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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

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
1943

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1943

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31; 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

June 30, 1943.

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MINISTER OF JUSTICE
OTTAWA

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, Ottawa, June 1, 1943.

To the Hon. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted
Police, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1943.

The form of the Report is the same as that submitted last year, and in view of the need for economy, the appendix to the Report has again been confined to the usual statistics. The detailed Annual Reports of the Officers Commanding the various Divisions throughout the Force are available at this Headquarters if they should be required.

SECTION I—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act were made during the past year, but it is considered that a few will be necessary in the near future.

2. Agreements With the Provinces

During the year under review, the following new agreements were entered into:—

- (1) New Brunswick, seven years from April 1st, 1942.
- (2) Nova Scotia, seven years from June 1st, 1942.
- (3) Prince Edward Island, seven years from June 1st, 1942.

and at the time of writing, it is quite possible that a long-term agreement will soon be concluded with the Province of Saskatchewan, probably for a period of ten years. If this transpires, it will mean that all the Provinces with which we have agreements will have seen the advantages of long-term agreements, with the single exception of Alberta.

It is interesting to note that we have now carried out an agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan for almost fifteen years, and in the cases of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta for eleven years.

There have been excellent relations during the period under review, between this Headquarters and the Attorneys General of the respective Provinces in which this Force serves in the enforcement of Provincial Statutes.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

The number of requests for the R.C.M. Police to police towns and cities is on the increase.

The majority of these come from municipalities located in the six provinces in which we undertake provincial work, under agreements.

At the present time there are twenty-three towns and cities in the different provinces which are policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Five new agreements were made during the past year, for policing towns in the Province of Manitoba, and six in the Province of Saskatchewan, and it may be of interest to note that negotiations are now being opened for this Force to police Red Deer in the Province of Alberta.

A number of agreements for policing certain towns and municipalities in the Province of Saskatchewan will either be terminated in May, 1943, or will be subject to renewal. We have already received requests for renewal in several cases.

3. The Force at Large

The amount of Federal work now being undertaken by this Force is very heavy indeed. Added to our ordinary duties are increased requests for assistance in investigations from existing Departments, as well as those from new departments which are still being created from time to time. In addition existing departments generally seek our assistance to enforce new legislation. It is, therefore, easy to understand why there appears to be no end to these requests; and why our Federal work is always increasing.

For the reasons already explained, the past twelve months have been difficult and exacting, and the situation has not been improved in any respect by the gradual loss of young and well-trained men to the fighting services and also to other sources by men who leave at the expiration of their engagements with this Force.

Furthermore, the chances of securing desirable recruits in any number is dwindling each month and, consequently, the strain on those remaining is great. However, the Force has once again held grimly to its task during the past year and I am glad to say there are now a few signs here and there of a little less pressure.

DRAFTEES FOR GUARDING VULNERABLE POINTS

As we have studiously refrained from competing with the Canadian Active Service Forces in securing recruits ever since the outbreak of war, and also because it is no longer possible to obtain a sufficient number of Special Constable Guards from the different Veterans Associations of the First Great War, we were obliged to make strong representations to you urging that young men who had been found below the highest standard of physical fitness under the National Resources Mobilization Act might be made available to this Force.

As a result of this an Order in Council P.C. 4974 was passed on the 15th of June, 1942, granting authority for such young men to be called up for duty with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from time to time in guarding vulnerable points and for similar services. By this Order in Council we are able to call these men up as required and as soon as this is done they become members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with powers of Special Constables.

Up to the present we have kept these men in khaki battle dress. The plan is working out satisfactorily and the men are doing well at their assigned duties.

We still have a considerable number of Special Constable Guards who were supplied us through the various Veterans Organizations.

SECURITY SERVICE

By Order in Council of the 14th July, 1942, P.C. 85/6073, a Security Service for the whole of Canada was authorized to be under the control of the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The scope of the operations at first intended has been somewhat curtailed, and special attention has been directed to coastal areas. It was obvious that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would not have the necessary personnel to complete this security service,

and every effort was made to secure from civilian sources suitable personnel for this work. In addition the Order in Council referred to provided that Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers may be supplied from the fighting forces, and this was agreed to by the Ministers of National Defence for Army, Naval and Air Services, and a number of men have been secured from the fighting forces mentioned. They are clothed in battle dress, wear berets and shoulder patches indicating that they belong to the Security Service.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM OFFICE WORK

Our policy of releasing all uniformed personnel from office and clerical duties and replacing them with female stenographers, typists and clerks has been further extended during the past year and because of increased duties, we have been obliged to further enlarge our female staff. These girls are supplied through the Civil Service Commission.

In some Police Divisions, we have replaced men in the Mess Kitchens by female employees and the experiment has proved satisfactory.

HEADQUARTERS

I am pleased to be able to report that the "annex" or new wooden structure which has been in process of erection for some time, close to this Headquarters Building, is now nearing completion and we hope soon to be able to re-arrange our staff in the Justice Building so that large Branches such as the Criminal Investigation Branch and its component sections may be in close proximity to each other. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to transfer some of our Headquarters Staff to the Annex. Some Security Service men whom we obtain under authority of Order in Council P.C. 85/6073, previously mentioned, will also be located in the Annex.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

We have endeavoured to do everything possible to assist the Oil Controller in the conservation of gasoline and oil in the management of our rather large fleet of motor vehicles, and I am satisfied with the results.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGES

Insofar as the Police College at Regina, Saskatchewan is concerned, it was not considered advisable, on account of the war, to hold the usual College classes there for selected personnel from Canadian Police Forces during the year under review, but of course, the usual facilities were made available in the training of our own personnel. With respect to the College at Rockcliffe, Ontario, Class 9 only was held, which consisted of a total of twenty-five (25) persons, eleven (11) of whom were members of other Police Forces, and this particular Class was considered to be one of the best ever gathered at Rockcliffe.

SMALL RESERVE STRENGTH

The small reserve strength which we had been able to retain, and which was mentioned in my report of last year, has disappeared during the past twelve months.

4. New Duties

Security Service.—I have already mentioned the inauguration of a Security Service by Order in Council of the 14th July, 1942, P.C. 85/6073, and that the original plans for this service have been somewhat curtailed and altered. In this connection, I should like here to acknowledge the able assistance afforded us by Colonel J. G. S. Robb and Major G. G. Crean who were loaned to us for several months by the British Government.

We have instituted a system of *Railway Train Patrols* in connection with the Security Service especially covering such points as Halifax and other important ports.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead was appointed a member of the British Columbia Security Commission, and the Officer Commanding at Vancouver and the personnel under his command gave valuable assistance to that Commission, especially in the removal of Japanese from the coastal areas. When it is remembered that 19,867 Japanese people have actually been evacuated from the restricted areas, it gives some idea of the large amount of work involved. This was not made any easier by charges against Etsuji Morii which resulted in Mr. Justice Cameron of Ontario being appointed to enquire into this man's services. He (Morii) had helped the R.C.M. Police very materially. The charges made in the *Vancouver News-Herald*, and which were enquired into, were in essence, threefold:—

- (1) That Morii was a gambler and a racketeer and used gangster methods to enforce his will on the Japanese community; that he protected Japanese illegally in Canada; that he was feared by other Japanese; that this was known to the R.C.M. Police and that his services should not have been used in any capacity by the R.C.M. Police or the B.C. Security Commission, and that because of his contact with the R.C.M. Police he was able to levy tribute on other Japanese.
- (2) That Morii was an officer of the Sokoku Kai, a Japanese organization said to be directly affiliated with the Black Dragon Society and that this proved his disloyalty to Canada which should have resulted in his internment.
- (3) That the R.C.M. Police with knowledge of Morii's bad reputation were complacent; that because of Morii's previous services to the R.C.M. Police during which Morii had sold himself to the R.C.M. Police to such an extent the officials believed in him implicitly and did not thoroughly investigate reports as to his bad character.

Mr. Justice Cameron in his report to the Hon. the Minister of Justice dated December 19, 1942, had this to say: ".....It is undoubtedly the right of a newspaper to criticize the policies of Governmental authority even in wartime, but I do question the advisability of a newspaper making statements of a nature which would undoubtedly tend to alarm the public during the war and to discredit Governmental bodies charged with the safety of the State, when such statements are without foundation and the truth or falsity of which could readily be ascertained by competent reporters from those in possession of the facts. This is particularly the case where no public benefit could result from such publication, but rather the reverse." "I find that the R.C.M. Police have not been guilty of any complacency in regard to Morii. I also find that the R.C.M. Police and its officers gave material assistance to the B.C. Security Commission in carrying out the evacuation and that throughout, the R.C.M. Police, in regard to this matter, have been vigilant and efficient and have lived up to the high standards which the Canadian public expects of that Force."

Only a small proportion of these Japanese have been confined in internment camps. In connection with the Japanese evacuation, we opened a temporary Sub-Division at New Denver and five temporary detachments in British Columbia.

Disposal of Japanese Property.—The disposal of the *Japanese fishing fleet* was placed in the hands of the Japanese Fishing Boat Disposal Committee, and they have completed their work and sold these boats and related material to an

accumulated value of one and one-half million dollars. In February, 1943, arrangements were entered into by the Custodian of Enemy (Japanese) Property, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and the Federal Government to arrange for the *disposal of all property owned in the Protected Area by Japanese*. Two committees have been set up by the Federal Government for this purpose.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

This Act has made it necessary for the R.C.M. Police to ensure that the Amusement Tax Act is being properly enforced and in most big cities this has added materially to our work. Night Clubs and theatres and other places of amusement have to be visited from time to time to ensure that no infractions of the Act are committed.

NEW LEGISLATION

There has been no new legislation which has required extended service from this force during the past twelve months, but, as already intimated, the enforcement of existing federal statutes and war regulations has become a very important part of our work. Some of the Government Departments might well increase their own inspectors and preventive officers and relieve us of some of the investigational work. The large number of enquiries necessary across the country respecting the rationing of various articles, the heavy work involved in the enforcement of the orders and regulations of the various controllers governing oil and fuel and various other matters, does not decrease but on the contrary has enlarged. There are a number of Acts and Regulations which we have had to continue to enforce especially the National Selective Service Regulations which requires thousands of investigations. The Merchant Seamen Order at the different ports and the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Department of Munitions and Supply and the Defence of Canada regulations have all added to our innumerable activities during the past twelve months.

FEDERAL DRIVEWAYS, OTTAWA

I am glad to be able to report that on the Federal District Commission Driveways at Ottawa, we now have a motorcar patrol equipped with two-way radio.

OTHER DUTIES

- (a) I shall refer to such matters as the registration of firearms, the Preventive Service and other "continuous" duties in another Section.
- (b) In addition to the large scope of duties already mentioned, there are a number of duties of lesser importance, such as the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in Beauce County, Quebec, and similar new ones of that nature which have fallen to this force during the past year.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

In the Northwest Territories and Yukon much development is under way, and this has added to our responsibilities, and has necessitated an increase in the number of our detachments there. It is not in the public interest to dwell to any great extent on this matter.

5. Health

I have pleasure in again reporting that during the year under review the health of the Force on the whole has been good. Very few infectious or contagious diseases occurred among the members of the Force. Those discovered or reported were "Measles" and "Mumps".

Several cases of "Whooping Cough" "Measles" and "Mumps" were also reported among the families of members of the Force.

Influenza was again the cause of the absence from duty of many members of the Force. This year the number of days lost from this cause was 1,716 compared with 1,088 days last year.

The next item of importance from the point of view of loss of time was tuberculosis, through which 1,040 days were lost. We believe the cause of this has now been located; the next was tonsillitis with 927 days, followed by appendicitis with 814 days and by bronchial colds with 730 days.

The total number of days lost during the year under consideration was 19,446 compared with 20,058 the previous year.

The Medical and dental care of members of the Force is still in the hands of the Department of Pensions and National Health, whose services across the country are placed at our disposal. The system which was begun several years ago continues to work efficiently, economically and most satisfactorily.

RECREATION

At the present time the Force has better facilities for recreation than it has had for many years but unfortunately it is almost impossible to devote much time to it under present conditions.

Wherever possible Officers Commanding have done their best to provide the members of their command with the opportunity to take part in sports and other forms of recreation.

6. Industrial and Other Disturbances

During the year approximately 300 strikes and industrial disputes were reported on and we have co-operated fully with the Department of Labour who have expressed their appreciation on more than one occasion for the co-operation extended.

In connection with these disputes it is most gratifying to report that in no instance was it necessary for this Force to send a detail of men to the scene of a strike.

By instituting a new policy we have been able to assist both labour and management, and their willingness to co-operate has been most marked.

A brief outline of the more important industrial disputes during the year is as follows:—

STEEL STRIKE

This strike dates back to March, 1942, when the employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, through their union, the United Steelworkers of America, applied to the Ontario Regional War Labour Board for a basic wage of 55c per hour. Later in March the employees of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, Nova Scotia, through the same union, applied to the Nova Scotia Regional War Labour Board for a similar basic wage. Subsequently, both Regional War Labour Boards refused the requests.

In August, 1942, the employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Dominion Steel and Coal Company took a holiday in order to conduct a strike vote. The vote resulted in an overwhelming majority voting to go on strike.

On September 14, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the disputes at both the Algoma Steel Corporation and Dominion Steel and Coal Company, Nova Scotia. On December 28, 1942 the Royal Commission published their report, recommending that there be no change in the basic wage rate, but recommended several wage adjustments; while the minority report recommended that the basic wage rate of 55c per hour be granted.

Immediately following the publication of the Royal Commission's report, agitation started for the adoption of the minority report. This culminated in the general strike.

At 8 a.m., January 1, 1943, 5,500 employees of Dominion Steel and Coal Company, N.S., went on strike.

At 7 a.m., January 14, 1943, 530 employees of Trenton Industries, Trenton, N.S., went on strike.

At 7 a.m., January 14, 1943, 1,626 employees of Trenton Steel Works, Trenton, N.S., went on strike.

At 7 a.m., January 14, 1943, 660 employees of Eastern Car Company, Trenton, N.S., went on strike.

At 7 a.m., January 14, 1943, approximately 5,000 employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, went on strike.

These strikes continued until January 25, 1943, when the employees of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, Sydney, N.S., voted to return to work, followed by the Algoma Steel Corporation employees on January 27, 1943.

It is of particular interest to note that during the entire strike, the striking employees conducted themselves in a very creditable manner and at no time was police action necessary.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

On November 24, 1942 approximately 14,000 employees went out on strike over the question of equal pay for equal work with respect to women doing work usually performed by men. The union concerned was the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.).

The chief complaint of the strikers was that 37 women had been hired at 50c per hour despite an agreement stipulating that an understanding should be reached between union and management concerning rates of pay for women, prior to any being hired. The management in turn stated that the women in question were office employees and not employed on production, and therefore not covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

In the P.M. of November 29, 1943, an agreement was reached between the parties concerned and the following day the employees voted to return to work and to accept the decision of a referee who was appointed to enquire into the dispute. Subsequently, the referee ruled in favour of the company.

While 14,000 persons were directly affected by this dispute and a further 5,000 indirectly affected, the entire strike was carried out in an orderly manner and only a few isolated "incidents" were reported.

COAL INDUSTRY

During the year upwards of 50 strikes in coal mines were reported on. In most cases the cause of the strikes can be attributed to working conditions and demands for increases in wages. The following presents a cross-section of these disputes.

Considerable unrest was prevalent in the Vancouver Island Coal Mines relative to wages, and a Commission was named to enquire into the situation. On August 17, 1942 approximately 13,000 employees of Canadian Collieries Limited took a holiday in protest of the Commission's delay in publishing their report and reiterated their demands for an increase in wages. They returned to work the following day but went out on strike on August 21, 1942. Subsequently, they were advised that their request had been refused. They returned to work on August 30, 1942 and made a further application for an increase in wages.

As a disciplinary measure, eight miners, employed by Florence Collieries, Florence, N.S., were refused their lamps on April 20, 1942. As a result the entire staff of approximately 750 men went on strike and remained out until May 11, 1942. A further strike of one day only occurred at this mine on August 18, 1942, when, due to a misunderstanding, two employees who had returned to work after completing their military training were refused their lamps. On August 27, 1942 the mine was again idle when employees on the long wall demanded an adjustment in wages. They returned to work on August 31, 1942, pending settlement of this dispute.

Princess Collieries, Sydney Mines, N.S., was the scene of several strikes. On April 8, 1942, the entire staff went out on strike in sympathy with the shooters and loaders who had requested an adjustment in wages. On July 30, 1942 the mine was idle when the borers struck for an increase in wages. On August 18, 1942 the entire staff was on strike protesting the deductions made by the management in connection with the cleaning off of the long wall. On October 27, 1942 one shift of 270 men went on strike over working conditions and a month later the entire staff was again on strike protesting the dismissal of an employee.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

I. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1943, our total strength was 4,928, made up as follows:—

Officers	98
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	2,859
Special Constables	108
	<hr/>
	3,065
Special Constable Guards	1,845
Security Service (not including Police Personnel)	18
	<hr/>
	4,928

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed Force, together with the regular Special Constables, is 3,065, compared with 3,237 for the year ended March 31, 1942, a decrease of 172. It is true that the addition of Special Constable Guards and the members of the Security Service, civilian, and those secured from the fighting forces bring the total strength up to 4,928 which is an increase of 185 in the grand total. Nevertheless, this does not give a true picture of the actual state of affairs because it is obvious that the uniformed strength and investigational part of the Force has decreased.

The engagement and discharge of Special Constable Guards fluctuates according to season, and the only safe comparison is between the regularly engaged, uniformed and investigational parts of the Force.

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, 1943:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1943

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. and C.M.S.C.	On Command Wash., D.C.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000..... per annum	1														
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500..... "	1														
8	Assistant Commissioners.....	3,600..... "	2					1	1	1	1	1					1
19	Superintendents.....	2,720 to \$3,120.. "	2		1	1	1	2	2	4	3	3					
56	Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540.. "	12	1	5	5	5	8	2	7	4	3		1	2		1
2	Detective Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540.. "			1		1										
10	Sub/Inspectors.....	2,000..... "	1		1			3	2	2		1					
1	Surgeon.....	2,720 to \$3,120.. "								1							
46	Staff Sergeants.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50..... per diem	11	1	3	3	2	9	3	7	5	1		1			
201	Sergeants.....	3.75..... "	22	2	15	11	9	50	16	32	28	10		2	1		1
508	Corporals.....	3.00..... "	53	7	44	28	37	94	45	90	59	22		12	5	10	2
1976	Constables, 1st Class.....	Not exceeding \$2.75 per diem.	82	22	169	85	162	377	191	331	209	117	39	22	170		
1976	Constables, 2nd Class.....																
1976	Constables, 3rd Class.....																
128	Sub/Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem	3	1	6	3	9	19	4	67	7	7				2	
108	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	10	3	1	3	6	11	9	23	15	3		20	4		
1845	Special Constable Guards.....		3		253	180	449	611	22	1	50	276					
18	Security Service.....				18												
4,928	Totals.....		203	37	517	319	681	1,185	297	566	381	444	75	34	183	5	1
111	Saddle Horses.....							38		73							
4	Team Horses.....							2		2							
115	Totals.....							40		75							
17	Police Dogs.....			1	2	2	1	2	2	4	3						
283	Sleigh Dogs.....								14	13	5		245	6			
2	Aeroplanes.....							2									
718	Motor Cars.....			14	101	59	75	97	85	135	108	44					
34	Motor Trucks.....				1	1	2	6	2	5	6	2		9			
25	Motorcycles.....				1	8	3	12			1						
779	Totals.....			15	110	63	77	117	87	140	115	46		9			

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and thirty-three 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"	29
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	31
Manitoba.....	"D"	56
Saskatchewan.....	"T" and "Depot"	102
Alberta.....	"K"	39
British Columbia.....	"E"	22
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	32
Totals.....	13	433

There is no change in the number of divisions.

There is an increase of 15 detachments since the last report but the majority of these are in British Columbia and are occasioned by establishment of Japanese Camps. 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 we were only able to secure 130 recruits. One Special Constable was engaged as a regular uniformed member, and 10 men returned to the Force after leaving it. We also engaged 31 regular Special Constables and 2,068 Special Constable Guards, and 20 Special Constables were engaged on Security Service, making a total of 2,260 men accepted for service, but of these we lost 2,075, principally Special Constable Guards, making a net increase of 185.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent W. V. M. B. Bruce.
Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.
Superintendent P. R. Forde.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector A. T. Belcher.
Inspector C. E. Rivett-Carnac.

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector F. W. Schutz.

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector E. D. Fryett.
Sub-Inspector T. W. Chard.
Sub-Inspector H. H. Cronkhite.
Sub-Inspector D. A. McKinnon.
Sub-Inspector H. P. Mathewson.
Sub-Inspector J. R. Lemieux.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 9557 Acting Sergeant-Major H. G. Nichols.
 Reg. No. 11713 Staff Sergeant E. Stott.
 Reg. No. 11390 Staff Sergeant G. J. Archer.
 Reg. No. 8687 Staff Sergeant W. H. Williams.
 Reg. No. 11690 Sergeant J. W. MacK. Brady.
 Reg. No. 7495 Staff Sergeant J. Leopold.
 Reg. No. 8461 Sergeant W. C. V. Chisholm.
 Reg. No. 10391 Sergeant J. M. Bella.

Retired to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin.
 Assistant Commissioner J. M. Tupper.
 Assistant Commissioner R. R. Tait.
 Inspector J. W. Kempston.

Invalidated to Pension:

Inspector A. F. C. Watts.
 Inspector H. N. Trickey.

Deaths:

Nil.

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

Retired to Pension:

Reg. No. 1709 Staff Sergeant Nicholson, J. D.
 Reg. No. 5569 Sergeant Wood, J. S.
 Reg. No. 9065 Corporal Sundkvist, O.
 Reg. No. 9119 Corporal Rennie, D.
 Reg. No. 9107 Constable Whittemore, F.

Invalidated to Pension:

Reg. No. 5581 Sergeant-Major Watson, F. P.
 Reg. No. 5675 Staff Sergeant Chalk, F. W.
 Reg. No. 5725 Staff Sergeant Smith, A. E.
 Reg. No. 6099 Staff Sergeant Snowling, O.
 Reg. No. 6009 Sergeant Cook, F.
 Reg. No. 6117 Sergeant Ford, A.
 Reg. No. 6217 Sergeant Osborne, W.
 Reg. No. 6395 Sergeant Carter, J. B.
 Reg. No. 6403 Sergeant Frewin, J.
 Reg. No. 6625 Sergeant Vestnes, B.
 Reg. No. 7978 Sergeant Berger, M. T.
 Reg. No. 8226 Sergeant Lafond, U.
 Reg. No. 9920 Sergeant Robinson, D. F.
 Reg. No. 10429 Sergeant Langton, E.
 Reg. No. 5512 Corporal Smith, M.
 Reg. No. 6602 Corporal Threadkell, R. J.
 Reg. No. 6700 Corporal Richardson, L. L.
 Reg. No. 7938 Corporal Crump, E. W.
 Reg. No. 9780 Corporal Greatwood, R. W.
 Reg. No. 6237 Constable McKay, A. M.
 Reg. No. 9100 Constable Myles, W.
 Reg. No. 10310 Constable Huneault, R.
 Reg. No. 11377 Constable Trudel, J. H. A.

Died:

Reg. No. 12415	Staff Sergeant Mason, C. C.
Reg. No. 5615	Corporal Painter, J.
Reg. No. 9116	Corporal O'Donnell, M. J.
Reg. No. 9127	Corporal Grignon, J. A.
Reg. No. 11371	Corporal Ryder, L. P.
Reg. No. 11631	Constable Horne, C. G.
Reg. No. 12572	Constable Oliver, P. S. (Killed in action at Dieppe). He held the rank of Captain in the Canadian Army.
Reg. No. 13090	Constable Chittenden, R. H.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters:

As reported last year, our three main divisions at Headquarters are as follows:—

"A" Department—Administration and Organization—In charge of the Deputy Commissioner.

"C" Department—Criminal Investigation—In charge of an Assistant Commissioner.

"S" Department—Supply—In charge of an Assistant Commissioner.

These main divisions have not been changed during the past twelve months, and while we have been obliged to form Sections having specific duties in the larger Branches of these main Divisions, nevertheless, it has not been necessary to change our organization to any extent.

The decrease in the work of enforcement of the Criminal Code, particularly in the six provinces with which we have agreements, has been much appreciated, but on the other hand our federal work throughout the whole of Canada has very materially increased during the past year.

ACCOMMODATION

I have already intimated that in the near future we shall be able to find some relief from the overcrowding in the Headquarters building due to the completion of the wooden structure known as the "Annex", situated to the north of the Justice Building. This will fill a long felt need.

FEMALE STAFF FOR OFFICE WORK

Practically the whole of our office work is now undertaken by female stenographers, typists and clerks, and, as reported last year, the change has worked out very well indeed.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

During the year under review, the Central Registry has had some reduction in the total mail received and despatched from the peak reached in 1941-42. The total mail received and despatched then exceeded one million letters. During the period under review, the total was 973,125, a decrease of approximately 7.7 per cent.

The number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at Headquarters, during the year now under review was 715,962 compared with 772,932 of the previous year. In the case of outgoing mail the number of letters despatched was 257,163 compared with 281,710 last year.

5. Administration in the Field

In Section one of this report under the heading "Agreements with the Provinces" will be found comments regarding our new agreements with the Provinces.

I have already reported that our work of enforcing the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in the six provinces with which we have agreements has fortunately lessened considerably during the past year. The cause of this is closely related to the present war. There is practically no unemployment and infractions of the Criminal Code are much less as a result of this. The restrictions and regulations caused by war affect the provincial statutes. For example, there are not as many motor cars on the highways due to gasoline shortage and various other governmental restrictions have helped to this end. On the other hand, the amount of Federal Legislation which has to be enforced and in which we are called upon for assistance is very heavy and has increased considerably during the past twelve months. *The National Selective Service Regulations* alone have added tremendously to our duties and responsibilities.

Our relations with the respective Attorneys-General in all provinces of the Dominion are excellent. I am also happy to report that there is close co-operation between the R.C.M. Police and the Provincial Police Forces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

I have already mentioned in Section one of this report the increasing tendency to request the R.C.M. Police to police towns and cities, especially in those Provinces with which we have agreements.

An outline of the new duties which have devolved upon us during the past year has been given under the heading of "New Duties" in Section one of this report.

MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

As reported last year the vessels of the former Marine Section and most of their personnel are still serving with the Royal Canadian Navy and the situation under this heading has not changed during the period under review. All that remains of our former Marine Section are a few fast motor boats located at strategic points.

Similarly, the personnel and planes of our former small Aviation Section are with the Royal Canadian Air Force. We have one De Haviland Dragonfly aeroplane and one seaplane remaining—a "Norseman"—which we use for important and urgent journeys to outlying places.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE

This has been dealt with under Section one. Generally speaking, conditions with respect to Preventive Measures were never better than they have been during the past twelve months.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The R.C.M. Police Band is located at Ottawa and is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown. During the past year they have filled many engagements and have participated actively in Victory Loan parades in various parts of Ontario.

The members of the Band are employed in a clerical capacity when not actually performing and their musical engagements are usually scheduled for evenings and week-ends so that their duties in the various offices may be interrupted as little as possible.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY, CANADIAN ACTIVE ARMY

In my last report I mentioned that the strength of the First Provost Company was 195 all ranks. At the present time, the total is 183. The reduction in strength has been brought about principally by certain members being returned to the Force for duty and the fact that we have been unable to supply reinforcements due to the shortage of trained personnel.

I also regret to report the death of Reg. No. 12572, Constable Oliver, P. S., who was killed in action in the landing at Dieppe.

As mentioned in previous reports, a considerable number of the First Provost Company have been granted commissions in the Canadian Army.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

There are now fifty-seven government buildings in Ottawa under our control for Air Raid Precautions purposes. At each building we have an N.C.O. or Constable appointed to act as supervisor and to assist the Chief Air Raid Precaution and Fire Warden and the Committee of the organization set up in the building in whatever manner he can.

In the Volunteer Warden Service there are approximately 1,500 A.R.P. Wardens, and I should like to express here my gratitude for their keen co-operation and interest. We are responsible to the Public Works Department for Air Raid Precautions in these government buildings. There have been three practice blackouts during the period under review. The Ottawa City Fire Department has been most co-operative and has loaned us one of their Inspectors to help with advice and assistance in solving problems.

6. Accommodation

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Public Works Department supplies accommodation for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in public buildings at 71 points throughout the Dominion. At eighteen of these, office accommodation only is furnished, but in the remainder, quarters for single members of this Force are provided, and in some instances, for married personnel also. Other Departments of the Federal Government such as the Indian Affairs Branch and the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources furnish us with accommodation at eleven detachments.

HEADQUARTERS

I have already referred to the "Annex" which is nearing completion to the north of our Headquarters Building at Ottawa.

RENTED BUILDINGS

The amount paid in rental by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the year under review is the same as that for last year, namely, approximately \$170,000.00. This is in large measure due to the Rent Control Regulations.

PROPERTIES PURCHASED

Property purchased during the past year include the former consulate of the Italian Government, commonly known as the Casa d'Italia, 136 Beverley Street, Toronto, Ontario, at a cost of \$18,000.00. This building will provide suitable accommodation as a barracks and has made it possible to concentrate the personnel in one place rather than in several buildings throughout the city. However, it is still necessary to retain our offices in the Federal Building for administrative purposes.

Land.—Seven hundred and twenty acres of land, including the old historic site of Fort Walsh, was purchased by the Force as a breeding station for horses and grazing land, and another 2,305 acres adjoining this property has been leased from the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAINTENANCE OF POLICE-OWNED BUILDINGS

Every economy has been practised in the maintenance of Police-owned buildings at the different posts across the country.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

An addition was made to the Scientific Laboratory at Rockcliffe this year to take care of the expansion in that Department. The building of four residences at Rockcliffe and a hospital at Regina was authorized during the past year, but owing to unforeseen circumstances, these have had to be carried over till next year.

PROPERTY DAMAGE AND FIRES

A rather unusual occurrence in the nature of a flood was experienced at Montague, Prince Edward Island, on February 11, 1943. The foundation of one side of the detachment quarters, rented from the town of Montague, was completely destroyed and the furnace and plumbing badly damaged. The windows of the sleeping quarters were smashed and the police cell buried under the debris. No damage was done to the upper floor of the building.

At the rented detachment quarters in Hodgson, Manitoba, a fire occurred at 3.00 p.m. of June 10, 1942. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion in the shavings used as insulation in the walls of the Hodgson Motors Building, adjacent to the detachment quarters. The Motors Building, together with the residence of the proprietor and the blacksmith shop of Peter Boyko, adjacent to the garage, were totally destroyed. The R.C.M. Police quarters is situated only three feet from the garage on the east side and the fire caught on the shingles of the east roof and a portion of the east wall.

The loss to the police consisted of four gallons of motor oil and anti-freeze stored in the garage, and the paint on the furniture in the quarters was damaged together with a police-owned stove. One handcuff key and some stationery were also destroyed. The building was completely covered by insurance.

The quarters were vacated for fifteen days while repairs were being made.

A small fire broke out in the quarters at Newcastle, N.B., on September 7, 1942, but the damage was confined to an area 18 inches square. The fire originated in the fireplace in the main office due to bricks resting on a wooden floor. The damage was repaired by the landlord.

At 12.20 p.m., November 19, 1942, a police-owned building at Whitehorse, Y.T., loaned to the U.S. Forces was totally destroyed by fire, caused by an overheated stove in the office of the Provost Marshal of the U.S. Army. This building was an old residence and contained eleven rooms. A claim has been made against the United States Army who occupied the building at the time of the fire.

A house owned by the Greater Winnipeg Water District at Reynolds, Manitoba, in which the Police had their detachment quarters, was completely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of March 4, 1943.

The fire originated in the chimney and due to numerous holes in the chimney the flames darted through to the walls of the house setting the whole building ablaze. All police equipment was saved.

7. Discipline

There has been no relaxation in discipline during the past year, and generally speaking, the conduct of the members of the Force has been good, with only a very few cases of a serious nature. All violations of orders and regulations have been promptly and carefully investigated and the appropriate measures taken.

8. Honours and Awards

The following awards were made during the past year:—

(a) Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers	3
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	32
Ex-Members	2

(b) Polar Medal (Silver)

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Polar Medal (Silver) to the following members of the crew of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Schooner *St. Roch*, the ship having successfully negotiated the Northwest Passage from west to east:—

Reg. No. 10407	Acting Staff Sergeant Larsen, H. A.
Reg. No. 8406	Corporal Foster, M. F.
Reg. No. 7756	Constable Parry, W. J.
Reg. No. 10155	Constable Chartrand, A. J. (Posthumous).
Reg. No. 10607	Constable Farrar, F. S.
Reg. No. 12704	Constable Peters, G. W.
Reg. No. 12740	Constable Hunt, P. G.
Reg. No. 13013	Constable Hadley, E. C.

(c) King's Police and Fire Services Medal

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the King's Police and Fire Services Medal to Reg. No. 11979 Constable Strong, L. F. M., of "L" Division for his courageous action in effecting the rescue of one Arnold McCallum from drowning in the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on April 8, 1942.

(d) Royal Canadian Humane Society

Reg. No. 11979 Constable Strong, L. F. M., of "L" Division has been granted the Parchment Certificate of the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one Arnold McCallum from drowning in the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on April 8, 1942.

Reg. No. 13747 Constable Evans, A. L., of "F" Division, has been granted the Parchment Testimonial of the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in effecting the rescue of one Jessie Gaylie from a burning building at Rose Valley, Sask., on December, 1, 1941.

(e) St. John of Jerusalem

Reg. No. 10059 Corporal Minty, A. A., of "F" Division, has been granted a certificate conveying the Special Thanks of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in recognition of his efforts in organizing and conducting civilian classes in First Aid.

Reg. No. 12953 Constable Paley, P., of "K" Division, has been granted the Certificate of Merit of the St. John Ambulance Association for his prompt and efficient action in rendering first aid to one Art Erickson who was seriously injured whilst at work in a lumber mill near Breton, Alta., on May 18, 1942.

Reg. No. 12096 Constable Newington, C. L., of "E" Division, has been granted the Certificate of Merit of the St. John Ambulance Association for his action in applying artificial respiration and eventually reviving infant Beverley Ure, apparently drowned, at Osyoos, B.C., on August 26, 1942.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

As reported last year, practically the whole of our requirements under this heading are met by the Department of Pensions and National Health, and the arrangements have worked out most satisfactorily for several years past. The services rendered are of the best and the excellent co-operation and assistance received in these matters from that Department are very sincerely appreciated and the financial saving to the country as a result of the arrangements is considerable each year.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1943, classes in First Aid were held at Ottawa, Regina, Yorkton, Swift Current, Weyburn, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Halifax, Fredericton, Calgary, Edmonton, Charlottetown, Rockcliffe and Toronto.

These classes were all held under the jurisdiction of the R.C.M. Police Centre and the instructors are members of the Force who are fully qualified and hold Instructor Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The following awards were made during the past year:—

Certificates (First Examination)	352.
Vouchers (Second Examination)	162
Medallions (Third Examination)	62
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examination)	79
Total	<u>655</u>

The awards issued during the previous year were 933 and there is, therefore, a decrease of 278. As mentioned in previous reports a gradual decrease in awards is anticipated due to the fact that the majority of members of this Force have already taken First Aid Examinations. It should also be mentioned that all uniformed members have been issued with First Aid Manuals and are expected to keep themselves in touch with this very essential subject.

11. Cemeteries

We have continued our practice of erecting small headstones in police cemeteries with the kind co-operation of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Gravestones were provided for 17 graves made up as follows:—

Ex-members	6
Serving just prior to death	11
	<u>17</u>

All Officers Commanding have taken special interest in this matter which is commendable. As reported last year, we have a special charge in the care of the small cemetery at Old Fort Walsh.

12. Transport

As distinct from horses and sleighs (dog), our transport is briefly summarized as follows:—

(a) Aeroplanes and Seaplanes

We have a De Havilland Dragonfly and one Noorduyt Norseman seaplane.

(b) Motor Transport

On March 31, 1943, the Force had the following motor transport:—

Passenger Cars	718
Motor Trucks	34
Motoreycles	25

This is an increase of 105 motor cars, 9 motor trucks and 4 motor cycles since last year.

The operating costs and maintenance of these vehicles have been closely watched at R.C.M.P. Headquarters, and have been kept to a minimum.

(c) Marine Transport

As reported last year, the only marine transport now in our possession are several fast motor boats of the "Lobster Fishing" type located at strategical points. These boats are powered with Buick automobile engines.

We also have a police Auxiliary Schooner *St. Roch* which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic when required, and for transporting supplies in those waters. During the year under review, it made the North West Passage from west to east and is now located on the east coast undergoing repairs.

A reference to this voyage is made elsewhere in this report.

(d) Other Water Transport

We also operate a number of small boats and river craft at a few points in Ontario and at the different detachments down the Mackenzie River, in the Northwest Territories, and also in the Yukon, but as these have had long service, most of them need to be re-engined or replaced. It has not been possible to add to or improve them during the past year to any extent.

13. Horses

There has been no outbreak of disease amongst the horses during the past year and their health has been very good.

The number of horses on the strength on March 31, 1943, was 115, made up as follows:—

Saddle horses	113
Team horses	2
	<hr/>
	115

This is a decrease of 10 horses from last year. The details of the losses and gains during the period covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold	3	
Destroyed	4	
Died	1	
Transferred to Department of Agriculture	6	
	<hr/>	
	14	
Presented to Force		1
Bred		3
		<hr/>
		4
	<hr/>	
	14	
	4	
	<hr/>	
Decrease	10	

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING HORSES

As already noted under the heading of "Properties purchased", we were able to purchase a suitable area for a breeding station for horses, including the site of Old Fort Walsh, Sask. We have also leased an adjoining area for the same purpose. Twenty-three mares, eleven colts and one stallion are being transferred to the newly acquired property at Battle Creek.

14. Clothing and Supplies

Notwithstanding war restrictions upon many commodities, we have been able to meet all our requirements under this heading principally through the foresight of the officials mentioned in my last report.

As stated last year, the inspection of our Supply Stores from Coast to Coast is now carried out by a representative of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the service rendered us in this respect is very much appreciated.

All material and supplies with very few exceptions have been of good quality.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH**I. Recruiting**

Recruiting at the present time is practically at a standstill owing to the extreme difficulty in securing recruits. The situation in this regard has not improved since my last report. I have already mentioned elsewhere that we have carefully avoided competition in this respect with the Fighting Forces. The type of recruits we have been able to secure, generally speaking, is not up to the standard reached prior to the war. This is due of course to the number of young men who are being absorbed into the Armed Forces.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, the number of applicants for engagement was only 1,670. This is 107 less than last year or a decrease of approximately 6 per cent.

ENGAGEMENTS

During the same period, as I have already intimated, we engaged 130 recruits only. In addition, 1 Special Constable was engaged as a regular member and 10 ex-members returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number of Special Constables engaged was 31, and in addition, 2,068 Special Constable Guards were engaged for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion. We also engaged 20 Special Constables from civilian and other sources for duty in our Security Service, making a grand total of 2,260 men engaged of various kinds. The wastage in Special Constable Guards has been heavy, as in former years.

WAITING LIST

As mentioned in previous reports, a waiting list is maintained at Headquarters for the purpose of recording applicants who have successfully passed their medical and educational tests. Applicants are graded as follows:—"Fair", "Good", "Very Good" and "Outstanding", as the case may be. Owing to the scarcity of applicants, as previously mentioned, this list is very much depleted.

DRAFTEES

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, an Order in Council was passed enabling us to call up for service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police young men who had been found to be of lower medical category than the standard required for the fighting forces. These men were engaged in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as Special Constable Guards for the duration of the war, and in all 165 have been so enlisted, and are included in the total number of Special Constable Guards shown elsewhere.

2. Training

As there are two Police Colleges operated by the Force, one at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and the other at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, it is possible for the initial and subsequent training of recruits to be undertaken at either place. The normal period of training which recruits are required to undergo is six months. I am glad to be able to report that both Colleges are very well equipped and the present accommodation and facilities are excellent.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

The training period for recruits is divided into two parts, each of three months duration.

The first part of the training covers drill, physical instruction, history of the Force, first aid, Constable's Manual, Federal Acts, the R.C.M. Police Act, Rules and Regulations of the Force, typewriting, etc., When this part has been concluded, examinations are held on the subjects taken and those recruits who have passed satisfactory commence part two. The second part of the training includes subjects of a more advanced nature, such as the criminal code, provincial statutes, detachment returns, care and operation of mechanical transport, scientific aids to criminal investigation, and matters of a like nature.

The foregoing is, of course, based on normal times, but the exigencies of the service in wartime has made certain modifications necessary.

SWIMMING

It is worthy of note that approximately sixty per cent of recruits which come to this Force are unable to swim, and therefore the up-to-date swimming pool at Regina is used to great advantage not only as a part of the compulsory training, but as an excellent means of building a strong and healthy body. The pool is also made available to members of the R.C.N.V.R. and the R.C.A.F., at Regina.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES

Owing to pressure of work only one regular police college course was undertaken during the past year, and was attended by specially selected personnel of this Force and also by representatives from other Provincial and Municipal Police Forces, including two Non-Commissioned Officers of the Newfoundland Rangers. This course, as already mentioned, was held at Rockcliffe, Ontario. Several short courses in photography and allied subjects were undertaken at Regina during the period under review.

As previously stated, the Police Colleges are splendidly equipped with numerous types of scientific apparatus. The lecturers and instructors are fully qualified in their respective fields, and every effort is made to ensure that members attending police college courses obtain the best tuition possible.

We are greatly indebted to specialists of other police forces and organizations who have so kindly volunteered their services from time to time, imparting instruction to members of this and other forces attending the various police college classes.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

Every effort has been made by the Officers Commanding Divisions to maintain smartness and efficiency in the personnel under their command but, unfortunately, the volume of work which is being performed is great and it has been impossible to devote as much time to training as we would like.

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

Musketry practice was not fired throughout the Force this year, but it is interesting to note that indoor ranges were used extensively by personnel wherever same were available.

4. Revolver Practice

The regular revolver practice was fired this year by all divisions with very good results.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield was again won this year by "L" Division, Prince Edward Island, with an average of 189.21. Ten other divisions competed for this award.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Three members, i.e., Reg. No. 10189 Acting Sergeant Mighall, D.C., of "K" Division, Reg. No. 10804 Constable Blais, J. H., of "C" Division, and Reg. No. 11151 Constable Blair, J. L., of "K" Division, having made the same score of 240, (the possible) thereby tying for position of best shot in the Force, are granted the privilege of wearing the crossed revolver badge (gold) surmounted by a crown. They will all be required to fire the complete classification course again in order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, a cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund, and a Trophy to the value of \$10.00.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund and a Trophy to the value of \$5.00 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first classification practice and making the highest score. It is known as the recruits' prize.

The winner this year was Reg. No. 14305 Third Class Constable Christianson, E. V., of "K" Division, with a score of 234 out of a possible 240 points.

CROSSED REVOLVERS (BADGE)

In order to wear the Crossed Revolver Badge, members must obtain at least 200 points out of a possible 240 points, and it is gratifying to note that 421 members qualified in this respect. As in previous years, indoor ranges, where available, were used during the winter months.

5. Equitation: Mounted Section

On March 31, 1943, the disposition of horses was as follows:

Regina, Saskatchewan	75
Rockcliffe, Ontario	40
Total	115

No musical rides were undertaken during the past year.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

On March 31, 1942, the strength of the Reserve Force was 540. During the past year, 160 have been engaged and the wastage during the same period was 101. The present strength is, therefore, 599, an increase of 59 over the last year.

As mentioned last year, reserves are situated at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton.

The members of the Reserve Force continue to be of great assistance to us in their spare time and their services are very much appreciated.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

Members of the Reserve are given training usually on certain evenings during the winter months and this training consists of drill, physical training, first aid, etc., they also receive instruction in general police work. The instructors are regular members of the Force who are fully qualified.

The members of the Reserve as a whole are very keen and show considerable interest in their training and such duties as are assigned to them.

7. Instructional Staff

With regard to the training centres at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario, no effort is spared to obtain the very best instructional staffs possible. Only personnel who are especially qualified in this respect are employed as instructors.

Whenever possible, we implement our own instructors with lecturers and instructors from other Police Forces. I am also glad to report that technical and scientific experts in various walks of life, and officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments have always been willing to assist us in this regard. The services rendered in all cases are invaluable and are very deeply appreciated.

SECTION 4—CRIME

I. Review

As mentioned last year, the situation under this heading is anything but normal, largely due to war conditions, but it may be of interest to review the total gross figures of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Federal Statutes for the year ended March 31, 1943, with those for the year 1941-42. The figures for the two years mentioned are set forth below:—

	Year ended March 31, 1943	Year ended March 31, 1942
Criminal Code—		
British Columbia	54	48
Alberta	3,886	5,312
Saskatchewan	4,305	5,521
Manitoba	2,157	2,546
Ontario	716	556
Quebec	236	187
New Brunswick	2,189	2,237
Nova Scotia	2,189	1,648
Prince Edward Island	387	417
N.W.T. and Yukon	323	211
	<u>16,442</u>	<u>18,683</u>
Provincial Statutes—		
British Columbia	1	....
Alberta	4,644	7,668
Saskatchewan	2,972	4,240
Manitoba	3,315	4,269
Ontario	7	5
Quebec .....	....	....
New Brunswick	2,683	4,436
Nova Scotia	11,797	14,027
Prince Edward Island	1,801	1,711
N.W.T. and Yukon	2	....
	<u>27,222</u>	<u>36,356</u>
Federal Statutes—		
British Columbia	3,588	5,428
Alberta	3,552	4,396
Saskatchewan	2,258	4,051
Manitoba	2,838	2,362
Ontario	10,255	6,030
Quebec	14,333	10,074
New Brunswick	4,808	1,948
Nova Scotia	2,458	945
Prince Edward Island	585	669
N.W.T. and Yukon	511	488
	<u>45,186</u>	<u>36,391</u>

A comparison of these figures reveals that there were 2,241 less cases entered under the Criminal Code, and 9,134 less under Provincial Statutes than in the previous year, but an increase of 8,795 cases in Federal Statutes during the period under review.

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been a decrease under this heading not only in the gross number of cases shown but also in the number of major types of crime.

Insofar as crimes of violence are concerned, it may be noted that "assaults general" have decreased by almost one-third, while cases of robbery with violence have decreased by four-fifths since the inception of the present war.

Safeblowings.—In the year 1939 the total number of safeblowings was 225. This has decreased each year since then, and the number for the past year is 23. Almost all these occurred in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Murders.—During the past year, investigations were conducted into the murder of twenty-one persons, which is a decrease of seventeen from last year. Twenty-one persons were involved in the commission of these offences which is a decrease of fifteen from 1941-42. A survey of the disposition of the murder trials is shown below.

Executed	1
Charge reduced to manslaughter	6
Unfit to stand trial—Insane	4
Murderer committed suicide	6
Adjudged "Not Guilty"—Dismissed	2
Awaiting trial	1
Still under investigation	1
Total	21

The total number of cases under this heading, shown in the statistics in Appendix "C", is twenty-six and the difference between that number and twenty-one shown above is accounted for by the fact that five cases were brought over from previous years.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The decrease of 9,134 cases during the year under review in Provincial Statute cases is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the restrictions placed on gasoline and tires and to some extent to those placed on the sale of liquor.

The principal offences with which we deal under this classification in the various Provinces with which we have agreements are those against highway traffic laws and provincial liquor laws. In my report of last year I predicted that there would be a considerable reduction in these offences during 1942-43.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The increase of 8,795 cases under this heading is chiefly accounted for by the increase in the number of cases under the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations and in the various orders issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

THE NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The total number of prosecutions entered during the year under review is slightly more than 50 per cent of the number for 1941-42, and the number of convictions recorded during the same period is exactly half that for the preceding twelve months. This sharp reduction is attributed to the increased shortage of narcotics and the unusually high prices demanded in illicit circles. For example, in some of the larger cities there is a demand for morphine $\frac{1}{4}$ grain tablets which have a legitimate market value of a few cents, but the price asked by traffickers is \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. The scarcity of narcotics and the exorbitant cost have forced a number of addicts to resort to the use of non-narcotic drugs, such as barbiturates and benzedrine.

Cases involving the theft of narcotics from hospitals, clinics, retail drug stores and physicians' offices show a marked increase and in view of the limited supply available to the addict through illegal sources, this condition may be looked upon as inevitable. While cases of this nature are, from the standpoint of the apprehension of the culprits, the responsibility of the local police, this Force is, nevertheless, required to co-operate in the investigation in order that full details may be reported for the information of the Chief, Narcotics Division, Department of Pensions and National Health, by whom this situation is viewed with some concern.

Thefts of narcotics from doctors' automobiles, while parked and in a great many cases left unlocked, are also becoming more prevalent and this practice causes an additional drain on the quantities available for use by the medical profession in Canada.

The inspection of narcotic records maintained by retail drug stores is a phase of our narcotic work which continues to call for close attention and arrangements have been made, wherever possible, for this duty to be performed by members of the Force who are graduate druggists or who have some previous experience in the retail drug business.

Opium is reported to be scarce on the West Coast and it is believed that only comparatively small stocks remain in the hands of some of the larger pedlars. However, a certain amount is being brought in through one or two ports on the Eastern seaboard where the drug is smuggled ashore by Chinese crew members of merchant ships, principally oil tankers, and a widespread investigation of this traffic is, at present, under way.

COUNTERFEITING

No cases worthy of note entailing the counterfeiting of banknotes or other negotiable scrip have been encountered during the year and the number of counterfeit coins found in circulation has decreased considerably. One serious case of persons "splitting" banknotes occurred during the year but this was satisfactorily dealt with before the notes were spread across the country and since then, we have had no further complaints of this type of offence.

Only two cases of United States counterfeit banknotes having been passed occurred during the year and in fact, the amount of counterfeit money made and passed this year is an all-time low.

Instruction in the making and detection of counterfeit money has been given to all members of this and other Forces attending instructional classes during the year.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Preventive Service measures have been well maintained during the past year, notwithstanding the heavy additional duties which are being carried out by detachment personnel who were formerly able to devote more time to this phase of their duties.

Government restrictions in the form of rationing of certain commodities and the continued operation of the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, have proven important factors in reducing many of the common offences usually dealt with under the Customs and Excise Acts.

While the number of seizures reported under the Customs and Excise Acts during the year under review reflect a substantial decrease, this is not an accurate indication of the work performed under the respective Acts. Amendments to the Special War Revenue Act which is operated in close relation to the Excise Act, were the basis of a large number of investigations and prosecutions which are not reflected in seizures.

The total number of seizures registered during the year under both the Customs and Excise Acts was 1,385, compared with 1,934 during 1941-42.

Convictions registered, including voluntary penalties collected under the Customs Act, totalled 852 as compared with 1,322 during the previous year.

Revenue collected under the Customs and Excise Acts, as represented by fines and penalties paid and the proceeds of sales of seized goods, totalled \$108,018.01.

Customs Act.—Generally speaking, there has been little activity during the past year insofar as smuggling across the International Border is concerned. The Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations have proved an effective deterrent to petty smuggling of merchandise by individuals for personal use. There was one instance, however, in which groups of persons in Ontario and Quebec, some of whom were at one time actively engaged in the manufacture or sale of illicit spirits, found ways and means of smuggling large quantities of pin-ball games and slot machines into Canada from the United States. This proved a particularly attractive field for their endeavours, due, primarily to the fact that the War Conservation Act which became effective December 2, 1940, banned the importation of such machines. Following the seizure of a truck-load of pin-ball machines, which had just been smuggled across the St. Lawrence River near Cornwall, Ontario, a thorough check was made throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, of all similar machines, to segregate smuggled machines from those which had been legally entered at Customs.

It is pleasing to be able to report for the second successive year, a total absence of rum-running vessels from the Atlantic and Pacific Seaboards. A few seizures of small quantities of liquor were effected, usually only one or two bottles, from individual members of the crews of vessels arriving from foreign ports, but even this type of seizure has been greatly reduced from other years.

R.C.M.P. detachments in Nova Scotia and, to a lesser extent, in the Lower St. Lawrence area of the Province of Quebec, have been called upon during the past two years, to deal with many cases involving the salvage of goods and equipment from vessels wrecked or destroyed. Local residents were found to have appropriated salvaged materials and subsequently disposed of them without report at Customs. The situation was the subject of considerable correspondence with the Departments of National Revenue, Transport, and Munitions and Supply, and as a result new arrangements have been made which should greatly reduce this class of infraction. It was apparent that the smuggling ashore of salvaged articles was accentuated as a result of the long delays which occurred before fishermen and other persons received settlement of their claims for salvage moneys through Departmental channels functioning on a peace-time basis. Salvage Officers and Inspectors of the Department of Munitions and Supply, located at various points along the seaboard, are empowered under the new arrangements, to make prompt settlements for salvaged goods after they have been appraised by the local Collector of Customs.

Excise Act.—Notwithstanding the fact that substantial increases in Excise Taxes have been imposed upon spirits, tobacco, cigarettes and many other commodities, there was a sharp decrease in seizures under the Excise Act. The total number of seizures registered during the year was 497 compared with 1,343 during 1941-42. There is little doubt but that the present tax of \$11.00 per gallon on spirits released for domestic consumption, which represents an all time high in taxation, would result, under normal conditions, in the operation of illicit stills on a wide scale. This situation has not materialized, however, due to the fact that sugar and molasses cannot be obtained in quantities in excess of ordinary

domestic requirements by individuals who would otherwise be attracted by the wide margin of profit afforded as a result of the Excise Taxes previously referred to. There are few substitutes which can satisfactorily replace sugar or molasses in the illicit manufacture of spirits, although honey or maple syrup might be used if they were obtainable in sufficient quantities. It seems more probable that attempts may be made to convert rubbing alcohol or flavouring essences for potable purposes, and the situation is being closely watched in this connection. One important case in this category was uncovered in Montreal, as a result of which four persons are facing charges for "conspiracy to violate the Excise Act" as well as substantive charges under the Excise Act.

Practically all of the illicit stills seized during the year were the small, household type, and while there were a few, principally in the Cape Breton area, which could be classified as semi-commercial, there was, for the first time in several years, a total absence of large-scale illicit distilling plants uncovered. It seems certain that the shortage of certain commodities necessary for distilling, and the fact that during the preceding two or three years most of the persons responsible for large-scale operations have been convicted and sentenced to serve penitentiary terms, are largely responsible for the improvement.

A number of seizures of Canadian raw-leaf tobacco were effected, where this commodity was being sold without the necessary Excise Tax stamps having been affixed to the packages. The tax on this type of tobacco has been increased from 20c. to 25c. per pound by the Budget recently brought down by the Finance Minister and it will be necessary, therefore, to give continued attention to this class of investigations under the Excise Act in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec where the principal tobacco growing areas are located.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUES

Ten separate groups of persons were charged before the courts during the past year, with "conspiracy" based on violations of the Customs or Excise Acts. Twenty-eight individuals were involved and of this number ten have been convicted and sentenced while eighteen are at present awaiting trial.

The policy of invoking the "conspiracy" sections of the Criminal Code to supplement the penal sections of the Customs and Excise Acts, has been followed only where organized groups of persons were involved in large scale infractions of the Acts. It continues to prove a powerful deterrent, in view of the heavy penalties provided by Sections 444 and 573 of the Criminal Code and the wide scope provided for the introduction of evidence which, in many cases, would not be admissible with respect to substantive offences under the revenue Acts. An outstanding example during the past year, was provided when the proprietor of a store was convicted with other persons for "conspiracy to defraud the revenue" in connection with the operation of a large illicit still in Manitoba. The storekeeper was convicted solely on evidence which showed that he had sold large quantities of sugar to the operators of the still and had had full knowledge of the purpose for which the sugar would be used. This is the first case of its kind which has come to the attention of this Department and it is definitely an instance in which the Excise Act alone would not have provided any grounds for the entry of prosecution, as the accused had not taken any direct physical part in the operation of the illicit still. ee

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

Preventive Service activities in connection with the enforcement of this Act have been confined to the enforcement of Parts XV and XVI of the Act. These Parts of the Act relate to a tax of 25 per cent imposed upon tickets of admis-

sion to motion picture theatres and certain other places of amusement, and upon all charges for refreshments and services supplied at night clubs, etc., under certain specified conditions.

The enforcement of the Act with regard to the tax upon tickets of admission to motion picture theatres has presented little difficulty and prosecutions were entered in only a few instances. All detachments of the Force, however, are required to make periodical surveys of such establishments within their patrol areas.

The tax upon night clubs, dance halls, etc., on the other hand, involved a large number of investigations, and numerous prosecutions were entered where flagrant violations were uncovered. The tax of 25 per cent must be collected upon the cost of all goods or services supplied where facilities are provided for a combination of any two of the following, the sale of alcoholic beverages, dancing, the employment of paid entertainers. It will be realized that in areas where hotels or clubs are licensed to retail alcoholic beverages and have facilities for dancing, many hundreds of patrons are present every night particularly where the establishments are near training camps or large industrial plants with high wages prevailing. The tax payable under these regulations frequently amounts to thousands of dollars each month and there are many opportunities for evasion by the management or employees.

Investigations of this nature conducted during the past year, exceeded those conducted under the Excise Act, but as prosecutions under the Special War Revenue Act do not involve the seizure of goods, the work performed is not reflected in the total seizures registered during the period under review.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT (SCOTT ACT)

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, during September, 1942, agreed to comply with representations made by municipal officials of Beauce county, Quebec, that this Force assist the local authorities in the enforcement of the above noted Federal Statute. Under the arrangements agreed upon, investigations are conducted by local peace officers but Informations are laid and prosecutions are conducted by members of the local R.C.M.P. detachment with the assistance of counsel appointed by the Department of Justice. Costs of the prosecution are assumed by the Federal Government, who, in turn, receive all fines paid. Since assuming these duties a total of ninety-eight prosecutions have been completed. Ninety-one of this number resulted in convictions and the fines paid amounted to \$4,875.

A similar request was made during January, 1943, by the city council of Thetford Mines, Que., where a "dry area" is also operated as a result of a plebiscite under the local option provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. This Force has undertaken to assist the local authorities of Thetford Mines on the same basis as was agreed upon in Beauce county, Quebec.

INCOME TAX ACT

The increased momentum of industrial activity and the drastic amendments to the taxation structure have resulted in many demands being made upon the services of this Force by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue to trace persons who failed to file Income Tax Returns. Approximately one thousand investigations were conducted during the year, over nine hundred of which were satisfactorily concluded.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

R.C.M.P. detachment personnel have continued to assist the Foreign Exchange Control Board since this legislation was enacted immediately following the outbreak of the war. With the exception of a small number of Inspectors appointed by the Foreign Exchange Control Board for duty in the larger cities, practically all investigations regarding violations of the Regulations are conducted by personnel of this Force who also prefer all Informations for prosecutions under the Foreign Exchange Control Order.

There were a number of important cases prosecuted during the past year, including two groups who had engaged in the illegal exportation of hi-grade gold to the United States. The investigation, in both instances, showed that the gold originated in mines in Ontario, having been stolen by employees and subsequently transferred through various channels organized by the group concerned, until it was finally smuggled out of Canada in the Windsor-Niagara Falls areas. A number of the individuals involved have been convicted on charges of "conspiracy to violate the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Control Order," while six persons are at present before the Court facing similar charges.

Investigations in connection with the enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations and Order require the closest co-operation with Collectors of Customs and Excise at the various ports of entry, Inspectors of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and United States Enforcement Agencies. Such co-operation has been efficiently developed and as a result United States officials have, on more than one occasion, testified as Crown witnesses in important cases in the Canadian Courts and members of this Force have extended similar assistance in connection with related prosecutions instigated in the United States.

The Foreign Exchange Control Board has, on several occasions, commended detachment personnel for the manner in which intricate investigations involving financial transactions, have been conducted on behalf of the Board.

DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

We have continued a large number of investigations under this heading during the past twelve months. Some of the amendments to the regulations have increased the volume of work for this Force; others have reduced the amount of work involved, especially those dealing with the registration of enemy aliens.

SUSPECTED SABOTAGE

There is a special section of this Force assigned to deal with all cases of suspected sabotage, and during the past twelve months a total of 290 cases reported to this Headquarters have been dealt with, and in this connection we keep in close co-operation with the Departments of National Defence, Justice, and Munitions and Supply. There were no cases reported which were due to actions of enemy agents.

The result of a large number of our investigations has shown that the suspicious incident in many cases was due to carelessness or error in judgment. Others have not been so guiltless, and an example of the latter is given below:—

An employee of the Research Enterprises Limited, Leaside, Ontario, was charged with an infraction of Defence of Canada Regulation 51B and upon being found guilty, was sentenced to serve a term of two years imprisonment. The accused in this case was charged with wilfully damaging a quantity of optical glass in the process of manufacture. It appears that he was required to place a mixture prepared from a given formula

in the electric ovens and that on several occasions he had placed therein a quantity of arsenic and antimony-trioxide, with the result that the whole "batch" was rendered valueless. The total damage was estimated at approximately \$20,000. Furthermore, a delay was experienced in that it was necessary to manufacture further supplies of the required glass.

ENEMY ALIEN REGISTRATION

As a result of the revocation of Regulation 26B of the Defence of Canada Regulations in December last, almost thirty thousand naturalized British subjects of German, Austrian, Italian or Japanese origin have been relieved of the obligation of registering under enemy alien regulations. In addition, under the provisions of amended Regulation 26C of the Defence of Canada Regulations, Italian and Austrian nationals resident in Canada to the number of approximately fifteen thousand are now eligible to receive preferential treatment in the form of certificates exempting them from enemy alien registration. The Government's recognition of the loyalty of the aforementioned forty-five thousand citizens will undoubtedly act as an incentive for such persons to exert their best efforts during the War on behalf of the country of their adoption.

The total number of persons presently registered throughout Canada, including those holding Exemption Certificates, is fifty-eight thousand. By nationality they are as follows:—

Germans	9,000	Hungarians	9,000
Austrians	3,000	Roumanians	5,000
Italians	12,000	Japanese	7,000
Finns	13,000		

with the exception of the German and Japanese nationals, virtually all of the persons concerned now hold Exemption Certificates or will shortly do so. For the most part those who are subject to restrictions through enemy alien registration fulfill their obligations with good grace and very little delinquency is experienced.

One hundred and fifty-four Exeats were granted by the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens during the year, four being for permanent departure from Canada; this figure represents but one-third of the Exeats granted during the previous year, the large decrease being in all probability due to travel restrictions placed on the public coupled with the fact that aliens experience more difficulty in crossing the International Border since the entry of the United States into the war.

The following are the statistics with respect to internments:—

	In internment		
	as at March 31, 1943	Interned during year	Released during year
German nationals	194	3	34
Italian nationals	21	5	9
Japanese nationals	201	170	24
Japanese-Canadians	449	556	107
	865	734	174

All enemy nationals are interned under the provisions of Regulation 25 (8) of the Defence of Canada Regulations, while the Japanese-Canadians are detained under Regulation 21. For the most part the detention of persons of the Japanese race was made necessary as a result of their refusal to evacuate from the Protected Areas in British Columbia or for failure to comply with orders issued by the British Columbia Security Commission, and releases from detention are effected as soon as the individual concerned agrees to accept proffered employment and to comply with the orders he previously disregarded.

2. Crime Statistics

Appendix "C" of this Report contains the tables of Statistics of cases handled by this Force during the past twelve months and we have presented them in the same manner as last year, namely: under the headings of Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and of the different Provincial Statutes.

I have already drawn attention to the difference in the gross totals for the past year and those for the twelve months ended the 31st March, 1942.

An examination of the tables in Appendix "C" will reveal that we have also retained the two columns at the lefthand side, namely: "Complainant declined to prosecute" and "Negative searches and Complaint unfounded".

The total number of cases for the past year in which the "Complainant declined to prosecute" is 1,317 as compared with 1,474 in 1941-42, made up as follows:—

Federal Statutes	198
Criminal Code	1,062
Provincial Statutes	57
Total	<u>1,317</u>

The reduction is not very large but I am glad to note that some reduction in the number of these cases has at last been made.

With regard to "Negative searches and Complaints unfounded", during 1941-42 the total of these was 16,922, made up as follows:—

Federal Statutes	5,478
Criminal Code	917
Provincial Statutes	10,527
Total	<u>16,922</u>

During the year under review, the totals under this column, I am glad to say, have been reduced to 14,339, made up as follows:—

Federal Statutes	4,360
Criminal Code	842
Provincial Statutes	9,137
Total	<u>14,339</u>

As mentioned in my Report of last year, it is necessary for this Force in some Provinces to carry out a large number of searches for liquor, etc., many of which give negative results and in order to arrive at the true figures for the number of actual cases dealt with, it is necessary to deduct these cases from our totals when dealing with the number of "true" cases handled.

3. "True" Cases

The total number of "true" cases during the past year which ended March 31, 1943, as compared with the year previous is as follows:—

	1942-43	1941-42
Federal Statutes	40,826	30,913
Criminal Code	15,600	17,766
Provincial Statutes	18,085	25,829
Total	<u>74,511</u>	<u>74,508</u>

When comparing these figures in their respective categories, it will be noticed that there are considerable decreases in both the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes but in the Federal Statutes the increase is almost 10,000 cases. However, the gross total is 74,511 "true" cases compared with 74,508 last year.

In order to provide a ready reference of the number of "true" cases handled by this Force for the three classifications above referred to during the year under review, the following table is provided. The figures contained therein have been compiled from those furnished in Appendix "C" of this Report.

	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.....	442	1,661	948	1,610	1,137	1,059	172	301	119	244	7,693
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	2,105	573	659	687	3,955	8,197	3,342	1,109	137	137	20,901
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	459	205	79	134	2,333	3,432	616	297	33	97	7,085
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	381	805	111	64	2,240	107	260	529	18	23	4,547
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	201	308	461	343	581	1,538	418	222	278	10	4,360
Total cases reported.....	3,588	3,552	2,258	2,838	10,255	14,333	4,808	2,458	585	511	45,186
	201	308	401	343	581	1,538	418	222	278	10	4,360
Total "true" cases.....	3,387	3,244	1,797	2,495	9,674	12,795	4,400	2,236	207	501	40,826
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	13	1,865	1,689	842	141	84	847	781	127	116	6,505
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	8	940	1,413	518	202	77	775	770	121	81	4,905
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	8	240	169	201	66	60	125	297	29	69	1,264
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	15	761	748	348	251	7	362	306	86	42	2,926
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	10	80	286	248	50	8	80	35	24	15	842
Total cases reported.....	54	3,880	4,305	2,157	716	236	2,189	2,189	387	323	16,442
	10	80	286	248	50	8	80	35	24	15	842
Total "true" cases.....	44	3,800	4,019	1,909	660	228	2,109	2,154	363	308	15,000
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	1	4,245	2,278	2,310	6	1,174	3,759	383	2	14,153	
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....		344	517	815	1	260	1,213	184		3,334	
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		34	49	46		36	231	9		405	
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....		5	66	4		37	28	48		188	
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		16	62	140		1,176	6,506	1,177		9,137	
Total cases reported.....	1	4,644	2,972	3,315	7	2,683	11,797	1,801	2	29,222	
		16	62	140		1,176	6,566	1,177		9,137	
Total "true" cases.....	1	4,628	2,910	3,175	7	1,507	5,231	624	2	18,085	

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.

It may be of interest to note that whereas when comparing "true" cases for 1941-42 with those of the past year, we find an increase of 3 for the year under review but when the gross figures for the same period are compared there is a decrease of 2,580 cases during the past 12 months. The former figure of 3 gives a truer picture of the real situation insofar as "crime" is concerned.

The number of convictions during the year 1941-42 was 33,811. During the year under review, the number of convictions was 28,356. This is largely due to the decrease in the number of Provincial Statutes handled during the past twelve months. The total "true" cases under Provincial Statutes for the twelve months ended March 31, 1942, was 25,829, whereas, during the year under review, the total is 18,085.

4. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES AT REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ROCKCLIFFE, ONTARIO

The fully completed Scientific Laboratory at Regina, Saskatchewan, has now been in operation for a period of five years. As mentioned in my Report of last year, the volume of work from the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec had reached such proportions that it was deemed advisable to open a regional laboratory in the Rockcliffe Barracks near Ottawa. This latter laboratory, presently in operation at "N" Division, is located in one of the buildings allotted to the Police College. Within it are to be found two fully equipped Departments prepared to handle all problems that present themselves in the fields of documentary examination and firearms identification.

Furthermore, through the kindness of several Federal Government Laboratories located in Ottawa the Rockcliffe establishment has been able to conduct a number of other investigations which ordinarily they are not prepared to cope with under present conditions. For these further examinations we are indebted to the Department of Pensions and National Health Laboratory, the Customs and Excise Laboratory, the National Research Council Laboratory and the Department of Agriculture Health of Animals Branch.

Duties.—It is not intended to give more than an outline of the duties performed by the laboratories at Regina and Rockcliffe, but it may be of interest to note that they have handled a combined total of 799 cases and the following is a synopsis of the number of examinations which were required:—

Autopsies	84
Histo-Pathological examinations	41
Toxicological examinations	87
Blood groupings, non-paternity, etc.	352
Blood examinations for alcohol	5
Urine examinations for alcohol	3
Blood examinations for carbon-monoxide ..	4
Blood examinations for chlorides	12
Brain examinations for alcohol	28
Urine examinations chemically	4
Articles tested for blood	193
Bone and skull examinations	6
Finger-nail scrapings	4
Glass examinations	3
Grain examinations	5
Hair and fibres	18
Other microscopical examinations	52
Exhibits for microscopical examination ..	418
Oil and gasoline tests, refractive indices, etc.	50
Restoration of erased numerals on metals ..	3
Sulphanilic acid tests for powder patterns in shooting cases ..	2
Garments examined for seminal stains	65
Examinations of a general nature	29
X-Ray examinations	4
Wood and shavings	22
Soil analysis	14
Spectrographic analysis of:	
Coins	7
Wire	6
Paint	6
Glue	1
Metallic filings	10
Metals	2
Paper and inks	1
Spectrochemical	2
Garments examined for soil, dusts, gypsum, soap, etc.	47
Chemical examinations	57
Analysis of Liquor—excise, etc.	3
<i>Document examinations:—</i>	
Cases	340
Questioned documents	5,677
Known standards	2,865
Chemical examinations	2,013

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Miscellaneous (includes erasures, obliterations, indented writing, analysis of inks and paper, etc.	274
Finger print exhibits	298
Finger print identifications made.....	10

Photographic work:—

Negatives made.....	2,833
Prints	28,860
Enlargements	2,937
Lantern slides	351
Plates	35
Photostats	210

Firearms identification:—

Cases handled for R.C.M.P.	64
Cases handled for other law-enforcement agencies	26
Cases relative to firearms investigation	53
Other cases requiring microscopical study.....	27
Other cases not requiring microscopical study	10
Number of exhibits in miscellaneous cases each requiring individual study	436
Examination of other cases received in the Rockcliffe laboratory covers the following number of exhibits:	
Physical and chemical examinations	10
Toxicological examinations	2
Textile examinations	24
Glass (Microscopical) examinations	1
Petroleum products and alcohol—Preparation including denatured alcohol tests and refractive indices	9
Metal examinations	1
Pathological (animal)	1
Pressure tests—Physics	1
Spectrographic examinations	60

During the past year Surgeon Powers of Regina visited the Chief Medical Examiner's office in New York City, and the Chief Medical Examiner of Essex County, at Newark, New Jersey. Whilst at these points he made a study of the latest advances in the medico-legal field of work.

Addresses have been delivered by Surgeon Powers to local and district organizations representing schools, professional, social and active service organizations—In addition to these, visits were received from groups representing similar organizations.

CENTRAL MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

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

Number of reports received	2,120
Number of new files opened.....	980
Number of suggested identifications	88
Number of confirmed identifications	17
Number of identifications pending	14
Number of missing and wanted persons identified.....	233
Number of missing and wanted confirmed ident.	160
Number of missing and wanted ident. pending.....	20
Number of photos furnished other police departments.....	317
Number of letters mailed	1,449

The majority of Police Departments upon whom we depend for the greater part of our material have been handicapped through being under-staffed due to enlistments in the Fighting Forces and this and other difficulties have retarded their full co-operation with the Central Modus Operandi Section. Notwithstanding this, however, the amount of material enumerated above shows an increase over last year and there is no doubt that Police Departments throughout the country are constantly becoming more aware of the assistance they may expect from our Crime Record Index. They are also beginning to realize more clearly the type of cases in which they may reasonably expect to receive assistance.

During the year under review, several inquiries have been received from Departments both in Canada and the United States, requesting information and suggestions in regard to the setting up and operation of Crime Index systems. This would seem to definitely indicate that the more progressive Departments are realizing the aid that such a system offers to their members when carrying out Criminal Investigations. During the past twelve months the Supplementary Index was completed, and data concerning over twelve thousand habitual criminals, consisting of descriptions, deformities, etc., and a brief record of their criminal activities, has been recorded in this Index which operates entirely as a supplement to our Regular Method Index.

As a result of information received from New Scotland Yard it was decided to make several changes in our Forms, therefore, the old Form 55 is being abandoned, and the new simplified Form taken into use. At the time of writing the new Forms are just being distributed, and hence, it is not possible to comment upon their advantages.

The problem of co-operation with outside Police Forces remains of paramount importance, and it is hoped, by the adoption of the new and simplified Forms, that a great deal more material will be received. The co-operation received has, on the whole, been quite good, and appears to be showing slow but steady improvement.

An attempt at identification through the various methods used by individual criminals and for missing and wanted persons, were made in a total of 321 cases. In 177 cases the identifications were confirmed. Thirty-four cases are still pending, 100 cases were definitely not identical and in the remaining ten cases, identification could not be made or no reply was received to our correspondence. It will be noted that the number of attempted identifications is somewhat smaller than for the previous year, and this is, no doubt, due to the fact that many of our erstwhile fraud artists are now employed in war factories, etc. However, it is gratifying to note that the number of confirmed identifications is, in proportion, somewhat higher than for the previous year. In the case of missing and wanted persons a distinct increase is apparent both in the number of suggested identifications, and in the number of confirmations.

Divisional Modus Operandi Sections.—During the early part of the year, Constables in charge of "K", "F", and "D" Divisional Sections received instruction at the Central Modus Operandi Section from which their Divisional Section received considerable benefit.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT SECTION

As reported last year, our main or Central Section for Fingerprint Records is located at Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, but there are Divisional Sections operating at "D" Division, Winnipeg, and "K" Division, Edmonton.

A total of 368,988 fingerprints were received during the past year, an increase of 118,163 over the previous year and it may be of interest to note that, for the twenty-nine years prior to September, 1939, the Central Finger Print Bureau at Ottawa had received 725,334 fingerprints, whereas between September, 1939, and March 31, 1943, a period of just over three and a half years, we received 815,057 sets of impressions both criminal and non-criminal. This gives some idea of the great increase in the work and responsibilities of the Central Finger Print Bureau.

Civil Security.—A large number of fingerprints from various industrial organizations throughout the country were received under this heading. There are now 205 such organizations forwarding fingerprints to this Headquarters and the Finger Print Section has been able to give valuable assistance to these industries, especially in furnishing details of persons employed in key positions.

Hollerith Machines and Duplicator.—During the year under review, machine equipment was installed in the Technical Branch of the Finger Print Section to expedite searching in the more difficult groups. The unit consists of a Hollerith Key-Punch and Reproducer to prepare punch-cards containing the technical information appearing on each fingerprint form filed in the machine groups, and a Multiple Sorter to make the comparison by selecting cards on which the information is sufficiently identical to warrant visual comparison of the actual fingerprints. Prior to receipt of the multiple sorter and reproducer on December 29, 1942, cards representing 27,719 fingerprints had been partially prepared on a key-punch transferred from the Firearms Registration Branch on April 2, 1942. By the end of the fiscal year, cards representing 38,622 fingerprints had been completed and 6,942 searches made, of which 342 were identified. Tests made in the groups now mechanized have proven that a trained technician assisted by a relatively unskilled helper can complete in the course of a day's work a quota formerly requiring several skilled fingerprint operators. I am confident that the innovation of mechanical searching has already proven a decided success.

The Duplicating Machine installed in the Stenographic Branch of the Finger Print Section during the past year is proving to be a decided asset, both as a time as well as a labour saving device. Once a criminal record is compiled on a master sheet and checked, repeated checking is eliminated, only additional entries require further checking. It is felt that the results already obtained justify the purchase of this machine.

Single Finger Print Collection.—This has been maintained throughout the year and the total now filed in this Section is 116,300.

Instructional Courses.—The following police personnel were given short courses in fingerprint identification and investigational duties in connection with scenes of crime:—

- May, 1942—Cpl. Peckford, Newfoundland Rangers.
- June, 1942—Reg. No 10970, Cst. Moulton, J. C., "A" Division.
- July, 1942—A. D. Pollock (Clerk), Hamilton Police Dept.
- August, 1942—Reg. No. 10226, Cst. Perks, D., "A" Division.
- August, 1942—Reg. No. 10415, Cst. Glencross, S., "A" Division.
- August, 1942—Reg. No. 12081, Cst. Smith, J. F., "A" Division.

Female Personnel.—The female staff of the Finger Print Section has doubled within the past year, the total now being 78. This has been necessary due to increased duties and to the policy of releasing uniformed men from office work. The experiment of training females as classifiers of fingerprints continues to give satisfaction.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE GAZETTE

This publication continues to function as a confidential police weekly, containing photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, persons missing, expert and travelling criminals, etc.

The Gazette has been considerably enlarged since it was first started in Ottawa in 1939. For example, at that time there were some 4,839 items published yearly. Now there are over 12,000 items. The circulation also has grown. In 1939 there were less than 1,000 copies distributed each week. At the present time 1,330 copies are sent out weekly, free of charge, to such bona fide Police Departments and law-enforcement agencies as apply for it.

As time goes on the scope of the Gazette and its usefulness are being enlarged and it is obvious from results received that outside Police Departments are using it to greater advantage. The following example of results achieved may be of interest.

The Chief Constable at Fort William, Ontario, notified this Headquarters on February 2, 1943, that a Frank Sauer was wanted by his Force on a warrant charging him with theft by shoplifting. The value of the articles stolen was \$100. Full particulars, including photographs, were published in the next issue of the Gazette and Frank Sauer was arrested by the Regina City Police on February 18 as a result of a member of the Police Force in that city having noticed the item in our Gazette.

GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT "A"

This is published in "F" Division, Regina, for distribution throughout the three Prairie Provinces and is now published once a week only, instead of twice. It continues to be of much assistance to all Police Forces in that area. It may be of interest to note that, through the medium of this publication and also, no doubt, due to the rationing of gasoline, the number of stolen vehicles in western Canada has been reduced most satisfactorily, and out of 133 vehicles reported stolen during the year, only 29 remain unrecovered.

OTHER BULLETINS

As stated in my last report, there are other bulletins compiled by this Force of a secret nature, dealing with Civil Security and other important matters, which assist in the prevention of alien enemy activity, sabotage and espionage and in that sense may be looked upon as an aid in the detection and apprehension of criminals, but it is not considered in the public interest to enlarge further on this matter in this report.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

As the years pass, we rely more and more upon this Section for assistance in innumerable ways, and last year the number of requisitions made on this Section reached its highest point. The demands still being made are very heavy.

Research.—Some investigation and research regarding the reproduction of documents on a greatly reduced scale for reading through a microscope was carried out during the past year as well as the treatment of glass to avoid or reduce reflections, especially in fingerprint photography. These investigations are being continued.

The Photographic Section was also able to introduce a new method for printing photographs in the R.C.M. Police Gazette.

FIREARMS REGISTRATION SECTION

The activities of this Section fall within two separate categories as follows:—

- (a) The registration of pistols and revolvers in accordance with the requirements of the Criminal Code of Canada.
- (b) The registration of shotguns and rifles and the issuance of weapon permits to aliens under the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Registration of Pistols and Revolvers.—New registrations received during the year under review, cover 10,579 weapons and, therefore, the total number of pistols and revolvers registered as of March 31, 1943, was 214,361.

This Force was able to extend valuable co-operation during the past year to the Department of National Defence in connection with their endeavour to obtain certain types of revolvers and automatic pistols for use of the Armed

Forces. The addresses of persons owning the type of weapons desired, were taken from the central index of the Firearms Section and circular letters were forwarded to the registered owners in question, requesting them to donate their weapons to the Government for the purpose indicated or to sell them to the Government on the basis of appraisals made by the military authorities.

It is understood that the response has been most satisfactory.

The next general registration of small arms will likely commence on March 31, 1945, as you have consented to place the necessary amendment to bring this about before Parliament during its present session.

Registration of Shotguns and Rifles, Defence of Canada Regulations.—The central index covering the registration of shotguns and rifles as required by the Defence of Canada Regulations, has been continued during the year under review and at the present time there is a record of approximately 1,650,000 individual weapons in the registry. This total is only slightly in excess of the registration reflected at the end of March 31, 1942, but a large volume of work is involved in connection with the transfer of weapons from one individual to another, which, however, has no effect on the total number of weapons included in the index.

This Section of the Firearms Branch also deals with the issuing of resident and non-resident weapon permits to aliens and other persons referred to in Section 37-7A of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Non-resident weapon permits issued during the past year to tourists and sportsmen entering Canada from the United States totalled 9,759, a decrease of approximately 6,000 from the preceding year. The decrease, however, was not as large as had been expected in view of the severe rationing of gasoline and the fact that the majority of tourists formerly entered Canada by automobile.

There is reason to believe that the 1943 Tourist Season which, as far as sportsmen are concerned, usually commences in late August and continues to the end of November, will show a still further decrease.

5. Ticket-of-Leave Section

In August, 1942, an arrangement was entered into between representatives of the Ontario Government and the Department of Justice at Ottawa whereby inmates of Provincial Reformatories or jails were to be given special war purpose releases under the Ticket-of-Leave Act, to relieve the shortage of labour on farms and in war industries.

The number of persons released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories on Ticket-of-Leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, is as follows:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1943	Twelve months ended March 31, 1942
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries.....	265	231
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	354	273
Totals.....	619	504

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, may also prove of interest:—

	1942-43	1941-42
Licences revoked for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence	7	5
Revocations recalled	2	4
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence	10	5
Forfeitures recalled	Nil	Nil
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave	538	479
Sentences not yet completed	423	357
Licences cancelled	2	Nil
Delinquent percentages	2.42%	1.19%

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that we have had the fullest co-operation from the various police forces throughout the Dominion and also from all other authorities concerned in this matter.

6. Acknowledgment of Assistance

In Section 3 of this Report I have recorded my sincere appreciation of the services of those Specialists of other police forces and organizations who have so kindly given us their assistance from time to time in the training and instruction given at the Canadian Police Colleges at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario. I now desire to include with those Specialists, all those experts, men and women, legal, professional and others who have so kindly given of their time and experience in assisting this Force and the Courts to arrive at the true facts, as the result of our numerous investigations across the country, and also to those who have assisted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police voluntarily and otherwise in the performance of their arduous duties.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL 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 a statute has occurred or is suspected, either for the Federal Government, the Provincial Government or Municipal Authorities, etc. It is obvious, nevertheless, that a Force so widely distributed as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police must be called upon to undertake much work of this nature.

The figures relating to these duties 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.

Totals of "other" Investigations.—The grand total of these services, investigations, and assistances for the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, was 209,318 as compared with 223,187 the year before, a decrease of approximately 6.2 per cent.

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.....	4,969	443	236	5,648
Alberta.....	24,730	6,310	9,476	40,516
Saskatchewan.....	14,189	4,120	12,600	30,909
Manitoba.....	4,868	2,609	11,384	18,861
Ontario.....	14,475	2,896	792	18,163
Quebec.....	3,583	2,703	34	6,320
New Brunswick.....	1,705	30,248	10,475	42,428
Nova Scotia.....	1,993	7,027	15,832	24,852
Prince Edward Island.....	320	413	237	970
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	10,055	15	10,521	20,591
Totals.....	80,887	56,784	71,647	209,318

The decrease is largely due to a comparatively heavy curtailment in our duties with respect to motor vehicle traffic and consequent reduction in the need of urging owners to attend to brakes, lights, etc., and actions of a like nature.

The figures quoted above do not include the breaches of Municipal laws and ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed under agreement by this Force. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C".

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

As reported last year we still render many 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 for many purposes, including searching for lost persons, and for children and elderly people who have wandered away. Miners and traders and trappers are visited in isolated districts and simple remedies and first aid are given whenever necessary.

Our police gazette and radio are also available for humanitarian purposes.

In some of the provinces with which we have agreements we carry out social work at the request of the Provincial Authorities. As we patrol a large number of highways across the Dominion, our transport is often used in emergencies to secure medical aid for the injured and sick.

3. Collection of Revenue

During the past few years I have taken occasion to direct attention to the amount of work involved in the collection of revenue for the Federal Government and for those Provincial Governments with which we have agreements. In some isolated areas also we collect revenue for some Provincial Authorities with which we have no agreements.

The amount collected by the different Divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, was \$422,637.72, made up as follows:—

Federal Government—			
Revenue		\$195,248.38	
Fines		111,886.22	
Costs		11,743.98	
			\$318,878.58
Provincial Governments—			
Revenue	\$	31,603.20	
Fines		51,605.24	
Costs		16,783.45	
			\$ 99,991.89
Miscellaneous			3,767.25
Total			\$422,637.72

This is an increase of \$48,416.37 over the amount collected the previous year.

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

The fines shown above are only a portion of the fines imposed, but the figures given indicate the actual amounts collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For a statement of fines imposed see Appendix "C".

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON.

1. Preliminary Remarks

As stated in my last annual report, the whole of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory forms one Division of the Force, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa where the Federal Government Administrative Offices are situated.

The Division has sub-divisions at:—

- Fort Smith, N.W.T.
- Aklavik, N.W.T.
- Dawson, Y.T.
- Whitehorse, Y.T.

and the total strength is 115 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Constables and Special Constables compared with 94 last year. This represents a gain of one Officer, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, and a loss of 3 Special Constables as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-commissioned officers and constables	87
Special constables	24
Total	115

The gain of one officer was effected by the transfer of Inspector H. P. Mathewson from "Depot" to "G" Division, for the purpose of establishing the Whitehorse, Y.T., Sub-Division. The gain of twenty-three Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables was made necessary by the extensive military projects being undertaken in the Yukon and Northwest Territories during the past year.

Schooner St. Roch.—An account of the journey of this Schooner through the Northwest Passage from west to east will be found as an appendix to this report (See Appendix A.I).

2. Inspections

Inspector D. J. Martin, the Officer Commanding the Division, left Ottawa on May 20, 1942, and carried out an inspection patrol of "G" Division detachments. This patrol occupied a period of 98 days, and a distance of 17,547 miles was covered by land, water and air transportation.

Inspector R. Bettaney left Ottawa on July 22, 1942, for the purpose of carrying out inspections in the Eastern Arctic. He proceeded to Churchill by train, and there boarded our Chesterfield Detachment police boat, and proceeded to Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake Detachments. Returning to Chesterfield, he boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie* on August 28, and proceeded on the second half of his patrol. His patrol covered a period of 121 days, and a distance of 9,087 miles.

3. Dogs and Dog Feed

Dog teams were again extensively used for patrol purposes in "G" Division during the period under review—a total of 60,322 miles being covered by this means. At the present time, there are 251 dogs distributed amongst "G" Division detachments; this is an increase of 11 dogs, when compared with last year. A total of 67 dogs were taken on the strength; of these 44 were bred and raised at our detachments, 13 were donated to the Force and only 10 were purchased compared to the purchase of 36 dogs last year.

The usual fishing activity last summer and fall was not quite as fruitful as previous years, and therefore more prepared meals had to be fed to the dogs during the past winter.

4. Barracks and Buildings

On the whole our existing accommodation at all points is considered satisfactory with the exception of Norman, where a new dwelling is urgently required just as soon as transportation conditions on the Mackenzie River will permit delivery of materials. Of our group of buildings at Maitland Point, the warehouse was washed away, but a patrol from Aklavik arrived in time to dismantle the dwelling house before it could be washed away. Materials for a new standard eastern arctic hut were shipped to Pond Inlet last year and construction will be carried out in 1943.

5. Patrols

A total of 163,335 miles was covered in patrolling in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the past twelve months.

The method of travel and mileage for each territory is set forth below:—

	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	H.B. District	Total
Dogs.....	57,777	2,138	407	60,322
Boat.....	50,717	6,915	2,619	60,251
Aeroplane (Public).....	8,490	1,533	3,400	13,473
Aeroplane (Police).....	9,153	1,800	.....	10,953
Automobile.....	2,333	5,417	80	7,835
Rail.....	7,617	486	471	8,574
Foot.....	815	1,107	.....	1,922
Totals.....	136,912	19,446	6,977	163,335

The mileage for the Eastern Arctic is not yet known.

6. Crime

There has been an increase of 60 per cent in Criminal Code cases handled during the year under review, and in some cases a higher percentage under Federal and Provincial Statutes.

This is accounted for by the fact that the year which ended March 31, 1943, has been the most revolutionary in the history of the Northwest Territories as they are presently constituted, and also to some extent in the history of the Yukon Territory, through the projects undertaken in both Territories as a result of the present war.

CRIMINAL CODE

The number of cases handled for the year ended March 31, 1943, was 284 compared with 174 the previous year. There were two cases of alleged Eskimo murders during the past year, one on Boothia Peninsula and the other in northern Baffin Island, and these are still under investigation.

INDIAN ACT

There were 118 cases dealt with under this Act which is an increase of 50 per cent over last year. 111 convictions were obtained.

TERRITORIAL AND PROVINCIAL ORDINANCES

There has been an increase of approximately 33 per cent in the number of cases of infractions and alleged infractions of the various Northwest Territories and Yukon Territorial Ordinances.

7. Assistance to other Departments

The amount of work done by our personnel in the north in the way of assistance to other Government Departments has always been very large, and year by year it increases in volume and variety. Naturally, since the outbreak of the present war and since the commencement of the various defence projects in the north, this assistance has increased beyond all comparison. The greater part of this assistance is rendered on behalf of the Northwest Territories Administration and the Yukon Territorial Government, but we also act for almost every other Department of the Dominion Government in various ways.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

This Branch of the Dominion Government is charged with the administration of the entire Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory as directed by the two governing bodies of each Territory, namely, the Northwest Territories Council and the Yukon Territorial Government. Consequently, it is on behalf of this Branch that most of our assistance is rendered. We render assistance in practically every activity of the government of the two Territories and in most cases the assistance rendered by us in any given activity of government consists of all of the field work of the particular activity. For instance, we are the only game wardens for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; we are the registrars of vital statistics; the collectors of revenue from fur tax and game licences and from Business Licences, etc.; we attend to Eskimo welfare; attend to relief for destitute persons; supervise liquor shipments; have charge of life saving and fire-fighting equipment. These are just a few of our multifarious duties.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our personnel in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory act as agents for the Public Administrators of which there are three, namely: one in Dawson for the Yukon Territory; one in Edmonton for the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., and one in Ottawa for the Districts of Franklin and Keewatin, N.W.T. Thus, when a person dies and leaves no will, or where there is a will and the estate cannot be administered within a reasonable time which happens in most cases, our members take charge of all property of the deceased. This includes cash, equipment, lands, houses, documents such as titles and deeds, bank books, securities, etc. Such articles as titles, deeds, documents, bank books, and cash, etc., are sent to the Public Administrators, whilst houses and their contents, furniture, equipment, and such like, remain in Police charge until such time as the Public Administrator has secured letters of administration from the Courts or until the executors named in wills are in a position to administer the estate. Then follows the disposal of the assets of the estate after the Police have first secured or reported upon outstanding credits and liabilities of the deceased to the Public Administrator. The disposal of the property in the country means that in the majority of cases the Police have to sell it to the highest bidders and send the cash to the Public Administrator for distribution to the beneficiaries. In other cases, the property is disposed of by being distributed amongst the next-of-kin as seems most equitable to the Public Administrator having regard to the laws laid down for such distribution. It will be realized then that this is a very important part of our work in the north. During the past year our personnel attended to 50 estates, some large, some small. Actual cash to a total of \$2,524.50 was collected on these estates, but this sum is a mere fraction of the total value of the estates, as it does not include bank accounts, bonds, etc., nor the value of other property which is not sold but which is distributed to the beneficiaries. An interesting point in connection with the estates attended to this year is that some of them were the estates or property of American Civilians who had been employed on the various defence projects in the north and who were accidentally killed or died suddenly. The cumulative amount of correspondence which passes through "G" Division C.I.B. Office on estates is very large in the course of a year.

8. Mining Development in the N.W.T. and Yukon

In common with the curtailment in gold mining that has taken place generally throughout Canada, that industry has also been curtailed in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory. At Yellowknife, production has decreased fifty per cent and the population there has decreased to the same extent. Only two mines are at present in operation. It is stated, however, that full production will be resumed there after the war. Gold mining has also been curtailed in the Granville District of the Yukon Territory, and silver mining has been curtailed in the Keno District of that Territory. The radium mine situated near Port Radium on Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories re-opened last summer, as radium is a vital wartime mineral or element. However, encouragement is now being given to prospectors to search for other essential wartime minerals in the two Territories, particularly in the region through which the Yukon-Alaska highway runs.

9. Fur Trade

Apart from work in connection with the construction of the defence projects, the fur trade and trapping continues to be the main source of livelihood for the permanent residents, native and white, of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

10. Eskimo Affairs

A serious epidemic of an as yet unknown nature broke out in January of 1943 amongst the Eskimos of the Cape Dorset district on southern Baffin Island resulting in 13 deaths. The epidemic is described variously as cerebro fever, meningitis, typhus and butulism. Our Lake Harbour Detachment patrolled to the district to render what assistance they could. The Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories secured a supply of drugs and medicines and had them flown in by the U.S. Air Transport Command who dropped them at Cape Dorset by parachute but they arrived too late to be of any immediate use as the epidemic subsided in late February.

Almost all of the Eskimos now have numbered identification discs.

Some of the Eskimos have been employed on the construction work of the defence projects in the Eastern Arctic. It was a novelty for them to work regular hours for regular wages.

The Eskimos have always been, generally speaking, law abiding where they are in contact with the Police, and they are easy people to handle. But in the more remote parts where the Police visit just once a year, their primitive instincts manifest themselves in the form of an occasional murder. As stated in the foregoing pages there were two reports received last year of alleged murders by Eskimos.

In the Mackenzie River delta where a number of the more prosperous Eskimos congregate in between trapping seasons, their morals have inclined towards laxity but our Aklavik Detachment keeps the situation there under control.

In March of this year, the Eskimos of the Belcher Islands in Hudson Bay (numbering in all about 165 souls) decided that they would migrate en masse from the Islands to the mainland of Quebec due to the temporary closing of the Hudson's Bay Company Post on the Islands. The migration has not taken place as yet due to the fact that the sea ice between the Islands and the mainland had broken up and become unsafe for travelling, shortly after they made up their minds to move. It will be recalled that the Belcher Islands was the scene of nine Eskimo murders in 1941. It is feared that the Eskimos will become relief charges if they move to the mainland as game is not so plentiful there.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

I. Distinguished Visitors

Of the many distinguished visitors to Canada during the period under review and with whom this Force was concerned, a brief outline of the following visits only can be made in this report.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Shediac, N.B., by air on June 18, 1942, and later proceeded to Rockcliffe, Ontario, the same day. After a brief stay in Ottawa, *Her Majesty* left for the United States returning to Canada again in August for a further brief visit.

On June 28, 1942, *His Majesty the King of Greece* entered Canada from the United States at Rouse's Point, and proceeded to Ottawa, via Montreal. *His Majesty* left Canada by air for New York on July 6, 1942.

On July 10, 1942, *His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia* came to Canada, via the United States, visiting Montreal, Ottawa, Petawawa, Windsor and other points. He left Windsor for Lake Placid on July 13, 1942.

2. Appreciation of Services

Elsewhere in this report, I have already expressed my sincere appreciation of the services of all those members of legal, professional, judicial and other bodies and fraternities who have so kindly assisted us in many ways during the past year, and before concluding this report, I desire to extend that appreciation to include those police forces in Canada, the British Empire and outside it which have co-operated with us so fully. To the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., and to the various federal and provincial bodies and departments, my sincere thanks are also tendered as well as to the respective Attorneys General. Without this assistance and co-operation, our work could not have been so successful, and certainly would have been much more difficult.

Finally, I have again pleasure in recording 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 Service Staff during the twelve months under review. Once more I commend the Veterans of the First Great War who have undertaken duty as Special Constable Guards at the various dockyards, canals, and public utilities throughout the country for their excellent and loyal service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1943

R.C.M.P., Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

Commissioner S. T. Wood.

Deputy Commissioner R. L. Cadiz i/c of "A" Dept.

Asst. Commissioner F. J. Mead i/c of "C" Dept.

Asst. Commissioner P. R. Forde i/c "S" Dept.

Liaison Officer at Washington, D.C.

Asst. Commissioner W. V. Bruce.

Divisions:—

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent W. W. Watson.

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon, A.D.C.

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C.

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze.

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Inspector D. J. Martin.

"H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Assistant Commissioner A. N. Eames.

- "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—
Superintendent R. E. Mercer.
- "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—
Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock.
- "L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—
Inspector J. A. Wright.
- "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—
Inspector R. M. Wood.
- "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—
Assistant Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp.
- "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

APPENDIX "A-1"

R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch*—Voyage from Vancouver, B.C., East through the North-West Passage to Halifax, N.S.

1. The Schooner *St. Roch* was stationed at H.M.C. Naval Dockyard at Esquimalt, B.C., from October 15, 1939, to June 9, 1940. During this period various repairs and alterations to main engine and machinery in general were carried out. She was also dry-docked and the bottom examined and painted. All cleaning, scraping and painting, etc., was carried out by the ship's crew, which comprised the following Members of the Force:—

Reg. No.	10407	Sgt. Larsen, H. A.—Navigator and i/c.
" "	8406	Cpl. Foster, M. F.—Chief Engineer
" "	10607	Cst. Farrar, F. S.—First Mate
" "	12985	Cst. Friederich, J.—Second Engineer
" "	10155	Cst. Chartrand, A. J.—Seaman
" "	12582	Cst. Monette, J. M.—Seaman
" "	12740	Cst. Hunt, P. G.—(On transfer to Coppermine)
" "	7756	Cst. Parry, W. J.—Cook
" "	13013	S/Cst. Hadley, E. C.—Wireless Operator.

2. On June 9, 1940, the *St. Roch* left Esquimalt for Vancouver, where a total of 151 tons of coal, fuel oil, and general supplies for Western Arctic detachments were loaded on board. Safety bulwarks and lifelines were rigged up to ensure the safety of the crew whilst crossing the Pacific.

3. On June 21 the *St. Roch* sailed from Vancouver, but when off Atkinson Point it was discovered that repairs were required for the clutch driving deck machinery, therefore, the return trip to Vancouver was made and the repairs satisfactorily completed by June 22, and at 2.50 a.m. of June 23, she again left and proceeded northward through the inside passage, a stop was made at Boat Harbour to overhaul the fuel pressure pump. Alert Bay was reached on June 25 and the *St. Roch* passed out of the inside passage and set course westward for Unimak Pass. Sail was used to advantage and fine weather was encountered during the crossing. The Schooner reached and passed through Unimak Pass from the Pacific Ocean into the Bering Sea at 8 p.m. July 4, and ran into strong winds, rains and poor visibility which lasted all day and all night, forcing them to seek shelter for a few hours in a small cove on Akun Island. When the gales subsided the *St. Roch* proceeded and in a short time tied up at the American Pacific whaling station wharf at Akutan Harbour, where the engines were checked and fresh water was taken on.

4. On July 6 the *St. Roch* left for Dutch Harbour, arrived and tied up alongside Alaska Commercial Co. wharf at Unalaska. Next day, being Sunday, the crew of the *St. Roch* was entertained by Officers and men of the U.S. Coast-guard Cutter *Shoshone*. On Monday a consignment of fresh vegetables was loaded, and the vessel set out for Dutch Harbour where 2,153 gallons of fuel oil was taken aboard; weather conditions forced the vessel to stay there until the 9th when they left for Teller, Alaska. After a hard trip in the face of wind, rain and fog, they arrived on July 14, but a strong south-southwest gale prevented them from entering the harbour until the next evening. Here, dry fish was taken on and the engines checked and the vessel proceeded to Cape York where they encountered rain and fog, passing through Bering Strait into the Arctic Ocean without sighting land. Land wasn't sighted until the *St. Roch* approached Cape Lisburne, when Sgt. Larsen decided to head for Point Hope. This was reached on July 18, after travelling through heavy fog banks, with only occasional glimpses of land. On July 22 the *St. Roch* anchored off Cape Smyth, Point Barrow settlement, after a run during which scattered pieces of ice were seen.

5. From Cape Smyth on, more ice was encountered, getting thicker as the *St. Roch* proceeded eastward. Progress was slow, and on the 24th the engines were stopped and the schooner was allowed to drift with the ice-pack. Cape Halket was reached at noon of the 25th; the ice was solid to the shore, and the vessel had to follow the floe offshore until late afternoon, when she was moored to the ice. Beset by heavy, old ice, the vessel kept on the move to avoid being crushed, making slight headway eastward as small openings occurred. Young ice formed at night, binding the floes together. By July 31 the vessel had worked her way to anchorage close inshore off Beechey Point, but as ice began to set she was moved out and moored to a grounded floe to avoid being pushed ashore. On August 2 she began working eastward again, tying up every now and then when the ice got too heavy. Five days later when within sight of Cross Island, she got caught in a pocket and was unable to budge. A strong northwest wind pressed the ice in from the North; towards shore the ice was aground, the *St. Roch* unable to move until August 10, when the ice, weakened by wind, blasting powder and vicious rammings from the vessel herself gave way and afforded a passage into open water close to shore.

6. On August 11, Barter Island was passed and very little ice was encountered between that point and Herschel Island, which was reached at midnight August 12, and the vessel was moored alongside the beach for oil refueling. Next day, the R.C.M.P. *Aklavik* with Inspector S. Bullard, Officer Commanding, Aklavik Sub-Division, arrived and remained while both ships took on coal and miscellaneous stores from the island detachment.

7. An attempt was made on August 17 to reach Tuktoyaktuk, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, but owing to a heavy swell and strong easterly winds, the vessel had to turn back. The next day both vessels reached Toker Point where they remained until the fog lifted when they proceeded to Tuktoyaktuk where coal was discharged and dry fish taken aboard. Reg. No. 12704 Cst. Peters, G. W. boarded the *St. Roch* to act as second engineer in place of Reg. No. 12985 Cst. J. Friederich, who was transferred to Aklavik detachment.

8. On August 24 the *St. Roch* with the R.C.M.P. *Cambridge Bay* in tow set sail and encountered bad weather and dense fog shortly after leaving Tuktoyaktuk, but they continued, reaching Pearce Point in two days. Bad weather held the ships here until August 28. They were again delayed by strong gales at Bernard Harbour and did not reach Coppermine detachment until August 31.

9. At Coppermine, coal and supplies were unloaded and three dogs, to be used for patrol work, were taken aboard. Reg. No. 12582, Cst. J. M. Monette, who had suffered constantly from seasickness was transferred to Coppermine detachment, and the services of Constable Hunt, who was originally on transfer to Coppermine detachment, were retained on the *St. Roch*.

10. On September 3 the *St. Roch* left Coppermine for Cambridge Bay, arriving at Cambridge Bay five days later, supplies for that detachment were unloaded, and four more dogs were taken on board. The R.C.M.P. *Cambridge Bay* was delivered in good order. On September 10 the *St. Roch* left Cambridge Bay, bad weather and strong winds forced her to run for shelter behind Finlayson Islands where she remained for two days, then proceeded westward and anchored off Kent Coast. Fog and bad weather held her there until September 15, when she started back to Coppermine.

11. The season was now considered to be too far advanced to proceed through the North West Passage via Prince of Wales Strait, also small parts were required for the main engine which could be obtained by winter mail, therefore Sergeant Larsen decided to proceed either to Banks Island or Walker Bay for wintering. On September 20 the *St. Roch* anchored off Holman Island in a fine deep harbour. Fog held the vessel at anchor for two days, then she headed for De Salis Bay, Banks Island, which is a large harbour well protected from east winds by a long sandpit. On examining the harbour, Sgt. Larsen noticed high mounds of rock and gravel pushed up, indicating heavy ice pressure, when ice commences breaking up and moving in the spring. He, therefore, decided it would be unwise to winter the vessel in a large harbour where it would be exposed to large moving ice floes in the spring, also a search for fresh water failed to reveal any fresh water lakes closer than five or six miles. As the weather at that time of year was very uncertain, and having ascertained from a native that the harbour at Cape Kellet was unsuitable for a vessel the size of the *St. Roch*, Sgt. Larsen decided to proceed to Walker Bay and arrived at that point on September 25. A site was chosen in the south-eastern part of the bay, about three hundred yards from shore in ten fathoms of water, where the *St. Roch* froze in for the winter. During the winter of 1940-41, patrols were made to Holman Island, Minto Inlet, Ramsay Island, Victoria Island, Princess Royal Island and Banks Island, where Eskimo tribes were visited, relief issued where necessary, and a check made to see that the N.W.T. Game act was being observed.

12. Sgt. Larsen reported that ice conditions between Point Barrow and Herschel Island had been extremely bad during the trip north, and the weather in general worse than experienced on any previous trip, all of which hampered his progress to the extent that it prevented him from taking the projected trip to Pond Inlet, which under normal conditions, he felt sure, could have been carried out in one season.

13. After wintering the *St. Roch* at Walker Bay, Sergeant Larsen received a commendation from the Commissioner for his skill and excellent judgment in navigating the schooner until she was laid up in winter quarters.

14. The Schooner *St. Roch* was frozen in at Walker Bay from September 25, 1940, to July 31, 1941. During the spring the vessel and equipment were scraped and painted, and all machinery overhauled and examined.

15. By July 31, the ice having been kept in close by prevailing westerly winds, slackened sufficiently to allow the vessel to leave winter quarters at 9:20 a.m. Picking her way out, slow progress was made until 11:40 a.m. when the vessel was stopped by large floes between Mount Phayre and Pemican Point. That afternoon the vessel was again able to proceed southward along the coast and arrived at Holman Island at 10:30 p.m. At Holman Island an investigation

was made of the accidental shooting of a native boy, Jack Goose, who had to be taken aboard for transportation to Aklavik for medical attention. Upon leaving Holman Island the *St. Roch* encountered vast quantities of scattered ice and thick wet fog. Progress was slow and finally she had to be moored to an ice-floe so she wouldn't become entangled in blind leads. On August 2 she anchored off Cape Bathurst in a heavy fog. Next day the voyage was continued and at midnight the ship hove to in very shallow water near Toker Point, the water here was from three to four fathoms, and with the heavy swell, the *St. Roch* kept bumping the bottom; unable to round the point for Tuk-Tuk, she was forced to turn about and head for deeper water. Against the heavy gale and swell the vessel barely held its own and bumped bottom several times. By noon, August 4, wind and sea abated and the vessel was turned about, rounding Toker Point, and arrived at Tuktoyaktuk at 5.00 p.m.

16. The following day, as the *St. Roch* rested alongside the Hudson's Bay Co. wharf, Inspector Bullard came aboard; the loading of freight for Coppermine and Cambridge Bay detachments began.

17. Departure for Coppermine was delayed by fog and bad weather until August 8. Two native boys, Jimmy Panaktuk and David Adam, from the Anglican mission at Aklavik were taken aboard. Fair speed was made through scattered ice and rain, and on August 9, Baillie Island was passed. From this point the ice became very heavy with large unbroken floes, but good time was made by proceeding inside these, and on the 10th, the vessel passed close inshore at Booth Island, working various leads eastward. A few hours after passing Pearce Point a stop was made because of dense fog. The vessel worked its way to open water and reached Krusenstern on August 12. After putting David Adam, the native boy, ashore, she proceeded on and reached Coppermine the same day.

18. Supplies were unloaded at Cambridge Bay and empty drums taken aboard, and on August 14, the *St. Roch* left for Cambridge Bay, weather conditions were favourable, and Cambridge Bay was entered at 6.30 a.m. August 16. Supplies were unloaded, and spare fuel oil was emptied from drums into the tanks, all drums were then filled with water and stored in the hold for ballast. Jimmie Panaktuk was put ashore at this point. The *St. Roch* left Cambridge Bay at 1.30 p.m. August 19.

19. Bad weather forced a delay at Simpson Rock until the 20th, when an advance was made by skirting the coast. The ship's compass was now useless owing to the nearness of the Magnetic Pole. Lind Island was reached that night. The *St. Roch* remained there four days before proceeding eastward in Queen Maud Gulf. Soundings were taken at frequent intervals and good sailing was found south of Geographical and Nordenskjold Islands. The vessel anchored at Etah, a small group of islands which she left on the 25th, working cautiously towards King William Island. Soundings were taken continually as no vessel of the *St. Roch's* draft had ever before entered these waters. The coast was sighted about mid-morning, Terror Bay was negotiated and a stop made at the islands in the entrance of Simpson Strait in mid-afternoon.

20. Soundings were taken among the small rocky islands which crowd this narrow strait from the *St. Roch's* motor launch, the bottom was found to be uneven, but general conditions were better than expected. On August 27, Tullock Point and Booth Point were passed, and anchor was dropped at Gjoa Haven, Peterson Bay.

21. On August 30, the vessel continued on and shallow water was again encountered, soundings had to be taken continually. Hail and snow forced the vessel to seek shelter in the lee of Mount Matheson, this proved to be very poor shelter and the vessel remained at anchor rolling and pitching until 4.40 a.m.

September 1, when the weather cleared and moderated. As the vessel proceeded one of the crew remained at the head while another stayed by the masthead on the lookout for shoals. At a spot between Spence Bay and Matty Island, progress was stopped by a solid pack of ice that extended from shore to shore. The vessel was anchored off a grounded floe in a very strong current.

22. Ice began to close in on the vessel, so a new position was taken beside a rocky inlet. A heavy snow storm raged all night, great floes struck against the ship, but the two anchors held fast until morning when the wind changed and eased the ice northwest.

23. About noon the *St. Roch* moved along with the ice and anchored close to shore while the motor launch was used to take soundings in the entrance to a small cove that looked like a good place to shelter, but the water proved to be too shallow; the vessel had to remain out in the open and weather a violent snow squall with changeable winds that night.

24. It was difficult to distinguish the shoreline as the beach and ice were covered with snow. On September 3, the vessel continued cautiously and at 5.00 p.m. an inlet was sighted in Pasley Bay, Boothia Peninsula. The *St. Roch* entered to avoid being pushed on the beach by incoming ice.

25. Next morning a trip was made ashore and from a nearby hill, ice conditions were observed. As far as the eye could see, ice had been pushed up against the coast and the inlet entrance was blocked. The *St. Roch* completely surrounded by ice was forced further down the bay, her engines being useless against the terrific pressure. On the 5th, when the movement of the ice slackened, anchors were heaved in and the vessel made for a patch of open water and anchored. Late that night strong winds again forced ice close to the vessel, which was carried along—a helpless hulk locked between heavy floes.

26. On September 6, she struck a shoal, pivoted around twice, listed to port then to starboard, but fortunately the continued pressure pushed her over a shoal with seven feet of water, dragging her anchors and ninety fathoms of chain. Shortly afterwards she was again afloat and moving with the ice. Back and forth she shifted, avoiding destruction many times by hair-breadth escapes until finally she jammed close by the beach. On September 11, the whole inlet froze over solid. The ice was cut away and four days later the *St. Roch* aided by her engines, pushed out about fifty yards where she was moored to a floe of old ice outside the tide crack. Before the month ended, some gear and fifteen tons of coal were taken off and piled on the ice. The canvas housing was erected over the decks fore and aft, and the *St. Roch* was in her berth for the winter of 1941-42.

27. During December, 1941, Sergeant Larsen, accompanied by native guide Equalla, left the *St. Roch* with one team of seven police dogs and a small basket sled, and one team of six dogs with a small Komitik sled, property of native guide, on patrol to Fort Ross, Bellot Strait and return, for the purpose of locating the whereabouts of native camps on Boothia Peninsula in preparation for taking of census in the spring, also to obtain a knowledge of the coast line and ice conditions as far as Fort Ross. This patrol was absent for twenty-one days and covered a distance of 320 miles, during same the case of the accidental drowning of Simon Shuakok (Cape Dorset Native) was investigated and report submitted.

28. During February, 1942, Constable A. J. Chartrand made a patrol by dog team, with native guide Equalla, to King William Land and return, for the purpose of establishing a fish cache at King William Island to be used on the spring census patrol. This opportunity to contact native families at King William Land was taken advantage of by having much needed winter clothing made for the members of the *St. Roch* detachment. This patrol was absent for twenty-eight days and covered a distance of 489 miles.

29. On February 24, 1942, Sgt. Larsen, Constable P. G. Hunt, and native guide Equalla, with eleven police dogs and a large Komitik sled, and native guide's team of seven dogs and a small Komitik sled, left the *St. Roch* for the purpose of making a patrol to take the census and also investigate general conditions amongst the Eskimo. This patrol was absent for seventy-one days and covered a distance of 1,140 miles.

30. The following route was covered by the patrol: From Pasley Bay, northward to north side of Creswell Bay and Union River, North Somerset Island, as there were no natives further north, turned southward to Bellot Strait, then followed east side of Boothia Peninsula to Thom Bay and Lord Mayor Bay, Boothia Isthmus, then to Cape Kjer eastern side of Ross Peninsula and southward to Kellet River, bottom of Pelly Bay, Simpson Peninsula; from here turned westward overland following Becher and Murchison River, then across to Peterson Bay, King William Island. As both Sergeant Larsen and Constable Hunt suffered from a severe attack of influenza, with sore throat and headaches, they did not extend the patrol further, but proceeded northward, following King William shore through Wellington Strait, and across to Cape Victoria, following west side of Boothia, and arrived back at ship at Pasley Bay on May 6, 1942.

31. On February 13, 1942, Reg. No. 10155, Constable Chartrand, A. J., a member of the crew, was stricken with a heart attack. He died within a few minutes. Sergeant Larsen and Constable Hunt got in touch with a Roman Catholic priest, Father Gustav Henry, while out on their long patrol, and at their request, Father Henry rushed to Pasley Bay to perform the burial ceremonies, after which members of the crew erected, on the shore overlooking the bay, a large stone cairn and cross to mark the grave of Constable Chartrand.

32. On August 3, 1942, after eleven months at Pasley Bay, the *St. Roch* broke free and worked her way about fifteen miles northward. Here, in a narrow lead extending a few miles westward, the ice was unbroken, so the vessel rested and awaited developments. Shortly afterwards, this lead closed and the *St. Roch* was again a prisoner. Severe pressure at times lifted the vessel over four feet, heeled her over from side to side. This was relieved somewhat when the crew set off charges of black powder close to the vessel, cracking the ice, which upended and formed a kind of cushion. The crew constantly plied ice chisels, cutting away ice from rudder and propeller, so they would not get damaged.

33. Whenever an opening occurred, the main engine was used; thus, little by little, the *St. Roch* made headway; back and forth she drifted, facing possible destruction. On several occasions, Sergeant Larsen feared the vessel was doomed. On August 12, No. 1 cylinder head broke and caused the main engine to flood. The piston from No. 1 cylinder had to be drawn, and from then on the *St. Roch* operated with only five cylinders.

34. On August 24, a strong northerly gale split the ice, opening a lead southward from the most westerly point of the Tasmania Islands. The *St. Roch* gained the lead and by noon of the 26th, had reached comparatively safe anchorage in deep water between the islands. She remained here for three days, and from a vantage point on high land, Sergeant Larsen observed ice conditions in Franklin Strait. On August 29, the vessel pulled out and reached Dixon Islands off Cape Prince of Wales Island. From here on ice conditions were favourable, and when abreast of Bellot Strait, the vessel cut across and entered it. The western end of this stretch of water was clear of ice, but in the centre there was an impassable, tightly-jammed ice barrier, two or three miles wide.

35. Aided by the tide, the *St. Roch* rammed into this frozen wall and attempted to drift through. The current was very strong, and ice whirled, upended, and closed in from all sides, but finally the vessel drifted through and

anchored off the Hudson's Bay Post, Fort Ross, on the east side of the strait. Here Sergeant Larsen reported to headquarters at Ottawa that there had been a partial break-down of the main engine, and that the *St. Roch* would have to proceed at reduced speed.

36. The *St. Roch* remained at Fort Ross until September 2, then passing through the narrow strait between Possession Point and Brown Island, she continued along the coast of North Somerset Island. Headway was hampered by large floe-ice which clung stubbornly until the half-way mark between Prince Leopold Island and Cape York was reached. Navy Board Inlet was entered on September 4, no ice was visible, except for a line of icebergs in Eclipse Sound. Pond Inlet was reached in the morning of September 6, where stores and coal were discharged, and some fuel oil taken on. The dogs remaining on the *St. Roch* were put ashore at this detachment.

37. Reg. No. 11768, Constable J. W. Doyle, who was due for relief from northern service, came aboard as a member of the crew at Pond Inlet, to replace the late Constable Chartrand.

38. On September 10, the *St. Roch* weighed anchor, and in Davis Strait ran into a strong south-east gale, and violent squalls. All the way down Baffin Island and the coast of Labrador, the weather was bad, with rain and poor visibility persisting.

39. The first vessel sighted by the *St. Roch* crew was a small Newfoundland fishing schooner off Bateau Harbour, Southern Labrador. This was on September 22. The *St. Roch* was detained at the harbour by bad weather until the 26th. From there, she proceeded southward, anchoring one night at St. Charles and two nights at Forteen Bay, because of violent gales. On September 30, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, was reached; fresh water was secured and temporary repairs were made on the broken cylinder head by engineers of the Bowater Pulp and Paper Mills.

40. On October 5, the *St. Roch* weighed anchor and on October 8 arrived at Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton Island, which she left the next morning, arriving at Halifax, Nova Scotia, via Bras d'Or Lake at 3.30 p.m. October 11, 1942. On October 24, Commissioner S. T. Wood inspected the *St. Roch* at Halifax. The *St. Roch* remained at Halifax until November 10, when she weighed anchor and proceeded to Lunenburg, N.S., where she is now undergoing repairs, etc.

41. In his official report covering the voyage, Sergeant Larsen stated that the 1941 and 1942 seasons were very bad from the viewpoint of sailing weather, and had they missed the opportunity of getting out of Pasley Bay when they did, the *St. Roch* would still be there; due to north-westerly and westerly winds which prevailed all summer, the ice never left the bay nor the west side of Boothia Peninsula.

42. The *St. Roch* having successfully negotiated the Northwest Passage from west to east, His Majesty the King approved awards of the Polar Medal (Silver) to the following members of the crew:—

10407 Acting Staff Sgt. Larsen, H. A.

8406 Corporal Foster, M. F.

7756 Constable Parry, W. J.

10155 Constable Chartrand, A. J. (Posthumous)

10607 Constable Farrar, F. S.

12704 Constable Peters, G. W.

12740 Constable Hunt, P. G.

13013 Constable Hadley, E. C.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																											
<i>"L" Division—</i>																											
Charlottetown.....					1				1	2	3	10	1	3			21								7		
Alberton.....											1	2					3								1		
Borden.....												2					2								1		
Montague.....											1	2					3								1		
Souris.....											1	1					2								1		
Summerside.....											1	5					6								3		1
Totals.....					1				1	2	7	22	1	3			37							14		1	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																											
<i>"H" Division—</i>																											
Halifax.....				1	3	1	1		2	12	22	66	5	1	253	18	385								35	1	2
Amherst.....											1	1					2							2			
Antigonish.....												1					1							1			
Baddeck.....												2					2							1			
Barrington Passage.....												1					1							1			
Bridgetown.....											1						1							2			
Bridgewater.....												2					2							1			
Chester.....												2					2							1			1
Cheticamp.....												1					1							1			
Dartmouth.....											1						4							2			
Digby.....												3					3							1			
Glace Bay.....										1		4					5							3			
Guysboro.....												1					1							1			
Inverness.....											1	1					2							2			
Kentville.....											1	2					3							2			1
Liverpool.....											1	1		1			3							1			
Lunenburg.....											1	2					3							1			
Meteghan River.....												2					2							2			
New Glasgow.....											1	5					6							3			1

New Waterford.....									1	2					3						2
North Ingonish.....										1					1						1
North Sydney.....									1	2					3						1
Parrsboro.....										1					1						1
Pictou.....									1	6					7						3
Port Hawkesbury.....									1	1					2						1
Port Hood.....										2					2						1
St. Peters.....										2					2						4
Sheet Harbour.....										1					1						1
Shelburne.....									1	1					2						1
Sherbrooke.....										1					1						1
Shubenacadie.....									1	2					3					1	1
Springhill.....									1	1					1						1
Sydney.....								1		4					16						8
Tatamagouche.....										1					1						1
Truro.....									1	8					9						1
Windsor.....									1	1					2						1
Yarmouth.....									2	8					11						5
On Leave.....									1	2					3						1
Totals.....										43					158						6
										1					5						1
										1					1						1
										3					16						43
										158					6						1
										1					253						18
										18					506						2
										2					101						1
										1					8						8

New Brunswick—
“J” Division—

Fredericton.....										1					3						8
Albert.....										1					17						2
Bathurst.....										1					1						180
Buctouche.....										1					2						218
Campbellton.....									1	1					4						1
Caraquet.....										1					1						1
Chipman.....										1					1						1
Doaktown.....										2					2						2
Edmundston.....										3					4						2
Florenceville.....										1					1						1
Grand Falls.....										2					3						1
Grand Manan.....										1					1						1
Jacquet River.....										1					1						1
McAdam.....										2					2						1
Minto.....										3					3						1
Moncton.....										1					7						9
Neguac.....										1					1						2
Newcastle.....										2					3						2
Perth.....										1					2						1
Port Elgin.....										1					1						1
Richibucto.....										1					2						1
Sackville.....										2					2						1
Shediac.....										1					2						1
Shippegan.....										1					1						1

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Ast. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles		
<i>New Brunswick—Continued</i>																												
<i>"J" Division—</i>																												
St. George.....										2		1					2								1			
St. John.....					1					2		4	12				19							2				
St. Leonards.....												1	1				1							1				
St. Quentin.....												1	1				1							1				
St. Stephen.....												1	2				3							2				
Sussex.....												1	2				3							2				
Tracadie.....												2	2				2							1				
Woodstock.....												3	3				3							1				
On Command.....												2	2				2											
Totals.....				1	5				3	10	28	81	1	3	180		312				2			59	1	3		
<i>Quebec—</i>																												
<i>"C" Division—</i>																												
Montreal.....				1	4	1			1	5	17	82	6	3	449		569							34	2			
Amos.....										1		2					4							1				
Bedford.....												2					2							1				
Bersimis.....												1					1											
Cabano.....												3					3							1				
Carleton.....												1					2							1				
Chandler.....										1	1	1					3							2				
Chicoutimi.....												2					2							1				
Coaticook.....												2					2							1				
Gaspe.....												2					2							1				
Hemmingford.....												1					2							1				
Huntingdon.....												1					2							1				
Lacolle.....												2					2							1				
Matane.....												2					2							1				
Megantic.....												2					2							1				
Quebec.....					1				1		5	16	2	1			28							10				
Rimouski.....										1		3					4							2				
Rivière du Loup.....											1	1					2							1				

Rock Island.....											1	1					2							1				
Rouyn.....												2						2							1			
Seven Islands.....												1						1										
Sherbrooke.....												3						5								2		
St. Georges de Beauce.....												1						3								2		
St. Jean.....											1	1						4								2		
Sutton.....												1						6								2		
Thetford Mines.....												1						3								2		
Three Rivers.....												1						2								1		
On Leave.....												1						4								3		
Totals.....				1	5	1			2	9	35	154	9	4	449		669			1				75	2			
<i>Ontario—</i>																												
“A” Division—																												
Ottawa.....				1	3		1		4	29	48	131		3	374		594								20	1	10	
Belleville.....												2					2								1			
Brockville.....											1	1					2								1			
Cornwall.....										1		4					5								3			
Kingston.....											1	1					2								1			
Maniwaki, P.Q.....												2					2								1			
Pembroke.....											1	1					2								1			
St. Regis, P.Q.....												1					1											
On Command.....											3	8	1	1			13											
H.Q. Sub/Division.....																												
Ottawa.....	1	1	2	2	12		1		11	22	53	59		10	3		177											
On Command.....			1														1											
Totals.....	1	1	3	3	15		2		15	52	107	210	1	14	377		801							28	1	10		
<i>Rockcliffe, Ont.—</i>																												
“N” Division—					1				1	6	7	60	13	4	1		93	38	2	40	1		2	3	3			
On Command.....					1				1			31	5				38											
Totals.....					2				2	6	7	91	18	4	1		131	38	2	40	1		2	3	3			
<i>Ontario—</i>																												
“O” Division—																												
Toronto.....			1	1	1		2		1	7	16	66	4	1	224		324								17	2	1	
Cobourg.....											1	2					3								2			
Fort Erie.....												3					3								1			
Guelph.....												4					4								2			
Hamilton.....										1	2	10					13								3			
Kirkland Lake.....												3					3								2			
Leamington.....											1	1					2								1			
London.....											1	5					6								3			
Muncey.....												1			1		2								1			
Niagara Falls.....									1	1		11					13								3			
Nobel.....												1					1											
North Bay.....												2					2								1			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgcons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles			
<i>Ontario—Continued</i>																													
<i>“O” Division—Continued</i>																													
Oshweken.....											2	5					7				1			2					
Orillia.....												3					3							4					
Owen Sound.....												2					2							4					
Sarnia.....											1	3					4							3					
Sault Ste. Marie.....												4					4							2					
Sudbury.....												4					4							7					
Thorold.....					1						3	5					9							2					
Timmins.....											1	3					4							2					
Wallaceburg.....												3					3							1					
Windsor.....									1		3	13		1			18							5					
On Command.....												1	1				2												
On Leave.....											1		1				2												
Totals.....			1	1	2		2		2	12	30	155	6	3	224		438				1			62	2	2			
<i>Manitoba—</i>																													
<i>“D” Division—</i>																													
Winnipeg.....			1	2	1		1		3	6	23	59		5	34		135							28	2				
Arborg.....												3					3							1					
Ashern.....												2					2							1					
Beauséjour.....												3					3							1					
Berens River.....											1			1			2												
Bissett.....												1					1												
Boissevain.....												1					1							1					
Brandon.....					1					2	1	9					13							3					
Carman.....												2					2							1					
Churchill.....										1		5		1			7					5							
Cold Lake.....											1	1					2							1					
Crystal City.....												1					1							1					
Dauphin.....							1			2	2	15	2				22							5					
Deloraine.....												1					2							1					
Emerson.....										1		3					4							2					
Flin Flon.....										1	1	7					9							1					

Fort Frances, Ont.....									1	2						3				1			
Fort William, Ont.....								1	4							5				2			
Fort Garry.....									2							2				2			
Gillam.....									3							3				3			
Gimli.....									1							1				1			
Gladstone.....									2							2				2			
God's Lake.....									1							1				1			
Gretna.....									1							1				1			
Hamiota.....									1							1				1			
Headingly.....									3							3				3			
Hodgson.....									1							1				1			
Kelwood.....									1							1				1			
Kenora, Ont.....									2							2				2			
Killarney.....									1							1				1			
Lac du Bonnet.....									2							2				2			
Manitou.....									2							2				2			
Melita.....									1							1				1			
Minnedosa.....								1	3							4				4			
Morden.....									2							2				2			
Morris.....									2							2				2			
Nipigon, Ont.....									2			1				3				3			
Norway House.....								1	1			1				2				2			
Oak Point.....									2							2				2			
Piney.....									2							2				2			
Portage la Prairie.....								1	7		1				10					10			
Reston.....									1							1				1			
Reynolds.....									2							2				2			
Roblin.....									1							1				1			
Rosburn.....									2							2				2			
Russell.....									2							2				2			
Steinbach.....									2							2				2			
St. Rose du Lac.....									1		1					2				2			
Selkirk.....									6							7				7			
Shoal Lake.....									2							3				3			
Souris.....									1							1				1			
Stonewall.....									1							2				2			
Swan River.....									2							2				2			
Teulon.....									1							2				2			
The Pas.....								1	5		1					7				7			
Transcona.....									2							2				2			
Treherne.....									2							2				2			
Virden.....									1							1				1			
Wasagaming.....									2							3				3			
Whittemouth.....									1							2				2			
Winnipegosis.....									1							2				2			
On Command.....									6							6				6			
Totals.....				1	2	2	2	3	17	47	206	4	10	34	328	2	14	89	2				

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																											
<i>“Depot Division”—</i>																											
Regina.....				1	2		1	1	3	8	20	73	54	13		1	177	73	2	75				4	2		
On Command.....											1	5					6										
Totals.....				1	2		1	1	3	8	21	78	54	13		1	183	73	2	75				4	2		
<i>“F” Division—</i>																											
Regina.....			1	3					1	5		16		5			36							15	1		
Assiniboia.....										1		2					3							1			
Avonlea.....												1					2							1			
Balcarres.....												1					2							1			
Bengough.....												1					2							1			
Biggar.....										1		3					4							1			
Big River.....												1					1							1			
Blaine Lake.....												1					2							1			
Broadview.....												1					3							1			
Bromhead.....												1					1							1			
Cabri.....												1					1							1			
Calder.....												1					2							1			
Canora.....												1		1			3							1			
Carlyle.....												1					2							1			
Carduff.....												2					2							2			
Climax.....												1					1							1			
Consul.....												1					1							1			
Craik.....												2					2							1			
Cumberland House.....											1						1							1			
Cutknife.....												2					2							1			
Elbow.....											1						1							1			
Esterhazy.....												2					2							1			
Estevan.....												1					1							1			
Fillmore.....												1					1							1			
Foam Lake.....												1					1							1			
Fort Qu'Appelle.....												2					3							1			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles					
<i>Saskatchewan—Continued</i>																															
<i>"F" Division—Continued</i>																															
Radville.....											1	1					2							1							
Regina Town Station.....										1	3	13					17														
Rosetown.....												1	1				2														
Rose Valley.....												1	1				1														
Rosthern.....												1	1				2														
Saskatoon.....							1				3	4	12		1		21				2				5						
Shamavon.....													3				3														
Shellbrook.....												1					1														
Smeaton.....																	1														
Spiritwood.....													2				2														
Strasbourg.....													2				2														
Sturgis.....												1	1				2														
St. Walburg.....													3				3														
Swift Current.....					1				1	2			6				10								3						
Tisdale.....													3				3														
Val Marie.....													1				1														
Vonda.....												1	1				2														
Wadena.....													1				2														
Wakaw.....													3				4														
Watrous.....													2				3														
Weyburn.....					1					1	1		3	1			7								3						
Wilkie.....													2				3														
Willow Bunch.....													2				2														
Wolsley.....												1					1														
Wood Mountain.....									1				1	1			3														
Yorkton.....					1					3			15	1			23				2				4						
Young.....												1					2														
On Command.....											3		9				12														
On Leave.....													1	1			2														
Totals.....			1	3	5		1		4	24	66	235	12	10			361				4	13		131	3						

Alberta—
"K" Division—

Edmonton.....	1	2	2	3	12	22	56	1	7	50	156	18	3
Andrew.....							1						
Athabasca.....							1						
Banff.....					1		5					2	
Barons.....							1						
Bashaw.....							1					1	
Bassano.....							2					1	
Beaver Lodge.....							2					1	
Blairmore.....					1		3	1	1			2	
Bonnyville.....							2					1	
Breton.....							1					1	
Brooks.....							1					1	
Cadomin.....							1					1	
Calgary.....	1			1	4	8	29	1			44	11	1
Camrose.....							1					1	
Canmore.....							1					1	
Carbon.....							1					1	
Cardston.....							3		1			1	
Claresholm.....							1					1	
Coal Valley.....							1					1	
Cochrane.....							2					1	
Coronation.....							1					1	
Coutts.....							2					1	
Crossfield.....							1					1	
Derwent.....							1					1	
Drumheller.....					1		7		1			2	
Edson.....							2					1	
Empress.....							1					1	
Evansburg.....							2					1	
Fairview.....							1						
Field, B.C.....							1						
Foremost.....							1					1	
Fort Chipewyan.....							1					5	
Fort McMurray.....							2					3	
Fort Vermilion.....							1		1			2	
Gleichen.....							1	1	2			4	
Grande Prairie.....					1		2					3	
Hanna.....							1					1	
Hardisty.....							1					1	
High Prairie.....							1					1	
High River.....							1					1	
Hilda.....							1					1	
Innisfail.....							1					1	
Irricana.....							1					1	
Jasper.....					1		1					1	
Lac la Biche.....							1					1	
Lamont.....							1					1	
Leduc.....							1					1	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Alberta—Continued																										
"K" Division—Continued																										
Lethbridge.....				1					1	2	2	12					18							5	2	
Lomond.....												1					1							1		
Macleod.....												1					1							1		
Magrath.....												1					1							1		
Manyberries.....												1					1							1		
McLennan.....											1	1					2							1		
Medicine Hat.....										1		4		1			6							2		
Morley.....												1					1									
Nordegg.....												1					1									
Notidewin.....												1					1									
Olds.....											1						1							1		
Oyen.....												1					1							1		
Peace River.....					1					1	2	6					10							3		
Picture Butte.....												1					1							1		
Pincher Creek.....											1			1			2							1		
Ponoka.....												2					2									
Provost.....												1					1									
Red Deer.....										1	1	6					8							1		
Roofort Bridge.....												1					1							1		
Rocky Mountain House.....												1		1			1							1		
Slave Lake.....												1					1							1		
St. Paul.....												3					3							2		
Smokey Lake.....												1					1							1		
Spirit River.....												1					1							1		
Stettler.....												1					1							1		
Stoney Plain.....												1					1							1		
Strathmore.....												1					1							1		
Taber.....												1					1							1		
Thorhild.....												2	1				3				1			1		
Tofield.....												1					1							1		
Trochu.....											1						1							1		
Turney Valley.....												1					2							1		
Two Hills.....												1					1							1		

Vegreville.....								1		3					4			1		2		
Vermilion.....										1					1					1		
Viking.....										1					1							
Vulcan.....										1					1					1		
Wainwright.....								1		1					2					1		
Warner.....										1					1					1		
Waterton Park.....										1					1					1		
Westlock.....										3					4					2		
Wetaskiwin.....										1					1					1		
Whitecourt.....										1					1							
On Command.....										3					26							
On Leave.....								1		23					2							
Totals.....			1	3	4			5	28	64	241	7	15	50	418			3	5	108	6	1
<i>British Columbia</i>																						
<i>"E" Division—</i>																						
Vancouver.....			1	1	2			1	7	9	60	5	4	276	366					22	2	
Abbotsford.....										1	1				2					1		
Cloverdale.....										1	1				2					1		
Cranbrook.....										1	1				2					1		
Creston.....											1				1					1		
Esquimalt.....										1	2				24							
Grand Forks.....											3				4					2		
Hazleton.....											2				2					1		
Merritt.....											2				2					1		
Osoyoos.....											1				1					1		
Prince Rupert.....											2				3					1		
Vanderhoof.....											1				1					1		
Vernon.....											2				3					1		
Victoria.....				1						1	7				9					3		
Williams Lake.....											1				1					1		
New Denver.....							1			1	1	1			5					2		
Kaslo.....											2				2					1		
Nelson.....											1				1							
Perry Siding.....											1				1							
Slocan City.....											2	1			3					1		
Tashme.....											1				2					1		
Blue River.....											1				1							
On Leave.....				2							1				3							
Totals.....			1	3	3		1	1	10	22	113	7	4	276	441					44	2	
<i>North West Territories—</i>																						
<i>"G" Division—</i>																						
Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.....					1		1	1	2	1					6							
Aklavik.....								1	1	1	2		1		5			13				
Arctic Red River.....											2		1		3			9				
Baker Lake.....									1				2		3			4				
Cambridge Bay.....										1			1		2			12				
Chesterfield Inlet.....										1					3			7				
Coppermine.....											1				2			15				
Eskimo Point.....											1		1		2			7				

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles									
<i>North West Territories—Continued</i>																																			
<i>"G" Division—Continued</i>																																			
Fort Chimo, P.Q.												1					1																		
Fort Smith					1						1																								
Good Hope												1		1																					
Lake Harbour												3		1																					
Moose Factory, Ont.											1																								
Norman											1																								
Pangnirtung												3		1																					
Pond Inlet												1		1	2																				
Port Radium												1																							
Providence												2		1																					
Rae											1			1																					
Reliance												2		1																					
Resolution											1			1																					
Simpson												2		1																					
Schooner "St. Roch"									1						1																				
Southampton Island												1																							
Yellowknife River											1																								
Totals					2				2	3	14	40		20			81					245													
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																																			
<i>"G" Division—</i>																																			
Dawson					1						1	6		3			12																	2	
Burwash Landing												2					2																	1	
Carcross												2					2																	1	
Granville												1					1																	1	
Mayo											1						1																	1	
Old Crow											1	1		1			3					6													
Selkirk											1						2																		
Teslin												2					2																	1	
Watson Lake												2					2																	1	
Whitehorse					1						1	5					7																	2	
Totals					2					1	5	22		4			34					6											9		

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

"L" Division, P.E.I.					1				1	2	7	22	1	3			37			1			14		1	
"H" Division, N.S.					1	5	1	1		3	16	43	158	6	1	253	18	506			2		101	1	8	
"J" Division, N.B.					1	5				3	10	28	81	1	3	180		312			2		59	1	3	
"C" Division, Que.					1	5	1			2	9	35	154	9	4	449		669			1		75	2		
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	3	3	15		2		15	52	107	210	1	14	377		801					28	1	10		
"N" Division, Ont.					2				2	6	7	91	18	4	1		131	38	2	40	1	2	3	3		
"O" Division, Ont.					1	1	2	2	2	12	30	155	6	3	224		438				1		62	2	2	
"D" Division, Man.					1	2	2		3	17	47	206	4	10	34		328			2	14		89	2		
"Depot" Division, Sask.					1	1	2	1	1	3	8	21	78	54	13	1	183	73	2	75			4	2		
"F" Division, Sask.					1	3	5		1	4	24	66	235	12	10		361				4	13	131	3		
"K" Division, Alta.					1	3	4			5	28	64	241	7	15	50	418			3	5	108	6	1		
"E" Division, B.C.					1	3	3		1	10	22	113	7	4	276		441					44	2			
"G" Division—																										
N. W. Territories.					2				2	3	14	40		20		81					245					
Yukon Territory.					2					1	5	22		4		34					6		9			
On Leave—																										
Provost Coy., C.A.A.										1	10	170	2			183										
R.C.A.F.					1					1	2					4										
C.M.S.C.										1						1										
Totals.....	1	1	8	19	56	2	10	1	46	201	508	1,976	128	108	1,845	18	4,928	111	4	115	17	283	2	718	34	25

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Headquarters Staff	1	1	2	2	12		1		11	22	53	82	3	10	3	203										
Prince Edward Island					1				1	2	7	22	1	3		37				1			14		1	
Nova Scotia					1	5	1	1		3	15	44	169	6	1	253	18	517			2		101	1	8	
New Brunswick					1	5				3	11	28	85	3	3	180		319			2		59	1	3	
Quebec					1	5	1			2	9	37	162	9	6	449		681			1		75	2		
Ontario					1	2	8		3	9	50	94	377	19	11	611	1,185	38	2	40	2	2	97	6	12	
Manitoba					1	2	2		2	3	16	45	191	4	9	22	297			2	14		85	2		
Saskatchewan					1	4	7		2	7	32	90	331	67	23	1	566	73	2	75	4	13	135	5		
Alberta					1	3	4			5	28	59	209	7	15	50	381			3	5	108	6	1		
British Columbia					1	3	3		1	1	10	22	117	7	3	276	444					44	2			
North West Territories					1				1	2	12	39		20		75					245					
Yukon Territory					2					1	5	22		4		34					6		9			
Washington, D.C.					1											1										
On Leave—																										
Provost Company										1	10	170	2			183										
R.C.A.F.					1					1	2					4										
C.M.S.C.										1						1										
Totals.....	1	1	8	19	56	2	10	1	46	201	508	1,976	128	108	1,845	18	4,928	111	4	115	17	283	2	718	34	25

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR
THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 19431. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES
INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL
CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES
FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

	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.....	6	201	381	2,058	.....	21	442	20	12	447	3,588
Alberta.....	13	308	805	418	.....	93	1,661	49	.....	205	3,552
Saskatchewan.....	122	461	111	451	.....	54	948	32	5	74	2,258
Manitoba.....	30	343	64	581	.....	27	1,610	49	19	115	2,338
Ontario.....	2	581	2,249	3,735	1	144	1,137	74	19	2,313	10,255
Quebec.....	.....	1,538	107	8,026	1	132	1,059	39	41	3,390	14,333
New Brunswick.....	.....	418	260	3,328	1	11	172	3	.....	615	4,808
Nova Scotia.....	10	222	529	1,076	1	8	301	15	40	256	2,458
Prince Edward Island.....	14	278	18	104	.....	2	119	17	8	25	585
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	1	10	23	112	.....	8	244	16	.....	97	511
Total.....	198	4,360	4,547	19,889	4	500	7,693	314	144	7,537	45,186
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....	2	10	15	2	.....	3	13	1	5	3	54
Alberta.....	44	80	761	390	24	242	1,865	264	27	189	3,886
Saskatchewan.....	344	286	748	645	16	257	1,689	167	.....	153	4,305
Manitoba.....	84	248	348	303	8	27	842	104	4	189	2,157
Ontario.....	2	56	251	86	.....	53	141	61	2	64	716
Quebec.....	.....	8	7	59	6	13	84	5	15	39	236
New Brunswick.....	407	80	362	187	5	106	847	75	20	100	2,189
Nova Scotia.....	138	35	306	373	4	68	781	191	135	158	2,189
Prince Edward Island.....	39	24	86	71	1	5	127	6	9	19	337
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	2	15	42	58	.....	8	116	13	.....	69	323
Total.....	1,062	842	2,926	2,174	64	782	6,505	887	217	983	16,442
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Alberta.....	.....	16	5	66	5	143	4,245	135	.....	29	4,644
Saskatchewan.....	44	62	66	339	9	61	2,278	73	.....	40	2,972
Manitoba.....	5	140	4	756	2	9	2,310	45	.....	44	3,315
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	7	1,176	37	205	13	24	1,174	24	6	17	2,683
Nova Scotia.....	.....	6,566	28	1,064	23	65	3,759	84	181	27	11,797
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,177	48	163	.....	5	383	15	7	2	1,801
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	57	9,137	188	2,593	52	307	14,158	377	194	159	27,222

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

	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	Disposition by Provinces										Total	
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories		
Aeronautics Act.....				1			3				4											4	
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....							1				1											1	
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....		5		185		40	458	18	3	27	736		139		332	240	25					736	
Canada Grain Act.....						7	1				8		7			1						8	
Canada Shipping Act.....				7		2	3			1	13	1			2	4			3			13	
Canada Temperance Act.....							112	7			119					119				3		119	
Combines Investigation Act.....						18					18											18	
Customs Act.....		252	269	806		2	258	4	20	233	1,894	281	12	33	45	950	317	53	190	5	8	1,894	
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....		2	1	2		1	71	1		1	79			26	1	45	2					79	
Excise Act.....	1,806	41	179	2	42	400	30	32	60	2,592	108	314	450	251	272	555	19	218	405		5	2,592	
Explosives Act.....		2	10	73	1	3	143	6	1	21	260	3	1	5	2	20	200	10	17	1	1	260	
Federal District Commission Act.....			4	2		1	89	1			97					97						97	
Fisheries Act.....			1	2			16	1		1	21		17			3						21	
Food and Drugs Act.....				2			1				3				1							3	
Immigration Act.....				9						1	10	4			1	1	3	1				10	
Income War Tax Act.....						1	5				6				5	1						6	
Indian Act.....	1	25	18	59		24	1,596	38	2	39	1,802	268	312	200	170	430	170	61	58		133	1,802	
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.....							14	5			19					19						19	
Insurance Act.....							3				3				3							3	
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	172	22	37	133		29	1,076	40	12	50	1,571		490	404	543	10	1		87	36		1,571	
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			1								1					1						1	
Lord's Day Act.....		3	5	24		1	47	2		2	84		25	14	42						1	84	
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		3	5	44			36			9	97	9	1	3	1	7	31	5	11	28	1	97	
Militia Act.....						1	11	2			14		10		1						3	14	
Northwest Game Act and Regulations.....			7	7		2	20	2		8	46											37	46
Northwest Act and Ordinances.....		1	2	34			83	5		18	143											143	143
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		24	65	195		27	95	17	24	56	503	153	14	21	23	153	112	11	11			503	

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943—*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	Disposition by Provinces										
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories	Total
Official Secrets Act.....		2	6	5						4	17											17
Penitentiaries Act.....							4				4											4
Post Office Act.....	1			1							4											4
Radiotelegraph Act.....							69	1		2	72											72
Railway Act.....			1	24			243				273	9	156	31	23	26	1	21		4	2	273
Seed Act.....						4	5				9		9									9
Special War Revenue Act.....	1	8	9	145		5	36	2	2	205	413	13	7		4	90	294	3	2			413
Statistics Act.....							3				3		1					1				3
Small Loans Act.....		1		2		3	4	2		1	13	2				11						13
Ticket of Leave Act.....		1	9	132						8	150				99	51						150
Tobacco Restraint Act.....							1				1		1									1
Trade Unions Act.....				1							1				1							1
Transport Act.....							2				2				2							2
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....			1			4	19				24				24							24
War Charities Act.....		1		2							3			2	1							3
Yukon Game Act.....		2	1	5		1	4	2		6	21											21
Yukon Act and Ordinances.....	1	1	1	4			18	1		3	29											29
WAR MEASURES AND ALLIED ACTS																						
Suspects Act (Actions and Statements).....	8	893	2,570	3,458		32	166	35	2	684	7,848	424	856	209	326	2,416	2,402	214	941	43	17	7,848
Arms.....	2	21	160	1,014		2	94	7		101	1,401	471	180	98	174	209	36	36	96	11	90	1,401
Censorship.....	2	99	657	724		1				249	1,732	315	128	52	53	378	242	140	413	3	8	1,732
Internment.....		2	8	758						7	775	723	1	1	3	21	15		11			775
Drugs.....				3			3			2	8	2				6						8
Exeats.....				24						1	26	6	1		2	17						26
Trading with the Enemy.....			2	5		1				1	9			1	1				4	3		9

Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	1	50	137	487	1	47	300	20	9	182	1,234	207	37	32	43	662	142	59	42	7	3	1,234
Enticement of Labour.....		5	4	9							18					18						18
Protected Areas.....		8	1	214			9			95	327	314			2		10			1		327
Radio and Cameras.....				215						41	256	256										256
Automobiles.....				4							4	4										4
Wartime Prices and Trade Board.....		7		115		2	59	6	3	20	212		62	32	16	15		10	75		2	212
Purchase Enemy Alien Property.....			1								1		1									1
Gas and Oil Regulations.....	3	7	16	290		11	149	9	3	77	565	2	73	57	42	170	98	25	81	17		565
Tires and Tubes.....		1	2	36		7	26	2		12	86	4	20		12	30	12		5	3		86
Tea, Coffee and Sugar.....				1							1					1						1
Speed.....	2	8	1	19		9	818	15		3	875	1	302	139	432							875
Transit.....		5	1	69		2	45			5	127		11		56	1	7	20	28	4		127
Metal Regulations.....				1			1			1	2					2						2
National Registration.....		28	58	329		20	228	10	1	67	741	7	80	72	27	128	193	67	148	11	8	741
National Selective Service Mobilization Act.....	4	1,065	434	10,027		148	837	23	30	5,182	17,750		231	68	173	3,906	9,312	4,048	12			17,750
National Selective Service Regulations.....				3			1			1	5					1	3				1	5
Total.....	198	4,360	4,547	19,889	4	500	7,693	314	144	7,537	45,186	3,588	3,552	2,258	2,838	10,255	14,333	4,808	2,458	585	511	45,186

Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197- 239) Part 5.....	1	8	12	9	13	184	4	5	236	154	50	7	2	23	236						
Disorderly Houses.....	1	3	8	7	4	1	23	3	4	6	60	11	24	1	1	5	60				
Offences against Morality.....						3	8	10	2	1	21	14	4	1	1	21	21				
Buggery.....							10	2	1	19	5	5	2	2	3	19	19				
Incest.....						3	34	6	5	7	61	37	2	3	1	12	3	61			
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency..	2	1		3																	
Letters to Deceive and Defraud..																					
Obscene Publications, Letters, Postcards, Obscene matter.....		1	3				3				7		3		1	1	1	7			
Procuring, Administering drugs for living on avails of Prostitu- tion.....	1			1		1					3	1	2					3			
Seduction.....		2	1	2	2	3	1				11	5	3	2				11			
Nuisances.....	8	1			1	3			1		14		4	2		8		14			
Religion.....	1		1			4	1		2		9					8		9			
Vagrancy.....	11	6	6	6	30	778	39	2	4	882	2	241	231	94	9	164	59	25	57	882	
Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6.....																					
Abduction.....			1		1	2	1				5		4			1			5		
Abortion and Attempts.....		4	2		2	2	1				11	5	1	2		1	1	1	11		
Aggravated Assault.....			2			26	4	1			33		3	6	2	4	6	1	33		
Common Assault.....	60	36	21	4	1	160	997	211	12	13	1,515	454	467	220	3	176	149	21	25	1,515	
Indecent Assault.....	11	3	4	6		12	46	7	3	10	102	18	29	13	1	15	18	1	7	102	
Kidnapping.....			1			1					3					1	2			3	
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm.....	8	13	7	2		36	184	42	10	8	310	100	55	68	4	1	29	48	3	2	310
Bodily Injuries, Acts and Omis- sions causing danger to the person.....	3	4	3	6		2	29	8	5	3	63	2	14	14	1	10	21		1	63	
Driving while Intoxicated.....		2	3	1		7	200	19	9	1	242	29	36	20	2	42	91	21	1	242	
Failure to Stop after Accident....	1	5	9	4		4	53	3	5	3	87	8	14	1		36	25	3		87	
Furious Driving.....	2	3	2	5		14	255	23		3	307	109	72	14		28	53	30	1	307	
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully.....	6	1	2	3		2	70	3		1	88	33	17	5		15	17	1		88	
Wounding with Intent or Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm.....	3	4	1			4	19	7		3	41	12	14	9		2	1	1	2	41	
Wounding Public Officer.....				1						1	2					1	1			2	
Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel.....	4		7	1		2	2	1	5	22	1	6	6	2			4	2	1	22	
Duties tending to the preservation of life.....	25	21	21	26	8	29	44	17		30	221	72	83	36		19		8	3	221	
Attempted Murder.....		2	1	2			1	2			8	2	1	2			2		1	8	
Manslaughter.....		1				4	16	14	8	2	45	16	5	6		3	12	1	2	45	
Murder.....		1	2	10		4	4	2	1	6	26	7	4	8		2	2		3	26	
Threatening Letters and Threats. Accidental Death by Auto Acci- dent.....	1		5	1		1				1	9	2			1	5	1			9	
Accidental Death General Acci- dents.....			1	181						6	188	44	31	26		37	42	7	1	188	
			11	1,096						34	1,141	212	431	176		88	134	40	60	1,141	

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943—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	Disposition by Provinces									
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories	Total
Accidental Death by Railway Accidents.....				62						3	65		8	20	17		7	13			65
Neglect at Childbirth.....	6						8		1	1	16		8	3			1	4			16
Offences against Conjugal Rights.....	4			2			9	1	1	7	24		6	2			5	3			24
Suicide.....			2	164						5	171		57	58	24		9	15	3	5	171
Attempted Suicide.....	1	4		34		3	5				47		13	11	9		6	5	2	1	47
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge and Attempts.....	5	3	7	11		2	26	9	3	9	75		9	29	5	1	5	21	1	4	75
Rape.....	2	11	3	1		2	6	7	2	1	35		4	6	5		6	12	1	1	35
Venerual Diseases.....			2	5			1			3	11			1							11
Offences against Rights of Property (335-508) Part 7.....										75	570		59	143			81	157		7	570
Burglary and Housebreaking.....	111	18	172	29	3	10	132	15	5	75	664		149	94	137		174	110			664
Shopbreaking.....	41	17	207	16		19	262	13	8	81	664		149	94	137		174	110			664
Breaking and Entering with Intent.....	56	3	96	8		9	41	4		3	220		31	14	7	8	106	52	1	1	220
Safebreaking.....			7				12			5	24		9	12	1		1			1	24
False Pretences.....	25	35	20	22	13	54	283	26	7	29	514		251	69	93	21	5	19	48	3	514
Forgery and Uttering.....	18	7	37	15	6	35	474	9	8	19	628	9	134	296	75	41	18	29	16	10	628
Forgery, Offences Resembling.....	1		1							3	5			1		1		2			5
Fraud and Fraudulent dealing with Property.....	1	2	3	3		4	35	4	9	23	84		2	12		28	21		21		84
Fraud—Conspiracy to.....		1		1		2	14	8	5	3	34		3		7	15			3	5	34
Receiving Clothing, etc. from Deserters.....				2			8	2			12					3	5	4			12
Unlawful Wearing Decorations on Uniform.....			2				10				12		2		3	6		1			12
Offences connected with Trade and Breach of Contract.....							1				1		1								1
Intimidation.....	6	6	6			5	7	3		3	36		2	27	2	2	1	1		1	36
Personation.....			1	9		1	2	1		5	19					3	15				19

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Receiving Stolen Goods, Possession of.....	5		8	7	19	82	28	3	5	157	39	21	21	4	4	22	37	9	157			
Robbery and Extortion.....	1	1	2	1		3		1	3	12		5	3			1	2		12			
Robbery with Violence.....			9	1		12			1	23	4	2	4			7	6		23			
Secret Commission.....					2	5				7				7					7			
Theft, General.....	280	199	998	99	10	79	707	91	22	220	2,705	3	629	677	384	124	28	473	255	57	75	2,705
Theft, Agricultural Machinery.....	9	14	97	2		4	34	8		12	180		66	84	24			4		2		180
Theft, Animals, Cattle.....	31	75	159	7	7	19	89	25	12	23	447		120	211	48			17	42	9		447
Theft, Federal Government Property.....	3	9	72	13		1	39	3	7	15	162		15		14	79	3	5	46			162
Theft, Grain and Forage.....	24	27	38	1		12	53	9		13	177		67	92	14			1	2	1		177
Theft, Money.....	56	35	161	18	3	20	182	17	6	54	552		137	144	50	38		90	79	11	3	552
Theft Motor Cars, Parts and Accessories.....	27	28	185	31	3	8	145	8	12	29	476		121	95	80	2	2	59	114	3		476
Mail and Postal Matter.....	1	2	6	3			9	2	2	2	27		9	5	3	2		1	6	1		27
Offences Resembling Theft.....		2	1			3	13	2			21		7	11	2			1				21
Arson and other Fires.....	6	24	74	14		2	22	7		13	162		26	48	23			24	29	12		162
Injuries to Buildings, Fences, Landmarks and other Property.....	49	14	48	10		7	107	18		11	264		18	33	72	3		1	100	37		264
Injuries to Cattle and other Animals.....	14	8	47	1		3	19	6	1	6	105		20	35	22			12	11	5		105
Cruelty to Animals.....	1	22	12	5		2	42	7		6	97		30	32	9			13	4	6		97
Mischief—Damage to Property.....	128	97	186	47	4	48	236	26	9	45	826	26	83	228	36	153	8	213	63	9	7	826
Damage to Cattle.....	1	11	29	4		2	6	4		8	65		32		13			14	6			65
Public Property (Interfering with).....			3								3		1			1			1			3
Railways, Mines and Electrical Plants.....	2	7	27	46			7			6	95		7	8	2	2	31	1	44			95
Trees, Vegetables, Roots and Plants.....	1		2			7	4				14			4		1		8	1			14
Vessels and Rafts.....			3							14	17							1	16			17
Offences relating to Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money (546-569) Part 9.....																						
Bank Notes, counterfeit.....	2	11	8			2				8	31	1	1	12	1	5	10	1				31
Coins, Counterfeit.....	1	16	38		1					9	65	1	3		1	21	9	11	18	1		65
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (470-575) Part 10.....	2	10	1		21	51	50	8	6	149	5	4	7	15	83	25	6	2	1	1		149
Jurisdiction Part 11.....						7				6	13		26			26						26
Procedure on Appearance of Accused (Part 14—C.C.).....						1					1		1									1
Surety to Keep the Peace (Part 15—C.C.).....	2	1	1		4	26	2		1	37	18		10			2	7					37
Punishments, Fines, Forfeitures, Costs and Restitution (Part 20—C.C.).....						6					6		3		3							6
Total.....	1,062	842	2,926	2,174	64	782	6,505	887	217	983	16,442	54	3,886	4,305	2,157	716	236	2,189	2,189	387	323	16,442

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

	Complaint Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Government Liquor Act.....							1				1
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusement Tax Act.....							2				2
Auctioneers and Pedlars Act.....						1	8				9
Billiard Room Act.....							8				8
Boilers Act.....							4				4
Brands Act.....							2	1			3
Child Welfare Act.....						1	102	2		1	106
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....							4				4
Coroners Act.....				1							1
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....							1				1
Domestic Animals Act.....				5			42	15			68
Domestic Relations Act.....				1			3				8
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....								1			1
Fuel Oil Licensing Act.....				1		1	1				3
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....		1		1			46			2	50
Game Act.....				5	1	20	195	7		5	233
Hail Insurance Act.....						4					4
Hours of Work Act.....						3	4				7
Income Tax Act.....							1	1			2
Insurance Act.....				1			5				6
Irrigation Districts Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....		5	3	9	3	22	905	32		1	980
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.....						6	4				10
Masters and Servants Act.....				1		39	105	15			160
Mental Diseases Act.....		1		2			3	151	4		161
Metis Population Betterment Act.....				1							1
Mines Act.....							28				28
Minimum Wage Act.....				3			5	1		1	10
Noxious Weeds Act.....						4	55	4			63
Prairie Fires Act.....						1	42	6			49
Public Health Act.....			1	1		1	9			1	13
Public Highways Act.....							18				18
Public Utilities Act.....							6				6
Public Service Vehicles Act.....		7		19		14	1,210	21		11	1,282
Public Works Act.....						1	1				2
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....							12				1
School Attendance Act.....							1	3		1	16
Stallion Enrolment Act.....							10				10
Stock Inspection Act.....			1	1			8				10
Theatres Act.....				1			2				3
Threshers Lien Act.....							17			1	18
Trades and Businesses Act.....				4	1	3	6			1	15
Tradesmen's Qualifications Act.....							6				6
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....		2		9		10	1,203	22		4	1,250
Veterinary Act.....							1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....							1				1
Water Resources Act.....							1				1
Municipal Laws.....							8				8
Total.....		10	5	66	5	143	4,245	135		29	4,644

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....				2			1	3			6
Book Agents Act.....										1	1
Child Welfare Act.....	2		4	13	2	5	18	3		6	53
Co-operative Marketing Association Act.....							1				1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....			1	1		2	7	3		1	15
Education Tax Act.....				14	5	7	14				40
Embalmers Act.....				4						1	1
Fur Act.....	2	4	4	12	1		35			3	61
Fisheries Act.....			1				3				4
Fuel Petroleum Products Act	3	4		3			47				57
Game Act.....	2	4	7	12	1		65	2		2	95
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....		1	2	9			8			1	21
Highways and Transportation Act.....				5			17				22
Horsebreeders Act.....	1						1				2
Injured Animals Act.....			5	6							11
Liquor Act.....	8	25	17	134		19	750	28		12	993
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.....				2			6				8
Masters and Servants Act.....	2		1	5		6	29			1	44
Mental Hygiene Act.....	2	9	4	30		5	103	6		2	161
Minors Tobacco Act.....			1	1			1				3
Minimum Wages Act.....						2	1	2			5
Open Wells Act.....	1					1	2			1	5
Parents Maintenance Act.....	1		1	3							1
Pharmacy Act.....				1							1
Prairies and Forest Fires Act.	4		3	3		1	20	3			34
Public Health Act.....				6			2	1			9
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....				1			22				23
Rural Municipality Act.....	2			8			3			1	14
School Attendance Act.....						1	1			1	3
Steam Boilers Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	7	1	1			4	18	5			36
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.				9			3				12
Vehicles Act.....	7	14	13	50		7	923	11		7	1,037
Veneral Diseases Act.....				7			1				8
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....			1			1	171	6			179
Total.....	44	62	66	339	9	61	2,278	73		40	2,972
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Tax Act.....				15			4				19
Animal Husbandry Act.....	2	3	2	12			15	3			37
Billiard and Poolrooms Act.....	1			1			3				5
Child Welfare Act.....				9			2				11
Crown Lands Act.....				2			2				4
Fires Prevention Act.....		1		1			9				11
Game and Fisheries Act.....		20		29			54			1	104
Government Liquor Control Act.....		75	2	90	1	2	555	13		23	761
Highway Traffic Act.....	3	25		548	1	7	1,322	25		16	1,947
Medical Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....		3		7			83	1			94
Mines Act.....							2				2
Parents' Maintenance Act.....							1				1
Petty Trespass Act.....		2		1			6				9

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—Continued</i>											
Public Health Act.....				7			1			1	9
Public School Act.....							1				1
Rivers and Streams Act.....				1							1
School Attendance Act.....		2					17				19
Security Act.....										1	1
Small Debt Recovery Act.....				1							1
Threshers' Lien Act.....		1									1
Transient Traders Act.....				1			1				2
Wages Recovery Act.....				22							22
Wives' and Childrens' Maintenance Act.....		5		5			7				17
Municipal Laws.....		2		3			225	3		2	235
Total.....	5	140	4	756	2	9	2,310	45		44	3,315
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Highway Traffic Act.....							5				5
Mental Hospitals Act.....							1	1			2
Total.....							6	1			7
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Nil.											
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....	1			5				1	2		9
Children's Protection Act.....			1	2	7					2	12
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....							2				2
Forest Fires Act.....				4		4	2				10
Game Act.....	1		4	22		2	16			2	47
Gasolene Taxation Act.....			1	10			6				17
Highway Act.....				5			5				10
Illegitimate Children's Act.....	2			2	1	4	13	1		1	24
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		1,175	20	122	4	9	482	20	3	12	1,847
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	1	10	22	1	5	576	1	1		618
Pedlars Act.....							1				1
Provincial Hospital Act.....							2	1			6
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	2		1								3
Slot Machine Act.....				2			68				70
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				4							4
Transient Salesmen Act.....				2							2
Tobacco Tax Act.....							1				1
Total.....	7	1,176	37	205	13	24	1,174	24	6	17	2,683
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....							1				1
Lands and Forests Act.....				16		1	127	6	10	1	161
Motor Carriers Act.....				1			2				3
Motor Vehicle Act.....			5	717	3	5	1,607	14	30	16	2,397
Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act.....		6,566	23	307	20	59	1,968	63	132	7	9,145
Public Highway Act.....				4			44		5		53
Summary Convictions Act.....				1			3	1	3		8
Slot Machine Act.....				18			7		1	3	29
Total.....		6,566	28	1,064	23	65	3,759	84	181	27	11,797

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1942—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Children's Act.....				3							3
Domestic Animals Act.....				1						1	2
Dog Act.....	1	2	8	29							40
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....			3	5			1				9
Game Act.....				10			15				34
Highway Traffic Act.....				9			98	2			104
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....		2		46			5				53
Pedlars' Act.....				1							1
Prohibition Act.....		1,173	37	48		4	269	13	7	1	1,552
Prisoners' Act.....				1							1
Public Health Act.....				1		1					2
Total.....	1	1,177	48	163		5	383	15	7	2	1,801
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							2				2
Total.....							2				2

5. SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....		4	415	994 (T.O.A.)	Opium pipes..... 3
Opium—Liquid.....		25½			Opium Lamps..... 5
Opium Poppy Heads.....	78½				Opium Needles (Yen Hocks)..... 2
Morphine.....		1	379	1,611	Opium Pipe Scrapers..... 1
Morphine—In solution.....		8			Hypodermic Syringes..... 9
Heroin.....		6	133	149	“ Needles..... 86
Cocaine.....			18	59	Improvised Syringes..... 34
Codeine.....				125	Automobiles (Used in Transporting)..... 4
Marihuana.....		5½		32 cigs.	Miscellaneous Articles..... 38

6. SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED IN GROUP 1 CASES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

British Columbia	\$ 13,669.50
Alberta	90,563.00
Saskatchewan	74,064.70
Manitoba	68,061.67
Ontario	83,191.40
Quebec	97,171.50
New Brunswick	45,889.80
Nova Scotia	100,531.75
Prince Edward Island	19,156.00
Northwest Territories and Yukon	6,642.50
Total	\$598,941.82

