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61-1945

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1945

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TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER,  
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1945

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1945

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, 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

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

July 6, 1945.

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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
<b>SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—</b>	
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
Pension Benefits for Widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables...	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the policing of Towns and Cities.....	8
3. The Force at large.....	9
Extra War Duties Pay.....	9
Recruits.....	9
Low Medical Category Men for guarding Vulnerable Points.....	9
Security Service.....	9
Personnel Section.....	9
National Selective Service.....	10
Release of Uniformed Members of the Force from office work.....	10
Headquarters.....	10
Motor Transport.....	10
Air Transport Requirements.....	11
Canadian Police Colleges.....	11
4. New Duties.....	11
Shortage of trained investigators.....	11
Army Deserters and Absentees.....	11
New Legislation.....	11
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	12
5. Health.....	12
Recreation.....	12
6. Industrial Relations.....	12
<b>SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—</b>	
1. Strength of the Force.....	13
Uniformed Strength.....	13
Special Constable Guards.....	13
Civil Servants.....	13
Special Constable Guards, Security Service, etc.....	13
Employed Civilians.....	13
Table showing strength, rates of pay, etc.....	14
2. Divisions and Detachments.....	15
3. Increases and decreases, removals, deaths.....	15
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	18
Identification Branch.....	18
5. Administration in the Field.....	18
Marine and Aviation Sections.....	18
R.C.M. Police Band.....	18
First Provost Company—Canadian Active Army—(Overseas).....	19
Fire Protection in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	19
6. Accommodation.....	19
General.....	19
Building Requirements.....	20
Accommodation in Public Buildings.....	20
R.C.M. Police Headquarters.....	20
Rented Buildings.....	20
Properties Purchased.....	20
New Construction.....	20
Winnipeg.....	20
Fort McPherson, N.W.T.....	21
Rockcliffe, Ont.....	21
Detachment Buildings.....	21
Property Damage.....	21
7. Discipline.....	21
8. Honours and Awards.....	21
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.....	21
St. John Ambulance Association.....	21
Royal Canadian Humane Society.....	21
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	22
10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	22
11. Cemeteries.....	22
12. Transport.....	22

## CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGE
13. Horses.....	23
Police Farm for Breeding Horses.....	23
14. Clothing and Supplies.....	23
Financial Audit.....	23
<b>SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—</b>	
1. Recruiting.....	23
Waiting List.....	23
Engagements.....	24
Men called up under Authority of Order in Council P.C. 4974.....	24
2. Training.....	24
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	24
Swimming.....	24
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	25
Training other than at Regina or Rockcliffe.....	25
Training of Reserves.....	25
3. Musketry Practice.....	25
4. Revolver Practice.....	25
MacBrien Shield.....	25
Rest Revolver Shot.....	25
Minto Cup.....	25
Crossed Revolvers (Badge).....	26
5. Equitation.....	26
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	26
Training of Reserves.....	26
7. Instructional Staff.....	26
8. Personnel Department.....	26
<b>SECTION 4—CRIME—</b>	
1. Review.....	27
Criminal Code.....	27
Provincial Statutes.....	28
Federal Statutes.....	28
Black Market.....	28
Gasoline Ration Coupons.....	29
Automobile Tires.....	29
Automobiles.....	29
Sugar.....	29
National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.....	29
Sabotage Section.....	29
Faulty parts and damaged machinery.....	30
Fires.....	30
Cases outside of Canada.....	30
Counterfeiting.....	31
Narcotic Drug Traffic.....	31
Theft from Stores and Hospitals.....	31
Seizures.....	32
Mexican Brown Heroin.....	32
Forging Prescriptions.....	32
Inspections of Drugstores.....	32
Preventive Service.....	32
Customs and Excise Act.....	32
Income Tax Act.....	33
Special War Revenue Act.....	33
Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	33
Canada Temperance Act.....	33
Issuance of Resident and Non-Resident Weapon permits—Defence of Canada Regulations.....	34
Intelligence Branch.....	34
Enemy Aliens.....	35
Exchange of Interned Civilians.....	36
Parole Nationals.....	36
Japanese.....	36
Internments.....	36
Prisoners of War.....	36

## CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGE
2. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals.....	37
The Identification Branch.....	37
Central Finger Print Section.....	38
Single Finger Print Section.....	38
Central Modus Operandi Section.....	39
Central Photographic Section.....	39
Photographs of Historical Interest.....	39
Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	39
Firearms Section.....	40
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	40
Police Service Dogs.....	41
Scientific Laboratories at Regina, Sask. and Rockcliffe, Ont.....	42
3. Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	42
4. Interesting Cases, indicating the value of Scientific Training.....	43
(a) Manitoba Pool Elevator, Theft of Wheat from—Tire Tracks.....	43
(b) E. T. Johnson, Complaint B. E. and T. from—Boissevain, Manitoba.....	43
(c) Scientific Investigation, Identification of Glass—Soil—Fingerprints.....	44
(d) Paul Dzikowski, Arson, Cowan, Manitoba.....	45
(e) B.E. and Theft from Clogg's Limited, Moncton, N.B.....	46
(f) Rex v. Caledonia Farms Limited, Department of National Revenue— Falsified Invoices—\$40,000 due Revenue Department.....	47
(g) Sudbury Wholesale Warehouse, B.E. and Theft from—Sudbury, Ontario.....	49
(h) Jean Paul Guay—Gasper Gerard, Theft of goods from—C.N.R. Freight Train, Summerstown, Ont., Co-operation.....	50
 <b>SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.</b>	
1. "Other" Investigations.....	51
Totals of other Investigations.....	51
Municipal Laws and Ordinances.....	52
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	52
3. Co-operation with Youth.....	52
R.C.M. Police Cadet Corps.....	53
4. Collection of Revenue.....	53
 <b>SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.</b>	
1. General.....	54
2. Strength and Distribution.....	54
3. Inspections.....	54
Western Arctic and Yukon.....	55
Eastern Arctic.....	56
4. Sleigh Dogs and Dog Feed.....	56
5. Patrols.....	57
R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch".....	57
Inspector D. O. Forrest.....	57
Constable C. L. Delisle.....	57
6. Motor Transport.....	57
7. Crime and General Police Work.....	57
Criminal Code.....	58
Indecent Assault, etc.....	58
Thefts, Breaking and Entering.....	59
Accidental and Sudden Deaths.....	59
Federal Statutes.....	59
Territorial Ordinances of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	59
Assistance to other Departments.....	60
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	60
8. Mining Development in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	61
9. Fur Trade.....	61
10. Defence Projects.....	61
Alaska Highway.....	61
Canol Project.....	61
Airports.....	62
11. Eskimo Affairs.....	62
12. R.C.M.P. Guardrooms used as Penitentiaries, Gaols and places of confinement in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	63

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
SECTION 7.—CONCLUDING REMARKS—	
1. Unusual Items.....	63
Patrol from Pond Inlet to Fort Ross via Arctic Bay, 1942-43, and from Fort Ross to Pond Inlet via Repulse Bay, Igloolik, Arctic Bay, 1943-44.....	63
Outward Journey.....	64
Return Journey.....	65
2. Distinguished Visitors.....	67
Vice-President Henry Wallace of the United States.....	67
The Honourable John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia.....	68
General Charles de Gaulle.....	68
3. Appreciation of Services.....	68
SECTION 8—APPENDICES.....	69
“A” List of Officers Commanding as at March 31, 1945.....	69
“B” Strength and distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	70
1. Recapitulation by Divisions.....	84
2. Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	85
“C” Returns of Investigations, cases entered and Convictions, etc., for the 12 months ended March 31, 1945.....	86
1. Recapitulation of the disposition of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	86
2. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	88
3. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	91
4. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	95
5. Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	98
6. Summary of fines imposed from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	99



# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, Ottawa, June 16, 1945.

To the Honourable 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 31st, 1945.

The form of the Report is similar to that submitted last year, and in view of the continued need for economy, the appendix of the Report has again been confined to the usual statistics. The detailed Annual Reports of the Officers Commanding the various Divisions throughout the Country, 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 year under review.

At a suitable opportunity a few minor amendments will be submitted to you, to remove ambiguity and to dispel doubt in certain sections.

#### PENSION BENEFITS FOR WIDOWS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES

The only pensions available for widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables at the present time are those provided by Part 4 of the R.C.M. Police Act, and which are purchased by them on a monthly contributory basis. The Fund to which they contribute was opened in 1934, and is on a self-supporting basis. Contributions are compulsory for men who entered the Force after the passing of the Statute, but those men who were already in the Force at that time were given an option in the matter.

In the opinion of the writer, Part 4 of the R.C.M. Police Act, as it stands to-day, was only a beginning in the direction indicated, and he sees no valid reason why the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of this Force should not receive assistance from the Government in this matter, in the same way as Commissioned Officers of the Force do, and practically all Civil Servants throughout the country.

The requirement that the pension fund maintained by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of the Force, shall be self-sustaining, has the appearance of discrimination and, it is therefore felt that the time has arrived for a new pension scheme to be adopted for the widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables to replace Part 4 of the R.C.M. Police Act and to be on an equal and similar basis to that now in existence for the officers and the large body of public servants to which I have already referred, and wherein the Government, theoretically, at all events, subscribes to a part of the benefits to be secured.

### 2. Agreements with the Provinces

During the year ended March 31st, 1945, an agreement was entered into with the Province of Alberta for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of five years from the 1st of June, 1944. I referred to this possibility in my last Annual Report.

In the Province of Nova Scotia, as the Force was doing extra work which was not covered by the existing agreement, the Province approved an increase in the strength of ten men at a cost of \$10,000.00, beginning the 1st of June, 1944. Some of this extra strength will be used to police Towns and Municipalities in the Province.

In case it may be of interest, the following statement sets forth the existing situation of the present agreements:—

(1) Manitoba .....	10 years from April 2nd, 1940
(2) Saskatchewan .....	10 years from June 1st, 1943
(3) New Brunswick .....	7 years from April 1st, 1942
(4) Nova Scotia .....	7 years from June 1st, 1942
(5) Prince Edward Island .....	7 years from June 1st, 1942
(6) Alberta .....	5 years from June 1st, 1944

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective Provinces mentioned, during the period under review, in connection with our duties in those Provinces, and in fact with all Attorneys-General in the Dominion.

At this time it may be of interest to note that some of the Provinces who now have agreements for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, were apprehensive for several years prior to such agreements, that if they entered into such an arrangement with the Federal Government, they would not have a free hand insofar as the enforcement of the Provincial Statutes and the Criminal Code are concerned, but these fears have been shown to be without foundation. The mere fact that these agreements have now been in existence in one Province for sixteen years and in five others for thirteen years, is sufficient evidence to show that such ideas need not be given serious consideration.

#### AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

The undersigned considers that a good deal of misapprehension regarding the policing under this heading will be removed when it is stated that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police do not seek these duties. In no case have we sought this work, notwithstanding statements made by municipal and other officials to the contrary, who could have secured the facts with very little trouble but who prefer to use erroneous information to suit their own ends.

At the present time on account of the manpower shortage, it is extremely difficult for us to accept further responsibilities under this heading. However, where local circumstances permit or where suitable, we have entered into a few agreements during the past year.

We have had numerous requests to take over the policing of villages, especially in the Prairie Provinces, but we have been unable to grant these requests but have given assistance wherever possible, especially in important criminal cases.

Here again, I think it is only fair to state that we began this work at Flin Flon, Manitoba, on the 1st of April, 1935—ten years ago. Since that time, we have not abrogated one agreement, neither has any municipality refused to renew any agreement entered into. This also speaks for itself when the argument of "autonomy" is brought up by the anxious.

For purposes of record, it may be interesting to note here that the following numbers of towns and cities are being policed by us in the Provinces mentioned:—

(1) Alberta .....	20
(2) Saskatchewan .....	21
(3) Manitoba .....	11
(4) New Brunswick .....	3
(5) Nova Scotia .....	1

### 3. The Force at Large

#### EXTRA WAR DUTIES PAY

In my report for last year, I mentioned that an Order in Council had been passed on March 3, 1944, authorizing "Extra War Duties Pay" for members of the Force for a period of one year from February 1, 1944. I am glad to record that this has been extended to the 31st March, 1946, and this action is much appreciated by all ranks.

#### RECRUITS

No recruits were engaged during the year under review and there has been no improvement during the past twelve months in the possibility of securing desirable men for engagement. We continue to lose valuable and well-trained members to the Fighting Forces who feel it their duty to enlist in such units at the expiration of their engagement with the Force.

#### LOW MEDICAL CATEGORY MEN FOR GUARDING VULNERABLE POINTS

The need for calling up any more of these men under Order in Council, P.C. 4974, dated June 15, 1942, has almost entirely disappeared, but in view of the difficulty of securing desirable recruits we have been glad of their continued service.

#### SECURITY SERVICE

We have had to increase this part of our service during the past twelve months, and the number of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers from the Fighting Forces assisting us in this service is sixty-five, compared with twenty-eight the year before.

#### PERSONNEL SECTION

With the kind co-operation of the Department of National Defence (Army), we have been able, during the past twelve months, to form a Personnel Section for the purposes of:—

- (a) The Selection and appraisal of recruits.
- (b) The creation of Personnel Records for all serving members through personal interview. (This interview is optional for members having pensionable service).
- (c) Periodic follow-up interviews of serving members by Personnel Officers, appropriate entries on Personnel Records, and recommendations as to any executive or administrative action that may be needed.
- (d) Recommendations by Personnel Officers to Officers Commanding Divisions (and to the Commissioner through the Senior Personnel Officers at Ottawa) as to transfers, placements, individual personnel problems, etc.
- (e) Reports by Personnel Officers on conditions affecting efficiency and morale, and other special reports as ordered.
- (f) Having Personnel Officers available to members of the Force as advisors on personal and service problems.
- (g) Providing Personnel Officers in some measure as interpreters of the policies of the Force on matters directly affecting personnel.
- (h) Furnishing Personnel Officers who will hold themselves as counsellors rather than as disciplinary officers, respecting the confidence of the members, so long as it is in the interest of the Force to do so.
- (i) To provide Personnel Officers for such other duties as the Commissioner may require.

In the first instance, the Department of National Defence was kind enough to "second" to us the services of Captain R. L. Haig-Brown of the Canadian

Army Personnel Selection Staff, for a period of approximately six months, in order that he might make a survey of existing conditions in the Force, and to determine the best plan to follow in the adoption of a Personnel Section for the Force.

Captain Haig-Brown made a comprehensive and thorough survey which will stand us in good stead for a long time, and we are most grateful to him and to the Department of National Defence for his labours.

He has been succeeded by Major V. H. Prewer, an Officer of the same staff, of much experience, who is on loan to us for a period of at least twelve months, from October last and he is now enlarging the scope of affairs and putting the Personnel Section into full operation. He is the Chief Personnel Officer of the Force.

A good deal of earnest and useful work has already been completed. R. C. M. Police Officers have been selected to work in this Section under the supervision of Major Prewer, and all Officers Commanding Divisions, as well as members of their commands, now understand the purposes and scope of the Personnel Section. Major Prewer and his officers are very keen and leave no stone unturned to insure success.

It is too early to look for major results yet, but we are confident that the work of this Section will continue progressively and have important and excellent results in the interests both of Police personnel and of the Force at large later on.

All matters dealt with by the "Personnel Section" are treated as strictly confidential, and the Section is one of the few exceptions to the general rule, in that it is permitted to keep its own files and records.

#### NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Under this heading, we have reduced the number of Special Constables engaged in connection with the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations who are specially selected and given special training. The number last year in our service was sixty-nine. At the present time, this has been reduced to twenty-seven.

#### RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM OFFICE WORK

Ever since the outbreak of war, we have steadily followed the policy of releasing members of the Force from office and clerical duties, to enable them to take more important work in the field. It is obvious that such a procedure eventually has to cease, and the questions of holding trained personnel and our ability to find experienced investigators, have been serious problems during the past twelve months. We have continued to utilize female Civil Servants wherever possible, and these girls have worked efficiently and without complaint even during overtime, in the large majority of cases.

#### HEADQUARTERS

The manpower shortage has been somewhat complicated by the housing situation in Ottawa and elsewhere. If an expert or a specialist's services are required at Ottawa on any urgent matter the idea of providing him with quarters for his wife and family here, has been almost out of the question. I shall refer to this matter under "Accommodation" in Section 2.

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT

It is a pleasure to report that we have been able to maintain efficient motor transportation for the Force in spite of handicaps. We have received every reasonable assistance from the Oil Controller and other Government

officials, and in turn we have been able to co-operate with them and all other Government Departments affected. The difficulties encountered have not been serious ones.

#### AIR TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

We need two large Dakota Transport planes with a carrying capacity of twenty passengers to assist in the expeditious movement of police personnel in times of emergencies.

We are also badly in need of air transport for patrolling the sea-board and for extensive journeys in the remote areas of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

#### CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGES

We have been obliged to leave the position of Staff Officer Directing the Crime Detection Laboratories vacant, since the death of the late Surgeon Powers. With the assistance of Dr. Frances McGill at Regina, and other public-spirited officials, both Provincial and Federal at Regina, Saskatchewan and Ottawa we have been able to continue the services of our two laboratories at the Police Colleges, and it looks now as though we must wait until the termination of the war to obtain a likely successor to Dr. Powers.

A reference to the courses taken at the Police Colleges during the past year will be referred to in Section 3 under "Training".

### 4. New Duties

#### SHORTAGE OF TRAINED INVESTIGATORS

The conditions complained of last year under this heading, and previously noted in this report also, have become steadily worse. The multifarious duties apportioned to us have increased rather than decreased during the twelve months under review, and with the steady drain of experienced investigators who have reached pensionable years and those who have left the Force for service with the Armed Forces, etc., has meant that the remaining members have been forced to accept added responsibilities. This, I am glad to say, has been done with cheerfulness and zest.

The number of orders and regulations inseparable from the controls imposed under wartime legislation have increased during the year and these call for a steadily increasing amount of investigation and study on the part of all members of the Force. It is much to the credit of all concerned that the matters referred to have been handled to the satisfaction of the Departments interested.

The number of prisoners-of-war brought into Canada has increased considerably, causing additional duty and co-operation with the Departments.

#### ARMY DESERTERS AND ABSENTEES

As there appears to be some misunderstanding on the part of the public at large regarding the position of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in relation to the apprehension of deserters and absentees from the Fighting Forces, it is considered that some explanatory remarks should be made under this heading.

By arrangement the Army authorities throughout the year under review have accepted the primary responsibility for the apprehension of deserters and absentees from their units, while this Force endeavoured to deal with all delinquents under the National Selective Service Regulations. We assisted the Army Provost Corps on request with regard to deserters and absentees.

## NEW LEGISLATION

There has been no new legislation of any consequence requiring extra duties from us during the past twelve months. Nevertheless, the various governmental orders controlling commodities, prices, etc., have caused a larger number of enquiries to be undertaken than last year.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

In my last report I mentioned with some relief, that our responsibilities in the Northwest Territories and Yukon had already passed their peak, due to the completion of several of the larger projects. The number of other undertakings grew steadily less and the population at Whitehorse and elsewhere has steadily decreased. The "boom" days are nearly at an end.

**5. Health**

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that during the year under review, the health of the Force on the whole has been good. Very few infectious and contagious diseases occurred among its members. Those reported were "measles" and "mumps".

According to the record of the Nomenclature of Diseases, the common cold was the principal cause of absence from duty, accounting for 834 days. The total number of days lost from all causes during the year under review, was 16,786 compared with 19,491 last year, a considerable improvement.

The next item of importance from the point of view of time lost, was tonsillitis with a total of 798 days, followed closely by influenza with a total of 752.

I am also glad to be able to record that the number of days lost through Tuberculosis was again reduced last year. The reduction was from 833 to 551 during the past twelve months.

The services we receive, both medical and dental at the hands of the Department of Pensions and National Health (now the Department of Veterans Affairs)—which Department attends to our needs in these directions, are referred to in Section 2 of this report. The existing arrangements continue to work efficiently, economically and most satisfactorily.

## RECREATION

I regret that time for recreation during the past year has been at its shortest; although all Officers Commanding are doing their utmost to provide recreational facilities at the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Headquarters. On Detachments, recreation is largely of necessity a matter for the individual member of the Force to make his own arrangements. During the past twelve months, I fear there has been no time for such arrangements to be made.

**6. Industrial Relations**

We have continued our attempts to be of assistance to both sides, in labour disputes, by urging the advantages of maintaining peace, law and order, and I am glad to report we have had, practically without exception, the whole-hearted support of the Labour Unions in Canada and of the employers themselves and this has been a great satisfaction to us.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

I. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1945, the total strength, including Civil Servants, was 4,165, made up as follows:—

(a) <i>Uniformed Strength</i>			
Officers .....	105		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables ..	2,427		
Special Constables .....	110		
			2,642
(b) <i>Special Constable Guards</i>			
Special Constable Guards .....	697		
Security Service .....	65		
National Selective Service .....	27		
Employed Civilians .....	236		
			1,025
(c) <i>Civil Servants</i>			
Permanent Civil Servants .....	48		
Temporary Civil Servants .....	450		
			498
			4,165

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

On March 31, 1944 the strength of the uniformed force, which includes the regular Special Constables, was 2,868, compared with 2,642 on March 31, 1945 --a decrease of 226.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE GUARDS, SECURITY SERVICE, ETC.

There is also a heavy decrease in the strength of the Special Constable Guards, National Selective Service and Employed Civilians from last year, in fact the only increase under this heading is in the Security Service. The following table shows a comparison between the strength of these classifications as at March 31, 1944 and 1945.

	March 31, 1944	March 31, 1945	Decrease	Increase
Special Constable Guards.....	1,519	697	822	
Security Service.....	28	65		37
National Selective Service.....	55	27	28	
Employed Civilians.....	248	236	12	
	1,850	1,025	825	37
Total decrease.....			825	

EMPLOYED CIVILIANS

It will be noted that under this heading personnel known as "Employed Civilians" and who are engaged under Section 8 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act have been reduced from 248 of the previous year to 236.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, including the classifications of Special Constables and also Employed Civilians, their ordinary rates of pay and distribution by Provinces as at March 31, 1945. The rates of Extra War Duties Pay are noted at the bottom of the table.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1945

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 Coy. 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														
9	Assistant Commissioners.....	3,600..... "	3		1			1	1	1	1						1
22	Superintendents.....	2,720 to \$3,120.. "	5		2	2	1	3	2	4	2	2			1		
50	Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540.. "	7	1	5	4	4	8	5	7	3	3		2	1		
2	Detective Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540.. "					1		1								
20	Sub/Inspectors.....	\$2,000..... "	2		2		2	2		8	3	1					
53	Staff Sergeants.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50... per diem	12	1	3	3	3	11	4	10	5	1					
204	Sergeants.....	3.75..... "	24	2	17	10	12	45	20	33	27	9		2	1	1	1
543	Corporals.....	3.00..... "	55	7	41	31	35	103	46	113	70	21		8	5	8	
1581	Constables, 1st Class.....	Not exceeding \$2.75 per diem.	54	8	149	65	176	277	141	197	197	96		45	24	152	
	Constables, 2nd Class.....																
	Constables, 3rd Class.....																
44	Sub/Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem	5		7	1	4	4	8	8	6	1					
2	Trumpeters.....	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem								2							
110	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	11	2	2	3	5	12	10	23	14	7		20	1		
697	Special Constable Guards.....		4		115	69	35	334	3	6	14	117					
65	Security Service.....				59		6										
27	National Selective Service.....						27										
236	Employed Civilians.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	26	2	29	5	52	37	15	41	18	9		2			
3667	Totals.....		210	23	430	193	363	637	256	453	360	267		79	32	162	1
138	Saddle Horses.....							30		108							
3	Team Horses.....							2		1							
141	Totals.....							32		109							
16	Police Dogs.....			3				4	3	3	2	1					
265	Sleigh Dogs.....							8	11	13	8		219	6			
2	Aeroplanes.....							1			1						
780	Motor Cars.....		1	14	97	60	109	103	67	138	129	40		1	1		
40	Motor Trucks.....			2	2	3	3	7	3	6	4	2		1	10		
29	Motorcycles.....			1	11	3		13	1								
851	Totals.....		1	15	110	65	112	124	91	144	134	42		2	11		

Note:—In addition to above rates of pay members receive Extra War Duties Pay as follows:

Officers.....	\$1.25 per diem.	Constables.....	\$.75 per diem.
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	1.00 per diem.	Special Constable Guards.....	.50 per diem.
Ordinary Special Constables.....	.50 per diem. (as approved by the Commissioner)		



**2. Divisions and Detachments**

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and forty-six detachments 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"	32
Quebec.....	"C"	30
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	32
Manitoba.....	"D"	60
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	98
British Columbia.....	"E"	20
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	34
Totals.....	13	446

The number of Divisions remains unchanged from last year but there is an increase in detachments of four. A detailed list of detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this Report.

**3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths**

While we secured no recruits during the past twelve months, six hundred and seventy-two joined the Force as follows:—

Re-engaged after leaving.....	5
Regular Special Constables.....	33
Special Constable Guards.....	363
Special Constables engaged on Security Service.....	66
Special Constables engaged on National Selective Service.....	19
Employed Civilians.....	186
Total.....	672

During the same period, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., was one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-three made up as follows:

Uniformed Strength.....	228
Regular Special Constables.....	36
Special Constable Guards, etc.....	1459
Total.....	1723

There is therefore, a net decrease of 1051 from the number shown in my last report.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:

*Promoted Assistant Commissioner:*

Superintendent E. G. Frere  
 Superintendent K. Duncan  
 Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

*Promoted Superintendent:*

Inspector A. Drysdale

*Appointed Acting Superintendent:*

Inspector D. C. Saul

*Promoted Inspector:*

Sub-Inspector H. G. Nichols  
 Sub-Inspector E. Stott  
 Sub-Inspector G. J. Archer  
 Sub-Inspector W. H. Williams  
 Sub-Inspector J. W. MacK. Brady  
 Sub-Inspector J. Leopold  
 Sub-Inspector J. M. Bella

*Promoted Sub-Inspector:*

Reg. No. 10943, Sergeant A. W. Parsons  
 Reg. No. 12531, Sergeant L. Bingham  
 Reg. No. 12044, Sergeant J. A. Peacock  
 Reg. No. 12041, Sergeant H. A. Maxted  
 Reg. No. 9447, Staff Sergeant J. A. Churchman, M.M.  
 Reg. No. 6514, Staff Sergeant W. E. Buchanan  
 Reg. No. 10407, Staff Sergeant H. A. Larsen  
 Reg. No. 11669, Sergeant N. W. Churchill  
 Reg. No. 11738, Sergeant W. J. Monaghan  
 Reg. No. 11381, Sergeant R. F. Karrow  
 Reg. No. 11243, Sergeant R. W. Wonnacott  
 Reg. No. 11544, Sergeant E. J. Lucas  
 Reg. No. 12445, Sergeant H. G. Langton  
 Reg. No. 11975, Sergeant J. R. W. Bordeleau

*Retired to Pension:*

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

*Invalidated to Pension:*

Superintendent F. W. Schutz

*Resumed Pension:*

Superintendent W. Munday

*Died:*

Inspector R. M. Wood

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

*Retired to Pension:*

Reg. No. 6143, Sergeant Major Taylor, E. O.  
 Reg. No. 6235, Staff Sergeant Lane, F. J.  
 Reg. No. 6058, Sergeant Hill, W.  
 Reg. No. 6296, Sergeant Wight, J. E. F.  
 Reg. No. 7930, Sergeant Stoot, F.  
 Reg. No. 4933, Corporal Wilson, J. T.  
 Reg. No. 6632, Constable Brine, L. H.

*Invalidated to Pension:*

Reg. No. 9094, Sergeant Major Ashton, H. C.  
 Reg. No. 9175, Sergeant Major Caldwell, W. A.  
 Reg. No. 6432, Staff Sergeant Cather, J. S.  
 Reg. No. 6633, Staff Sergeant Roberts, J. E. S.  
 Reg. No. 9038, Staff Sergeant Kavanagh, P.  
 Reg. No. 9085, Staff Sergeant Carriere, J. B. A.  
 Reg. No. 9877, Staff Sergeant McLewin, P. G. H.

*Invalided to Pension*—Continued:

- Reg. No. 5730, Sergeant Wilson, D.
- Reg. No. 5747, Sergeant Stephén, C. H. D.
- Reg. No. 6158, Sergeant Clarke, C. H.
- Reg. No. 8359, Sergeant Eddy, J. U.
- Reg. No. 8566, Sergeant Emmerson, S. H.
- Reg. No. 9066, Sergeant Stewart, W. M. R.
- Reg. No. 9069, Sergeant Hart, G. F.
- Reg. No. 9092, Sergeant Tompsett, H.
- Reg. No. 9096, Sergeant Desabrais, O. A.
- Reg. No. 9097, Sergeant Adams, N.
- Reg. No. 9103, Sergeant Heeney, R. J.
- Reg. No. 9121, Sergeant Gagnon, O.
- Reg. No. 9221, Sergeant Kidd, J.
- Reg. No. 9478, Sergeant Tomlinson, W. J.
- Reg. No. 9679, Sergeant Lake, F. A.
- Reg. No. 10437, Sergeant Wilkins, H.
- Reg. No. 11320, Sergeant Faulkner, J. W., D.C.M., M.M.
- Reg. No. 11720, Sergeant Hester, L. S.
- Reg. No. 6483, Corporal Shaw, W. B.
- Reg. No. 9086, Corporal Cornick, W. J.
- Reg. No. 9788, Corporal Wilson, J.
- Reg. No. 9808, Corporal Potter, C. G.
- Reg. No. 10074, Corporal Duquette, J. A. W.
- Reg. No. 10432, Corporal Jennings, W. M.
- Reg. No. 11372, Corporal Springer, J. B.
- Reg. No. 11805, Corporal Molyneaux, J. K.
- Reg. No. 4790, Constable Yorke, C. F. G.
- Reg. No. 5879, Constable Hale, A. S.
- Reg. No. 9111, Constable Gardner, H. J.
- Reg. No. 9771, Constable Stubbs, E. H., M.M.
- Reg. No. 9845, Constable McDougall, E. L. D.
- Reg. No. 9880, Constable Biggers, R. S.
- Reg. No. 9882, Constable Brousseau, N.
- Reg. No. 9998, Constable Saumure, A.
- Reg. No. 10162, Constable Lacombe, J. G. A. R.
- Reg. No. 10483, Constable Coutu, G. P.
- Reg. No. 11334, Constable Taylor, D. E. C.
- Reg. No. 11395, Constable Cameron, C. S.
- Reg. No. 11426, Constable Pitre, R.

*Died:*

- Reg. No. 8077, Sergeant Furlong, J. W.
- Reg. No. 11455, Sergeant Tozer, D. H. A.
- Reg. No. 5478, Corporal Taylor, S.
- Reg. No. 11401, Corporal Cahill, L. C. A.
- Reg. No. 11494, Corporal Hardy, W. J.
- Reg. No. 10158, Constable McGrath, M. P.
- Reg. No. 11661, Constable Baker, P. R.
- \*Reg. No. 12108, Constable Stackhouse, D. G.
- \*Reg. No. 12398, Constable Nelson, J. F. J.
- \*Reg. No. 13678, Constable d'Albenas, K. L.
- \*Killed in action in Italy.

#### 4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

##### IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

As mentioned in my last report, it was considered to be in the interests of greater efficiency to place all sections dealing with "identification" matters under one control. Our expectations in this regard are gradually being realized and the advantages to this Force and to the Police Forces throughout the country will steadily increase.

To ensure results, the Officer in Charge visited all Divisions and Sub-Divisions of this Force, also the Chief Constables of all large cities en route, for the purpose of disseminating and gathering information to further the development of the Branch. During the course of this trip an address on the work of the Branch was delivered to the Canadian Chief Constables' Association then in session. This action has resulted in excellent co-operation being received from all sources.

There have been no other changes in organization at Headquarters of any importance, except of course the creation of the "Personnel Section", already referred to, in a previous section of this report.

#### 5. Administration in the Field

Our work of enforcing the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in the six Provinces with which we have agreements, continues to be much less than in peace time and we are indeed grateful for this, although there has been an increase during the past year under both headings over the previous twelve months. The causes for the continuance of less work in these categories are closely related to the war. As stated last year, there is fortunately no unemployment, and infractions of the Criminal Code are much less as a result of this. The restrictions caused by war regulations affect the Provincial Statutes in many ways. For example, there are not as many motor vehicles on the highways due to gasoline shortages and similar restrictions in other commodities have helped in the same direction.

Federal work on the contrary, has increased during the past twelve months. The National Selective Service Regulations alone have added much to our duties and responsibilities.

Our relations with all other Police Forces in the country have never been better.

##### MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

It is likely that our Marine Section may be increased at the close of the war and preliminary steps are now being taken to survey our probable requirements and how best to meet them.

The needs of our Aviation Section may be so closely allied with those of the Marine Section that it is likely that it will be necessary to increase the number of aircraft and personnel in the Section. However, at the present time no final decisions have been made.

We still have a Norseman seaplane for use in the Northwest Territories.

##### R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band, which is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., is stationed at Ottawa. The services of the band continue to be very much in demand, in fact it has been found impossible to accede to all requests. It has participated in a number of parades, particularly in connection with Victory Loan Drives, etc. In addition, the orchestra section has played at a great many dances for the benefit of service personnel. As the

members of the band are employed during the daytime in a clerical capacity at Headquarters most engagements take place in the evening and during week-ends.

#### FIRST PROVOST COMPANY—CANADIAN ACTIVE ARMY (OVERSEAS)

During the past twelve months, the strength of the First Provost Company has decreased from 173 to 160. During the period in question, three members were casualties and ten returned to the Force.

It is with deep regret that I report the deaths of Reg. No. 12108, Constable Stackhouse, D. G., Reg. No. 12398, Constable Nelson, J. F. J., Reg. No. 13678, Constable d'Albenas, K. L., who were killed in action in Italy.

Comforts, including cigarettes, etc., have been sent to members of the Provost Company at regular intervals. These articles were purchased from subscriptions received from nearly every Division of the Force.

The practice of periodically visiting the dependents of members of the Provost Company has been continued during the past year, with a view of ascertaining if they are in good health or required assistance of any kind.

It has again been found impossible to supply re-enforcements to the First Provost Company during the past twelve months owing to our own manpower shortage.

#### FIRE PROTECTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

In my report of last year, I referred to the appointment of Mr. Donald Dear as Chief Fire Prevention Officer. He has continued his thorough inspection of the large number of buildings in use by the Federal Government in Ottawa, has greatly reduced the fire hazards and has done much to encourage "fire prevention" attitudes amongst the Civil Servants employed in the buildings.

In his annual report to me, he mentions that he has revised the records of the existing fire fighting equipment, so that accurate data are readily available for any specific building.

He has also given serious consideration to the conversion of certain types of fire extinguishers to secure benefits under low maintenance costs, which is all to the good.

The Government Fire Warden Service has been carefully fostered and there is very close co-operation between these officials and the Chief Fire Prevention Officer. Mr. Dear gives these men great praise for their unselfish service.

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has taken more than usual care to keep its fire brigade well trained.

Mr. Dear, through the Officer Commanding "A" Division Ottawa, has kept the Department of Public Works fully informed of all inspections and requirements and the estimated total fire loss in Government buildings at Ottawa during the past twelve months is \$2,670.

I am more than ever convinced that the appointment of Mr. Dear was amply justified and most necessary.

## 6. Accommodation

### GENERAL

I have already referred in Sub-section 3 of Section 1 to the difficulties experienced in securing suitable living accommodation for officers and men at Ottawa and elsewhere, which is urgently needed and which severely handicaps us in the performance of our duties, and as a suggestion, I would offer the opinion that when some of the temporary war buildings are available we be

allowed to convert them into living quarters for our personnel, or that consideration be given to the erection of a large Section House to accommodate members of the Force and their families, similar to those built for the Metropolitan Police, which would relieve the present situation.

#### BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

Our needs under this heading are now somewhat extensive. For example, our services would be perceptibly enhanced if the following could be provided within the next year or two:—

*At Regina, Sask.*—(a) A new three-storey barrack building is badly needed to replace "B" Block which was erected in 1886.

(b) A Laboratory Building is urgently required, as the present offices for the laboratory were only a "make-shift" and are now entirely unsatisfactory. The work is now of such importance and dimensions that a separate building is essential.

*At Rockcliffe, Ont.*—(a) The number of buildings at this Division, is now sufficient to justify a "Central Heating Plant". This would eventually pay for itself in economies.

(b) This Division has now reached sufficient importance and permanence to require a "new Quartermaster Store and Artisans Shop".

(c) As "N" Division is one of our training centres and has one of our police colleges established there, a *swimming pool* has become a necessity. No less than sixty per cent of our recruits have no knowledge whatever of swimming and as the public expect so much of a policeman nowadays, it is most important that we have the means available to impart instruction in this matter and life saving.

#### ACCOMMODATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Department of Public Works supplies accommodation for the R.C.M. Police in public buildings at sixty-five points throughout the country and we are most grateful for this. That Department has also afforded us whole-hearted support in attempting to meet our requirements in many other directions and we are most appreciative.

The Department of Mines and Resources (Indian Affairs) also provides us with accommodation at St. Regis, P.Q., Caughnawaga, P.Q., Wasagaming, Man., Morley, Alta., and Ohsweken, Ont., and this enables us to undertake duties which otherwise we might not be able to carry out.

#### R.C.M. POLICE HEADQUARTERS

At Ottawa, we neither have the main building for our sole occupancy or the "Annex". This means that our staff is unnecessarily dispersed.

#### RENTED BUILDINGS

The accommodation provided under this heading and the approximate cost has remained the same as in the previous year.

#### PROPERTIES PURCHASED

There is nothing new to report under this heading.

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION

*Winnipeg.*—In order to provide more office space at the Divisional Headquarters at this point, extensive excavation was undertaken under the Divisional Headquarters Building at Winnipeg, which has provided considerable space for filing cabinets and a rifle range which was badly needed.

*Fort McPherson, N.W.T.*—New Detachment quarters were completed here at a cost of \$2,915.00.

*Rockcliffe, Ont.*—Quarters for two married non-commissioned Officers and a garage to accommodate the transport of "N" Division were undertaken during the year and are now nearing completion.

It is hoped to construct additional quarters for Officers there in the near future, to alleviate the increasingly difficult situation at Ottawa, already referred to.

DETACHMENT BUILDINGS

Two new detachment buildings were completed in September, 1944, one at Balcarres, Saskatchewan, and one at Hodgson, Manitoba.

Others nearing completion are located at Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Maple Creek and Wakaw, Saskatchewan, High River, Grand Prairie and Wetaskiwin, Alberta. These are all places where Detachments will be required permanently.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

The most serious damage sustained during the past year was occasioned by a flood at Dawson, Y.T. The ice started to jam on May 5, 1944, causing the river to rise. Due to the pressure of the ice above Dawson, the jam broke below the settlement on May 10, but not before a great deal of damage was done. The Police Reserve was covered by five feet of water, and large cakes of ice swept through the premises taking with it 15 cords of wood. The flooring of the garage was pulled apart, the foundation of the office building was damaged and the flooring of several other buildings broken. The fences and wooden sidewalks were washed away.

**7. Discipline**

There have been very few serious breaches under this heading during the past year and strict discipline has been maintained. Violations of orders and regulations are immediately investigated and offenders are promptly dealt with.

**8. Honours and Awards**

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

(a) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal*

Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	8
Ex-members .....	2

(b) *St. John Ambulance Association*

Reg. No. 10841, Corporal Lines, J.T., of "L" Division was granted a Commandery Vote of Thanks of the Commandery in Canada of the St. John Ambulance Association, in recognition of his efforts in conducting civilian classes in First Aid.

(c) *Royal Canadian Humane Society*

Reg. No. 13617, Constable Emond, F.N.M.J., of "C" Division, was granted a Parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one Adelard Dufour from drowning near Sault au Mouton, P.Q., on June 19, 1943.

Reg. No. 11363, Acting Corporal Peach, T.E.H., of "D" Division, was granted a Parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one Alfred Kirkness from drowning in Lake Percy, at Brandon, Man., on November 13, 1943.

### 9. Medical and Dental Treatment

It is again my duty and pleasure to report, as previously intimated, that the arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health under this heading have continued to be carried out in a most satisfactory and economical manner. These arrangements have been in existence for many years and the co-operation and assistance we receive in these matters from the officials of this Department, both in Ottawa and elsewhere, can only be described as excellent.

### 10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1945, classes in First Aid were held at Calgary, Regina, Halifax and Ottawa.

The Instructors were regular members of the Force who are in possession of Instructor's Certificates and the classes were held under the jurisdiction of the R.C.M. Police centre.

The following awards were made during the past year:—

Certificates (First Examination) .....	4
Vouchers (Second Examination) .....	30
Medallions (Third Examination) .....	35
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examinations) .....	33
Total .....	102

As the number who received awards the previous year was 403, there is a decrease of 301; however, this is not surprising as practically every member of the Force has taken First Aid at some time or another. Furthermore, no recruits have been engaged during the year with the resulting absence of Recruits' classes.

All uniformed members of the Force are in possession of First Aid Manuals and are encouraged to keep in touch with this subject.

### 11. Cemeteries

We have continued our practice of erecting some headstones in Police Cemeteries, with the kind co-operation of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Gravestones were provided for seven graves during the past year, in memory of one serving member of the Force and six ex-members.

### 12. Transport

Our land and air transport at present may be summarized as follows:—

Motor Cars .....	794
Motor Trucks .....	38
Motor Cycles .....	30
Gas Cars .....	3
Seaplane .....	1

This is an increase of thirty-six motor cars, three motor trucks and five motor cycles since last year. Two aeroplanes were disposed of by the War Assets Corporation.

Our Marine Transport consists of the "Lobster Fishing" type of motor boats referred to in my reports of the last few years. The schooner "St. Roch" after its record voyage through the Northwest Passage from East to West was thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and it is hoped to despatch her to the Western Arctic again in the summer of 1945.

The vessels of our former Marine Section are still on war service with the Royal Canadian Navy.

Our other water transport consists for the most part of small motor boats and similar river craft at widely separated points. Some of the larger boats of this type are situated near the mouth of the Mackenzie River and on the larger lakes in the Northwest Territories.



**13. Horses**

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

The number of horses on strength on March 31, 1945, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses .....	138
Team Horses .....	3
	141

This is a decrease of three from last year. The details of the losses and gains during the period under review are as follows:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold .....	5	
Destroyed .....	6	
	11	
Purchased .....		3
Presented to the Force .....		1
Bred .....		4
		8
	11	
	8	
Decrease .....	3	

**POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING HORSES**

The breeding establishment at Fort Walsh has been given further and continued attention during the year. At the present time there are:—

One Stallion

Fifty-eight mares and eighteen geldings located there.

**14. Clothing and Supplies**

Once again it is a pleasure to report that we have been able to meet all our main needs under this heading, notwithstanding war restrictions in many of the commodities. Our Purchasing Branch has done well in many a difficult situation.

The Supply Branch has undertaken a large amount of work to my entire satisfaction. All materials and supplies, with few exceptions, have been of good quality. The inspection of our Supply Stores across the country is carried out by the Personnel of the Supply Branch.

**FINANCIAL AUDIT**

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried out by representatives of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the service rendered us in this respect is much appreciated.

**SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH**

**I. Recruiting**

As has been the case for several years past, no recruiting whatever was attempted during the twelve months under review. Any applicants who sought engagement were unsuitable for various reasons, the main reason being extreme youth or low standard in physical and educational requirements. We have not attempted to compete with the Fighting Forces in securing recruits, and as mentioned elsewhere in this report, we secured no recruits during last year.

**WAITING LIST**

As mentioned in my last year's report, in normal times a waiting list is maintained at Headquarters, in which the names of applicants who have satisfactorily passed their medical and educational tests are recorded, but owing to the war there is no waiting list at present, as suitable recruits are not available.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Five ex-members of the Force returned after leaving it during the twelve months under review. Thirty-three permanent Special Constables were engaged, and 363 Special Constable Guards were taken on for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points in Canada. Sixty-six Special Constables were engaged for duty in the Security Service, and 19 in connection with the enforcement of the National Selective Service Act. In addition, 186 "Employed Civilians" were accepted for duty in various capacities, such as clerks, cooks, mechanics, etc. The grand total of these is 672.

## MEN CALLED UP UNDER AUTHORITY OF ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 4974

The above-mentioned Order in Council was passed on June 15, 1942, and gave authority to call up for duty with this Force, certain young men who were unfit for service in the armed forces on medical grounds. These men were used as guards at vulnerable points. I have mentioned elsewhere that our needs in this direction have decreased and only one man was called up under this Order in Council during the past year.

**2. Training**

In spite of handicaps, we have been able to maintain our two police colleges, one in "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., and the other at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, notwithstanding the fact that we have not yet been able to secure a qualified replacement for the late Doctor M. Powers. Both colleges are well equipped and suitable for training recruits or to give instruction of the "advanced" type. We have been most fortunate in that we have had the willing and able assistance of public-spirited scientists, professional and other men and women to assist us in maintaining these colleges.

## TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

As mentioned in my last report, in normal times the training period of a recruit is six months, and it is hoped that in the not too far distant future we shall be able to re-establish our organization for training as our man-power situation is becoming very serious. Training can be given at either Regina, Sask., or Rockcliffe, Ont., but we have always felt it desirable to give at least one part of it at Regina which is the larger depot.

## SWIMMING

Our swimming pool at Regina with its excellent facilities has become one of our greatest assets, both in training and recreation. In normal times, hundreds of men leave the Depot at Regina each year, possessed of the knowledge and skill of how best to save life from drowning and to aid in the resuscitation of the apparently drowned. They are thus fitted to perform very valuable services to the public.

It may be of interest to note that our swimming pool record shows that of 141 members who received training in swimming and life saving last year, no less than 66 passed the required tests qualifying them for the Royal Life Saving Society badges. Several were successful in qualifying for the award of merit and two obtained First Class Instructor's awards. Of 30 non-swimmers who received training, only one could not be taught how to swim.

Personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve at Regina and vicinity, have had our swimming pool placed at their disposal at different times and have also used it for training purposes.

The number of persons using the pool during the past year is less than the year previously. Nevertheless, the total was 35,336 for 1944-45.

## INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

Two regular police college courses were held at Regina during the past year and were attended by specially selected personnel of the Force including commissioned officers. One representative of the British Columbia Provincial Police, one of the Saskatoon City Police, four of the Halifax City Police, one of the York Township Police, and eight of the Newfoundland Constabulary were also included in one of the courses.

In addition, short refresher courses were held at Rockcliffe and Regina.

As in the past years, we are much indebted for the services of Specialists of other Police Forces and organizations who are good enough to make available their valuable assistance and knowledge in the instruction of members attending the classes at the two training centres of the Force. We are most grateful for their continued co-operation.

## TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

On account of our serious manpower situation and our heavy burden of war duties, it has not been possible to devote very much time to training at points other than Regina and Rockcliffe, but wherever possible Officers Commanding have endeavoured to maintain smartness and efficiency by drills and lectures.

## TRAINING OF RESERVES

This subject is dealt with under the heading of "R.C.M. Police Reserve Force" towards the end of this particular Section of my report.

**3. Musketry Practice**

The number of members participating in this practice this year was small. The winner of the Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was Reg. No. 12342, Corporal Sutherland, W.W., of "N" Division with a score of 132 points out of a possible 140. Indoor ranges are much in demand during the winter months.

**4. Revolver Practice**

The revolver practice was fired by all Divisions with the exception of "L"; "H" and "E" Divisions, with exceptionally good results.

## MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield which is awarded annually to the Division making the highest aggregate was won this year by "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., with an average of 197.86 out of a possible 240.

## BEST REVOLVER SHOT

The winner of the Connaught Cup, Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10.00 was Reg. No. 11283, Sergeant Griffiths, G.H., of "N" Division, having made a score of 240—a possible.

## 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 recruit's prize.

The winner this year was Reg. No. 14610, Sub-Constable Smith, D., of "A" Division, with a score of 229 out of a possible 240 points.

## CROSSED REVOLVERS (BADGE)

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members of the Force who score 200 points out of a possible 240. This year, 477 of whom 51 were members of the Reserve Force, qualified in this respect. Indoor ranges were very much in use during the winter months.

**5. Equitation**

On March 31, 1945, the disposition of the horses was as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan .....	77
Regina, Saskatchewan .....	32
Rockcliffe, Ontario .....	32

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 141

No musical rides were undertaken during the past year.

**6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force**

On March 31, 1944, the strength of the Reserve Force was 610. Since that time 15 have been engaged and 102 have been discharged for various reasons. The present strength is, therefore, 523—a decrease of 87.

The members of the Reserve Force continue to be of great assistance and devote much of their spare time to police duties, of various types, including escort duty and minor investigations.

Reserves are situated at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

## TRAINING OF RESERVES

Members of the Reserve received their training during the winter months and are expected to attend drills, lectures, etc., which are under the direction of qualified members of the regular Force. Certain evenings are set aside for this purpose.

In addition to drill, physical training, first aid, etc., a grounding in general police work is included.

It is also considered desirable, whenever possible, to bring certain Reservists into the Police Colleges at Regina or Rockcliffe for a period of one or two weeks when training of a more advanced nature is given.

**7. Instructional Staff**

The responsibility for the training and instruction of personnel devolves principally upon our own instructors, of which we have sufficient at present, but as already mentioned elsewhere, we embrace every opportunity to obtain the services of technical and scientific experts to lecture to members of the Force undergoing training. We have been most fortunate under both headings during recent years.

**8. Personnel Department**

I have already referred to this new Branch in our Service, which is now under the direction of Major V. H. Prewer, Senior Personnel Officer, who has been seconded to us from the Directorate of Personnel Selection, Canadian Army (Active).

SECTION 4—CRIME

I. Review

I set forth below a comparative table of the gross figures relating to the number of cases under this heading handled during the past twelve months and the previous year in the categories of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes, and Federal Statutes:—

	Year Ended Mar. 31st 1945	Year Ended Mar. 31st 1944
<i>Criminal Code—</i>		
British Columbia .....	81	51
Alberta .....	4,112	4,010
Saskatchewan .....	3,543	3,926
Manitoba .....	2,176	1,920
Ontario .....	537	735
Quebec .....	315	282
New Brunswick .....	2,307	2,145
Nova Scotia .....	2,397	2,451
Prince Edward Island .....	435	351
N.W.T. and Yukon .....	559	248
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,462</b>	<b>16,299</b>
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia .....	Nil	Nil
Alberta .....	4,581	4,631
Saskatchewan .....	2,950	3,173
Manitoba .....	3,238	2,708
Ontario .....	1	9
Quebec .....	1	Nil
New Brunswick .....	4,184	2,157
Nova Scotia .....	8,535	8,722
Prince Edward Island .....	916	1,059
N.W.T. and Yukon .....	1	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>24,407</b>	<b>22,460</b>
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia .....	2,173	1,905
Alberta .....	3,407	3,782
Saskatchewan .....	2,686	2,607
Manitoba .....	2,876	3,340
Ontario .....	16,066	16,665
Quebec .....	49,070	40,202
New Brunswick .....	2,653	5,191
Nova Scotia .....	2,316	3,026
Prince Edward Island .....	684	411
N.W.T. and Yukon .....	530	568
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>82,461</b>	<b>77,697</b>

It will be noted from the above tables that there is a small increase in the number of cases handled under the criminal code during the past twelve months, under the Provincial Statutes there is an increase of slightly less than 2,000 cases and under the Federal Statutes there is an increase of over 4,700 cases.

This table bears out what has been claimed for several years past, that the Federal work has largely increased since the war began, and continues to do so, although I do not see how it is physically possible for this Force to handle any further increase, without increased strength.

Until quite recently our work under the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes had substantially decreased, but it will now be noticed that our work under these headings during the past year has increased.

CRIMINAL CODE

The small increase of 163 cases for last year over the previous twelve months under this heading still leaves us in a very favourable condition as compared with the year ended the 31st of March, 1940.

Dealing with the various types of crime under the Criminal Code, it may be noted that "thefts—general" which usually shows the largest number of cases, has a decrease of 139 cases, and this is still substantially below the five year average.

"Assaults—general", show an increase of 100 cases while other crimes of violence have risen but very slightly.

It is rather disquieting to note that safe-blowings increased by 41 cases, the total number of 69 being the highest since the year 1940. We had reduced this number to below 30 cases a year, but evidently the more prosperous conditions in the Prairie Provinces have proven too tempting to the safe-blowing fraternity. Special measures to combat this type of offence have already been placed in operation.

The cases of breaking, entering and theft show a rise of 191 cases which is 83 above the five year average, but other than this, the statistics reveal a reasonably satisfactory state of affairs.

#### Murders—

During the past year investigations were conducted into the murders of nineteen persons, which is an increase of three over last year. Eighteen persons were involved in the commission of these offences, the same number as last year. A summary of the disposition of the murder trials is shown below:—

Convicted—Executed .....	1
Convicted—Awaiting execution .....	1
Convicted—Sentence commuted to life imprisonment .....	1
Charge reduced to manslaughter .....	3
Unfit to stand trial—insane .....	1
Murderer committed suicide .....	5
Acquitted .....	1
Acquitted—Appeal entered by Crown .....	1
Awaiting trial .....	1
Still under investigation .....	3
Total .....	18

#### PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The increase of 1947 cases under this heading is not very large compared with the total number of cases handled, but when it is considered that last year there was a decrease of almost 5,000 cases from the year before, it is significant of what I have already reported, viz, that our work under this heading is now increasing, or gradually returning towards its normal level—which is to be expected.

#### FEDERAL STATUTES

The increase of 4,764 cases is nothing like the increase reported last year nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the total number of cases under this heading is over 50,000 more than our pre-war figures.

Last year the phenomenal increase (over 32,000), was due to the large increase in the number of cases under the Mobilization Regulations. This could not be expected each year, nevertheless, the number of cases under this heading was no less than 56,393, as compared with 51,479 the previous year.

In the field of gasoline and oil, with their associated rationing laws, there is an increase this year of 7,311 cases.

#### BLACK MARKET

The enforcement of rationing and price control continues to tax to the limit the efforts of our "black market" squads in the larger centres. The rationing of gasoline, tires, and certain foodstuffs such as sugar and butter, together with investigations into the sale of used cars above the ceiling price have been among the more important of our investigations under this heading.

*Gasoline Ration Coupons*

Worthy of comment is the great increase in the circulation of counterfeit gasoline ration coupons, particularly in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and to a lesser extent in other sections of the country. Two major seizures of counterfeiting equipment were effected in Eastern Canada, while large numbers of dealers in illicit coupons were brought before the courts as a result of our investigations. The Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, Ontario, has set up a central filing system for the classification and origin of each type of counterfeit coupon as it appears.

*Automobile Tires*

The traffic in automobile tires to unauthorized persons continues, although it has not been found that this compares in extent with the illicit sale of gasoline. Recently, some two hundred counterfeit tire replenishment permits were traced following weeks of investigation through the several rubber wholesalers who had received them, to the issuer, a tire dealer in Eastern Canada, and three other individuals. This, however, is the only instance of the circulation of counterfeit tire permits that has come to our attention.

*Automobiles*

With the production of automobiles for civilian requirements at a standstill, it naturally followed that unscrupulous used-car dealers would attempt to sell second-hand automobiles to the public at greatly inflated prices. This practice has been found to be fairly general across Canada. One glaring example in a case of this nature was that of a dealer in Western Canada who, following investigation, was found guilty of 70 charges under the price ceiling regulations.

*Sugar*

As in the case of gasoline, the rationing of sugar has resulted in the appearance of a certain quantity of counterfeit sugar coupons. Shortly after the new year a "black market" operator in Montreal was found to have dispensed some 45,000 spurious coupons to the trade. It is anticipated, however, that a system of coupon audit centres now being set up by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will result in a marked decline of offences of this type.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS

It should be borne in mind that up to January 1945, we had only "assisted" in the apprehension of absentees and deserters, but in that month we were asked to attempt to locate some 18,000 or more delinquents under these regulations. Later the draftee deserters added to this number, and to give some idea of the work involved the following figures for the months of February and March, 1945, are given:—

Men of apparent military age questioned.....	32,372
Deserters apprehended by R.C.M. Police.....	651
Deserters apprehended by R.C.M. Police in co-operation with Army personnel.....	174

I have already referred in this Section of the report to the total number of cases handled under this heading during the past year and a further reference will be found under the heading of "Army Deserters and Absentees" in Section I of this report.

SABOTAGE SECTION

This year has shown a decided decrease in the number of cases reported as suspected sabotage which is, no doubt, due to the betterment in war conditions. Although we have investigated approximately 128 cases of suspected sabotage during the past year, there is no indication whatsoever that they were enemy inspired.

### *Faulty Parts and Damaged Machinery*

A number of these cases concern various industrial incidents such as slowing up of production by manufacturing faulty parts or damaging machinery.

We were able to render considerable assistance in a case of this type when it was reported that production at a large shell case manufacturing plant near Toronto was unexplainably low with a considerable quantity of the production discarded as scrap. Although this at first looked like sabotage, our investigation disclosed considerable friction among the employees apparently caused by poor management. The president of this company was approached through the Industrial Security Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply with the result that this situation has now been rectified to the extent that production is ahead of schedule.

### *Fires*

As in previous years, fires started under questionable circumstances have occupied a substantial amount of our investigators' time. Possibly the greatest loss by fire during the period under review occurred when Machinery Hall, one of Ottawa's landmarks in the Lansdowne Park Exhibition Grounds, being used by the R.C.A.S.C., as a temporary wartime garage, was completely destroyed on August 4th, 1944. Although this fire appeared to have started under suspicious circumstances, subsequent investigation disclosed that the prevailing hot weather, together with an accumulation of gasoline fumes in one corner of the building caused a flash fire which spread rapidly throughout the dry structure.

Another fire which occurred under similar circumstances, but which was perhaps not as spectacular, took place at Sorel, Quebec, on January 1, 1945, when a red hot shell casing was being tempered in an oil tank at the Sorel Industries Limited. Although only the roof of the building was destroyed by the fire, investigation disclosed that a rather unusual hazard was present during this operation.

The Assistant Dean of the University of McGill, formerly Dean of Chemistry, explained that this operation was similar, on a smaller scale, to the process known as "cracking" in refining crude oil in the manufacture of gasoline. He explained that each shell casing dipped would refine the oil in the tank to a certain degree, thus lowering the flash point. As circulation in this tank had been stopped for a period of twenty-four hours previous to the fire, the heavy oil would sink to the bottom, leaving the lighter, partially refined oil on the top, which would undoubtedly give off a substantial amount of volatile gas. This gas had apparently accumulated immediately above the tank in the roof of the building, with the result that the flash from dipping the red hot shell casing spread rapidly through the dry wooden roof structure. This hazard will be overcome in future by allowing the oil to circulate through the tanks for at least two hours before being used.

### *Cases outside of Canada*

One of the few cases which have taken our investigators outside the Dominion occurred when a shipment of valuable radio equipment arrived at Goose Bay, Labrador, about June 28, 1944, in such a badly damaged condition that a definite act of enemy sabotage appeared to have been committed. A thorough examination of this equipment indicated that the greater part of the damage had been caused by a salty corrosion as though the crates had been immersed in salt water. There was also evidence of very careless crating. No evidence could be obtained, however, that these acts had been committed on this side of the Atlantic, therefore, the case was referred to the British authorities, who were able to establish that the British manufacturer was responsible.

It is most pleasing to be able to report that during the whole war period to date, not one proven case of enemy inspired sabotage has come to light.



## COUNTERFEITING

We have had no major cases of counterfeiting banknotes or other negotiable scrip brought to our attention during the year, and conditions in general in regard to counterfeiting can be described as satisfactory. We still receive a number of counterfeit coins and undoubtedly there will always be a few persons willing to risk severe terms of imprisonment for minor gain. The number of these coins received during the past twelve months has, comparatively speaking, become a mere trickle.

Much of this decrease can be attributed to the fact that in the past three or four years knowledge of counterfeiting methods has been disseminated to all peace officers in Canada through the medium of lectures and the R.C.M. Police Gazette.

Quite a few cases of persons "splitting" banknotes have occurred with the result that the question of reimbursing persons accepting such notes is under revision by the officials of the Bank of Canada. We have recommended that no re-imbusement be made in such cases unless the persons concerned will suffer unduly therefrom. In these cases we are prepared to make specific recommendations. As it has previously been pointed out, there is little or no excuse for a business man accepting such notes which have only to be turned over for immediate detection.

In a recent case which occurred in the Province of Quebec, a large number of bank notes cleverly raised from \$1 to \$20 were passed in a short period of time. The gang of three persons responsible were apprehended in short order and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. It was found that this gang were also experimenting in making plates for the printing of counterfeit notes but had not reached satisfactory results when they were apprehended.

A few cases of making counterfeit banknotes by the "Transfer" method have occurred and prosecutions have ensued. A person suspected of being a particularly dangerous operator in this class of work was apprehended and is awaiting trial.

Instructions in the making and detecting of counterfeit money have been given to members of this and other police forces attending instructional classes during the year, and also to peace officers attending the Ontario Municipal and Police Training School.

## NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The statistics covering cases handled by the force under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the current annual report year reveal an increase of approximately six per cent in the total figure over that of the previous year, while the number of convictions shown is greater by some twenty-seven per cent. In addition to this there are also seventy-five cases still before the courts; thus it will be seen that the number of prosecutions entered within the past twelve months is substantially higher than that of last year.

*Theft from Stores and Hospitals*

Narcotic thefts from legitimate stocks throughout the country, particularly in retail drug stores and hospitals, continue to cause some concern. A few wholesale firms have also been attacked. While such thefts are usually committed by addict criminals, as the proceeds thereof constitute practically the sole source of supply for their own as well as the requirements of other addicts, this field continues to occupy the attention of the non-addict criminal such as safe-blowers and professional burglars, who are attracted by the lucrative return that may be realized through the sale of the stolen drugs to addicts and peddlers. That it is a profitable enterprise for the professional criminal will readily be realized when prevailing prices on the illicit market are taken into consideration, for example, in Winnipeg at the present time a street peddler can get \$4.50 for a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablet of morphine, while in Vancouver morphine

and heroin are being sold at \$20 per deck of about one grain, and in Toronto one  $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablet of morphine costs the addict from \$2 to \$2.25. The usual market prices for these is approximately fifteen cents for one-quarter grain of morphine and ten cents for a grain of heroin.

The city police departments of certain of the larger centres in Canada, realizing the seriousness of the situation, have introduced measures whereby closer attention is paid to premises on which narcotic drugs are stored, and in co-operation with this force, they are making a determined effort to combat this type of crime.

#### *Seizures*

Seizures of opium smuggled ashore at Eastern Canadian ports show a decided decrease due, no doubt, to the close surveillance which is maintained on all merchant vessels entering those ports, particularly those ships, the crews of which include Chinese seamen.

#### *Mexican Brown Heroin*

The appearance in Ontario during the past year of drug known as Mexican brown heroin has been and continues to be the subject of investigation on both sides of the international border. This substance, in which the percentage of pure heroin varies, was originally processed in Mexico, although it is believed to be now produced in New York. The United States Bureau of Narcotics, with the co-operation of this force, is making every effort to track down those responsible for the traffic in this drug between the United States and Canada.

#### *Forging Prescriptions*

The usual number of cases involving the forging and uttering of narcotic prescriptions have been investigated and the majority of prosecutions resulting therefrom have been handled by this force. Local police departments and crown prosecutors, particularly in large cities where the bulk of narcotic work is done, have been most willing to co-operate at all times on matters of mutual interest.

#### *Inspections of Drug Stores*

Inspections of retail drug store narcotic records have been carried out as in the past, with the aim of inspecting each store, if possible, once every twelve months. Reports on the condition of all records checked have been furnished the Narcotic Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

### PREVENTIVE SERVICE

It is evident from the report received from this branch that preventive measures have been fully maintained and have embraced a steadily expanding field due to additional tax legislation invoked.

The period under review constitutes the thirteenth completed year since the Royal Canadian Mounted Police assumed Preventive Service duties on behalf of the Department of National Revenue.

In addition to the prevention of smuggling and infractions of the Customs and Excise Acts, this branch is responsible for the enforcement of the Special War Revenue Act, Export Permit Regulations, Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, assistance to the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue, the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in any specified area, and similar duties.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT

Seizures effected under the Customs and Excise Acts reached the highest total since the year 1934 with 3,226 seizure reports, an increase of 772 cases over last year. Convictions registered show an increase of 112 over the

previous year. A large part of this increase is accounted for by the increased number of seizures made of non-duty paid cigarettes entering from the U.S.A., and in fact, the substantial number of seizures made cover small articles of merchandise and cigarettes, thus the conclusion should not be reached that there has been a resumption of large scale smuggling on a commercial scale.

For the fourth year in succession there has been a total absence of liquor smuggling vessels off our shores, and only one instance has occurred where liquor was landed from a small vessel which had run aground off the east coast.

The number of Excise seizures made during the year was 1,280, an increase of 500 cases. This can be expected in view of the rationing of spirituous liquors now in force generally and the increase in price due to heavy taxation.

The regulations regarding the disposal of Canadian grown raw-leaf tobacco occupy much of our time.

As I mentioned in my last report, warnings were issued shortly before the Christmas and New Year holidays regarding the danger of imbibing any alcoholic liquors, other than those purchased from the official stores, and I am pleased to be able to report that this warning evidently bore good results, for since that time no fatalities in this category have been brought to our attention. There are, of course, a number of persons who might be termed addicted to the use of various toilet preparations which contain some portion of alcohol.

#### INCOME TAX ACT

The usual assistance has been given to the Income Tax Branch in the locating of individuals who have failed to file tax returns, a total of 769 cases being referred to us for attention.

#### SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

The Preventive Service Section is chiefly interested in the enforcement of the Regulations respecting Amusement Taxes and Entertainment Taxes. The first named relates to the Federal tax of 20 per cent imposed upon the price of admission to places of entertainment, such as moving picture theatres, etc., and as this Force has accepted responsibility for all "field work" in maintaining the necessary supervision on behalf of the Department of National Revenue, these duties involve a great number of investigations. All duties under the Entertainment Tax Regulations require that we maintain supervision over clubs, hotels and other establishments, which come within the Regulations. This involves the Federal Tax of 25% upon the purchase of all goods or services where facilities are provided for dancing and the supply of alcoholic beverages.

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

We have continued to render assistance to the Foreign Exchange Control Board by conducting investigations and entering prosecutions wherever the evidence warranted such action. Practically all field work under this heading is carried out by our detachment personnel.

There has been a slight decrease in violations of these Regulations since the Board relaxed the restrictions upon Canadian residents wishing to make periodic visits to the United States for pleasure purposes. Upon application, any person may now obtain a maximum of \$150.00 United States currency annually for this purpose.

A total of forty-eight persons were convicted for violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations through the illegal export of currency or securities. Fines totalling \$41,565.00 were imposed and paid. In addition many cases involving small values of currency were closed out by simple forfeiture without court proceedings.

#### CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT

By special arrangement between the Department of Justice and the local county officials, this Force has assisted in the enforcement of this Act in Beauce County, P.Q. Under the existing arrangement all investigations regarding breaches of the statute are carried out by the local municipal police department, while this Force prefers the charges and conducts prosecution in conjunction with counsel appointed by the Department of Justice.

During the past year eighty-five prosecutions were concluded. In sixty-seven cases convictions were registered, there were twelve dismissals, while charges were withdrawn in six cases.

#### ISSUANCE OF RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT WEAPON PERMITS—DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

During the past year the number of non-residents entering Canada from the United States for sporting purposes with their firearms continued at a high level and in every instance Non-Resident Weapon Permits were issued from this Headquarters, in accordance with the requirements of Section 37A of the Defence of Canada Regulations. This regulation has now been cancelled effective from February 1, 1945, insofar as bona fide tourists from the United States are concerned. It was considered that security measures no longer required the maintenance of this special safe-guard. As a result, the entry of such tourists will be governed by normal peace time requirements, which include the usual report at Customs when crossing the border and application to the Provincial authorities concerned for game licences and for permits authorizing them to carry firearms in Canada.

During the past year 12,329 Non-Resident Weapon Permits were issued and forwarded to the Customs Ports through which the applicants entered Canada.

It is pleasing to report that, notwithstanding the fact that during the valid period of these regulations from 1940 to 1945, approximately 60,000 individual permits were issued, there was not a single instance in which any untoward incident has occurred as a result of the entry of these non-resident sportsmen to Canada with their firearms.

The issuance of Resident Weapon Permits to aliens residing in Canada is still in effect. Permits have now been issued to approximately seventy-five per cent of residents in this category, who were required to surrender their firearms in 1940. In each case an application is submitted, which must be endorsed by the local police department before consideration is given to the issuance of a permit.

During the fiscal year 1944-45, 3,275 new permits were issued, while "renewals" were granted to 1,732 persons previously issued with this type of permit.

#### INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

With the improvement of the Allied position on the economic and fighting fronts, some improvement was experienced in the activities of enemy sympathizers who were no longer outspoken or became disillusioned as the war progressed. However, others have maintained their faith in the Totalitarian way of life, and it is necessary to keep them under observation. This is not always easy, and we have to seek the close assistance of other Branches of the Federal Departments to enable us to accurately estimate the measure of influence

exerted on any given community by these people or by enemy propaganda. Close attention to detail and correlating of information obtained is still vitally necessary.

Careful investigation of applicants for the Armed Forces; security enquiries in the cases of members of such Forces who are selected for special duties; security investigations of persons in the employ of Canadian and Allied governments; similar enquiries for Foreign but Allied governments; necessary enquiries of personnel for UNRRA; investigations of refugees arriving in Canada provide sufficient work for this branch. With the liberation of France and other parts of Europe, many Canadian nationals took advantage of their Canadian citizenship and returned to Canada. Some of these people had spent all their adult life in foreign countries, and it was necessary for security reasons to check the background of these people.

Close liaison is maintained with the Intelligence Branches of the three Armed Forces, with the Prisoner of War Intelligence, and of course with the United Kingdom Security services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice.

Espionage, an ever present possibility, has claimed much attention. From time to time suspicious circumstances surrounding persons in this country and persons arriving at our ports are brought to our attention and no effort is spared to discount the possibility that such persons are enemy agents or are acting in the interests of the enemy. Many are the interesting angles followed up in pursuing our enquiries. In a large number of cases the suspects have been the subject of enquiries by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice and the United Kingdom Security Service and every co-operation has been afforded to both these bodies.

Maintenance of security measures against the landing of enemy agents in our maritime provinces comes within the purview of this section and even with the favourable turn of events, vigilance is not allowed to relax. The possibility of agents landing on the shores of the Western Hemisphere is not restricted to Canada and our enquiries are co-ordinated with those of the United States and South American countries.

#### ENEMY ALIENS

The work of the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens Section is also the responsibility of this Branch and is briefly reviewed hereunder.

The field work is performed by 3,112 Registrars and Reporting Officials. Registrars are qualified to issue Parole and Exemption Certificates, take applications for exeats and accept reports. Reporting officials accept reports only. It was necessary during this period to compile and issue nine pages of amendments to the handbook "Directions to Registrars of Enemy Aliens".

The statistics set out hereunder reflect by nationality the numbers of enemy aliens holding parole and Exemption Certificates at the present time:

	<i>Parole</i>	<i>Exemption</i>	<i>Total</i>
Germans .....	7,935	4,730	12,665
Italians .....	4,078	7,527	11,605
Austrians .....	889	1,578	2,467
Finns .....	54	13,430	13,484
Hungarians .....	135	8,935	9,070
Roumanians .....	112	4,758	4,870
Japanese .....	5,593	237	5,830
	<u>18,796</u>	<u>41,195</u>	<u>59,991</u>

During the year under review the cases of interned enemy aliens of German nationality or of nationalities whose home lands were dominated by Germany, were examined in the light of the more favourable trend of the war, and those whose liberty was no longer felt to constitute a danger to the safety of the State were released. This type of release totalled 38.

## EXCHANGE OF INTERNED CIVILIANS

An exchange of interned civilians was arranged between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada on the one hand and Germany on the other. A total of 111 German internees were repatriated. In addition to the internees themselves, 24 members of their families were also included in the exchange. This Force was responsible for all arrangements in connection with the uninterned family members including their consent to repatriation and matters pertaining to their property, baggage, transportation and escort. The party embarked for departure from Canada on November 20, 1944. A comprehensive dossier on each case was prepared by this Branch for the information of the Supreme Allied Command for use when Germany should be invested.

## PAROLE NATIONALS

Consequent upon changed relations existing between the United Nations, Italy, Roumania and Finland, it was decided to re-examine the cases of paroled nationals of these countries and to replace Parole Certificates with Exemption Certificates where such action was warranted.

## JAPANESE

The problem confronting the Government in the disposition of Japanese in Canada also received our attention, and in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission this Force will accept applications from Japanese for repatriation and will canvass all persons of the Japanese race in British Columbia in this respect. Japanese living in other areas may apply to any detachment of the Force to arrange for repatriation.

## INTERNMENTS

The improved war situation is reflected in the matter of internments of those persons whose liberty is considered to be dangerous to the welfare of the State or the efficient prosecution of the war. The trend over the past year has naturally been towards increased numbers of releases and the following table indicates the actual changes that have taken place during the period under review:

	In detention 31-3-44	Detained—Released during year		In detention 31-3-45
Reg. 21.....	452		124	328
Reg. 24.....	19		5	14
Reg. 25.....	297	1	*104	194
	768	1	233	536

\*Includes 2 deaths.

From the above it will be seen that during the year there have actually been 231 releases; two deaths and only one new internment. Of the remaining grand total of 536 it is of interest to mention that 420 of them are Japanese.

## PRISONERS OF WAR

This Force has continued the co-operation with the Directorate of Prisoners of War chiefly in the photographing and documentation of prisoners. Over 29,000 photographs of prisoners were made and the same number of descriptive forms were typed. In addition to this, whenever prisoners escaped, a large number of their photographs were made for distribution to other police forces, etc.

During the past year we rendered assistance in investigating 171 escapes. Eight of these prisoners were still at large as of March 31, 1945, although we have every reason to believe that three of them perished by drowning or misadventure. Of these recaptured, eight were taken in the United States and one of them has not yet been returned to Canada. These escapes cause much work which does not show on any statistical return.

## 2. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

### THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

A brief reference to this Branch has been made in Section 2 of this report. I made mention in my report last year of the formation of this Branch by the amalgamation of the Sections having to do with identification matters. The Branch was actually created on January 1, 1944, and incorporated the work of the following Sections:—

Finger Print Section  
 Modus Operandi Section  
 Photographic Section  
 Ticket-of-Leave Section  
 Firearms Section  
 R.C.M. Police Gazette Section  
 Police Service Dogs Section.

The formation of this Branch was then too recent to warrant much comment in my last report, but after a full year of operation, I feel confident that the amalgamation, under centralized control, was provident, and its usefulness to this and other police forces will steadily increase.

A few remarks on each Section of this Branch may now be of interest:

#### (a) CENTRAL FINGER PRINT SECTION

In the Finger Print Section there has been a decrease in the over-all number of prints received for search of 129,590, due chiefly to a falling off in the number received from industrial sources. The total number received in the year was 232,955, while the number searched was 369,630, there being a surplus of industrial prints from the preceding year awaiting action. This surplus has now been reduced to a negligible quantity. Of these prints 42,581 were identified, this being an increase of 3,643.

6,979 persons requiring visa certificates for entry into the United States submitted their prints to the section for search and issue of the required certificate. This is a slight decrease over the past year.

The usual co-operation was rendered to the Finger Print Bureau of the armed services in the search of prints submitted for that purpose.

Prints of twelve unknown dead were submitted, with five identifications, and it may be of interest to give the details of two of these:—

- (1) On May 23, 1944, an unknown man was killed in an automobile accident at St. Bruno, P.Q., near Montreal. Being unable to identify the victim, the local police authorities forwarded his finger-prints to R.C.M. Police Headquarters where search of the criminal files failed to effect an identification. Search of the civilian files, however, resulted in the fingerprints being identified as Marcel Many, an employee of a war industry located at Westmount, P.Q. This case indicates one of the advantages which would accrue from "civil fingerprinting".
- (2) In April of 1927, amongst the numerous communications received at the Central Finger Print Section was one from the Superintendent of Police, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., enclosing a circular embodying the fingerprints and photograph of one, Alex Danilchik, alias Alex Stone

alias Kaminoff, wanted for the murder of Andrew Kaczmarek. Danilhik and three other men had attacked Kaczmarek, robbed him of his bank book and then killed him. Weighting the victim's body with concrete blocks, the murderers threw it into the Rouge River. They then sent the bank book and a forged order to a branch of the People's State Bank, where Kaczmarek had his money and obtained \$11,577.86 which was on deposit there.

Although a reward of \$300 was offered for information which would lead to the arrest of the killers, Alex Danilhik vanished completely from sight. Not until July 22, 1944, some eighteen years after the crime was committed, was trace obtained of him. Then in that month, a set of fingerprints was received from the Defence Industries Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, of an applicant for employment with them. Upon search being made, the fingerprints that had rested in the Central criminal collection at R.C.M. Police Headquarters for close on eighteen years, now came to light. Identification was positive and the United States authorities were communicated with. Extradition proceedings were immediately started, but notwithstanding the fact that identity was positively established by fingerprints, the extradition proceedings failed. One of the points that led to the accused being discharged was that the prosecution failed or were unable to produce the person who took the fingerprints of Danilhik in 1927.

#### *Single Finger Print Section*

The Single Finger Print Unit of the Finger Print Section established in 1935 has today a collection of 124,800 single fingerprints, and articles of all kinds, shapes and sizes, from small fragments of broken glass to a 200-lb. door of a safe have been submitted by police forces for examination. Comparisons so made during the present fiscal year have resulted in the definite identification of 47 criminals. This figure by no means conveys the amount of work involved in making these identifications, as rarely are such articles submitted without it being necessary to make additional comparisons, to eliminate the fingerprints of persons who had legal access to the articles; such as owners, employces, etc. Fifty-one such additional comparisons were made during the period under review.

#### (b) CENTRAL MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

This Section has now registered 5,629 criminals. As its name implies this Section is for the purpose of identifying criminals by means of recorded data of the methods they employ.

An example of how this Section functions is given in the following case, which also demonstrates the value and importance of the coordination of the different units engaged in the identification of criminals. In this particular instance the united efforts of the Finger Print Section (Single Finger Print Unit), the Gazette Office, and the Modus Operandi Section resulted in a number of crimes being brought home to the guilty party.

On September 27, 1943, the St. Boniface, Manitoba, Police Department issued a circular concerning one, Ralph Warren, who had stolen the sum of \$80. This man had invited the victim out for the evening. During the evening, he had excused himself and apparently returned to the victim's house, by taxi, and committed the theft. At this time, he had been posing as an agent for the McLean Publishing Company under the name of Ralph Warren. A copy of his photo, taken in a night club, was forwarded for identification purposes. A summary of the offence was immediately published in the R.C.M.P. Gazette, with the result that the photograph of Warren was immediately identified by the Kingsville, Ontario, Police Department as that of a person who had stolen a platinum ring at Kingsville on November 5, 1943.



In the meantime, through Modus Operandi records, it had been established that the National Registration Certificate of one, Ralph Warren, together with his wallet and \$152 cash, had been stolen from a boarding house at Prescott, Ontario, some time previous to the offence at St. Boniface, Manitoba. A further search of Modus Operandi records had revealed that the description of the person posing as Ralph Warren was very similar to that of one David Garrett.

The Chief Constable, Kingsville, had seized and retained, a liquor bottle handled by the person responsible for the theft at that point, and this was forwarded for examination. On arrival at this Headquarters it was found that the prints appearing on the bottle, while not in sufficient detail to allow a search in the Single Finger Print Index, did contain a sufficient number of characteristics on which to base a positive identification, when compared with the prints of David Garrett, there appeared to be no doubt that the prints appearing on the bottle were those of Garrett, thus establishing a strong presumption that Garrett was responsible for the offences at Prescott, St. Boniface and Kingsville. Garrett was subsequently arrested by the Ontario Provincial Police, Owen Sound, Ontario, for "Breach of the National Registration Regulations", and all Departments concerned were immediately notified of his arrest.

In due course, Garrett was brought to trial on three charges of "Theft from Dwelling", and sentenced to one year on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

A number of police forces in Canada still experience difficulty in subscribing to our Modus Operandi Section due to lack of personnel, but undoubtedly a greater number of submissions may be expected with the cessation of war conditions.

#### (c) CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

This Section plays an unobtrusive but none the less important part in the work of identification. Whilst the Section may not be in such close contact with actual cases as is the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Sections, yet the work necessary in producing 26,020 photographic prints and 319 multilith plates during the past year for news matter and photographs for the R.C.M.P. Gazette is an accomplishment of much value. These services are none the less a definite aid to peace officers in all parts of the country and not a day passes but use is made of them. Whilst there is no record of the number of identifications that have resulted from the fact that photographs are available to peace officers for their use, it is no exaggeration to say that were this possible, the figure would run into many thousands.

Attention is being given to photographic equipment and accommodation in the Photographic Units outside the Central Photographic Section at Headquarters, and, where possible, these will be improved and standardized.

#### *Photographs of Historical Interest*

For several years past, we have attempted to collect photographs connected with the early history of the Force, and any current photographs which will be of value later. We have been successful during the past year of making some important additions to this particular section.

#### (d) TICKET-OF-LEAVE SECTION

The volume of the work in this Section has remained about the same as last year, however, from August 1, 1942 to March 31, 1944, a number of inmates from Ontario gaols and reformatories were released under a special war purpose Ticket-of-Leave to help the war effort by working in munition plants and on farms. No special war purpose releases of this nature were granted during the past fiscal year, but a number of special war purpose Ticket-of-Leave subjects

who had been released during the two previous fiscal years and whose terms were not yet satisfied became delinquent. Revocations were secured in six cases on the recommendation of the Chief Officer of the Ontario Board of Parole on account of subjects' failures to live up to conditions of release. The Ticket-of-Leave in the cases of twelve others was forfeited on account of conviction of indictable offences.

The delinquent percentage of special war purpose Ticket-of-Leave subjects, released from Ontario Gaols and Reformatories for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945, was 15 per cent., as against 12.98 per cent. the previous year.

Accumulation of old records in this Section was found to be hampering the work. Extra office space had to be secured and this was obtained by micro-filming certain obsolete files covering a period of 41 years. The films of the records so micro-filmed now only occupy a space approximately equal to that of one drawer of an ordinary steel filing cabinet.

#### (e) FIREARMS SECTION

The records in this Section now show that 1,727,868 *rifles and shotguns* have been registered since the requirements of the Defence of Canada Regulations made this necessary. In the *Revolvers and Pistols Unit* a total of 222,053 weapons have been similarly recorded.

Identifications which we are called upon to make totalled 670 during the past year. One interesting identification occurred in November of last year when correspondence was received from the Chief Constable, Vancouver City Police Department, stating that a man's body was found on the beach of English Bay in that city. The man had been shot and in his right hand was found a Colt Automatic .32 calibre, Serial No. 58984. No identification papers were found on the body and a request was made to ascertain if the described weapon had been registered in the Dominion.

A search of our records disclosed that a similar weapon had been registered on April 17, 1939, by a resident of Edmonton, Alberta. Our records also showed that this person had changed his address in 1941 to Oak Bay, British Columbia, and this information was forwarded for investigation, with the result that the Vancouver City Police were able to determine that the weapon had been subsequently sold to yet another party in Edmonton, Alberta. From this lead they were able to ascertain that the body on which the weapon was found was that of one, Captain Herbert F. Curran, a discharged paymaster from the Canadian Army, and apparently was in illegal possession of the weapon in question at the time of his death. The weapon was subsequently returned to the rightful owner at a later date.

By Order in Council, P.C. 1055, dated February 20, 1945, it is now no longer necessary for *British Subjects*, and those who have been granted exemption from the provisions of Section 37 (a) of the Defence of Canada Regulations, to register *rifles and shotguns*.

#### (f) R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE

We have been unable during the past year to extend the facilities of the R.C.M. Police Gazette as much as we would wish, due to the shortage of paper, but this publication continues to have a high valuation with all peace officers to whom it is furnished.

It was found necessary to issue a supplement to the Gazette containing descriptive data of deserters from the Armed Services, and this has proved to be of considerable value.

## (g) POLICE SERVICE DOGS

Police Service Dogs continue to prove their value as aids in the carrying out of the many and varied duties of a peace officer. Though most of the work the Police Service Dogs are called upon to perform has reference to crime detection, there are a number of occasions when they are employed to locate lost children, trace missing persons, and at times recover valuable articles accidentally lost.

Since Police Service Dogs were first introduced into the R.C.M.P. Police in October, 1935, there has been an increasing call for their services in the tracking and searching for criminals. As an illustration of the work that Police Service Dogs have performed, I cite the following case of Reg. No. 153W, Police Service Dog "PRINCE", a Doberman-Pinscher pup, not yet three years old.

A glance at his record shows that he has been a very busy dog during the past 12 months as he has to his credit 79 cases where he was called out and rendered assistance. Following his training, "Prince" was for a time in Charlottetown, P.E.I., but in June, 1944, was transferred to Sydney, N.S., and whilst most of his work has been in connection with the Excise Act and the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, he has also been employed in locating missing persons. In connection with his police work, he has travelled something like 3,000 miles by automobile and 800 by train during the past year.

On June 28, 1944 "Prince" had been taken to Port Hood, N.S., to assist in locating the persons responsible for a series of breaking and enterings at Port Hawksbury, Craignish Station, Judique, and Port Hood. One of the stolen articles, a bicycle, was found hidden in the bushes about two miles south of Port Hood. "Prince" was put on the track here and eventually led the police patrol, through a trail in the bush, to a camp where all the stolen goods were discovered. "Prince" was then given scent from some blankets at the camp and immediately set out through the bushes "with a deep nose and working fast", indicating that the track was not more than half an hour old. After three-quarters of a mile fast-tracking the dog was released and was almost immediately heard to bark. The Police were quickly on the scene when it transpired that "Prince" had grabbed the pant leg of Lawrence David McGean, one of the men involved and had "held" him until the arrival of the Dog Master with the police patrol. McGean was arrested and was eventually convicted on a charge of breaking and entering, and theft.

But "Prince's" task was not yet finished. After the apprehension of McGean, the search continued for the man who was in company with him on the various breaking and enterings. It was learned that this second man had left a camp site about two hours earlier previous to the arrival of the police.

All attempts to pick up his trail during the following night proved unsuccessful due to a number of false starts caused by the presence of the scent of people not implicated in the breaking and enterings. However, in the early morning of June 29, word was received that a quantity of bread and bacon had been stolen from a railway field kitchen car at Glendyre Station, also of an attempted theft of an automobile belonging to a doctor at Mabou. "Prince" was taken to the scene of the new break and on information supplied was started out on a track across a swamp leading into hilly country.

After some hours of unsuccessful working, soiled socks belonging to the wanted man were secured. Although the track was nine hours old, the dog was given this scent and allowed to case about until he picked up the correct track. After searching along the edges of a road, "Prince" eventually appeared to be on the right trail. The work of the dog disclosed that the man had apparently backtracked on the road and had gone into the bushes at various places, possibly to avoid detection, by passing automobiles.

At one place the track led again into hill country but this time in a different direction altogether from the one that had at first been pointed out. The track was of such a nature that "Prince" was forced to work slowly with a "deep nose" through bush and swampy places for about a mile. Despite the difficulties which the dog encountered "Prince" led the police right up to a small hay barn where he stopped and gave voice. Buried in the hay fast asleep, Andrew Rankin MacGillivray, was found and arrested. MacGillivray, an ex-convict, was McGean's partner. He, too, in due course was convicted.

There are other interesting accounts of the work of Police Service Dogs, but space will not permit further examples.

The following dogs are on the strength of the force at the points named:—

P.S.D.	Location
"READY" .....	Three Rivers, P.Q.
"PRINCE" .....	Sydney, N.S.
"CHIPS" .....	Shubenacadie, N.S.
"DUKE" .....	Ohsweken, Ont.
"PAL III" .....	Wasagaming, Man.
"TOBY" .....	Headingly, Man.
"LANNIE" .....	Headingly, Man.
"CLIFFE" .....	Vancouver, B.C.
"SALLY" .....	Vancouver, B.C.
"TELL" .....	Saskatoon, Sask.
"IGNATZ" .....	Saskatoon, Sask.
"LAD" .....	Vegreville, Alta.
"ROUGH" .....	Morley, Alta.
"SMOKY" .....	Taber, Alta.
"DARK" .....	Yorkton, Sask.

(h) SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES AT REGINA, SASK., & ROCKCLIFFE, ONT.

I regret to have to report that up to the present we have been unable to secure a successor to the late Surgeon M. Powers to control these laboratories and consequently, we have been obliged to ask for the continuance of the unselfish and public spirited assistance of local and other scientific experts referred to in my last year's report.

Our permanent staffs have done excellent work within the limits of their qualifications.

At Regina we have again had the benefit of the services of Dr. Frances McGill in such cases as required autopsies and pathological examinations. She has also given us valuable assistance in instruction and advice.

We have added to our equipment during the year, more particularly that connected with metal examinations.

Dr. D. G. Moore, Pathologist for the Regina General and Grey Nuns Hospitals at that point also rendered us valuable assistance.

During the past year the Regina Laboratory handled a total of 476 cases.

At Rockcliffe we have had the able assistance of the scientists of the National Research Council Laboratories and also those of the Bureau of Mines and the Customs-Excise Laboratory.

It may be interesting to note that no less than 31,635 questioned documents were submitted to the Laboratory at Rockcliffe during the past year for examination.

### 3. Acknowledgment of Assistance

I have already referred to our indebtedness for the service of those specialists who have given us such valuable assistance during the past year and here I extend my sincere thanks to them. I also wish to express my gratitude to all

those other men and women, legal and professional, to those experts in other Police Forces and organizations, and to those in every walk of life who have gone out of their way to assist us in the conclusion of our tasks. Without their help our duties would have been much more onerous.

#### 4. Interesting Cases, Indicating the Value of Scientific Training

Under the headings of the "Central Fingerprint Section", the "Central Modus Operandi Section", and also under "Police Service Dogs" some examples of interesting cases were cited. A few samples from the general run of cases may now be of interest:

##### (a) MANITOBA POOL ELEVATOR, THEFT OF WHEAT FROM—TIRE TRACKS

During the course of an investigation made by a member into this theft, a novel means of obtaining an impression of tire tracks in snow was accomplished. This was as follows:

The member cut a straight edge through the snow to the ground, cutting through the rear dual wheel marks left by the truck used for this offence. It could then be seen that the snow under the wheels had been packed harder than the snow above them.

All the snow was removed to the level of the wheel marks. A length of old hose was procured and attached to the exhaust pipe of the police car, the engine started and the heat from the exhaust used to melt the snow above the tire marks. This method was highly successful, exposing the four treads showing perfect markings and positively establishing the mark and pattern of the tires.

Evidently the reason the rear tire tracks could be brought out by this method was on account of the stolen grain being dumped directly into the truck over the rear axle, causing the back wheels to pack the snow underneath almost as solid as ice. The snow above the marks, not being so hard packed, melted faster exposing the pattern.

The impression of tire tracks secured in this case was largely responsible for the conviction of the party who committed the theft, who was given a suspended sentence, and ordered to make restitution for the stolen grain.

##### (b) E. T. JOHNSON, Complaint Breaking, Entering and Theft from— BOISSEVAIN, Manitoba

On January 29, 1944, Mr. Edward T. Johnson, proprietor of a hardware store in Boissevain, Manitoba, informed the R.C.M. Police there that some person had evidently broken into his store and stolen forty-five gallons of raw linseed oil from one of his tanks.

Investigation disclosed that there were four tanks in this warehouse, held together by a plank cradle. These tanks were mounted on wooden planking, with an earthen floor under all. The bottom of the tank in question was examined, but no holes could be seen. There was no oil on the floor or planking which would suggest that same had leaked out. Since linseed oil was very difficult to obtain it was believed that someone had taken it for his own use.

The entire establishment was examined carefully in order to see how entrance had been gained for this purported theft. Nothing of value was found. As no suspects were known and as examination of the premises failed to disclose the mode or method of entrance, it was decided to remove the tank from the cradle. This eventually was done.

On examination of the planks where the tank had been resting a large hole was observed, about three inches by six inches, chewed through the planks by rats. A small irregular hole, about the size of a dime, was then revealed in

the bottom of the tank, immediately below the pump line. On scraping this hole the metal was found to be badly corroded and leaking. When the tank was in place, in the cradle, the hole was found to be immediately above the rat hole in the planking. The soil, which had been excavated by the rats under the planks, was found to be saturated with linseed oil. It was then apparent that the oil had seeped through the labyrinth of rat holes and this accounted for the fact that none was visible on the floor or between the tanks.

A less careful investigation in such a case would have necessitated a great deal of wasted effort and energy in trying to solve a case due to natural causes.

We have heard of the assistance police crime detection laboratories offer in theory but the following case illustrates in a practical manner the value of microscopical analysis of materials that otherwise would not be considered as evidence:

(c) SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION, IDENTIFICATION OF GLASS, SOIL, FINGERPRINTS.

At approximately 10.30 p.m. on March 15, 1944, a dark and rainy night, the City Police Department, Sarnia, Ont., received a phone call telling of two men suspiciously loitering near the Brewers Warehouse on Maxwell Street. Two patrolmen were immediately on their way by police car to view the situation. When the police arrived two men were walking away from the side of the building and had just about reached the opposite sidewalk as the police car drew up. Recognizing the police, one man (Withers) destroyed a bottle of wine by throwing it on the roadway. At that instant both men were told by the police to get off the street and go home. They both showed signs of intoxication but were not drunk enough to be oblivious to what was going on.

The police then made a quick check of the warehouse. On one side a small window (wire enforced type) was cracked and on the opposite side of the building one window was broken. This window was situated below a catch which when released permitted a section of the frame to open where entrance could be made. The two men were picked up further down the street and brought to the police station. They were charged with "attempted breaking and entering". At this time no incriminating evidence had been discovered. The case was then turned over to a detective for investigation.

The scene of crime was viewed. Below the cracked window in the damp soil a footprint was visible; this was photographed. Most of the glass of the broken window was found on the ledge approximately four feet, six inches from the ground, and on the inside of the building, indicating that it had been struck from the outside. On both windows a considerable amount of sand or soil was visible, suggesting that a heavy stone with sand adhering to it could have been the instrument used to break the window.

This foreign matter on the glass was slowly being washed away by the rain, further suggesting that the break was new. Also on the ledge to the left of the broken window foreign matter that looked like blood was found. This also was being washed away by the rain. Various finger marks were visible on the glass that remained in the frame. This glass and the loose glass was taken and checked for fingerprints, with the result that one impression in particular appeared to be of some value.

One of the suspects, Gordon Withers, F.P.S. No. 255746, was known to the Sarnia Police Department. He had a criminal record. Rolland St. Jean, F.P.S. No. 607378, was a newcomer in so far as criminal activities were concerned. Both suspects denied having any knowledge of the crime. From the sweater worn by St. Jean two small fragments of glass were found; also his left little finger was bleeding from a fresh cut. The footwear of both men was muddy and dirty.

St. Jean's and Withers' boots were taken, also St. Jean's sweater. The soil from the boots and the glass from the sweater, along with samples of soil from around the warehouse under both windows. These exhibits were sent to the Crime Detection Laboratory, R.C.M. Police, Rockcliffe, Ontario, for microscopical analysis. The glass bearing impressions was sent to the Fingerprint Section, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, for examination and comparison with the fingerprints of the two men.

Comparison made by a member of the force at the Crime Detection Laboratory, Rockcliffe, Ontario, between the glass found on the sweater with the glass from the window proved them to be similar. The comparison between the scrapings from the boots and a sample of the soil from the immediate vicinity of the crime, made by a member of the National Research Council, Ottawa, proved them also to be similar; furthermore glass similar to the broken window was also present in the soil and boot scrapings. One fingerprint impression was developed on the glass and positively identified with the right forefinger of Rolland St. Jean.

On March 29, 1944, St. Jean and Withers were committed for trial at the preliminary hearing. They elected a speedy trial before Judge M. A. Miller.

St. Jean was tried on April 13, 1944. The various members who effected the identifications or made comparisons were called to give evidence. Under cross-examination all the evidence was challenged without damaging results. It was established that the fingerprint was on the inside of the glass—this identification was conclusive evidence. The photograph of the footprint below the cracked window and the left boot of St. Jean was used as evidence and the coincidence that the boot fitted the impression was pointed out. The accused was found guilty as charged.

On April 14, 1944, Withers was tried. The evidence was a repetition of the first case but there was no direct fingerprint evidence against him. He was found not guilty.

Instruction is given to all members in the use of moulage and plaster for the taking of footcasts, tireprints, etc., and the following case illustrates the value of this tuition:

(d) PAUL DZIKOWSKI, ARSON, COWAN, MANITOBA

On May 18, 1943, Swan River Detachment, R.C.M. Police, was advised that during the previous night a vacant house on a farm east of the village of Cowan had been completely destroyed by fire which was believed to be of incendiary origin.

An immediate investigation was made. The house, constructed of logs with shingle roof, was on a farm which had recently been sold to one, Mike Gardy. This farm formerly was the property of William Kindrat who died in 1939. After his death the property went to his widow, Mary, who in 1941, married Fred Husak of Arran, Saskatchewan, subsequently moving there to live, the farm being rented. For a time the house was occupied by Paul Dzikowski and his wife, son-in-law and daughter of the owner, Mrs. Fred Husak. They moved in 1942, leaving the house vacant.

It was ascertained that Paul Dzikowski wanted this farm and when the owner decided to sell, he offered to buy but did not have the necessary funds or collateral. After the sale was made to Mike Gardy, Dzikowski endeavoured to prevent the transfer of the property by insisting that it was necessary for his wife, her sister and brother, being daughters and son of the owner and her former husband, to agree to the sale and transfer of the property and this they would not do. However, on this point the stories told by the different members of the family were conflicting.

Examination of the ruins failed to disclose the cause of the fire. There were no stoves in the building, which indicated the fire must have been of incendiary origin. The farm yard was all grass and no tracks could be found, but a short distance west of the ruins, on the muddy bank of a small stream known as North Duck River, tracks were found where some person had climbed the bank in bare feet. These tracks were greatly enlarged through the person's slipping in the mud and were not suitable for making casts. On the opposite side of the stream there were indications where some person had taken off boots and walked into the stream which was about one and one-half feet deep. There were also marks indicating this person had used a bicycle. A portion of a bicycle tire tread two inches long was found between two tufts of grass. This was carefully reproduced in plaster of paris cast and a very distinct impression obtained.

A number of bicycles, including one owned by Paul Dzikowski, were checked and only one was found with a tire corresponding to the tire tracks found, and this bicycle subsequently was eliminated. Paul Dzikowski was considered a possible suspect but no evidence directly implicating him was found until June 17 when it was learned that on May 17, Paul Dzikowski had been to the village of Cowan on a bicycle and had purchased one gallon of kerosene. He had also been seen on his way home, late at night, carrying a gallon jar on his back and further inquiries revealed that Steve Dzikowski had a bicycle which had not been checked. On examining this bicycle it was found that the rear tire was identical to the model made from the tracks found near the scene of the fire.

When questioned, Steve Dzikowski stated that a few days before the fire he had left the bicycle at his brother, Paul's place, and had taken it away the day after the fire. With this information in their possession, the investigators again interrogated Paul. At first he denied all knowledge of the fire or of having used Steve's bicycle but finally he admitted using the bicycle and setting fire to the house. He said he poured kerosene on the shingles and then threw a lighted match on the oil. The reason he gave for doing this was that he wanted the farm for his wife's sake as it was home to her, she having been born there, and Mrs. Husak at one time had promised them the farm if they would look after her in her old age. He figured that Mike Gardy would not want the farm if there was no house there and that he would then be able to get the farm himself.

Paul Dzikowski was charged with arson and pleaded guilty, being sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The small clue of a portion of a bicycle track two inches long was responsible for this case being successfully concluded.

The distribution of the R.C.M. Police Gazette is much valued by all peace officers and this case is illustrative of its value:

(e) B. E. AND THEFT FROM CLOGG'S LIMITED, MONCTON, N.B.

On the night of December 11, 1943, Clogg's Jewelry Store, Moncton, N.B., was broken into and goods, mostly watches, to the value of approximately \$2,000 stolen. The Chief Constable of Moncton forwarded an itemized list of the jewelry stolen to the R.C.M. Police Gazette, and this was published in the issue of December 22, 1943.

On March 7, 1944, the Officer Commanding No. 25 Elementary Flying Training School, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, called a surprise kit inspection in search of a missing wallet. During the inspection a large quantity of watches and miscellaneous jewelry was found in the kit of LAC Alan Winkle, R.A.F. Questioned, he stated that the jewelry had been given to him by an uncle, who was a jeweler in Toronto. The fact that the goods had price tags on them was suspicious, especially when the total value was close to \$900.



This particular air training school is one of the many on the mailing list of the R.C.M. Police Gazette. The Officer Commanding remembered the list of stolen jewelry contained in a recent copy of the Gazette and had the goods found in Winkle's kit checked with this. From the comparison it appeared obvious that this was at least part of the jewelry stolen from Clogg's. Winkle was placed under arrest and the R.C.M.P. notified.

An investigation carried out on the station revealed that Winkle had sold watches to several airmen, and finally after much questioning he admitted the theft. In his confession he told how he broke into the Moncton jewelry store unaided, carefully chose the most valuable collection of watches and other goods available and returned with his loot to the R.A.F. station in Moncton.

Here he sold a couple of watches, disposing of some of the more distinctive styles of jewelry. When he was posted shortly afterwards to the school in Saskatchewan it would appear that there was little chance of his being caught. Had it not been for the alertness of the Officer Commanding at Assiniboia in remembering this Gazette item, it is probable that Winkle might never have been apprehended, or at any rate not for some time to come.

A letter was later received from the Chief Constable, Moncton Police Department, New Brunswick, and the following is an excerpt therefrom:

"Through the medium of the Gazette, the majority of the watches and jewelry were recovered in Saskatchewan, and the burglar has since been sentenced to a term of two and one-half years in the penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B."

This case, seemingly destined to be closed for want of information, was brought to a successful conclusion by an item published in the R.C.M.P. Gazette. This once again demonstrates the benefits to be derived in utilizing this medium for the dissemination of material.

The extent of our assistance in the collection of revenue is not generally known and the following case illustrates this:

(f) REX V. CALEDONIA FARMS LIMITED, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—  
FALSIFIED INVOICES—\$40,000 DUE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

An interesting case occurred when Caledonia Farms Limited, wholesale and retail butchers, were suspected of a breach of the Special War Revenue Act.

During July, 1943 the Excise Tax Auditor commenced an audit investigation of the firm's books. His suspicions were aroused by certain unexplained discrepancies and as the work continued, it became evident that there had been an evasion of sales tax.

On June 6, 1944, an inquiry into the firm's business methods began. This inquiry was conducted under authority of Section 116, Special War Revenue Act. The act provides that the sales tax is applicable to cooked meats but not to fresh meats. From a superficial examination, the auditor suspected that the full amount of cooked meats manufactured by this firm was not being recorded and that cooked meats had been billed as fresh meats when sold.

Various detachments of the R.C.M.P. were called upon to aid in the investigation, including Toronto, Niagara Falls, Kingston, Ohsweken and Cobourg. Several things were checked: the firm's method of recording sales; methods of recording sales tax on processed meats; the amount of cooked meats, weiners, bologna, sausages, etc., manufactured. Various employees, both former and present, were interviewed, as were numerous customers of the Caledonia Farms Limited. These customers included retail butchers and "hot-dog stand" operators who had concessions with Queen City Shows and other travelling amusement concerns.

A few employees seemed reluctant to impart information of any kind, and stated that to the best of their knowledge the business had been conducted properly. Other witnesses, however, revealed that (in their opinion) much more cooked meat had been manufactured than was sold over the counter of the firm's retail store in the front of the building. These witnesses admitted being aware that a considerable quantity of meat, cooked and fresh, was sold for cash through the "back door" by Stanley Goldstein, the assistant manager, and that the sales were not recorded.

The investigators questioned further and learned that the sales invoices were in triplicate, one white sheet, one yellow and one pink. The invoices were given to the butcher who made up the orders and inserted the weights and prices; they were then passed on to the cashier to be checked. The white and yellow slips were given to the truck driver; the pink one was retained in the office. Upon delivery of the meat the driver usually gave the white slip to the customer when payment was made. If the goods were charged, the driver kept both white and yellow slips until he received payment on a subsequent visit to the customer. At closing time each truck driver turned in to the cashier the yellow copies of the orders on which he had collected the full amount, plus the cash. He surrendered the yellow invoices of outstanding accounts at the end of the day on which he collected the money for them.

Many of the pink slips were not in evidence. It was learned that the custom was to destroy them after several weeks. Those that were available aided in corroborating the auditor's theory that falsification of invoices had been practised by the firm.

Laboratory examination disclosed that in numerous instances items of fresh meat had been added to the yellow invoices AFTER same had been receipted by the customer. In other words, these items had been added subsequent to delivery of the goods to, and payment for them by the customer.

The motive was plain, to avoid sales tax on processed meat sold through "the back door" and create an untaxable and explanatory avenue of disposal for products bought by the firm and used in the manufacture of cooked meats.

An identification of handwriting was also made which proved that many of these fraudulent additions had been made by Stanley Goldstein.

One witness maintained that delivery of cooked meats had been made to her husband's store but the driver had refused to leave an invoice. Other points came up as the case progressed; Mr. Morris Goldstein, owner and manager, had never asked for any production record from the cooked meat department until after the Tax Auditor's visit; very little, if any, loss of cooked meats through spoilage had occurred; Caledonia employed salesmen who handled cooked meats that had no firm brand on the casing; the firm owned a fleet of five trucks that consumed more mileage than the business as inventoried warranted.

Subsequently the Caledonia Farms Limited were notified that the sum of \$40,000 was owing to the Department of National Revenue, this sum being representative of the amount collected by the firm, which was not properly recorded and not paid to the department.

It was decided, upon advice from crown counsel, not to proceed against the company known as the Caledonia Farms Limited nor against the Caledonia Meat Market, but to take action against the principal officers, namely, Stanley and Morris Goldstein. The attorney-general authorized prosecution on indictment in July, 1943. Five counts were preferred against Stanley Goldstein, six counts against Morris Goldstein.

After a lengthy preliminary hearing in October and November, 1943, the accused were committed for trial. Both cases were tried on February 3, 1944, before His Honour Judge Parker. Stanley Goldstein pleaded guilty to the fifth count of the indictment (unlawfully with intent to evade the provisions of the

Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations, altering invoices of goods sold, contrary to S.8 (7).) He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 or one year in jail.

A nolle prosequi was then entered regarding the other cases against him and all those against Morris Goldstein. No further proceedings were taken.

The value of identification of fingerprints found at crime scenes is well known to everyone, but in the following case the identification of a palmprint is out of the ordinary and is considered to be worthy of mention:

(g) SUDBURY WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, B. E. AND THEFT FROM —  
SUDBURY, ONTARIO

On Friday morning, September 15, 1944, the Chief Constable of the Sudbury City Police Department was notified that the Sudbury Wholesale Warehouse had been broken into during the night. The safe had been forced open and the sum of approximately \$550 in cash stolen therefrom. It appeared that this safe had been opened by means of a crow bar, sledge, axe or other similar instrument.

Entrance to the premises had been effected by breaking a small window leading from the roof of the garage. Upon close examination, a palmprint was discerned on the window glass, where entry had been made.

The same night the North Country Supply Company office in Sudbury was also broken into and an attempt made to crack the safe. However, the culprits were apparently disturbed in their work and departed hastily, leaving a number of tools behind. These were taken in charge by the city police, as it was believed both crimes could have been committed with the same tools and by the same parties.

The window was forwarded to the R.C.M.P. Fingerprint Section, Ottawa, together with the palmprints of suspects. There it was found that the palmprint on the window was identical with the left hand palmprint of Michael McCollick.

The tools found at the North Country Supply Office, together with the safe door, safe door handle, and other articles from the Sudbury Wholesale Warehouse, were sent to the Crime Detection Laboratory of the R.C.M.P. at Rockcliffe, Ontario. It was hoped that the two offences committed at Sudbury could be linked together by providing scientific proof that the tools found at the North Country Supply Office made the marks on the safe door in the Sudbury Wholesale Warehouse. However, it was found on laboratory examination that the static impressions were few and very faintly impressed, therefore, it was impossible to render positive identification.

Michael McCollick was arrested September 17, 1944, and charged with "breaking, entering and theft (safebreaking)." A member of the Fingerprint Section of the Identification Branch, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, gave palmprint evidence at the preliminary hearing in Magistrate's Court, Sudbury, Ontario, November 2, 1944. This palmprint was the only evidence linking the accused to the scene of the crime. The fact that the window was on top of the garage, and not easily accessible from the street, was also a very important factor. McCollick was subsequently committed for trial in the District Judge's Court.

On November 29, 1944, McCollick pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to a term of two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Indicative of the valued co-operation between various police departments and this force, I believe that the following case is distinctly worthy of mention:

(h) JEAN PAUL GUAY—CASPER GERARD, THEFT OF GOODS FROM C.N.R. FREIGHT TRAIN, SUMMERSTOWN, ONT., CO-OPERATION

On the morning of June 3, 1944, a telephone call was received by Constable J. L. Whitty of the Ontario Provincial Police stationed at Cornwall, Ontario, to the effect that a large quantity of merchandise had been stolen from a C.N.R. freight car at Summerston, Ontario. Constable Whitty enlisted the aid of Chief Constable Hawkshaw of the Cornwall Township Police and immediately proceeded to the scene of the offence. On arrival there they observed a large quantity of cigarettes, tobacco, ladies' and gents' wearing apparel, strewn along the right-of-way a half mile from Summerstown C.N.R. station.

Two men had been observed running into the bush at this point by section men, and an attempt was made to follow their tracks. It was soon obvious that these individuals had made a clean get-away. Therefore, Sgt. Poirier of the Cornwall Township Police was given a brief resume of the affair with an oral description of the two suspects and asked to notify all motorists, proceeding east, not to pick up hitchhikers. The driver of the east-bound Colonial Coach Bus Lines was also informed of details relating to this case and warned to be on the lookout for any passengers he might pick up answering the description given.

The Summerstown district was thoroughly searched with the aid of County Constable G. Lefevre of Alexandria and the R.C.M. Police from Cornwall Detachment. It was then decided that it would be impossible to search the dense bush area where the offence was committed and Police Service Dog "Cliffe" with Cst. R. Ellis was dispatched from Rockcliffe to render assistance. The police dog picked up the track and followed same in a southerly direction toward No. 2 Highway.

In the meantime, a telephone call was received from the driver of the Colonial Coach Bus Lines, stating that two men had boarded his vehicle at Lancaster and answered the description of the wanted men. The next bus stop was Dorion, Quebec. Thereupon Acting Captain Quennville of the Quebec Provincial Police, Montreal, was telephoned and these men were subsequently detained at Headquarters, Montreal, where they were held for interrogation. They gave their names as Jean Paul Guay and Casper Gerard. The C.N.R. Investigation Department was notified and informations sworn out against them.

Although a section man at Summerstown Station was able to pick out Guay from a police line-up in Montreal, it was evident that a great deal of evidence would have to be collected before these men might successfully be prosecuted. Guay and Gerard denied having any part in this robbery. However, a motorist was located who gave these men a ride from Lancaster to where they boarded the Colonial Coach Bus, and was able to identify them.

After several days of exhaustive inquiry an unsigned note addressed to a restaurant in Cornwall was intercepted, which corroborated an earlier suspicion that some of the cigarettes stolen had been disposed of to this establishment, directly implicating Guay and Gerard with the offence.

Following this, a letter written by Guay and duly witnessed, was seized at the jail. This letter, and the note previously sent to the restaurant in Cornwall, were forwarded to the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe. At the subsequent trial S/Sgt. Lett of the Laboratory was able to provide testimony to the effect that the handwriting on the note and letter was identical.

At the conclusion of the trial, held in the County Court House, Cornwall, Ontario, Guay and Gerard were each found guilty of receiving stolen merchandise from the C.N.R. and sentenced to a term of four years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

Since neither Guay nor Gerard, who were experienced criminals, made any statements to the police, it was a case in which every bit of information or evidence in the investigation had to be proven. Forty crown witnesses were called.

This case accentuates the advantages gained by mutual co-operation between different police agencies; the following departments were concerned: Ontario Provincial Police, Cornwall Township Police Department, Quebec Provincial Police, C.N.R. Investigation Department, County Police of Alexandria and the R.C.M. Police. The celerity with which these forces banded together in closing the net on these individuals and bringing them before a court of justice is a tribute to the police of this country.

## **SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.**

### **I. "Other" Investigations**

It is obvious that a Force so widely distributed as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is called upon to undertake a good deal of work in the way of investigation in which no breach of a statute has occurred or is suspected, either for the Federal Government, the Provincial Government, or Municipal Authorities. The duties referred to are divided into three main categories as follows:—

- (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 they 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.

Last year, *the total investigations* under this heading was 155,665, and investigations of this nature during the period under review have decreased approximately 3 per cent. This is not as substantial a decrease as I had hoped, and for purposes of record, I set forth the distribution of the cases for the past year:—

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.....	3,932	1,222	235	5,389
Alberta.....	12,271	6,886	12,559	31,716
Saskatchewan.....	11,186	7,698	12,552	31,436
Manitoba.....	4,088	2,817	9,557	16,462
Ontario.....	11,135	3,539	1,042	15,716
Quebec.....	2,522	4,099	40	6,661
New Brunswick.....	6,765	10,757	793	18,315
Nova Scotia.....	1,738	5,033	4,402	11,173
Prince Edward Island.....	309	286	223	818
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	854	83	12,202	13,139
Totals.....	54,800	42,420	53,605	150,825

*Municipal Laws and Ordinances.*—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 continue to render many and varied services to the public, apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas, we deliver mail and visit miners, traders and trappers in isolated districts, and where considered necessary, simple remedies in first-aid are given in the case of sickness or accident.

The R.C.M. Police Gazette and radio services are available for all humanitarian purposes.

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

## 3. Co-Operation with Youth

During recent years, this Force has fostered this idea and encouraged its members to co-operate with the youth of the country on the sport field, and in any other line of activity wherein we can be of service.

Our object is not to begin a new youth organization, but to stimulate and assist those organizations already existing. For instance, many members of the Force, prior to their joining the R.C.M. Police, were Scout Leaders and therein lies an opportunity of getting in some useful service. In one province, our men have been able to pay special attention to "lone" scouts who are too far away from any settlement to belong to a scout troop or organization.

In other directions, some members of the Force have shown a remarkable ability in organizing sports, and in one quite large town in Manitoba, extraordinary progress has been made, and as a result juvenile delinquency has been reduced 80%.

Back of our small enterprise in this direction was the idea of "Prevention of Crime", and this has now become a subject of training for members of the Force. In future, our "Personnel" Officers, and those closely associated with them, will give serious attention to this subject, in the hope that we may enlarge

the scope of our assistance to the youth of this country, through the assistance and co-operation of Ministers of Education, and similar officials, who may permit lectures by specially selected and competent police officials in primary and high schools on the functions of police duties, safety measures, and the encouragement of a better understanding of what is required of citizens in the maintenance of law and order.

As this Force is responsible for the enforcement of federal statutes, provincial laws and the criminal code in six out of the nine provinces, it is obvious that a good deal of useful work can be accomplished in the direction indicated if careful and proper plans are laid and carried out.

Other large police forces throughout the world are giving a good deal of attention to "crime prevention", both from the standpoint of assisting the youth of the country in understanding the duties of a policeman, and as well as in efforts among adults in attempting, for example, to improve its services in the field of labour disputes, and to improve relations between racial, religious and national groups. I am glad to report a good beginning has already been made.

There are many ramifications of the idea I have referred to, and readers of the R.C.M. Police Quarterly will find interesting pictures on page 296 of the April, 1945, issue, showing members of the R.C.M. Police Band, under the leadership of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., having visited the Boys' Farm and Training School, at Shawbridge, P.Q., on December 8, 1944. Here the boys can be seen walking arm in arm with the members of the Force, and it is obvious that a general spirit of friendliness, comradeship and trust prevails. This is excellent work, and we hope to foster it and encourage all those who take part in this unobtrusive but nevertheless important aspect of "crime prevention".

*Royal Canadian Mounted Police Cadet Corps*

For the time being, as we are very short of manpower, we have not been able to take any action under this heading.

**4. Collection of Revenue**

Apart altogether from the prevention and loss of revenue by the investigations conducted by this Force, and prosecutions instituted, it is surprising the amount of work which is involved in the collection of revenue for the Federal Government and for those provincial governments with which we have agreements. In one or two isolated areas, we collect revenue for some provincial authorities with whom we have no agreements.

The total collected during the last twelve months shows a small decrease over that collected in the previous twelve months.

The total for the year under this heading amounts to \$539,218.62, made up as follows:—

<i>Federal Government</i>		
Revenue .....	\$184,865 03	
Fines .....	239,423 38	
Costs .....	22,933 83	
		\$447,222 24
<i>Provincial Government</i>		
Revenue .....	\$ 40,763 07	
Fines .....	42,722 12	
Costs .....	8,170 27	
		\$ 91,655 46
Miscellaneous .....		340 92
Total .....		\$539,218 62

As already mentioned, this is a decrease from the previous year of approximately 12 per cent.

"G" Division (Northwest Territories and Yukon) again made the largest collections, but "C" Division (Quebec) was a close second.

I should like to direct attention to the fact that the fines shown above should not be confused with the amount of the fines imposed. 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 TERRITORY

### 1. General

The two Territories referred to in the heading of this section, for purposes of police administration, form one Division known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government administration offices for these Territories are situated.

### 2. Strength and Distribution

*Strength.*—The strength of this Division on March 31, 1945, was 120 compared with 111 the year previous. The strength of Officers remains the same, but it is expected that there will be a shortage of other ranks after northern reliefs are effected, due to the lack of applicants for northern service and the general shortage in manpower.

*Distribution.*—For purposes of record, it is desired to report there are three Sub-Divisions in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, which are located at Whitehorse, Y.T., Fort Smith, N.W.T., and Aklavik, N.W.T., respectively, with detachments as shown:—

#### *Whitehorse Sub-Division, Y.T.—*

Whitehorse (Sub-Division Headquarters)  
 Teslin  
 Selkirk  
 Watson Lake  
 Carcross  
 Dawson  
 Mayo  
 Kluane  
 Old Crow

#### *Fort Smith Sub-Division—*

Fort Smith (Sub-Division Headquarters)  
 Yellowknife  
 Resolution  
 Reliance  
 Rae  
 Providence  
 Norman  
 Norman Wells  
 Camp Canol  
 Simpson  
 Liard  
 Coppermine  
 Cambridge Bay  
 Port Radium



*Aklavik Sub-Division—*

Aklavik (Sub-Division Headquarters)  
 Good Hope  
 Arctic Red River

In addition to the above, the Eastern Arctic Detachments are controlled direct from Ottawa by the Officer Commanding the Division. They comprise:—

Lake Harbour  
 Pangnirtung  
 Pond Inlet  
 Chesterfield Inlet  
 Baker Lake  
 Eskimo Point  
 Southampton Island  
 Frobisher Bay  
 Fort Chimo, P.Q.

Fort Chimo, Frobisher Bay and Southampton Island are temporary detachments established for the protection of the natives and the enforcement of the Game Act, etc., in the vicinity of defence projects.

There is one other detachment, namely, Moose Factory, in Ontario, which comes under the direct control of the Officer Commanding "G" Division.

**3. Inspections**

## WESTERN ARCTIC AND YUKON

Superintendent D. J. Martin left Rockcliffe Airport at 9.15 a.m. of July 19, 1944, by Police Norseman Aircraft CF-MPF, on floats, to make the annual inspection of "G" Division detachments in the Northwest Territories, Western Arctic and the Yukon Territory. The Air Crew were Reg. No. 11296, Sgt. Cox, P.B., Pilot, and Corpl. K. Phillips, R.C.A.F., Air Mechanic.

The patrol proceeded to Edmonton, Alberta, by way of Sudbury, Port Arthur, Kenora, Lac du Bonnet and The Pas, and from The Pas via Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, to Edmonton. From Edmonton the flight was made direct to the Western Arctic, taking Captain Haig-Brown as passenger, making short stops at Fort Smith, Simpson and Norman where Dr. J. P. Harvey, Indian Agent and Public Health Officer, was given passage for the purpose of attending sick natives in that district. A stop was made at Coppermine detachment where Cpl. Abraham and wife were taken on board and transported to Cambridge Bay detachment. Ice conditions in Coronation Gulf appeared very good. A heavy fog came off the land and delayed the return trip for a day. On returning to Coppermine a flight was made to Read Island where outstanding matters were given attention. The return flight was made via the Eldorado Mine on Great Bear Lake, where the detachment was inspected. On approaching Norman, bad weather and high wind was encountered and on circling Norman the Pilot was unable to land, returning up Bear River and landing on a lake about 50 miles from the settlement where the patrol had to remain in the aircraft over night.

Shortly after landing on the lake, Pilot Officer J. C. Nesbitt, flying an R.C.A.F. Norseman passed over and seeing our aircraft, landed and offered any assistance. As our plane was unable to reach shore, Pilot Officer Nesbitt left and returned next morning with a drum of gasoline, and transported Superintendent Martin and passengers Captain Haig-Brown and Dr. J. P. Harvey to Norman, the Police plane followed later after drying out the leads. Dr. Harvey remained at Norman and Captain Haig-Brown was landed at Norman Wells to connect with C.P.A. Plane to Edmonton. Our aircraft proceeded to Aklavik, N. W. T. Leaving Aklavik, Inspector Forrest accompanied the patrol to Norman covering the detachments in the Aklavik Sub-Division.

The following detachments in the Northwest Territories were inspected by Superintendent Martin on this patrol:—

Coppermine	Cambrige Bay
Aklavik	Fort McPherson
Artie Red River	Good Hope
Norman Wells	Camp Canol
Norman	Port Radium
Simpson	Providence
Resolution	Yellowknife
Rae	Reliance
Fort Smith	

The Aircraft proceeded out to Edmonton where same was checked and the radio receiving set repaired, after which the aircraft proceeded to the Yukon Territory via the Liard River and Nelson Forks, B.C. Constable Lumley was taken to Providence, N.W.T., where Orderly Room was held and charges disposed of.

After refuelling at Simpson, N.W.T., a side trip was made at the request of the Indian Agent to Trout Lake in connection with a Treaty Indian suffering from blood poisoning. This Indian was taken to Simpson for hospitalization. The flight continued up the Liard River, landing at Fort Liard where the detachment was re-opened this summer.

From Fort Liard the aircraft proceeded to the Yukon Territory, via Lower Post, B.C., where the following detachments were inspected:—

Teslin, Y.T.	Whitehorse, Y.T.
Selkirk, Y.T.	Dawson City, Y.T.
Mayo, Y.T.	Kluane, Y.T.
Watson Lake, Y.T.	

The return flight was made to Edmonton, via Teslin, Watson Lake and Fort Liard, Simpson, Fort Smith, the aircraft landing on Cooking Lake on September 19, 1944.

Superintendent Martin reported that conditions in the Yukon and Northwest Territories from a Police point of view were found satisfactory.

This Inspection Patrol occupied a period of 68 days and covered a distance of 16,085 miles by land, sea and air.

#### EASTERN ARCTIC

Inspector C. N. K. Kirk left Ottawa on June 30, 1944, for Montreal, P.Q., to board the R.M.S. *Nascopie* on July 1, and accompanied her on the annual trip to the Eastern Arctic. This patrol occupied 94 days and covered a distance of 10,241 miles. He inspected all detachments in the Eastern Arctic, except Fort Chimo, Baker Lake and Eskimo Point. The *Nascopie* did not call at these points.

#### 4. Sleigh Dogs and Dog Feed

Dog teams were again used extensively for patrol purposes in "G" Division, some 47,029 miles of patrol by dog teams having been carried out during the past year. At the present time, although our strength of dogs is shown as 233, 4 dogs are discharged not yet struck off, leaving an actual strength of 229; this is a reduction of 3 dogs when compared to last year. During the year 52 dogs were bred and raised at our detachments, 3 were donated to the Force and only 1 was purchased.

As a whole our fishing operations in the Mackenzie River area are somewhat improved since my previous report and I have no doubt the situation here will

continue to improve until the caches at the various detachments are back to normal. Our work in this direction in the Eastern Arctic continues to be normal.

## 5. Patrols

During the year under review, a total of 266,124 miles were covered in patrolling the Northwest Territories and Yukon. This is an increase of some 20,000 miles over the previous year's figure. This is partly due to the increased use of automobiles in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, since the completion of military roads in those districts.

### R.C.M. POLICE SCHOONER ST. ROCH

The epic patrol of the R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch", under the command of Staff Sergeant H. A. Larsen (now Sub-Inspector), from Dartmouth, N.S., through the Northwest Passage to Vancouver, B.C., in 86 days, namely, from July 22 to October 16, 1944, is the outstanding patrol of the year, and a booklet fully covering this patrol has just been published.

*Inspector D. O. Forrest* patrolled from Aklavik, N.W.T., to Dawson, Y.T., during January, 1945. This patrol had not been made since 1921. It arrived at Dawson on February 14, 1945, having travelled a distance of 679 miles by dog team.

A patrol from Pond Inlet to Fort Ross, via Arctic Bay by *Constable C. L. DeLisle* was an outstanding effort. He left Pond Inlet on March 12, 1943, and returned to his detachment a year later, having travelled 3,551 miles in 146 days actual travelling. The reasons for his long absence will be found in the reference to his patrol in Section 7 of this report, under the heading of "Unusual Items".

## 6. Motor Transport

A remarkable change has taken place in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, where, a few years ago, land transport was practically unknown with the exception of at such points as Dawson, Whitehorse and Fort Smith.

We now own and operate the following:—

- 1 passenger car at Whitehorse
- 11 trucks—2 at Dawson
  - 3 at Whitehorse
  - 1 at Mayo
  - 1 at Carcross
  - 1 at Teslin
  - 1 at Kluane
  - 1 at Watson Lake
  - 1 at Fort Smith

In addition we have taken over another truck which will be placed into service at Norman Wells. We also operate one jeep at Norman Wells, and will shortly place into operation three more; one each at Resolution, Simpson and Aklavik.

Also under this heading can be classified our Snow-Sedan, now in service at Moose Factory, Ontario.

## 7. Crime and General Police Work

There has been an increase in the number of crimes and offences committed in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the year under review. This year there were 446 cases under the Criminal Code alone, whereas

last year the number was 327. To a large extent the increase is accounted for by a much larger number of cases of vagrancy, (creating a disturbance by being drunk, etc.). The number of such vagrancy charges for the year was 194, the majority of which occurred at Whitehorse, Y.T.

#### CRIMINAL CODE

Of the serious crimes under this heading there were two cases of murder, one of attempted murder, and one of aiding at suicide.

Of the two murder cases one was that of the murder of an Indian woman named Mary Isaac by her step-mother, Indian Magdalene Isaac, which occurred at Kalzas Creek in the Yukon Territory on October 13, 1944. This also covers the case of attempted murder mentioned above when Magdalene Isaac at the same time and place fired at and severely wounded her husband, Indian Tom Isaac. The bullet is supposed to have passed through the left shoulder of Tom Isaac and lodged in the body of Mary Isaac, killing Mary. The motive may have been either jealousy or a desire on the part of Magdalene to get rid of Tom, so that she could marry some other Indian.

The evidence against Magdalene Isaac was, in our opinion, quite clear and conclusive, but unfortunately she was acquitted of the murder charge at her trial at Whitehorse on March 21, 1945, the reason for the acquittal being certain evidence given at the trial by her husband Tom, which evidence proved favourable to the Defence. She had also been charged with the attempted murder of her husband, but a stay of proceedings was entered on that charge after she was acquitted on the murder charge, owing to the fact that the evidence in the attempted murder charge would have been exactly similar to that given in the murder charge. It has not been decided whether or not the attempted murder charge will be proceeded with at a later date. In the meantime the accused has been released from custody.

The second murder case occurred at Whitehorse, Y.T. on September 27, 1944, when one Eugene L. Patterson attacked one Lester W. Cieluch with a knife, inflicting five wounds on Cieluch from which he died that same night. Both men, who were United States citizens, had been employed on a project under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army and, therefore, although civilians, were subject to the U.S. Military Laws. The cause of the attack was that Patterson found his wife and Cieluch embracing. Patterson was tried by the U.S. Army Court Martial and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour to be served in the U.S.A.

The case of aiding at suicide (the maximum offence for which is imprisonment for life), is that of two Eskimo men named Kyatook and Niptiyuk of Committee Bay, N.W.T., who are alleged to have assisted their seventy-six year old father, Allakanooak, to hang himself in his igloo with his consent. This occurred sometime in the fall of 1944. It appears that Allakanooak was a very sick man and had been bleeding from the lungs. His two sons are elderly and have families. In times past it has apparently not been an uncommon practice amongst the primitive Eskimos for the sick and aged to agree to being put to death or assisted at suicide, rather than remain a burden upon the tribe. We have not yet been able to apprehend Kyatook and Niptiyuk due to their isolation, but arrangements are under way to that end.

#### INDECENT ASSAULT, ETC.

There were several cases of indecent assault upon females during the year, and two cases of carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age. There was one case of attempted rape and one complaint of actual rape. In this latter case, which was alleged by a woman in Whitehorse to have been committed upon her in May of 1944, by a U.S. soldier, the complainant was unable to positively identify her assailant.

## THEFTS, BREAKING AND ENTERING

A feature of the Criminal Code cases committed during the year under review, is the rather large number of thefts, 89 in all, and the number of cases of breaking, entering and theft, 12 in all. The most serious case of breaking, entering and theft, was that which occurred at Yellowknife on the night of July 7, 1944, when the Post Office there was broken into, and cash and postage stamps stolen as well as certain other articles stolen and damage done to the mails. One John Zabinski, who has a long criminal record, was apprehended for the commission of this offence and was subsequently sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour.

## ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

There was an unusually high number of accidental deaths for the year under review, forty-seven in all, most of them, from drowning, automobile accidents, accidental shooting, and deaths from exposure, in that order. That number includes eleven souls who perished when the native owned schooner "Cally" floundered off Cape Dalhousie, N.W.T. on September 9, 1944.

In addition to the accidental deaths and the suicides, there was thirty-eight sudden deaths which required police investigations. A fairly large number of these sudden deaths were of trappers and prospectors who had been living in more or less remote districts, and which in some cases necessitated fairly lengthy police patrols in order to reach the scene of death, at the end of which patrols our investigation member usually had to perform the burial or arrange for burial. All of these thirty-eight sudden deaths were from natural causes, a large number of them from old age.

It is noteworthy characteristic of so many "old timers" of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, that they are so independent in their ways as to make them prefer to go on living in the wilds and subsist as best they can until death overtakes them, rather than accept assistance from the Government or go to an Old People's Home, or to live in or closer to a town or settlement on Government relief. Many of them eventually are of course forced to take relief as they have no alternative. This independence seems to be more marked in the "old timers" of the Yukon Territory—those who went to the Territory during the Klondyke Gold Rush at the beginning of the Century.

## FEDERAL STATUTES

The number of cases dealt with under this heading during the past twelve months was 530, a decrease of 38 from the previous year.

The principal statutes concerned were the Indian Act, the Northwest Territories Act, the Yukon Act, the Northwest Territories Game Act, the Customs and Excise Act, in order of numerical importance.

Under the War Measures Act and Regulations, five offences of taking photographs in a protected place were registered all of which occurred at the airport at Whitehorse. In these cases, three were convicted and two are still under investigation.

Under the other War Regulations, there were several cases investigated under the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, the Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations, but none were of a very serious nature.

TERRITORIAL ORDINANCES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON TERRITORY

During the year under review, there were 146 investigations of actual, suspected, or alleged infractions of the various ordinances of the two Territories, resulting in 129 convictions. This is a decrease from the preceding year when

the number of investigations was 248 and the number of convictions 159. There were 123 investigations under the Liquor Ordinances of both Territories during the past year, 81 of them in the Yukon Territory, mostly at Whitehorse, Y.T. The most common offences under the respective liquor ordinances were: intoxication in public places; consuming liquor in public places; possession of more than one liquor permit.

There were 10 cases of insanity investigated in both territories during the year. Sixteen cases of venereal diseases were investigated under the provisions of the respective Venereal Diseases Prevention Ordinances. All of the venereal diseases cases were obliged to take treatment. It should be added that most of these venereal diseases cases were Indians and half-breeds.

Apart from investigations under the Ordinances of the N.W.T. and Yukon Territory, the Fort Smith, N.W.T. detachment of this division also enforces the Province of Alberta Ordinances in the Fitzgerald District of Northern Alberta. There were 9 investigations under Province of Alberta Ordinances, 7 of which were cases of venereal diseases.

#### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The amount of administrative work performed by our personnel in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory, on behalf of other departments of the Dominion Government, is very extensive and varied. The greater part of this work is carried out on behalf of the N.W.T. Administration and the Yukon Territorial Government, but we render assistance to almost every other department of the Dominion Government who have business in the Territories. In fact, in most cases, our personnel are the only persons in their districts who are available to do the work. Apart from the actual performance of the work the volume of correspondence in connection with it is very large.

#### ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our volume of work in connection with administration of estates of deceased persons in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory has remained at a very high level during the year under review.

During the year there has been a change in the office of public administrator for the Yukon Territory. The former public administrator, Mr. Charles Grant of Dawson, resigned, and Mr. Henri Milton Martin of Edmonton was appointed in his stead. Mr. Milton Martin is also the public administrator for the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., having held that position for a great number of years.

The other public administrator for the N.W.T. resides in Ottawa and his jurisdiction extends over the District of Franklin and Keewatin, N.W.T.

During the year there were 77 estates attended to in the Yukon Territory and N.W.T. which is an increase of 10 over the preceding year. The total amount of cash secured for the estates amounts to \$13,906.40. It will be understood that this cash represents a mere fraction of the total value of the estates—it is separate from the other assets of the estates, such as real estate, wage cheques, bank accounts, bonds and other securities, etc., etc.

When a person dies intestate in the territories or where there is a will and circumstances are such that the estate cannot be administered by the Executors named in the will within a reasonable time, our members take charge of all property of the estate and furnish reports accordingly to the appropriate Public Administrator and deal with the assets of the estates as directed by the Public Administrator. In many cases the assets of estates are sold upon directions of the Public Administrator and the beneficiaries of the estate or the executors

of the estate, by our personnel at auction in the town or settlement where the assets are found. Our work in this respect is very important. There is necessarily a great deal of correspondence in connection with it.

### 8. Mining Development in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

Since the commencement of the present war, and up to the summer of 1944, gold mining and other mining, with the exception of the radium ore mining at Port Radium, N.W.T. had been almost at a standstill, but the summer of 1944 witnessed a great deal of new activity in the gold fields of the Yellowknife District, N.W.T. This activity consisted mostly of fairly extensive prospecting and staking of new claims and diamond drilling. At the time of writing, the various mining companies and individual miners and prospectors, of the Yellowknife District, are preparing for their 1945 summer work and all indications are that there will be a considerable increase in activities during that summer. Several new finds of importance are reported in the district.

The radium mine at Port Radium on Great Bear Lake, N.W.T., is working at full capacity and is now a crown company.

During the summer of 1944 there was much prospecting in the country adjacent to the Alaska Military Highway in the Yukon Territory.

### 9. Fur Trade

The fur trade, which includes trapping and trading continues to be the main source of livelihood for the permanent white and native residents of the N.W.T. and Yukon Territory. A large number of the permanent white residents who had in the preceding year obtained employment on the various defence projects in the territories were not so successful in obtaining such employment during the year under review, by reason of the completion of some of these projects and finally the closing down of the Canol Project. The price of fur declined and reports to date indicate that the 1944-45 trapping season has not been very good.

### 10. Defence Projects

#### ALASKA HIGHWAY

In respect to the Alaska Highway the peak of activity had passed in 1943-44 and by the spring of 1944 only maintenance work was being done with the addition of some new bridges to be built.

Since the spring of 1944, nearly all the trucking on the Highway, all of which had previously been done by the U.S. Army, has been turned over by the U.S. Army to civilian trucking companies who were on contract for the U.S. Army. The road maintenance work has been done by civilian contractors, mostly Canadian Firms.

There is very little traffic on the highway at present as mostly all freight coming into the Yukon Territory now, comes in by rail to Prince Rupert, B.C., is then shipped by boat to Skagway, Alaska, then over the railroad of the White Pass and Yukon Route to Whitehorse, Y.T., from where it is routed by truck. This means that the long road haul from the commencement of the Alaska Highway near Dawson Creek, B.C., to Whitehorse, Y.T. is eliminated.

#### CANOL PROJECT

With reference to the Norman Wells—Whitehorse Oil Pipe line, the last of the pumping stations along the line was completed before the Spring break-up of 1944. The pipeline road was also made into an all-weather road by October, 1944, which made it possible to travel by car from Camp Canol, N.W.T. to Whitehorse, Y.T. in 2 days.

Our constable in charge of Norman Wells Detachment reported on the 16th March, 1945, that, as a result of the intention of the U.S. Government to withdraw from the Canol Project, the pumping of oil through to Whitehorse was discontinued on March 10, 1945, and oil production for the pipeline at Norman Wells was also discontinued on that date.

He further reports that Standard Oil of Alaska have closed their offices at Camp Canol and moved their personnel from that camp and from the various pumping stations along the pipeline road. The Elliot Construction Company (who have been maintaining the pipeline road) are said to have released a large number of their employees retaining only those who will be required to remove all equipment from the pipeline road back to Whitehorse, Y.T., which work is expected to be completed by next November.

Judging from recent press reports the future of the Norman Wells—Whitehorse Pipeline has not yet definitely been decided upon.

The oil refinery at Whitehorse, Y. T. which is operated by the Standard Oil Company under the direction of the U.S. Engineering Department and which is fed by the oil pipeline from Norman Wells, N.W.T., has been refining the crude oil from the wells into aviation gasoline.

#### AIRPORTS

The various airports in the Yukon Territory, which are owned by the Canadian Government and operated by the Department of Transport and which are situated at Watson Lake, Teslin, Carcross, Whitehorse, Snag and Aishihik, have received continuous improvement throughout the year. The Airport at Whitehorse alone resembles a small town in itself.

During the summer and fall of 1944, the airports at Fort Smith, Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Simpson and Norman Wells, N.W.T. which had been built by the American Government in connection with the Canol Project, were turned over to the Canadian Government and are now being maintained by the Department of Transport. The U.S. Army Area Engineer, who had had his Headquarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T., moved his office to Fort McMurray, Alberta, after turning over all of his equipment at Fort Smith to the Canadian Government.

#### 11. Eskimo Affairs

During the past year the Eskimos have, as is generally the case with these people, been law abiding. Other than the case of Eskimos Kyatook and Niptiyuk who assisted their aged father to hang himself and whose case is mentioned elsewhere in this report, no serious crimes have occurred.

An epidemic of bronchial influenza broke out amongst the Eskimos of the Cambridge Bay District in April, 1944, resulting in a few deaths. Our constable stationed there got in touch by wireless with the nearest Doctor who is stationed many hundreds of miles away, and under the doctor's wireless instructions he rendered what first-aid he could.

The constable in charge of our Eskimo Point Detachment submitted a report under date of May 3, 1944, concerning the general health of the Eskimos of that District. Conditions there then were grave. There had been an epidemic during the previous months resulting in some 40 known deaths. Moreover, the Vital Statistics Records which are kept by our constable there for that District show that since 1935 there had been 50 per cent more deaths than births in the Districts. Later in 1944 more epidemics broke out in the District resulting in still more deaths. Our member, under wireless directions from the nearest doctor, administered sulpha drugs in the latter epidemic.

An epidemic (undiagnosed) broke out amongst the Eskimos in the Pond Inlet District in March, 1945, resulting in more deaths there. Our constable-



got in touch by wireless with the Doctor stationed at Pangnirtung and followed the doctor's directions in an effort to cope with the outbreak.

A tragedy occurred off Cape Dalhousie, N.W.T. on or about September 9, 1944, when a small schooner named "Cally" owned by Eskimo Charles Rufus foundered in a storm resulting in the deaths of all aboard. There were 10 Eskimos aboard, men, women and children, and a white man named Stanley Mason who had been an employee of the N.W.T. Administration as a Reindeer Herd Supervisor. The schooner was bound for Liverpool Bay and carried a cargo of food stuffs and equipment. All hands were on their way to their reindeer herds which are in the Liverpool Bay District. The use of an R.C.A.F. plane and pilot was obtained by our Aklavik Detachment to search for survivors after the tragedy became known, but without result.

## **12. R.C.M.P. Guardrooms used as Penitentiaries, Gaols and Places of Confinement in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory**

Both the Northwest Territories Act and the Yukon Act provide that R.C.M. Police Guardrooms shall be penitentiaries, gaols and places of confinement for all persons sentenced to imprisonment in the respective Territories. By the terms of the penitentiaries Act any person sentenced in the N.W.T. or Yukon Territory to two years or more imprisonment can be sent outside to one of the Federal Penitentiaries to serve his sentence. Provision is also made in the Penitentiaries Act for the confinement of N.W.T. and Yukon prisoners in a Provincial Gaol of any of the Provinces, upon arrangements being made to that end between the Minister of Justice and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province concerned.

Actually, at the present time, only those N.W.T. or Yukon Territory prisoners who have been sentenced in the Territories to two years or more imprisonment are transferred outside to serve their sentences in a Federal Penitentiary. All other prisoners serve their sentences in an R.C.M. Police Guardroom in either one of the two Territories. Most of these prisoners serve their sentences in our Fort Smith Guardroom insofar as the Northwest Territories are concerned, and in our Whitehorse Guardroom insofar as the Yukon Territory is concerned.

## **SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS**

### **1. Unusual Items**

In section 6 of this report under the heading of "Patrols" reference was made to an outstanding patrol by Constable C. L. Delisle and the following notes regarding this patrol may be of interest:—

**PATROL FROM POND INLET TO FORT ROSS VIA ARCTIC BAY, 1942-43, AND FROM FORT ROSS TO POND INLET VIA REPULSE BAY, IGLOOLIK, ARCTIC BAY, 1943-44.**

On March 12, 1943, Cst. De Lisle accompanied by S/Cst. Angnatsiak and Employed Native Ehaksak left Pond Inlet to patrol to Fort Ross, Somerset Island, N.W.T., and Boothia Isthmus. Two teams of dogs totalling thirty-five in number were used. The sledges were of the heavy type used in rough ice and the runners had whalebone shoeing. Each of the sleds was loaded with nearly thirteen hundred pounds of supplies, three-quarters of which was made up of food and equipment, the remainder of dog feed.

The chief purpose of the patrol was to investigate a shooting that had been reported at Fort Ross as having occurred on Boothia Peninsula. It was also the intention to visit the various Eskimo camps and to report concerning their welfare, to register vital statistics, collect data concerning the game, and investigate any accidental deaths and misdemeanours.

## OUTWARD JOURNEY

The patrol, even with the heavily laden sleds, covered the first 240 miles to Arctic Bay, Baffin Island, in eight days. During this time the temperature was on the average 45 degrees below zero, and there were days of drift when minute particles of snow raced along the sea ice in a cloud and it was impossible to prevent the cold from penetrating, other than by exercise, warm food and tea. On March 19, the sleds with drags on the runners were eased down the precipitous land crossing onto the ice of Arctic Bay where in the shelter of the cliffs a small settlement consisting of a meteorological station, Hudson's Bay Company, and R.C. Mission is located.

Here the patrol rested for two days and the equipment was overhauled and members attended to police duties. It was learned that an Eskimo youth had frozen to death the previous month when he and his father were driven out of their igloo by a hungry bear in search of a seal that they had cached.

On March 22, the patrol started on the second and more difficult leg of the route to Fort Ross. The supply of dog feed available was, moreover, rather small. Admiralty Inlet was crossed in a bad drift storm which lasted for two days. Brodeur Peninsula proved to be the first great obstacle. The route was new and sharp rocks hidden just beneath the surface of the snow ripped the ice off the heavily laden sleds. It took five days of hard work to cross the barren trackless peninsula to the salt ice of Prince Regent Inlet.

But it seemed as though the troubles for the patrol had only begun. The inlet had completely frozen over and appeared to be completely devoid of game. Day followed day with visibility limited to 100 yards. Rough ice closed the party in everywhere and the dogs suffered from the cold and undernourishment.

One morning, one of the lead dogs that had become sick and blind, had to be shot and that evening two more collapsed from exhaustion and died in the night. The next day, the ice was better and the patrol moved ahead slowly in the limited radius of visibility. The following day the dogs, suffering from cold and hunger, were hard to stir, but after an hour's sledding, they suddenly became rejuvenated and went dashing off in an oblique direction following the huge brushing tracks of a polar bear. In about two hours the bear was sighted ambling along amongst the up-ended ice, unaware of our presence. The thirty-two dogs were released and, closely followed by the three members of the party, brought the bear to bay. The bear was shot through the heart from a distance of twelve feet. The carcass was skinned and the meat cut up as much as possible, before the dogs, dodging whip and harpoon handle, came charging in and ripped the meat to bits. Both men and dogs had a good feed of excellent bear meat. Three days later a second bear was shot and a seal that had been killed also helped to stave off the dogs' hunger.

Finally, the party camped on the ice just off the historically famous Fury Point of Somerset Island. The next day the pressure barrier was crossed, a passage having been hacked through it. The dogs were swung across the numerous crevasses and supplies had to be carried through, piece by piece. This called for a "mug up" and spirits were buoyant with the most difficult stretch left behind. On April 6th, the patrol reached Fort Ross and soon was enjoying the hospitality of the Hudson Bay Company post manager and his wife.

Here too, the supply of dog feed was limited and some time was spent hunting at the floe edge to feed the dogs and give them a chance to regain their strength. E. W. Lyall was hired as a guide and along with Employed Native Ehaksak and one team of dogs, Cst. De Lisle set out for Mary Jones Bay on the east coast of Boothia Peninsula where the alleged murderer and widow of deceased Eskimo Kookieyout was reported to be living. The camps of the "Netsilingmiut" were visited. They are the most primitive of the Eskimos and are husky, healthy, and happy. They also proved to be very friendly and talka-

tive. Mitkaeyout, the alleged murderess, a young woman of about twenty-one, readily and voluntarily admitted her guilt and statements were taken from her through interpreter Lyall in the cold igloo by the light of a seal oil lamp.

A return was then made to Fort Ross and on arrival it was found that S/Cst. Angnatsiak had made good use of his time and had secured another bear and several seals. As the ice breaks up early in Prince Regent Inlet, S/Cst. Angnatsiak and Employed Native Ehaksak were sent back to Pond Inlet. Cst. De Lisle, having completed preparations, set out with Employed Civilian Lyall and patrolled to Thom Bay on Boothia Peninsula. Here enquiries were made concerning the shooting and the body recovered from the summit of a high hill where it had been cached in the rocks on the day of the shooting. The body, still frozen from the previous year, was presumably still in the same position as at the time of the shooting. The cadavre was put in a box which had been brought along from Fort Ross for the purpose and loaded on a sled and lashed down, whereupon, several of the party of relatives and acquaintances of the deceased got on top of the coffin and slid down the hill onto the sea ice, considering it great sport. The patrol afterwards returned to Fort Ross with the body.

#### RETURN JOURNEY

At Fort Ross the alleged murderess and the witnesses were assembled to await the arrival of the supply vessel when the trial was to be held. But for the second year in a row, ice and the lateness of the season prevented the vessel from reaching the Post with badly needed supplies. This left Cst. De Lisle with one of two alternatives; either to fly out in an American rescue plane with the Hudson's Bay Company personnel, or to patrol to Pond Inlet by sledge. As there were still investigations to be concluded in the Boothia Peninsula and Igloolik Districts, and as the N.C.O. in charge at Pond Inlet had gone out on the supply ship due to illness, it was decided to return to that point.

A start was made on October 19, 1943, with what supplies were available, and Bellot Strait was crossed in a heavily laden jolly boat which picked its way through the rapidly moving ice floes. As Prince Regent Inlet, lying between Fort Ross and Pond Inlet, would not be frozen over until latter February of the following year, it had to be circumvented. The route taken brought the patrol as far south as the Arctic Circle from whence it proceeded north again to about seventy-four degrees north latitude. All sorts of travelling conditions were met with and many obstacles overcome. The following are typical excerpts from the patrol diary:

*Wed., Oct. 27, 1943.*—After struggling through the ice and snow all day in poor visibility, darkness caught us unawares. Nowhere was there good snow for an igloo. The blocks had to be cut from here and there and carried over the rough ice to a central point. Meanwhile the poorly fed dogs belonging to Employed Eskimo Oojuk were eating the seal skin traces at every opportunity and every now and then made a concerted rush for the meat on the sled.

After a couple of hours an igloo about six feet in diameter was completed. I made up the deer skin insulated beds and arranged the necessary equipment inside in pitch darkness as we haven't the luxury of a candle or fat for a lamp. Our meal was eaten by the light of the primus stove, both I and the native having to bend over due to the smallness of the igloo. Old Oojuk chattered away all the time as he had done all day and when I dropped off to sleep he was still talking.

*Nov. 3, 1943.*—Waited for drift to abate but no luck so left anyway. Spent few hours in rough ice and finally started land crossing at bottom of Bay. Drift on land worse than ever. In some places the snow was so deep

that we seemed to be in danger of going under and asphyxiating. Reached higher ground where there was just a couple of inches of snow. Equalla (Employed Native) became lost due to the drift and darkness and, as there was no snow on the land for an igloo, we were forced to retrace our trail to the sea ice to build one. Froze my nose to-day and had a hard time to keep from freezing altogether.

*Nov. 7, 1943.*—Almost lost sled and equipment altogether when the sled slammed down off a steep shore ledge onto sea ice less than an inch thick and it was only saved by the momentum, the ice actually bending under the shock.

*Nov. 22, 1943.*—Ate last of beans, which leaves us with 13 lbs. biscuits, 5 lbs. sugar, 3 lbs. rolled oats, and tea. Later on in day came across three families of eskimos and soon was eating delicious, freshly caught fish.

*Dec. 14, 1943.*—Awakened by Tonnolik (Employed Eskimo) who was up making tea. Mitts and socks still wet. Off by moonlight and soon on long narrow lake with steep sides. Ran ahead of dogs as incentive. Travelled for several hours and had just reached top of long gradual incline when the sun came up and was as glorious as a resurrection. Many sled tracks through the day and signs of recent passage. Travelled on after darkness, reaching sea ice again about 9 p.m. We have crossed Rae Isthmus without sleeping despite the fact that we only have nine dogs."

On Dec. 14, 1943 Repulse Bay on the Arctic Circle was reached and the patrol was able to get adequate food supplies for the first time. January 1, 1944, the party headed north again, and, after a few days, progress became so slow due to the heavy load, the bitter cold weather, and the fact that all travel was on land, that much of the supplies had to be left behind to be recovered later.

The diary of Feb. 10, 1944, reads as follows "Ready to go in a.m. but couldn't, due to bad storm. Started to abate in early p.m. so got sleds loaded up but by that time storm had increased in volume and just as bad as ever. Left nevertheless, as wanted to avoid task of unloading sled again. Two men with me. Travelled all night. In weird light of the storm made out a cairn on low barren beach located in vicinity of *Hall Lake* on the east coast of Melville Peninsula. The monument stood about seven feet high and was well constructed. On it was a stone plaque which by the light of a match revealed the inscription, "Reynold Bray, Ornithologist, Explorer, drowned near here Sept. 9, 1939".

*Igloolik in upper Foxe Basin* was reached after delays caused by the difficulty in obtaining transportation to go back and get supplies cached on the land. Arrangements were made for dog drivers to go to Arctic Bay and while they were preparing, a run was made to the Calthorpe Islands in Foxe Basin to investigate the death of Eskimo Kangoo who lost his way in a storm the previous month and drifted away on the ice.

On leaving Igloolik, both transportation and supplies were ideal and the patrol made excellent progress on the whole. On March 4, 1944, De Lisle contacted the two S/Csts. from Pond Inlet with their own dogs and continued on to Arctic Bay. On leaving there the usual route was followed through Lancaster Sound and south on Navy Board Inlet to Pond Inlet which was reached on March 17, a little over one year from the time that the patrol set out for Fort Ross.

In the areas traversed by this patrol, some seven hundred and fifty eskimos were actually contacted, one hundred and four births, deaths, and marriages were registered, an alleged murder was investigated and also six accidental deaths.

The weather met with on the patrol from Pond Inlet to Fort Ross between March 12 and April 6, 1943, when the patrol reached Fort Ross, was not unusually severe but several days of poor visibility when the patrol was crossing the unknown ice of Prince Regent Inlet made the stretch even more difficult. On the two trips from Fort Ross to Thom Bay and Mary Jones Bay in the Spring of 1943, the weather was quite good but the snow rather deep in places.

On that part of the patrol made in the winter of 1943-44 starting on October 19, a variety of conditions were met with. On the first part of the trip from Fort Ross to Thom Bay the sledding was very poor due to the seasonal deep snow and very bad rough ice that was encountered. Three particularly bad drift storms caused patrol members a great deal of discomfort and suffering from the bitter cold, especially since there was very little snow suitable for igloo building.

From Thom Bay to Pelly Bay, the patrol was favoured with many clear days which was rather fortunate as the country was new to the guide. From Pelly Bay to Repulse Bay, which was reached on December 14, the sledding conditions were average but there was hardly a day when it was not drifting.

Between Repulse Bay and Igloodik sledding conditions were good, and the usual number of drift storms were encountered as were many biting cold days, but with an adequate supply of food and better clothing that had been obtained at Repulse Bay, patrol members fared well.

The remainder of the patrol from Igloodik to Pond Inlet, having good dogs and transportation, was free from any great obstacles. The weather was cold but clear days more numerous. The patrol was held up one day on the ice of Lancaster Sound by a particularly severe drift storm. It was afterwards learned that the stretch of ice where we had remained in our igloo had broken off from the shore and moved off into Lancaster Sound only about two days later.

Cst. De Lisle, from the time that he left Pond Inlet on March 12, 1943, till return on March 17, 1944, patrolled by dog team a total of 3,551 miles in 146 days' travelling. There were many obstacles to overcome, especially in that stretch of the patrol from Fort Ross to Igloodik. Dog drivers were difficult to obtain, dog feed was very scarce, the time of year was unsuitable for travelling, the supply of food was limited, winter clothing could not be obtained, patrol equipment was poor, but with the help of the Eskimos that were hired, all of whom were persevering and cheerful, there was no time when De Lisle was not confident of a successful trip. On return to Pond Inlet, Cst. De Lisle was in excellent health having gained twenty pounds.

## 2. Distinguished Visitors

Of the many distinguished visitors to Canada during the past twelve months and with whom this Force was concerned, a brief outline of the following visits only can be made:—

### (i) *Vice-President Henry Wallace of the United States*

Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, arrived at Edmonton by plane on May 20, 1944, and left again the following

morning by plane for an undisclosed destination. The R.C.M.P. worked in conjunction with the Chief Safety and Security Officers of the United States Army Air Force in this matter.

(ii) *The Honourable John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia*

On the night of May 30, 1944, the Honourable John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, visited Ottawa on his way back to Australia, from the Conference of Empire Prime Ministers in London. Mrs. Curtin had reached Ottawa the same day from Washington. He was entertained by the Right Honourable The Prime Minister of Canada at the Country Club, Ottawa. The subsequent arrangements for his departure to Australia were in the hands of the Australian High Commissioner to Canada.

(iii) *General Charles de Gaulle*

General Charles de Gaulle arrived at the Rockcliffe airport, near Ottawa, on July 11, 1944. He was met by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada. A dinner was given at the Country Club the same evening and he left Rockcliffe for Montreal the following day. Members of this Force met the plane on arrival at Montreal.

During General de Gaulle's visit to Ottawa he gave an address on Parliament Hill and attended a luncheon given by the Governor General at Government House.

### 3. Appreciation of Services

I have already expressed my sincere appreciation elsewhere in this report of the services afforded to us during the past year from public spirited citizens and others outside the police force.

I have now much pleasure in recording that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and of the members of the Civil Service during the twelve months under review. I desire to commend the veterans of the First Great War some of whom are still acting as Special Constable Guards at vulnerable points throughout the country, and also to thank the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve for the excellent services they have rendered, during the past year, in such busy centres as Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Calgary.

Finally this report would be incomplete if I did not express sincere appreciation for the excellent co-operation we have received from all Officers and men of the Armed Forces in Canada, especially from the Officers of the Intelligence Services and the members of the Provost Corps.

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 31st, 1945

*R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario—*

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.  
 Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead, I/C "A" Dept.  
 Asst. Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp, I/C "C" Dept.  
 Asst. Commissioner E. G. Frere, I/C "S" Dept.

*Liaison Officer at Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*

Superintendent K. Duncan

*Divisions—*

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—  
 Assistant Commissioner A. S. Cooper, M.C.  
 "C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—  
 Superintendent J. Brunet  
 "D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—  
 Asst. Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch  
 "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—  
 Superintendent C. K. Gray  
 "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—  
 Asst. Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, A.D.C.  
 "G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—  
 Superintendent D. J. Martin  
 "H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—  
 Asst. Commissioner A. N. Eames  
 "J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick—  
 Superintendent R. E. Mercer  
 "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—  
 Asst. Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock  
 "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—  
 Inspector N. Anderson  
 "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—  
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Churchman  
 "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—  
 Superintendent F. A. Blake  
 "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—  
 Superintendent W. R. Day

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	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	1	4	3				2				2	14							7			
Alberton.....									1	1									2							1			
Borden.....									1										1							1			
Montague.....										1	1								1							1			
Souris.....									1										1							1			
Summerside.....								1		3	3								4						3		1		
On Command.....								1	1	3	3								4						3				
Totals.....					1		1	2	8	11				2				2	27						14		1		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																													
<i>“H” Division—</i>																													
Halifax.....			1		3		2	1	12	22	63	4		2	115	52		23	300							34	2	7	
Amherst.....											2								1						1				
Antigonish.....											1								1						1				
Baddeck.....											1								1						1				
Barrington Passage.....											1								1						1				
Bridgetown.....										1	1								2						1				
Bridgewater.....											2								2						1				
Cannes.....											1								1						1				
Chester.....											2								2						1				
Cheticamp.....											1								1						1				
Dartmouth.....								1		3	3								4						3				
Digby.....									1		1								2						1				
Glace Bay.....								1	1	4	4							1	7					4					
Guysboro.....											2								2						1				
Inverness.....											1								1						1				



Kentville.....									1	3								4						2			1		
Liverpool.....									1	1									2						1			1	
Lunenburg.....									1	1									2						1			1	
Meteghan River.....									1	1									2						1			1	
New Glasgow.....									1	6									8						3			1	
New Waterford.....									1	2									3						2			1	
North Ingonish.....										1									1						1			1	
North Sydney.....										2									2						1			1	
Parrsboro.....										1									1						1			1	
Pictou.....										6									6						4			1	
Port Hawkesbury.....									1										2						1			1	
Port Hood.....										2									2						1			1	
Sheet Harbour.....										2									2						1			1	
Shelburne.....										1									2						1			1	
Sherbrooke.....										1									1						1			1	
Shubenacadie.....										3									3						2			1	
Springhill.....										1									1						1			1	
Sydney.....				1			1	1	1	4	13					5		4	29						1			1	
Tatamagouche.....										1									1						1			1	
Truro.....								1		5									6						3			1	
Windsor.....									1	2									3						2			1	
Yarmouth.....				1						7									9						5			1	
On Leave.....										3									5									1	
On Command.....						1	1	1	1	2									7									1	
Totals.....				1		5		3	3	18	42	151	7		2	115	57	29	433					3			97	2	11
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																													
<i>“J” Division—</i>																													
Fredericton.....				2	3			1	5	9	9				2	1			33						9	1		3	
Albert.....										1	1								1						1			1	
Bathurst.....										1	1								2						1			1	
Buctouche.....										1	1								2						1			1	
Campbetto.....										1	1								2						2			1	
Caraget.....										1	1								1						1			1	
Chipman.....										1									1						1			1	
Doaktown.....										1									1						1			1	
East Florenceville.....										1									1						1			1	
Edmunston.....									1	2									3						2			1	
Grand Falls.....										1	1								2						1			1	
Grand Manan.....										1	1								1						1			1	
Jacquet River.....										1	1								1						1			1	
McAdam.....										1	1								1						1			1	
Minto.....										1	2								3						1			1	
Moncton.....								1	3	1	9				1				16						9	1		1	
Neguac.....										1	1								1						1			1	
Newcastle.....										1	6								7						2			1	
Perth.....										1	1								2						1			1	
Port Elgin.....										1									1						1			1	





STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables.	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Ontario—</i>																												
“O” Division—																												
Toronto.....				1	3			2	6	11	53	1		2	19			18	116							24	2	
Cobourg.....											1								2							1		
Fort Erie.....											1								2							1		
Guelph.....											3								2							2		
Hamilton.....											1								2							2		
Kirkland Lake.....											1								2							2		
Leamington.....											2								2							1		
London.....											4								2							2		
Manitowaning.....											1								1							1		
Muncey.....											1			1					2							1		
Niagara Falls.....								1		2	10			1				1	14						3	1		
North Bay.....											3								3							3		
Ohswegen.....											1								4				1			3		
Orillia.....											2								2							1		
Owen Sound.....											1								2							1		
Sarnia.....											1					3			2							2		
Sault Ste. Marie.....											1								5							2		
Sudbury.....											1							1	5							2		
Timmins.....											5								6							2		
Toronto Town Station.....								1		1	3	1			4			1	15						4		2	
Wallaceburg.....											2								3							2		
Windsor.....								1		1	10					3			17									
On Leave.....											15								19									
On Command.....							1	1		4	3								9									
Totals.....				1	3		1	3	11	35	149	2		3	29			21	258				1			67	2	3

Manitoba—  
 "D" Division—

Winnipeg	1	2	3	1	4	9	22	42	4	5	3	14	110	27	3
Alonsa								1					1	1	
Arbourg								2					2	1	
Ashern								3					3	1	
Beausejour								3					3	1	
Berens River							1			1			2	1	
Boissevain								1					1		
Brandon			1			3	3	3	2	1		1	14	1	3
Carberry								1					2		
Carman								2					1	1	
Churchill						1		1		1			3		
Cold Lake								1					1		
Crystal City								1					1		
Dauphin			1			3	1	11	1				17	4	
Deloraine							1	1					1	1	
Emmerson						1	1	1					3	2	
Flin Flon						1	1	5	1				3	1	
Fort Frances, Ont.							1	1					2	1	
Fort Garry							1	1					1	1	
Fort William, Ont.					1			3					5	2	
Gillam							1	1					1		
Gimli								1					1		
Gladstone							1	1					2	1	
God's Lake								1					1		
Gretna							1	1					1	1	
Hamiota								1					1	1	
Headingly							1	1					2	2	
Hodgson								2					2	1	
Kelwood								1					1	1	
Kenora, Ont.							1	1					2	1	
Killarney							1	2					3	1	
Lac du Bonnet								2					2	1	
Manitou								1					1	1	
Melita								1					1	1	
Minnedosa								2					2	1	
Morden								1					1	1	
Morris								1					1	1	
Nipigon, Ont.							1	1					3	1	
Norway House								1		1			2	1	
Oak Point								2					1	1	
Piney								2					2	1	
Pine River								2					2	1	
Portage la Prairie						1	2	7					10	2	
Reston								1					1	1	
Reynolds								1					1	1	
Roblin								2					2	1	
Roseburn								2					2	1	
Russell							1	1					2	1	



Saskatchewan—  
"F" Division—

Regina.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	7	15	4	38	11
Assiniboia.....								1	2		3	1
Avonlea.....									2		2	1
Balcarres.....								1	1		2	1
Bengough.....								1	1		2	1
Biggar.....								1	2		3	1
Big River.....								1			1	1
Blaine Lake.....								1	1		1	1
Broadview.....								1	1		2	1
Bromhead.....									1		1	1
Cabri.....									1		1	1
Calder.....									1		1	1
Canora.....								1	1		1	1
Carlyle.....								1	1		2	1
Carnduff.....									1		1	1
Climax.....								1			1	1
Consul.....									1		1	1
Crak.....								1			1	1
Cumberland House.....								1			1	1
Cutknife.....								1			1	1
Delisle.....									1		1	1
Elbow.....								1			1	1
Esterhazy.....								1			1	1
Estevan.....							1		1		2	1
Fillmore.....								1			1	1
Foam Lake.....							1	1	2		4	1
Fort Qu'Appelle.....								1			1	1
Fort Walsh.....										4	4	1
Fox Valley.....										4	77	1
Glaslyn.....									1		1	1
Goodsoil.....									1		1	1
Gravelbourg.....								1	1		2	1
Gull Lake.....								1			1	1
Hafford.....								1	1		2	1
Hanley.....								1			1	1
Herbert.....									1		1	1
Hudson's Bay Junction.....								1			1	1
Humboldt.....								2	3		5	2
Ile a la Crosse.....									1		2	1
Imperial.....									1		1	1
Indian Head.....								1	1		2	1
Ituna.....									1		1	1
Kamsack.....									2		2	1
Kelvington.....								1			1	1
Kerobert.....									1		1	1
Kindersley.....								1	2		3	1
Kipling.....									1		1	1
Kyle.....									1		1	1

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles							
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																																			
<i>"F" Division—Concluded</i>																																			
Lac la Ronge.....										1				1					2																
Langman.....										1									1																
Leader.....										1	1								1																
Lloydminster.....										1	4								1																
Loon Lake.....										1	1								1																
Macklin.....										1	1								1																
Maidstone.....										1	1								1																
Maple Creek.....										1	3								4																
Mayfair.....										1	1								2																
Meadow Lake.....										1	2								3																
Melfort.....										1	5								6																
Melville.....										1	5								6																
Milestone.....										1	1								2																
Moose Jaw.....									1	1	1								3																
Moosomin.....										1	1								2																
Morse.....										1	1								2																
Mossbank.....										1	1								2																
Naicam.....										1	1								2																
Nipawin.....										1	1								2																
North Battleford.....							1		1	1	5	1							11																
North Portal.....										1	1								2																
Onion Lake.....										1	1								2																
Outlook.....										1	1								2																
Pelly.....										1	1								2																
Ponteix.....										1	1								2																
Porcupine Plains.....										1	1								2																
Prince Albert.....					1				2	1	10								14																
Punichy.....										1	2								3																
Radisson.....										1	2								3																
Radville.....										1	2								3																
Regina Town Station.....										6	10	1							17																





STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Alberta—</i>																													
<i>"K" Division—Concluded</i>																													
Claresholm.....											1																		
Coal Valley.....																													
Cochrane.....																													
Coronation.....																													
Coutts.....											1																		
Crossfield.....											1																		
Derwent.....																													
Drumheller.....									1	1	6			1												3			
East Coulee.....																													
Edson.....									1																				
Empress.....																													
Evansburg.....																													
Fairview.....										1																			
Field, B. C.....																													
Foremost.....																													
Fort Chipewyan.....										1																			
Fort McMurray.....										1																			
Fort Vermilion.....																													
Gleichen.....															2														
Grand Prairie.....											4																		
Hanna.....																													
Hardisty.....																													
High Prairie.....												3																	
High River.....										1																			
Hilda.....										1																			
Innisfail.....																													
Irricana.....																													
Jasper.....										1																			
Lac la Biche.....																													
Lamont.....											1																		
Leduc.....																													
Lethbridge.....					1				2	5	13								21						8		1		



STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>British Columbia—</i>																													
<i>"E" Division—</i>																													
Vancouver.....				2	2			1	7	5	48	1		3	54				7							19	2		
Abbotsford.....											2															1			
Cloverdale.....											2															1			
Cranbrook.....											1															1			
Creston.....											1															1			
Esquimalt.....									1	4	15				36				56										
Grand Forks.....										1	2								3							2			
Hazelton.....										1	1								1							1			
Merritt.....											2								2							1			
Osoyoos.....											1								1							1			
Prince Rupert.....											1								2							1			
Vanderhoof.....											2								3							1			
Vernon.....											2								3							1			
Victoria.....					1			1	1	6	6							2	11						3				
William's Lake.....										1	1								1							1			
Hope.....											1				4				5							1			
Kaslo.....										1	1				4				6							1			
New Denver.....											1				1				2							2			
Tashme.....										1	1				4				6							2			
Bridge River.....											1				1				1							1			
Greenwood.....															1				1							1			
Nelson.....															1				1							1			
Perry Siding.....															5				5							2			
Prince George.....															2				2							1			
Princeton.....															1				1										
Slocan City.....															2				2							1			
Thunder River.....															1				1										
St. Roch.....							1			2				2					5										
On Leave.....									1		1								1										
On Command.....					1					2	4								8										
Totals.....				2	4		1	1	10	23	92	1		5	117			9	265							40	2		

North West Territories—

"G" Division—

Headquarters, Ottawa.....	1			1	2	2	1					7							
Aklavik.....		1				1	6		2									18	
Arctic Red River.....							2		1			3						8	
Baker Lake.....						1			2			3						6	
Cambridge Bay.....						1	1					3						13	
Chesterfield Inlet.....						1			2			3						6	
Fort Chimo, P.Q.....							1					1							
Coppermine.....							2		1			3						17	
Eskimo Point.....							2		1			3						9	
Fort Smith.....		1			1	1	5		1			9						15	1
Good Hope.....							2		1			3						9	
Lake Harbour.....							2		1			3						23	
Liard.....							1					1							
Moose Factory, Ont.....						1			1			2						8	
Norman.....							2					2						9	
Norman Wells.....							1					1							1
Pangnirtung.....							2		1			3						9	
Pond's Inlet.....							2		2			4						12	
Port Radium.....							1					1							
Providence.....							2		1			3						12	
Rae.....							2		1			3						15	
Reliance.....							1		1			3						15	
Resolution.....					1		2		1			4						13	
Simpson.....						1	2		1			4						10	
Southampton Island.....							1					1							
Yellowknife River.....							2					3							
Camp Canol.....							1					1							
Frobisher Bay.....							1					1							
Totals.....	1	2			1	4	11		47			21						2	89
																			227
																			1
																			1

Yukon Territory—

"G" Division—

Whitehorse.....		1			1	2	13					17							1	3
Carcross.....							1					1								1
Dawson.....						1	1			1		3								2
Kluane.....							2					2								1
Mayo.....							1					1								1
Old Crow.....						1	1					2						6		
Selkirk.....						1						1								
Teslin.....							3					3								1
Watson Lake.....							2					2								1
On Command.....							1					1								
Totals.....		1				1	5		25			1							33	6
																				1
																				10

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
"I" Division, P.E.I.....					1			1	2	8	11			2				2	27							14		1	
"H" Division, N.S.....			1		5		3	3	18	42	151	7		2	115	57		29	433				3			97	2	11	
"J" Division, N.B.....				2	4		1	3	10	31	66	1		3	69			5	195							60	3	3	
"C" Division, Que.....				1	4	1	1	3	12	35	168	4		4	35	8	27	52	355							107	3		
"N" Division, Ont.....							2	2	4	6	5	2		5	5			3	39	30	2	32	3		1	3	4		
"A" Division, Ont.....	1	1	5	5	12		6	16	53	118	181	5		15	304			34	756							31	1	10	
"O" Division, Ont.....				1	3		1	3	11	35	149	2		3	29			21	258				1			67	2	3	
"D" Division, Man.....			1	2	5	1		5	21	51	148	8		11	3			15	271				3	11		92	3	1	
"Depot" Division, Sask.....				1	2			4	6	20	14		2	12	6			35	102	31	1	32	3			7	3		
"F" Division, Sask.....			1	3	4		3	6	22	77	172	8		12				6	314	77		77	3	13		131	3		
"K" Division, Alta.....			1	3	3		2	5	28	73	200	6		14	14			18	367				2	8	1	129	4		
"E" Division, B.C.....				2	4		1	1	10	23	92	1		5	117			9	265				1			40	2		
"G" Division— N. W. Territories.....				1	2			1	4	11	47			21				2	89					227		1	1		
Yukon Territory.....					1				1	5	25			1					33					6		1	10		
On Leave— Provost Coy., C.A.A.....				1					1	8	152								162										
C.M.S.C.....									1										1										
Totals.....	1	1	9	22	50	2	20	53	204	543	1581	44	2	110	697	65	27	236	3,667	138	3	141	16	265	2	780	40	29	



## APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED  
MARCH 31, 1945

1. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1945

Federal Statutes	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
British Columbia.....	4	265	107	998	...	27	494	47	14	217	2,173
Alberta.....	72	260	173	760	4	60	1,693	48	.....	337	3,407
Saskatchewan.....	124	644	17	471	.....	47	1,121	26	.....	236	2,686
Manitoba.....	33	186	2	1,169	.....	12	1,281	27	.....	166	2,876
Ontario.....	5	595	3,205	7,600	1	212	2,319	86	38	2,005	16,066
Quebec.....	1	6,586	356	24,834	1	66	2,893	47	7	2,14,234	49,070
New Brunswick.....	.....	250	253	1,446	1	13	497	7	.....	186	2,653
Nova Scotia.....	4	169	257	1,039	.....	7	523	26	96	190	2,316
Prince Edward Island.....	10	308	6	82	1	13	220	27	2	15	684
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	.....	3	4	145	.....	3	317	12	.....	46	530
Total.....	253	9,266	4,380	38,544	8	460	11,363	353	152	17,632	82,461

Criminal Code	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
British Columbia.....	.....	1	11	8	.....	23	18	12	4	4	81
Alberta.....	77	46	934	334	14	227	1,944	217	17	252	4,112
Saskatchewan.....	320	250	630	553	.....	194	1,295	147	1	147	3,543
Manitoba.....	79	146	405	322	3	5	971	62	5	178	2,176
Ontario.....	1	6	166	122	.....	32	139	13	18	40	537
Quebec.....	.....	12	3	107	.....	6	123	5	1	53	315
New Brunswick.....	298	59	439	228	17	116	864	102	22	112	2,307
Nova Scotia.....	114	27	447	371	7	58	907	181	126	159	2,397
Prince Edward Island.....	30	14	84	77	.....	21	166	23	.....	20	435
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	7	4	43	96	.....	6	325	7	.....	71	559
Total.....	932	565	3,212	2,268	41	688	6,757	769	194	1,036	16,462



1. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1945—Concluded

Provincial Statutes	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
British Columbia.....											Nil
Alberta.....		6		41		57	4,313	113		51	4,581
Saskatchewan.....	29	39	48	317		52	2,361	50		54	2,950
Manitoba.....	16	164	5	910			2,009	26		108	3,238
Ontario.....				1							1
Quebec.....										1	1
New Brunswick.....	1	1,351	538	403	7	35	1,647	30	11	161	4,184
Nova Scotia.....		4,043	7	1,091	16	29	3,048	72	149	80	8,535
Prince Edward Island.....	1	391	20	163		6	320	9		6	916
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							1				1
Total.....	47	5,994	618	2,926	23	179	13,609	300	160	461	24,407

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945

	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 and Y.T.	Total		
Aeronautics Act.....							3				3												3	
Agricultural Pests' Control Act.....						1	15	1			17													17
Bank Act.....							3				3													3
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....				303		1	343	4		176	827		139	572	116									827
Canal Regulations Act (Dept. Transport).....							1				1				1									1
Canada Grain Act.....				2			1				3		1	2										3
Canada Shipping Act.....			1	49			17			4	71				53				17					71
Canada Temperance Act.....				7		6	69	11			93													93
Customs Act.....		485	121	1,829		4	641	10	71	292	3,452	701	101	138	140	1,039	639	310	366	4	14			3,452
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....			1				46			1	48		33		14									48
Excise Act.....	1,246	5	84	362		48	1,024	60	11	176	4,231	314	307	730	206	608	1,323	6	193	511	33			4,231
Explosives Act (including thefts of explosives).....		1	1	30			8			9	49	5			1	10	24		9					49
Federal District Commission Act.....			1	5		2	230	1			239				239									239
Fisheries Act.....				5			63	2			70		46		2						22			70
Fugitive Offenders Act.....				1			1				1	1												1
Immigration Act.....				5			1			1	7		1				3		1					7
Income War Tax Act.....		3		9		3	13			3	31		8		8						14			31
Indian Act.....		31	13	71		14	1,448	30	3	42	1,652	159	250	202	224	330	205	90	61	2	129			1,652
Importation of Intoxicating Liquor Act.....							1				1				1									1
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	223	11	14	202		38	822	33	4	67	1,419		433	318	442	33			97	44	1			1,419
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults).....	4	4	1	8		7	149	11		8	192		86	41	64									192
Lord's Day Act.....		2	1	29			25	1			58		32	5	15			1						58
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	3	2	2	29			15	3		8	62	14		1	1	2	21	2	2	19				62
Militia Act.....				3			25	1			29		6	4	14						5			29
National Harbour Board Act.....							7				7						7							7
National Products Marketing Act.....							2				2						2							2
Naturalization Act.....			1				1				1													1
Northwest Game Act.....			2	35			8			11	56			1										56

Northwest Territories Act.....	1		30			63	5	7	106										106	106		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (including thefts).....	10	90	264	1	23	193	39	8	75	703	167	43	18	42	288	102	4	37	2	703		
Passenger Ticket Act.....						3				3			3							3		
Post Office Act.....						1				1			1							1		
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....			1							1									1	1		
Radiotelegraph Act.....						1				1			1							1		
Railway Act.....			83	2		84	1			170		63	23	82		1	1			170		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....						1				2	1	1								2		
Special War Revenue Act.....	6	65	262			45	1	1	66	446	29	2		18	196	197	2		1	446		
Ticket of Leave Act.....		6	194						55	255		1			88	167				255		
Tobacco Restraint Act.....						1				1		1								1		
Transport Act.....						1				1						1				1		
Unemployment Insurance Act.....						1				1					1					1		
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....			1		6	34				41					41					41		
Weights and Measures Act.....						1				1										1		
War Charities Act.....			1							1					1					1		
Yukon Act.....			9		3	82	5		6	105										105		
Yukon Game Act and Regulations.....			2			2				4										4		
WAR MEASURES AND ALLIED ACTS AND REGULATIONS																						
Suspicious Actions and Statements.....	6	111	877	1,283		8	80	11	320	2,696	193	182	21	110	1,256	390	117	409	1	17	2,696	
Arms.....	1		105	776		2	82		109	1,075	30	175	22	154	183	56	156	273	2	24	1,075	
Censorship.....		4	305	331		1	3		55	699	64	22	1	15	147	77	87	230	2	4	699	
Drugs.....						8	6	1		15	5	1			9						15	
Excises.....		1	6						1	8	2	2			4						8	
Internment.....			23	91			1		8	123	2	70		2	22	9		17		1	123	
Merchant Seamen.....			5	148					19	172	92	1		2	3	74					172	
Protected Areas.....		2	3	51			2		5	63	35	7		1		17				3	63	
Purchase Alien Enemy Property.....			1	1					1	3	1	2									3	
Defence Air Regulations.....							1			1		1									1	
Radios and Cameras.....				7						7	7										7	
Trading with Enemy.....			1	1						2					2						2	
Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations.....	2	1	22	196		11	244	21	2	270	769	11	351	69	47	101	85	20	65	18	2	769
Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations.....	1	20	75	407		10	166	1		74	754	153	37	17	35	340	106	47	17	1	1	754

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—*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 and Y.T.	Total
<b>MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY ACT</b>																						
Gas and Oil Regulations.....	25	340	688	94	1,190	30	33	211	2,611	41	198	209	39	1,281	499	162	167	14	1	2,611		
Tires and Tubes Regulations.....	4	14	95	15	102	10	1	30	271	5	41	15	119	58	15	18				271		
Speed Regulations.....	2		1	4	482	2		5	492		244	60	192							498		
Transit Regulations.....	2		51	42	1			2	98	3	50		15	4	10	15			1	98		
Trucking Regulations.....			3		3				6				6							6		
Explosives Regulations.....			10		133	2		60	205					204	1					205		
Wartime Industry Control Regulations.....					2				2				2							2		
National Registration Regulations.....	2	11	37	598	1	36	404	16	13	145	1,263	35	98	52	26	268	464	73	226	12	9	1,263
National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.....	2	6,060	2,156	29,939	6	106	2,742	36	5	15,346	56,398	97	231	87	795	9,359	44,228	1,527	60	6	8	56,398
National Selective Service Regulations.....	1	2	4	35		7	187	3		14	253	4	78	85	31	34	14			3	4	253
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>38,544</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>11,363</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>17,682</b>	<b>82,461</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>16,066</b>	<b>49,070</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>82,461</b>



3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—*Concluded*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches Complainant 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 and Y.T.
Disorderly Houses.....		6	7	9		13	254	3	3	9	304		200	50	27		2	19		6	304
Offences against morality.....	1	3	3			3	11	3		3	27		3	18				5		1	27
Buggery.....		1	1	1			2			1	6			2			1			1	6
Incest.....		4	6			1	15	1		3	30		6	15			3	2		1	30
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency.....	2			3		4	19	3		3	34		14	3			3	4		5	34
Letters to deceive and defraud, Obscene Publications, letters postcards. Obscene matter.....		1	2	3		3	1	1		1	12		7		2	1		1			12
Procuring, administering drugs for living on avails of prostitution.....				1			2		2	1	6		3			3					6
Seduction.....	1	2	1	1				1			6		1	2		1					6
Nuisances.....	4		1				2	1			8		1	2							8
Religion.....			1				7				8						3	2	3		8
Indignity to the dead.....				1							1				1						1
Vagrancy.....	13	7	2	5	1	32	998	49	6	7	1,120	1	254	216	113	4	1	174	80	74	203
Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6.....						2	1	2			5			4				1			5
Abduction.....		1	1	1			2				5			1				1			5
Abortion and Attempts.....		1					3	26			32		5	1			1	2			5
Aggravated Assault.....	1			10			123	1,024	180	6	1,449		406	406	212	6	3	216	151	30	24
Common Assault.....	42	37	12				14	46	16	1	100		14	34	12	2	2	12	25	3	100
Indecent Assault.....	6	6	4	5							2										2
Kidnapping.....		1								1	2			1				1			2
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	10	7	3	6	1	24	251	53	5	7	367		122	46	67	4		46	72	3	7
Bodily injuries, acts and omissions causing danger to the person.....		6	3	2		3	20	6		1	41		5	8	4			12	11		41
Driving while intoxicated.....		3		4		3	195	22	4	3	233		35	18	28	1		51	70	26	4
Failure to stop after accident.....		1	14	5		3	70	12		3	113		19	28	4	1		30	27	4	113
Furious Driving.....	3	1		5		7	295	22	2	5	345		157	46	21			39	48	27	5
Taking motor car unlawfully.....	7		9	2		3	115	4	1	4	145		28	38	32	1		11	22	7	6
Wounding with intent or inflicting bodily harm.....				2		1	21		1	1	26		13	5	7				1		26

Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel.....	3	1	2			1	3		2	12		3	6	1		1	1		12	
Duties tending to the preservation of life.....	22	18	16	27	1	32	61	10	1	18	206	84	49	41		21	1	4	206	
Attempted Murder.....				4			2	1	1	4		2		1		1			4	
Counselling to commit murder.....																		4	4	
Manslaughter.....						9	5	11	3	2	31	3	8	4		1	13	1	31	
Murder.....				6			3	4	2	3	18	5	7	1		2		3	18	
Threatening letters and threats.....		2	1	2							5				3	2			5	
Accidental death by auto accident.....			1	170					6	177	44	14	19			42	48	3	177	
Accidental death, general accidents.....			10	1,131					41	1,182	216	413	173			113	144	43	1,182	
Accidental death by railway accidents.....				74						74	17	18	18			8	13		74	
Neglect at childbirth.....		3		2		1	5	1	1	13		2	4			4	1	1	13	
Offences against conjugal rights.....		2	2	5	1		18	1	2	16	47	16	3	4		7	17		47	
Suicide.....		1	1	135						5	142	41	40	26		10	21	1	142	
Attempts.....		4		17			11			4	36	6	12	6		4	8		36	
Unlawful carnal knowledge and attempts.....	3	5	9	7		4	21	10	5	10	74	11	19	6		5	30	1	74	
Rape.....	6	9	4	2		5	6	7	3	3	45	5	12	9		8	9	2	45	
Veneral diseases.....				2			1	2			5	2				2	1		5	
Offences against Rights of Property (335-508) Part 7.....																				
Burglary and Housebreaking (B. and E.).....	56	20	243	21		10	201	8	10	71	640	102	144	81	11	83	180	34	5	640
Shopbreaking.....	55	4	315	29	4	13	331	8	5	85	849	198	108	186		138	216		849	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	46	2	75	9	8	3	47	3	2	16	211	43	29	20		100	11		211	
Safebreaking.....			31	1		1	24	2		10	69	46	11	11			1		69	
Possession of burglar's instruments.....			1				1				2	1				1			2	
False Pretences.....	23	19	15	19	6	23	99	10	2	30	246	1	113	40	40	3	7	17	246	
Forgery and uttering.....	22	8	27	25	5	58	183	23	1	33	385	29	152	60	47	43	10	15	385	
Forgery, Offences resembling.....			1				4				5				4		1		5	
Fraud and Fraudulent dealing with property.....	1	1	24	23		2	60	5	1	8	125	4	12	7		27	34	11	125	
Fraud—conspiracy to.....				1			5	3	9		18			4	4	1	2	6	18	
Receiving clothing etc., from deserters.....	2		1			1	4				8				3		4		8	
Unlawful wearing decorations on uniform.....			1	4		1	26		1	3	36		3	3	22		3	5	36	
Intimidation.....	7	3	2	2		3	7	6			30	6	16	6		1	1		30	
Personation.....		4		15			8			2	29				3	26			29	
Receiving stolen goods, possession of.....	4	2	4	6		13	119	22	4	5	179	2	50	15	24	23	8	18	179	
Robbery and Extortion.....		2	3			2	9	1		1	18	1	10	3		2	1		18	
Robbery with violence.....	1	5	5				13	1	3	3	31	5	4	8		2	12		31	
Secret commission.....							2	1			3				3				3	
Theft, general.....	231	130	1,022	135	5	69	688	80	15	257	2,632	30	739	543	439	92	72	320	2,632	
Theft agricultural machinery.....	12	5	43	1		14	21	7		8	111		34	53	13		10		111	

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—*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 and Y.T.	Total
Theft, animals, cattle.....	20	37	79	1	14	54	17	4	15	241	55	137	12	1	9	23	4	241				
Theft, Federal Government property.....	6	5	62	45	3	67	4	12	25	229	4	21	83	3	42	7	2	229				
Theft, grain and forage.....	20	33	59	1	16	29	11	15	186	186	55	111	13	4	4	3	186					
Theft, money.....	42	29	200	22	13	186	16	15	55	579	163	129	56	56	76	90	4	579				
Theft, motor car, parts and accessories.....	36	20	354	30	11	177	9	15	52	704	185	74	104	4	119	207	6	704				
Mail and postal matter.....	2	1	8	8	2	10	2	2	4	39	5	5	3	4	13	2	2	39				
Offences resembling theft.....	1	1			2	4	2		10	10	6	2	2					10				
Wilful and Forbidden Acts Part 8. Arson and other fires.....	3	15	66	20	1	24	11	3	12	155	23	39	8	29	46	8	2	155				
Injuries to buildings, fences, landmarks.....	14	6	24	8	3	36	7	15	113	113	16	24	61	4	7	1	113					
Injuries to cattle and other animals.....	13	15	39	4	5	14	8	5	103	103	23	48	9	14	9			103				
Cruelty to animals.....	13	10	8	4	3	51	8	6	103	103	25	30	16	27			5	103				
Mischief—damage to property.....	146	23	221	41	56	238	19	18	37	859	2	95	221	12	61	2	241	859				
Damage to cattle.....	4	6	29		3	10	3	1	5	61	62	11		6	12			61				
Public property (Interfering with) Railways, mines and electrical plants.....	1	1	9	21		4		1	14	51		5	4	1	21			51				
Trees—vegetables roots and plants.....			1		7	5			1	14	3	2	1	6				14				
Vessels and rafts.....			15	6					2	23					23			23				
Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money. Part 9.																						
Bank notes, counterfeit.....	1	5	11	31		8			11	67	4	2	6	4	11	39	1	67				
Coins, counterfeit.....		1	12	21					4	38	1	1	1	7	5	6	17	38				
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories. Part 10.....	3		6	6	18	40	8	9	21	111	5	5	21	4	20	44	1	111				
Surety to Keep the Peace. Part 15	1	7	1		1	28	7		1	46	28		10		7	1		46				
Punishments, Fines, Forfeitures, Costs and Restitution. Part 20.			1		1	5	1		1	10		3		4	3			10				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>6,757</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>16,462</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>16,462</b>



4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complainant Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusements Act.....		1		1		1	15	1			19
Billiard Room Act.....							16				16
Boilers Act.....							4				4
Brands Act.....		1					4				5
Child Welfare Act.....				4		1	64	2			71
Dangerous Dogs Act.....							2				2
Domestic Animals Act.....				1		3	38	4			46
Domestic Relations Act.....				1		2	2	1			6
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....							2				2
Factories Act.....							2				2
Forest and Prairies Fire Prevention Act.....							123	3			126
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				4			150	4		2	160
Game Act.....		2				4	125	8		3	142
Hours of Work Act.....							5				5
Irrigation Districts Act.....							7				7
Liquor Act.....		2		13		9	1,122	29		12	1,187
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							4				4
Masters and Servants Act.....				1		10	31	18		1	61
Mental Diseases Act.....				3		8	143	6		1	161
Mines Act.....							19			1	20
Noxious Weeds Act.....							7	2			9
Pharmaceutical Association Act.....							1				1
Public Health Act.....				1			20				21
Public Highways Act.....							24				24
Public Service Vehicles Act.....				5		9	1,062	2		16	1,094
Public Works Act.....							2				2
Trades and Businesses Act.....							1				1
School Act.....							3				3
School Attendance Act.....							15			1	16
Stallion Enrolment Act.....							1				1
Stock Inspection Act.....							5			1	6
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....				1			24			4	29
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....				4		8	1,181	32		8	1,233
General Diseases Prevention Act.....				2			1			1	4
Municipal Laws Act.....						2	90	1			93
Total.....		6		41		57	4,313	113		51	4,581
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....	2	1	1	5		1	4				14
Child Welfare Act.....	1			11		6	10	1		2	31
Crop Payments Act.....	1										1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....	1			1		5	8	2			17
Druggess Practitioners Act.....				1							1
Education Tax Act.....				4			3			5	12
Fur Act.....		6	1	4		1	21	1			34
Fisheries Act.....							3				3
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....			2	3			88				93

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Contc.</i>											
Game Act.....			1	2		2	22				27
Hawkers and Peddlars Act.....				3			8				11
Highways and Transportation Act.....				1		1	5			2	9
Hotel Keepers Act.....				1							1
Injured Animals Act.....		1	1	20							22
Liquor Act.....	3	12	23	180		11	747	14		30	1,020
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1		1	2				4
Masters and Servants Act.....		1		2		1	9	3			16
Medical Profession Act.....				1							1
Mental Hygiene Act.....	3	5	1	21		1	78	9			118
Medical Services Act.....						1	3				4
Noxious Weeds Act.....								1			1
Open Wells Act.....	1		1				2	1		3	8
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	8	1	10	4		1	41	1			66
Public Health Act.....				3			3				7
Pure Bred Sires Act.....						2	11	1		1	15
Plumbing and Dredging Act.....							1				1
Rural Municipality Act.....	1			1							2
Saskatchewan Election Act.....			1	1							2
School Act.....										1	1
School Attendance Act.....				1			1				2
Stray Animals Act.....	6	5	3	1		10	28	7			60
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....				1							1
Vehicles Act.....	2	7	3	42		5	933	8		10	1,010
Verenal Diseases Act.....				1							1
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....						2	330	1			333
Total.....	29	39	48	317		52	2,361	50		54	2,950
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....				12			1	1		1	15
Animal Husbandry Act.....	1			2			19	1			23
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....							2				2
Child Welfare Act.....				2							2
Crown Lands Act.....				2			1				3
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	3	1	6			17	1			30
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1							1
Fish Dealers Act.....							1				1
Game and Fisheries Act.....		27	1	22			53			5	113
Government Liquor Control Act.....		106	3	268			734	14		67	1,192
Highway Traffic Act.....	12	11		549			846	8		28	1,454
Mental Diseases Act.....		3		17			91				111
Minimum Wage Act.....				1							1
Petty Trespass Act.....		1					4				5
Pounds Breach Act.....							2				2
Pharmaceutical Act.....				1			1				2
Public Health Act.....		1		9			7			4	21
School Attendance Act.....							2				2
Securities Act.....				1							1
Slot Machine Act.....							2				2
Wages Recovery Act.....		1		7							8
Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....	1	9		7			14	1		2	34
Municipal Laws.....		2		3			207			1	213
Total.....	16	164	5	910			2,009	26		108	3,238

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<b>Ontario—</b>											
Game Act.....				1							1
Total.....				1							1
<b>Quebec—</b>											
Game Act.....										1	1
Total.....										1	1
<b>New Brunswick—</b>											
Adultery Act.....				1		1	1	1			4
Boys Industrial Home Act.....							1				1
Children's Protection Act.....	1			2		1					4
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....						2	5	3		1	11
Forest Fires Act.....			1				5	3			9
Game Act.....	1		2	7		1	16	1			25
Gasoline Tax Act.....	1		4	7			11			2	23
Highway Act.....			3	1		3	2				10
Innkeepers Act.....										1	1
Illegitimate Children's Act.....			1			2	5	2			11
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	1,346	505	369	7	22	1,132	16	9	155		3,561
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	21	15		3	454	4				498
Provincial Hospitals Act.....		1									1
Schools Act.....						2					2
Slot Machine Act.....						6					6
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				1			1		1	1	4
Transient Salesmen Act.....	2										2
Municipal Laws.....						6					6
Total.....	1	1,351	538	403	7	35	1,647	30	11	161	4,184
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>											
Lands and Forests Act.....				6		2	96	10	12	6	132
Liquor Control Act.....	4,043	4	442	16	22	1,963	47	122	57		6,716
Medical Profession Act.....			1								1
Mines Regulations Act.....						8					8
Motor Carriers Act.....			1								1
Motor Vehicles Act.....		3	636		5	905	13	7	16		1,585
Public Highways Act.....			3			71		8			82
Slot Machine Act.....			1								1
Summary Convictions Act.....						3		2			5
Theatre and Cinematographs Act.....				1							1
Total.....	4,043	7	1,091	16	29	3,048	72	149	80		8,535

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—*Concluded*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Dog Act.....	1			48							49
Domestic Animals Act.....			1								1
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....				1							1
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....			3	6							9
Game Act.....			1	20			1				22
Gaols and Prisons Act.....				2							2
Highway Traffic Act.....				8			113				121
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....		1		47							48
Prohibition Act.....		390	14	31		6	200	9		6	656
Public Health Act.....			1								1
Public School Act.....							6				6
Total.....	1	391	20	163		6	320	9		6	916
<i>Prince Edward Island—Conc.</i>											
<i>N. W. T. and Y. T.—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
Total.....							1				1

5. SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	1	4	427		Opium Pipes..... 10
Opium Dross.....		5½	202		Opium Lamps..... 7
Opium—Tincture.....		36½			Opium Needles (Yen Hocks)..... 17
Opium Water.....		48			Opium Pipe Scrapers..... 4
Opium Poppy Heads.....	25	2			Opium Scales..... 1
Opium Poppy Head Tea.....		494			Hypodermic Syringes..... 46
Morphine.....		4	431	60	Improvised Syringes..... 60
Heroin.....		¼ (sol)	362		Hypodermic Needles..... 77
Cocaine.....		¾ (sol)	130		Automobiles..... 4
Codeine.....		3½ (sol)	241	239	(Used in Transporting)

6. SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED IN GROUP 1 CASES FROM  
APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945

British Columbia.....	\$ 37,258 50
Alberta.....	107,014 00
Saskatchewan.....	81,300 00
Manitoba.....	79,601 54
Ontario.....	144,823 95
Quebec.....	130,860 00
New Brunswick.....	71,635 37
Nova Scotia.....	117,424 81
Prince Edward Island.....	38,342 10
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	19,737 06
Total.....	<u>\$ 827,997 33</u>

