken to the cells after his conviction a conversation, which took place between him and his girl friend who had obtained permission to visit the prisoner, explained his action. A summary of this conversation is as follows:—

She—What happened?

He—I pleaded Guilty.

She—Why did you do that—why didn't you do like George.

He—Did you not see the Mounties in Court?

She—The ones in the red coats?

He—Did you see them with a parcel? When you see them in court with a parcel under their arm, you are finished; it doesn't matter if you have a million excuses; that means they have my finger prints!

St. Amand entered a plea of not guilty—there was no finger print evidence against him. He appeared before Magistrate Strike on August 16, and was committed for trial by jury at the next assizes.

(b) *Rex vs Ernest Pilon*.—A residence at Verdun, Quebec, was broken into on July 10, 1937, and various pieces of jewellery were stolen. The thief was apparently partial to fine liquors, because he could not resist the beverages at the scene of this breaking, and as a result left his finger prints on a cocktail shaker. The impressions were photographed by the Verdun City Police, and sent to the Finger Print Section, Ottawa. A search was made but the results were negative, and so the print was filed in the Single Finger Print Branch.

On January 11, 1938, as a daily check was being made with all unidentified prints filed in the scenes of crime sub-collection, the impression found on the cocktail shaker the year before was found to be identical with the left thumb print of F.P.S. No. 159709, Ernest Pilon. Accordingly, a warrant was issued for Pilon. He was later located; the Montreal City Police were holding him on another charge. On June 3, he was convicted of the Montreal offence, and a few days later was found guilty of the Verdun breaking and entering for which a sentence of two years each charge (concurrently) in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was imposed. He was escorted to Hull on February 7, 1939, to stand trial for a breaking, entering and theft committed there in 1937, where an additional sentence of one year was given, to run consecutively to the previous sentences in the Montreal jail.

In the meantime, on May 19, 1938, the Single Finger Print Branch, Ottawa, received various articles from the Cornwall, Ontario, Police Department in connection with a breaking, entering and theft of jewellery. Good finger prints were found on a liquor bottle at the scene of the crime and following a search in the Single Finger Print Collection the right fore and middle finger prints of Ernest Pilon were located. Although Pilon denied having committed the offence, a warrant was issued for his arrest. When he was released from Montreal Jail on October 31, 1940, he was arrested and taken to Cornwall for trial. Photographic enlargements were presented to the court by a finger print expert from Ottawa. On November 21, he was convicted solely on the infallible finger print evidence, by the County Criminal Court, Cornwall, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary.

This case report shows the importance of other police organizations co-operating with the Finger Print Section, Ottawa, for without this and the work of the Section and the Single Finger Print Branch, the Verdun and Cornwall crimes might never have been solved.

8. The Chief Preventive Officer—Inspector J. Healey

The seizures registered during the past year totalled 1,894 as compared with 1,803 for the previous year. Conditions with regard to both smuggling and the manufacture of illicit liquor have been satisfactorily maintained. Seizures have been effected and prosecutions entered wherever circumstances warranted, and the policy of invoking the "conspiracy" clauses of the Criminal Code of Canada to supplement charges under the Customs or Excise Acts, wherever organized groups had united their efforts in defrauding the revenues of the Dominion, has been continued with considerable success.

The smuggling of liquor along the seaboard, as previously stated in this report, was on a very small scale and although several automobiles, loaded with illicit spirits, were seized near the Quebec border, after having been smuggled into Canada from the United States, the traffic in that area did not reach large proportions. There were isolated instances of smuggling of alcohol from the United States in the Windsor-Niagara Falls district, and it is believed that in one instance the liquor was brought across the Niagara River in a rowboat or a motorboat and picked up on the Canadian shore by a waiting truck, which was later seized in Toronto loaded with one hundred gallons of illicit spirits, put up in American four-gallon containers.

A similar traffic, but on a smaller scale, was encountered along the border between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. At no time, however, did it reach heavy proportions.

The smuggling of liquor along the Pacific Coast has been practically non-existent for the past six years, the only seizures of this type to be effected being confined to the occasional few bottles brought in by the crews of ocean-going vessels who fail to declare the goods at Customs.

Smuggling of Pistols.—A number of investigations were conducted under the Customs Act as a result of co-operative work between this Branch and the Firearms Registration Section of the C.I.B., regarding the smuggling of automatic pistols. These weapons have been on the list of "restricted importations" since 1929, and permits to import them are only issued to police personnel, members of military organizations or members of bona fide rifle and revolver clubs. A considerable number of smuggled pistols were seized and forfeited and it is understood that they will be made available to the Department of National Defence.

Conclusion.—It will be noted in reviewing this report that there has been no resumption of large scale liquor smuggling along the Atlantic seaboard and that the volume of smuggling of ordinary merchandise across the International Border has sharply declined. The majority of the seizures reported were effected under the provisions of the Excise Act with regard to the illicit distillation and distribution of spirits produced by such means.

There was a marked decrease in offences involving the illegal disposal of rubbing alcohol by druggists. There were some cases during the preceding year in which rubbing alcohol was disposed of to transients for potable purposes and some fatalities occurred, but the vigorous prosecution of the offenders and the publicity resulting from the accidents referred to, have greatly curtailed this traffic.

It is felt that preventive measures have been well maintained during the year under review, and it is submitted that the Service is well equipped to cope with any new situations which may arise as the result of increased taxation necessitated by the existing war conditions. The question of taxes upon both imported and domestically manufactured goods is the most important factor in directing the trend of activities by the Preventive Service Branch.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1941

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	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																													
<i>"L" Division—</i>																													
Charlottetown.....					1				1	2			12			3		19								8		1	
Alberton.....												1	2					3								1		1	
Borden.....													1					1								1		1	
Montague.....													2					2								1		1	
Souris.....											1							1								1		1	
Summerside.....											1							1								2		1	
On Command.....												1						1											
Totals.....					1				1	2	2	3	23			3		35					1			14		2	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																													
<i>"H" Division—</i>																													
Halifax.....				1	2		1		3	8	9	9	69	2	4		110	216								18	1	5	
Amherst.....													2					3							2				
Antigonish.....													1					1							1				
Baddeck.....													1					1							1				
Barrington Passage.....													1					1							1				
Bridgetown.....													2					2							1				
Bridgewater.....													2					2							1				
Chester.....													2					2							1				
Cheticamp.....													2					2							1				
Dartmouth.....											1		2		1			4							1				
Digby.....													2					2							1				
Glace Bay.....												1	5					6							1	3			
Guysboro.....													2					2							1				
Inverness.....													1					1							1				
Kentville.....											1		2					3							2				

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1941—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	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles		
<i>New Brunswick—Continued</i>																														
<i>"J" Division—Continued</i>																														
Port Elgin.....																		1									1			
Richibucto.....													2					2									1			
Sackville.....													2					2									1			
Shediac.....												1						1									1			
Shippogan.....													1					1									1			
St. George.....													1					1									1			
St. John.....									1	2	2		8					13								5		1		
St. Leonard.....													1					1								1				
St. Quentin.....													1					1								1				
St. Stephen.....													2					3								1				
Sussex.....													3					3								2				
Tracadie.....													2					2								2				
Woodstock.....													2					2								1				
On Command.....													2					2												
On Leave.....				1								1	1					3												
Totals.....				1	4				3	10	16	11	94	1		3	98	240					1			53	1		3	
<i>Quebec—</i>																														
<i>"C" Division—</i>																														
Montreal.....				1	2			2	9	2	8		89	1		5	387	506								29	2			
Amos.....										1			2					3								2				
Bedford.....													2					2								1				
Bersimis.....													1					1												
Carleton.....													1					1								1				
Chandler.....													1					1								1				
Chicoutimi.....													2					2								1				
Coaticook.....													2					2								1				
Gaspe.....													1					1								1				
Hemmingford.....													2					2								1				
Huntingdon.....													1					2								1				

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1941—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	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles				
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>																																
<i>"F" Division—Contc.</i>																																
Regina Town Station...										2	1		15	1				19														
Rosetown.....													2					2														
Rose Valley.....													1					1														
Rosthern.....													1					2														
Saskatoon.....				1			1			1	2		16	1				23														
Shaumavon.....													3					3														
Shellbrook.....												1	1					2														
Smeaton.....													2					2														
Spiritwood.....													2					2														
Strasbourg.....													2					2														
Sturgis.....												1	1					2														
St. Walburg.....													4					4														
Swift Current.....							1		1	2			3					12														
Tisdale.....													2					2														
Val Marie.....													1					1														
Vonda.....												1	1					2														
Wadena.....													3					3														
Wakaw.....												1	3					5														
Weyburn.....					1				1	1	1		4	1				9														
Wilkie.....												1	1					2														
Willow Bunch.....													2					2														
Wolseley.....												1						1														
Wood Mountain.....													1	1				2														
Yorkton.....					1				1	2		2	9	1				16														
Young.....											1		1					2														
On Command.....									1			2	11					14														
On Leave.....													2					2														
Totals.....			1	3	5	1	2		5	20	30	29	227	6		13	16	358					2	23		122	1					

Alberta—
"K" Division—

Edmonton	1	2	3			3	11	15	9	64		11	51	170					22	2
Andrew										1				1					1	
Athabasca								1		5				1					1	
Banff										1				1					1	
Barons										1				1					1	
Bashaw										1				1					1	
Bassano										1				1					1	
Beaver Lodge										2				2					1	
Blairmore								1		6				7					1	
Bonnyville									1	1	1			3					1	
Bow Island										1	1			1					1	
Breton										2				2					1	
Brooks										1				1					1	
Cadomin										1				1					11	1
Calgary		1	1			1	3	4	3	30	2			45					1	
Camrose										2				2					1	
Canmore										1				1					1	
Carbon										1				1					1	
Cardston										3		1		5					1	
Claresholm										1				1					1	
Coal Valley										1				1	1				1	
Cochrane										1				1					1	
Coronation										1				1					1	
Coutts										2				3					1	
Crossfield										1				1					1	
Derwent										1				1					1	
Drumheller							1			5	1	1		8					2	
Edson								1		2				3					1	
Empress										1				1					1	
Entrance										1				1					1	
Evansburg										2				2					1	
Fairview										2				2					1	
Field, B.C.										1				1					1	
Fort Chipewyan							1			1		1		1					1	
Fort McMurray										1				2					1	
Fort Vermillion										1				1					1	
Gleichen								1		1	1	2		5					2	
Grande Prairie							1			2				3					1	
Hanna										2				2					1	
Hardisty										2				2					1	
High Prairie										2				2					1	
High River										1				1					1	
Hilda										1				1					1	
Innisfail										1				1					1	
Irricana										1				1					1	
Jasper							1			2				3					1	
Lac la Biche										2				2					1	
Lamont										1				1					1	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1941—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	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Alberta—Continued																												
"K" Division—Continued																												
Leduc.....					1								1						1									
Lethbridge.....									1	1	2	1	14	2					22							1		
Lomond.....													1						1									
MacLeod.....													1						1									
Magrath.....													1						1									
Manyberries.....													1						1									
McLennan.....													1						1									
Medicine Hat.....											1		5			1			7									
Nordegg.....													1						1									
Notikewin.....													1						1									
Olds.....													2						2									
Oyen.....													1						1									
Peace River.....					1						1	1	7						11									
Picture Butte.....													1						1									
Pincher Creek.....												1	1						3									
Ponoka.....													1						1									
Proyost.....													1						1									
Red Deer.....											1								1									
Rochford Bridge.....													1						1									
Rocky Mountain House.....													1						1									
Slave Lake.....													1						1									
St. Paul.....											1		2						3									
Smokey Lake.....													1						1									
Spirit River.....													2						2									
Stettler.....													2						2									
Stony Plain.....												1							1									
Strathmore.....													1						1									
Taber.....													1						1									
Thorhild.....													2						2									
Tofield.....													1						1									
Trochu.....													2						2									
Turner Valley.....											1								1									

Two Hills.....										1										2															1		
Yegreville.....										1											4														2		
Vermillion.....																					1														1		
Viking.....																					1														1		
Vulcan.....																					1														1		
Wainwright.....																					1														1		
Warner.....																					1														1		
Waterton Park.....																					1														1		
Westlock.....																					1														1		
Wetaskiwin.....																					3														1		
Whitecourt.....																					1														1		
On Command.....										1	1										12	2													16		
Totals.....				1	3	6				5	24	29	27								247	10													107	3	1

British Columbia—

"E" Division—																																					
Vancouver.....				1	1	2				2	4	5	4								41				10	175	245									10	1
Abbotsford.....												1									2						3								1		
Cloverdale.....												1									1						2								1		
Cranbrook.....													1								2						3								1		
Creston.....																					2						2								1		
Esquimalt.....											1	1									24						23								1		
Grand Forks.....													1								2						3								2		
Hazelton.....																					2						2								1		
Merritt.....													1								1						2								1		
Osoyoos.....																					1						1								1		
Vanderhoof.....												1									1						1								1		
Vernon.....																					2						3								1		
Victoria.....						1				1											4					6									2		
Williams Lake.....												1									3					1									1		
On Command.....																					3					3									1		
On Leave.....																					2					2										2	
Totals.....				1	1	3				2	6	11	7								86			10	175	302									24	1	

North West Territories—

"C" Division—																																					
Headquarters, Ottawa,																																					
Ont.....																																					
Aklavik, N.W.T.....																																					
Aretic Red River.....																																					
Baker Lake.....																																					
Cambridge Bay.....																																					
Chesterfield Inlet.....																																					
Coppermine.....																																					
Eskimo Point.....																																					
Fort Smith.....																																					

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1941—*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	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles		
<i>North West Territories—</i>																														
<i>“G” Division—Concl.</i>																														
Good Hope.....														1		1		2							6					
Lake Harbour.....													2			1		3						20						
Norman.....											1		1			1		3						12						
Pangnirtung.....												1				1		2						11						
Pond Inlet.....													2			2		4						29						
Providence.....													2					2						8						
Rae.....													1			1		2						10						
Reliance.....												1	1			1		3						14						
Resolution.....											1		1			1		3						13						
Simpson.....												1	1			1		3						12						
Schooner “St. Rock”.....										1		1	6					3						6						
Yellowknife River.....												1	2					3												
Totals.....					3				1	5	3	7	34			19		72						218						
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																														
<i>“G” Division—</i>																														
Dawson.....					1					1	1	1	5			3		12									1	1		
Granville.....												1						1												
Mayo.....																		1												
Old Crow.....											1					1		2						6						
Selkirk.....												1						1												
Teslin.....													1					1												
Whitehorse.....												1	2					3												
Totals.....					1					1	2	5	8			4		21						6		1	1			

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

"L" Division, P.E.I.....					1				1	2	2	3	23			3			35				1			14		2	
"H" Division, N.S.....					1	4		2	4	12	17	18	155	5		1			329				1			77	1	7	
"J" Division, N.B.....					1	4			3	10	15	11	94	1		3			240				1			53	1	3	
"C" Division, P.Q.....					1	3			2	11	9	16	139	1		6			575							59	2		
"A" Division, Ont.....	1	2	3	5	12		2		20	37	51	52	224			15			614							15	1	5	
"N" Division, Ont.....					1		1		2	4	5	3	132	35	1	7			191	48	2		50	10		1	3		
"O" Division, Ont.....					1	4	1	1	3	11	11	11	128	1		6			372						4	39	1	3	
"D" Division, Man.....					1	3		1	4	17	20	21	193	8		10			292				2	16		81	2		
"Depot" Division, Sask.....					1			3	4	8	12	11	182	67		20			311	72	2		74			4	2		
"F" Division, Sask.....					1	3		5	5	20	30	29	227	6		13			358				2	23		122	1		
"K" Division, Alta.....					1	3		6	5	24	29	27	247	10		19			422	2			1	3	1	9	107	3	1
"E" Division, B.C.....					1	1		3	2	6	11	7	86			10			302							24	1		
"G" Division—																													
N.W. Territories.....					3				1	5	3	7	34			19			72						218				
Yukon Territory.....					1					1	2	5	8			4			21						6	1	1		
On leave—																													
Provost Co., C.A.A.....					1					2	8	5	143						159										
R.C.A.F.....					1					2	3								6										
Totals.....	1	2	8	20	53	2	12	1	56	172	228	226	2,015	134	1	136	1,232	4,299	122	4	1	127	18	276	1	599	19	21	

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1941

Headquarters Staff.....	1	2	3	4	10				15	18	23	28	105	9		9			229										
Prince Edward Island.....					1				1	2	2	2	23			3			34				1			14		2	
Nova Scotia.....					1	4		1	4	12	17	18	153	5		1			326				1			77	1	7	
New Brunswick.....					1	4			3	10	15	8	91	1		3			234				1			53	1	3	
Quebec.....					1	4			2	11	9	14	140	4		6			578							59	2		
Ontario.....					2	7	1	2	11	36	45	46	370	24		21			949	48	2		50	10	4	1	61	5	8
Manitoba.....					1	3		1	4	16	17	19	190	8		8			281						2	16	77	2	
Saskatchewan.....					2	3	7	1	6	1	9	28	45	42	431	70	1	33	695	72	2		74	2	23	126	3		
Alberta.....					1	3			5	24	28	26	242	11		19			416	2		1	3	1	9	107	3	1	
British Columbia.....					1	1			2	6	11	7	86	2		10			304							24	1		
North West Territories.....					2				4	3	6	33				19			67						218				
Yukon Territory.....					1				1	2	5	8				4			21						6	1	1		
On Leave—																													
Provost Co., C.A.A.....					1					2	8	5	143						159										
R.C.A.F.....					1					2	3								6										
Totals.....	1	2	8	20	53	2	12	1	56	172	228	226	2,015	134	1	136	1,232	4,299	122	4	1	127	18	276	1	599	19	21	

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC.,
FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

1. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition of all Offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.

	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.....		329	25	1,627	1	10	431	27	13	905	3,368
Alberta.....	10	469	856	4,914	2	125	1,647	90		739	8,852
Saskatchewan.....	94	1,223	263	5,134		210	835	41	52	592	8,444
Manitoba.....	19	339	55	1,510	2	113	871	68	17	171	3,165
Ontario.....	1	840	1,191	5,167	4	82	1,197	82	18	821	9,403
Quebec.....		2,273	82	2,557	1	27	478	38	25	417	5,898
New Brunswick.....		105	39	1,155	2	6	144	4		130	1,585
Nova Scotia.....		141	11	185		6	189	9	38	1,503	2,062
Prince Edward Island.....	10	247	16	116		5	84	11	5	15	509
N.W.T. and Yukon.....		5	9	136		12	155	15		191	523
Total.....	134	5,971	2,547	22,501	12	596	6,011	385	168	5,484	43,809
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....		4	5	19			8	2	3	2	43
Alberta.....	70	93	1,095	604	40	319	2,820	446	88	370	5,945
Saskatchewan.....	415	368	1,100	678	20	361	2,177	292	20	362	5,793
Manitoba.....	85	177	446	268	13	259	1,466	235	49	254	3,252
Ontario.....		26	64	94		27	101	40	5	39	396
Quebec.....		2	3	41	1	1	78	9	7	13	155
New Brunswick.....	238	69	328	214	11	102	974	97	13	111	2,157
Nova Scotia.....	70	29	155	411	13	41	923	210	49	106	2,007
Prince Edward Island.....	24	10	96	123	1	9	144	14	12	16	449
N.W.T. and Yukon.....		6	15	62	6	10	89	16	2	50	256
Total.....	902	784	3,307	2,514	105	1,129	8,780	1,361	248	1,323	20,453
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
Alberta.....	2	4	2	88	2	129	5,278	206		66	5,777
Saskatchewan.....	47	185	64	452	7	84	2,731	112	16	112	3,810
Manitoba.....	8	64	4	1,144	45	119	2,428	65		65	3,942
Ontario.....								3			3
Quebec.....								2			2
New Brunswick.....	4	1,320	32	415	10	57	1,673	15	21	126	3,673
Nova Scotia.....	1	5,422	3	1,240	20	27	2,858	95	1,046	77	10,789
Prince Edward Island.....	2	910	52	221		6	361	12	5	35	1,604
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							9				9
Total.....	64	7,905	157	3,560	84	422	15,343	505	1,088	481	29,609

2. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complainant Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces										Total
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	North West Territories and Yukon	
Aeronautics Act.....				3					1		4				2							4
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....			1				1				2				1							3
Canada Shipping Act.....				8			2			3	13		1		1							13
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....		16		102		201	133	7	52	133	644		222	365	57					3		644
Combines Investigation Act.....		1		1							2				1							2
Customs Act.....		265	48	906		1	201	4	15	189	1,629	295	72	76	59	397	320	196	188	26		1,629
Dominion Elections Act.....							1	2			4			1								4
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....				1						1	149	4	69	76								149
Excise Act.....	3,031	55	391	2	99	1,012	62	53	146	4,851	265	501	1,238	382	597	1,208	45	261	354		4,851	
Explosives Act.....		1	154			10			19	184		2	1		12	138		20		1		184
Federal District Commission.....				1		2	151	3		157					155	2						157
Feeding Stuffs Act.....				1						1						1						1
Fisheries Act.....						1	72	7		81		69		3							1	81
Food and Drugs Act.....							1			1	2							1				2
Immigration Act.....			18			1	3			22	15	1		3	1		2					22
Income War Tax Act.....			1				3			4			3		1							4
Indian Act.....		45	20	79	4	27	1,419	43	1	31	1,669	200	399	150	146	400	145	35	55		89	1,669
Insurance Act.....							1		1	1												1
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	120	9	5	111		42	859	37	2	46	1,231		471	260	465	3		29	3		1,231	
Leprosy Act.....				1						1												1
Livestock Pedigree Act.....				1		1	14			16					15	1						16
Lord's Day Act.....	4	7	6	60		20	53	5		157		48	41	63			4		1			157
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....				1			1			1						1						1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....			4	63		16	36	1		6	126	18	3	1	4	14	30	9	11	36		126
Militia Act.....							7			7												7
National Resources Mobilization Act.....	1	23	21	277		7	269	11	1	57	667	22	114	154	56	141	134	31	6	4	5	667
Naturalization Act.....				1						1	2					2						2
Northwest Game Act.....		2	2	27		6	24	5		17	83											83
Northwest Territories Act.....			1	18		1	50	6		6	82											82
Official Secrets Act.....				1						1					1							1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		17	65	280		33	176	23	30	71	695	155	46	29	34	333	73	9	16		695	
Penitentiaries Act.....							2	2			4				4							4

2. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941—*Concluded*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute.	Negative Searches. Complaint Unfounded.	Abandoned for Want of Information.	Handed to Department Concerned.	Warrant Unexecuted.	Withdrawn.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Still under Investigation.	Total.	Distribution by Provinces										
												British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	North West Territories and Yukon.	Total.
Post Office Act.....						1	1				2											2
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....							1				1											1
Radiotelegraph Act.....				5			10				15											15
Railway Act.....				4			107			1	112											112
Special War Revenue Act.....		2		3							5	2	61	22	8	10	3	6				5
Statistics Act.....				1		1		5			7	2			1							7
Ticket of Leave Act.....			2	79						6	87				26	58	3					87
Tobacco Restraint Act.....							3				3		1	2								3
Transport, Department of, Act Canal Regulations.....				2			1				3				3							3
Vehicle Traffic or Dominion Property Act.....							2				2				2							2
War Measures Act*.....	9	2,551	2,316	19885	5	131	1,228	158	12	4,726	31,021	2,389	6,761	6,097	1,780	9,403	3,771	1,189	1,468	82	207	31,021
War Charities Act.....				3							3					2						3
Weights and Measures Act.....							1				1			1								1
Yukon Medical Ordinance.....								1			1											1
Yukon Act.....				5			3	1			9											9
Yukon Game Ordinance.....		2		1		1	5			20	29											29
Yukon Liquor Ordinance.....				1			6	3			10											10
Yukon Insanity Ordinance.....				5							5											5
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....				5						1	1											1
Total.....	134	5,971	2,547	22501	12	596	6,011	385	168	5,484	43,809	3,368	8,852	8,444	3,165	9,403	5,898	1,585	2,062	509	523	43,809

* The conditions indicated here are abnormal and many of the infractions discovered did not result in prosecutions by the Force, but the cases, with full particulars, were handed over to the respective departments concerned.

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches. Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned.	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces										
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	Total
Offences against Public Order, external and internal (73-141) Part 2-																						
Affrays and Duels.....						3	38	15		1	57		22		35							57
Explosive Substances.....							1				1	1										1
Forcible Entry.....						3	4	10			17		10	2	3		1	1				17
Information illegally obtained and communicated.....		1		31						15	47	1			6	29		10			1	47
Offensive Weapons.....	2	16	14	200		27	497	16		10	782		385	249	42	9	2	27	59	4	7	782
Treason.....				2			1	2	1	1	7			2	2	2		1				7
Unlawful Assemblies and Riots (Charges).....						1	4	9	1		15						6	9				15
Unlawful Drilling.....		1									1				1							1
Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4-																						
Corruption and Disobedience.....				2			3			1	6		3	2			1					6
Escapes and Rescues.....	1			5	1	1	26	1		2	37	1	6	2	6	1	1	12	8			37
Misleading Justice.....	1	4	5	7		9	36	15	6	9	92	5	18	39	8	2	2	7	10			92
Obstructing Peace Officer or his Aid Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....	1	2		1	1	14	143	14	1	3	180		38	52	22	12	11	25	15	2	3	180
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Conveniences (197-239) Part 5-																						
Disorderly Houses.....	2	11	5	12	1	7	139	6	1	6	190		68	97	7			4	10	1	3	190
Morality.....	3	9	13	17	4	10	58	9	4	16	143		48	54	16	1		8	9		7	143
Nuisances.....	3		4	2			3			1	13			5	3			5				13
Religion.....				1			31	1			33			6			3		22	2		33
Vagrancy.....	18	8	9	9		61	781	77	10	3	976	1	298	390	38	4	3	108	69	50	15	9761
Disorderly Conduct.....	2	10	2	2	1	12	237	17	1	2	286				109		2	1	79		39	286

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941—Continued

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches. Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned.	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces										
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	Total
Offences against the person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6—																						
Abduction.....		3	1	1		1	2		1		9		2	4	1			1			1	9
Abortion.....		2	1	2		2	6	1		1	15		10	2	2							15
Assault Aggravated.....				2		3	10	4		1	20		8	1	3		2	6				20
Assault Common.....	55	11	9	10	4	242	1,236	374	4	10	1,955		590	654	315	2	186	162	32	14	1,955	
Assault Indecent.....	12	7	7	1		12	58	18	1	6	122		19	58	13		15	16		1	122	
Kidnapping.....							2			1	3			2				1				3
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	4	1	1	6	2	35	217	63	4	5	338		93	77	80	1	39	43	3	2	338	
Assault on Wife, or other Female.....	2	1				6	33	2		4	48		17	13	1		16			1	48	
Bodily injuries, acts and Omissions.....	8	11	11	9		12	77	10		6	144		41	49	17		22	13	2		144	
Driving whilst Intoxicated.....		3	2	2		7	302	26	4	1	353		25	53	38	4		84	127	22		353
Failure to stop after Accident.....	1	1	17	8		4	85	9	1	2	129		20					63	38	8		129
Furious Driving.....	5	6	6	6	1	18	566	42	2	7	659		381	88	16	2		96	50	26		659
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully.....	1		2	1		4	48	3		2	61		23		21	1		4	8	3	1	61
Defamatory Libel.....	6	3	3	4			1	3	1	2	28		17	7	1				3			28
Non-Support.....	17	20	12	29	11	46	65	27	1	28	256		98	66	43			32	4	11	2	256
Murder—Attempted.....				1			2	1		1	6				2		2			2		6
Attempted to wound.....				1		1	1		1		4		4									4
Manslaughter.....				1		7	6	15	4	1	34		8	6	4		1	14	1			34
Murder.....				13		2	7	4	2	6	34		6	13	5		3	6			1	34
Threatening letters and Threats.....	1		1	1		1			1		5			2		1	1				1	5
Accidental Deaths—Auto.....				8	142		6			3	159		48		43		68					159
Accidental Deaths.....				8	1,226	4				30	1,268	1	369	453	140		68	188		54	1,268	
Deaths—Railway Accident.....			3	20						1	24		9		4		11					24
Neglect at child birth and Concealing dead body.....		5	3	1		2	7			1	19		3	11	3				2			19
Bigamy.....		3	1	6			4			7	24		8	6	3		5		2			24
Suicide.....			3	152		1				10	163		77		31		12	12	27	4		163
Attempted Suicide.....		3		25	1	5	16	1		2	53		9	26	11		3	2				53
Carnal Knowledge and Rape.....	3	7	6	9		13	40	19	3	9	109		23	34	18		14	17	2	1		109

Offences against rights of Property (335-508) Part 7—																							
Burglary and Housebreaking.....	88	44	796	75	8	37	617	30	16	246	1,957	1	477	538	362	10	2	213	267	65	22	1,957	
Safesblowing.....	1		38	1			23			33	147		73	43	31								147
False Pretences.....	57	38	44	59	27	98	424	48	17	76	888		269	253	239	9	2	62	26	20	8	888	
Forgery and Preparation therefor..	15	4	22	13	3	35	228	22	2	20	364	6	166	84	59	8	7	13	14	7		364	
Uttering Forged Documents or Narcotic prescriptions.....			1	4	3	1	18	93	13		2	135		52		35	30	9	5	4		135	
Fraud and Fraudulent dealing with Property.....	1	1	3	6			43	5	13	4	76		12	9	6	3	1	4	37	4		76	
Conspiracy to Defraud.....						6	40	7	23	27	103		44		29	14		14		2		103	
Receiving Clothing, etc., from Sol- diers, Deserters.....			1				4	3			8		2		2		1	1		2		8	
Intimidation and violence—																							
Threats.....	13	4	4	4		13	24	10	5	1	78		18	41	6	2		8	3			78	
Receiving stolen goods, Possession of.....	1	1	1	6	1	23	121	34	2	10	200		77	35	42	1		25	13	7		200	
Robbery and extortion.....			1				3				5		2		1	1				1		5	
Robbery with violence.....	2	3	17	6		5	37	3	3	11	87	4	15	28	25			6	8		1	87	
Thefts—General.....	279	192	1,189	105	13	150	1,029	164	34	348	3,503	6	841	1,351	635	20	3	272	267	65	43	3,503	
Theft of Cattle.....	21	95	131	9	2	30	214	46	4	58	610		216	210	96			48	19	13	8	610	
Theft of Agricultural Machinery..	3	3	55	2		2	17	3		4	89		70		17			1			1	89	
Theft Federal Government Prop- erty.....	1	16	37	27			14	1		25	121		8		5	93	4	7	4			121	
Theft from person.....	17	3	21	4	3	2	20	5	2	7	84		6		11			61		4	2	84	
Theft Grain and Forage.....	15	40	98	1		7	72	14	6	37	290		102	117	61			10				290	
Theft Mail, post letters, parcels, mail bags, keys.....	3	3	2	6			3			1	18		2					4	8	1	3	18	
Theft Money.....	21	19	84	16	8	5	131	21	21	38	364		218		42	3		42	55	2	2	364	
Theft Motor cars, parts and Acces- sories.....	14	12	105	22	7	12	103	14	5	24	318		149	17	60			47	43	2		318	
Theft—Offences resembling.....	7	2		4		1	24	1		4	43		9	22	5			2		5		43	
Trading stamps.....				2							2			2								2	
Wilful and Forbidden Acts (509-545) Part 8—																							
Arson.....	5	39	130	17		7	23	8	8	26	263		51	78	49			36	36	12	1	263	
Damage Buildings, Fences, Land- marks.....	55	5	25	6		8	40	7		5	151		18	32	8			89	4			151	
Injuries to cattle and other Animals	15	38	57	19		9	32	5		24	199		50	74	34			15	20	5	1	199	
Cruelty to Animals.....	6	16	10	5		4	51	11		7	110		38	37	6			13	12	4		110	
Wilful Damage.....	88	21	107	15	1	32	225	26	2	21	538	9	81	184	82	1		94	84		3	538	
Mischief.....	16	23	64	33		6	32	3		25	202	3	12	61	19	49		13	19	26		202	
Damage to Railway, Mines, Elec- trical plants.....	5	3	12	4			41	4		5	74		10	12	3	1	30	3	15			74	
Damage to Trees, Vegetables, Roots and Plants.....	3					2	6	1	1		13		2	6				3	2			13	
Offences relating to Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money (546-569) Part 9.....		4	21	57		3	7			7	99	2	5	10	2	50	15		15			99	

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941—*Concluded.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned.	Warrant Inexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces										
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	Total
Attempts, Conspiracies, accessories (470-575) Part 10.....		1	13	7		24	174	24	27	4	274		8	38	118	33	28	13	36		274	
Procedure on appearance of Accused (668-704) Part 14.....							2				2				2						2	
Surety to keep the Peace.....	2	2		1		8	34	13		1	61		27		29			2	2	1	61	
Punishments, fines, costs and restitution (1026-1085) Part 20.....							14				14		4		9					1	14	
Common Law.....						4	8			1	13		5		6				2		13	
Total.....	902	784	3,307	2,514	105	1,129	8,780	1,361	248	1,323	20,453	43	5,945	5,793	3,252	396	155	2,157	2,007	449	256	20,453

4. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941:

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....							1				1
Amusement Tax Act.....							2				2
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....							2				2
Billiard Room Act.....							4	2			6
Boilers Act.....						2	4	1			7
Brand Act.....							3				3
Child Welfare Act.....				2		2	105	1			110
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....						2	16	1			19
Chiropractic Act.....							2				2
Coal Miners Wages Security Act.....						1					1
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....							3				3
Domestic Animals Act.....			1	1		7	41	4			54
Domestic Relations Act.....							3	1			4
Election Act.....							1				1
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....								1			1
Game Act.....			1	11		10	210	24		21	277
Hours of Work Act.....							1				1
Income Tax Act.....							2			1	3
Insurance Act.....							2		2		4
Irrigation Districts.....							5				5
Legal Profession Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....				14	1	11	671	30		9	736
Live Stock & Livestock Products Act.....				2			5				7
Masters and Servants Act.....				5		48	159	34		4	250
Medical Profession Act.....							2				2
Mental Diseases Act.....				5		3	179	9		1	197
Mines Act.....							7				8
Minimum Wage Act.....							3			1	4
Noxious Weeds Act.....				2		3	46				51
Pharmaceutical Association.....				1			1	1			3
Prairie Fires Act.....	1					1	59	8			69
Public Health Act.....				1		1	18	1			21
Public Highways Act.....						4	213	6			223
Public Utilities.....							6				6
Public Service Vehicles Act.....		4		14		6	1,207	27		12	1,270
Public Works Act.....							7	1			8
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....				1			2	4			7
School Attendance Act.....							13				13
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				2			2			1	5
Small Debts Act.....						1				1	2
Stallion Enrolment Act.....				2		2	22	2			28
Slot Machine Act.....							6				6
Stock Inspection Act.....				1			37				38
Tax Recovery Act.....	1						1				2
Theatres Act.....						1	4				5
Threshers Lien Act.....				1			5				6
Trades and Business Act.....						1	22			1	24
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....							3				3
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....				23	1	23	2,166	48		11	2,272
Veterinary Act.....							1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....							2				2
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
Total.....	2	4	2	88	2	129	5,278	206		66	5,777

4. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.—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—</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....	2	1	2				4	1			10
Auctioneers Act.....		1				1	3				5
Book Agents Act.....		1		3							4
Cemetery Act.....		1									1
Child Welfare Act.....	4	1	1	11	2	9	14	7	13	17	79
Crop Payments Act.....										1	1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....				1		2	8	2		2	15
Drugless Practitioners Act.....				1							1
Education Tax Act.....				22		1	1			7	31
Fisheries Act.....				4			10				14
Fuel Petroleum Act.....		12		1		3	44			2	62
Fur Act.....		20	6	30		2	49	2	1	18	128
Game Act.....	1	10	4	16		1	21	7		2	62
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	1	16	2	26		2	62			5	114
Highways and Transportation Act.....	1	2		4		1	38				46
Horse Breeders Act.....	2	3					4				9
Injured Animals Act.....		1	2	13						3	19
Liquor Act.....	4	52	18	167	2	18	561	32	2	29	885
Live Stock and Livestock Products Act.....		2		4			5	1			12
Marriage Act.....		1		1							2
Master and Servants Act.....			1	4		6	25	8		3	47
Medical Professions Act.....	3			1	1		1	2			8
Mental Hygiene Act.....	3	19	1	28		7	149	10		1	218
Municipal Medical Hospital Services Act.....					1		1				2
Open Wells Act.....	4	1		1		2	5	1			14
Parents Maintenance Act.....		1				3					4
Pharmacy Act.....										1	1
Prairies and Forest Fires Act.....	12	5	9	27		4	35	5			97
Public Health Act.....				4			5	1			10
Pure Bred Sires Act.....		2				1	8				11
Rural Municipality Act.....	1			5		1	3			10	20
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
School Act.....		1		2				1			4
School Attendance Act.....				2			2	1			5
Steam Boilers Act.....										1	1
Stray Animals Act.....	4	1	2	5		5	32	8			57
Theatre and Cinematographs Act.....		3		20			8			1	32
Vehicles Act.....	5	26	10	46	1	13	1,604	21		8	1,734
Veneral Diseases Act.....				2							2
Veterinary Association Act.....		1								1	3
Vital Statistics.....			6			1					7
Water Rights Act.....		1									1
Municipal Laws.....							29	2			31
Total.....	47	185	64	452	7	84	2,731	112	16	112	3,810
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....		1		9		1	3				14
Animal Husbandry Act.....	2	2		4		4	47	4			63
Builders and Workmen Act.....	1										1
Cemeteries Act.....										1	1
Child Welfare Act.....				11			1			1	13
Coroners Act.....							3				3
Crown Lands Act.....							3	1			4
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	1	1	7			14	2			27
Game and Fisheries Act.....		9		21			42			8	80
Gasoline Tax Act.....			1	1							2

4. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.—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>Manitoba—Concluded</i>											
Government Liquor Control Act.....		33	1	67	5	12	286	10		20	434
Highway Traffic Act.....	1	13	1	992	40	86	1,771	31		27	2,962
Insurance Act.....							1				1
Law Society Act.....										1	1
Live Stock and Livestock Produce Act.....							2				2
Medical Act.....		1		1							2
Mental Deficiency.....							1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....		2		13			110	1			126
Petty Trespass Act.....	1	1		2		1	6	5			16
Public Health Act.....				7			5			3	15
Public School Act.....							3			1	4
School Attendance Act.....				1			11	1			13
Slot Machine Act.....							3				3
Small Debt Recovery.....				1							1
Transient Traders Act.....							6	1			7
Veterinary Association Act.....							2				2
Vital Statistics Act.....							2				2
Wages Recovery Act.....		1		5		10	42	5		1	64
Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.....	1			2		5	12	3		2	25
Municipal Laws.....							52	1			53
Total.....	8	64	4	1,144	45	119	2,428	65		65	3,942
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Female Refugees Act.....							1				1
Highway Traffic Act.....							2				2
Total.....							3				3
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Game Act.....							2				2
Total.....							2				2
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Childrens Protection Act....				2			2	1			5
Dairy Products Act.....		7		11			2			1	21
Deserted Wives and Childrens Act.....				1		1	1				3
Forest Fires Act.....		1	1	5			9				16
Game Act.....		4	1	19	2		15	1		2	44
Highway Act.....			1	14			13		1		29
Illegitimate Childrens Act...			2	4	2	7	16	1	1	5	38
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	1	1,307	21	257	3	17	613	6	16	100	2,341
Medical Act.....				3							3
Motor Carriers Act.....				5			2				8
Motor Vehicles Act.....	2	1	1	43	3	11	996	6	3	14	1,081
Public Health Act.....				1							1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				1							1
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	1		2	1							4
Slot Machine Act.....							4			1	5
Support of Poor Act.....				1							1
Theatres and Cinematograph Tobacco Tax Act.....				9							9
Tobacco Tax Act.....				35		21				2	58
Transient Photographers Act.....			1							1	2
Veterinary Surgeons Act.....				1							1
Municipal Authorities Act.....				2							2
Total.....	4	1,320	32	415	10	57	1,673	15	21	126	3,673

4. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1940, to March, 31, 1941.—*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>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				1							1
Children's Protection Act.....							4	1			5
Gasolene Tax Act.....				1		1	2				4
Lands and Forests Act.....				28	2	8	85	13	1,009	1	1,146
Mines Act.....							49		1		50
Motor Carriers Act.....				3			2				5
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1		1	834	4	4	1,267	14	14	27	2,166
Natural Products Act.....				4			9	1			14
Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act.....		5,422	2	361	14	13	1,407	65	22	45	7,351
Public Health Act.....				1							1
Public Highway Act.....				4			24	1			29
Securities Act.....				1		1	9				11
Slot Machine Act.....				2						4	6
Total.....	1	5,422	3	1,240	20	27	2,858	95	1,046	77	10,789
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Children's Act.....				1						1	2
Dog Act.....			1	55						1	57
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....			1	3							4
Game Act.....			1	8		1					10
Highway Traffic Act.....	1	1	2	20		2	130	5		1	162
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....				43							43
Peddlers Act.....				2			1				3
Prohibition Act.....	1	909	47	81		3	228	6	5	31	1,311
Public Health Act.....										1	1
Public Vehicles Act.....							2	1			3
Slot Machine Act.....				8							8
Total.....	2	910	52	221		6	361	12	5	35	1,604
<i>N.W.T. and Yukon Territory—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							9				9
Total.....							9				9

5. SEIZURES under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941

Drugs	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Drachms	Capsule	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.	
Opium.....	2	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	295				Opium Pipes.....	3
Opium Dross.....			53				Opium Pipe Bowls.....	2
Opium Tincture.....		30 $\frac{1}{2}$					Opium Pipe Stems.....	8
Opium Water.....		2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1			Opium Lamps.....	36
Opium Poppy Heads.....	149						Opium Needles.....	9
Morphine.....		$\frac{3}{4}$	7			671	Opium Scrapers.....	6
Heroin.....		$\frac{1}{2}$	301		16	1,293	Opium Scales.....	2
Cocaine.....						566	Hypodermic Syringes...	20
Codeine.....			38 $\frac{1}{2}$		36	241	“ Needles.....	113
Marihuana.....	5	Seed	160	Cigarettes			Improvised Syringes....	59
Substance held out to be narcotic.	$\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{2}{3}$			5	4	Automobiles (used in transporting).....	3
							Miscellaneous Articles....	57

6. SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.

British Columbia	\$ 26,703.00
Alberta	91,994.00
Saskatchewan	101,431.75
Manitoba.....	57,497.67
Ontario	83,002.57
Quebec	57,072.00
New Brunswick	80,768.23
Nova Scotia.....	104,459.25
Prince Edward Island	20,663.65
Northwest Territories and Yukon	4,043.00
Total	<u>\$627,635.12</u>

