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DOMINION OF CANADA



REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1947

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

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

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OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

1947

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander
of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., 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 submit to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. ILSLEY,

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

July 7, 1947.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS

OTTAWA, June 19, 1947.

To: The Right Honourable J. L. Ilsley, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1947.

The form of the report is similar to that which has been submitted for several years past, with no lengthy extracts from the Annual Reports of Officers Commanding Divisions, whose reports are available at this Headquarters should they be required.

SECTION I—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the R.C.M. Police Act were made during the year under review, but the recommendations of the Committee referred to in my last report, appointed by the Treasury Board in April, 1945, in so far as they relate to the Police Act, are still under consideration.

As I have reported to you verbally, there are special reasons for proceeding slowly in this matter.

Apart from the recommendations of the Committee, previously mentioned, there are a number of administrative amendments which should be submitted to Parliament without much further delay.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

Of the existing agreements with the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, no renewals will be necessary until 1949, when four out of the six will come up for revision.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the respective Attorneys General of the Provinces of the Dominion, during the past twelve months, but particularly with those of the six provinces in which we act as a Provincial Force, in addition to the duties assigned to us as a Federal Force.

It may be of interest to add that our agreements with the six Provinces in which we act as a Provincial Force, have been in operation for approximately nineteen years in the case of Saskatchewan, and for fifteen years in the other five Provinces concerned.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

We still continue to receive many requests for this Force to police cities, towns and villages, but on account of the shortage of trained men we have been unable to accede to many of these requests. For the present, we have been obliged to adopt the policy that no municipality with a population of less than 1,000 persons can be considered.

We were able to enter into six new agreements only under this heading during the past twelve months.

I gave the distribution of the towns and cities concerned in my last annual report.

3. The Force at Large

CONSOLIDATION OF EXTRA WAR DUTIES PAY

By Order in Council of October 18, 1946, War Duties Pay was consolidated with the basic pay of the Force, effective from October 1, 1946, and this was much appreciated by all ranks. All members of the Force who drew War Duties Pay and are now in receipt of pension will have their pensions revised upwards accordingly, but no increase in pension will begin prior to October 1, 1946.

The new rate of pay will be found in the table of pay and distribution in Section 2 of this report.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The work of this Department has increased considerably during the past twelve months and it has been found necessary to appoint one additional Personnel Officer to the previous staff. He has been assigned to the Province of Manitoba. Some relief has now been given to the Divisional Personnel Officer at Regina, Sask., who is now able to confine his activities to Saskatchewan.

The work of Divisional Personnel Officers has also been facilitated by the use of trained Non-commissioned Officer Interviewers, mention of whom was made in my last report. Without these assistants the careful treatment given to applicants for enlistment could not have been maintained.

It is worthy of note that all Divisional Personnel Officers have been accepted as members of the Canadian Psychological Association and every endeavour is made to keep them abreast with current developments and information, touching upon the problems of personnel management and to keep them capable of giving sound advice on such matters when required.

RECRUITS

As mentioned in my last year's report, the screening of recruits is now the duty of the Personnel Department. During the past twelve months, 6,801 applicants for engagement were dealt with. Of these, 6,258 were rejected and 543 forwarded for final appraisal and decision. Such recruits as were finally engaged were all given a short follow-up interview upon arrival at their respective Training Centres and again before leaving at the conclusion of their training. These interviews have been found to be invaluable in maintaining morale.

Wastage among recruits has been negligible, and this can be attributed to the close screening and the sympathetic follow-up interviews previously mentioned. This means an undoubted saving in public funds. A further reference to recruiting will be found in Section 2.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM GUARDING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND RENTED BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

By Order in Council of August 2, 1946, and subsequent amendments, the protection of some forty-three Dominion Government-owned and rented buildings in Ottawa was transferred to the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, resulting in the release of uniformed personnel for transfer to other divisions for duty.

By a previous Order in Council, dated June 19, 1946, the Commissioner of the R. C. M. Police is responsible for the protection and security of the buildings, except those of the Department of National Defence (Army, Navy and Air Force), but he may employ the services of the Corps of Commissionaires for guard duty, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.

Our patrol sergeants visit all the buildings under the care of the Corps of Commissionaires, and those still retained by the R. C. M. Police.

OFFICE WORK

The practice of using Civil Servants for this work, which was largely instituted during the war years, will be continued.

MARINE DIVISION

Recruits for this division are still being engaged and further details will be given in Section 2 of this Report.

R. C. M. POLICE LABORATORIES

Under Surgeon Charles D. T. Mundell and his able assistants at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., the laboratories at those training centres have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and they have been of much assistance to many police forces besides our own. They have figured largely in the curriculum at the Police Colleges at those points.

It is a pleasure once again to note that Dr. Frances McGill of Regina, Sask., who is an Honorary Surgeon of the Force and "consultant", has rendered us valuable professional services at that point, both from a police point of view and in lectures at the College.

4. New Duties

INCREASE IN DUTIES

Instead of a contraction of duties at the close of the war, as might have been expected, our work in the post-war period is increasing, and as will be seen from some of the notes that follow, we are required to break new ground in many directions and an increase in staff will be necessary.

CANADA SHIPPING ACT

Our duties under this Act have expanded during the year under review, in that our detachments near the coastline arrange for reasonable enforcement of the safety regulations. The registration of vessels by Eskimos and other northern traders who hitherto have considered themselves practically immune or exempt from the requirements of the regulations, due to administrative difficulties, are also being given attention. We are also required to exercise closer supervision over fishing vessels, to ensure that they carry the proper fire-fighting and life-saving equipment when used to carry passengers. This is being attended to in a large measure by educating those concerned as to the requirements of the Act and Regulations and by posting suitable instruction in prominent places in those centres where fishing fleets operate on any substantial scale. A similar procedure is followed for the guidance of speed-boat and motor-boat owners and operators who use their craft on lakes and rivers in the interior.

IMMIGRATION ACT

Assistance is being given to this Branch in screening prospective immigrants and the work is gradually increasing and at times has wide ramifications. This is entirely new work.

SECURITY SERVICE

Our services on matters of security are being more widely used by various departments of the Government, and this requires the assignment of well-trained and experienced personnel.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY

The administration of Family Allowances to Eskimos and Nomads by our personnel in the Northwest Territories and in Northern Quebec involves a great deal of time and work and we are already receiving voluminous correspondence in this matter. The difficulties of administration, due to isolation, are very great and would be impossible without the assistance of the personnel of the more remote posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and similar organizations. At present our men are virtually held to their detachments in remote areas by the administration of Family Allowances and the preparation of Income Tax Forms.

The medical services for Eskimos and Indians of the Department of National Health and Welfare require increased assistance from this Force, due to more frequent modes of travel, especially by air, and the greater facility in reaching medical and surgical aid.

The changes in the control of the Northwest Highway System (Alaska Highway) will be referred to elsewhere in this report—See Section 6.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

The work referred to in my last report under this heading has gone forward and expanded with most gratifying results, and it is obvious that this "preventive" duty is of great importance. We have now been able to reach over 400,000 children since this work started a few years ago.

5. Health

Although there was an increase in the total number of days lost on account of illness over last year, amounting to a little more than 13 per cent, nevertheless, when it is taken into account that there were a greater number of cases of appendicitis and similar cases during the past twelve months, the health of the Force has not deteriorated as much as one might otherwise suppose, although the long unrelenting years of the war have left their mark.

According to the record of the Nomenclature of Diseases, Influenza was again the principal cause of absence from duty, accounting for a total of 1,408 days. Appendicitis came next with 842 days, followed by injuries requiring 710 days off duty and in hospital. The common cold came next with 638 days. Measles and mumps were not as prevalent during the year under review.

The total number of days lost from all causes during the year was 19,000, compared with 16,744 during the previous twelve months. Of the total of 19,000, the number of days spent in hospital was 7,614.

The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after our medical, hospital and dental requirements, and the existing arrangements which have been in operation for many years are economical and most satisfactory. Their country-wide services are a boon to this Force.

Section 2—Administration of the Force

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1947, the total strength, including Civil Servants, was 3,505, made up as follows:—

<i>(a) Uniformed Strength</i>			
Officers	100		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables..	2,361		
Special Constable Recruits	159		
Special Constables	209		
		2,829	
<i>(b) Special Constable Guards</i>			
Special Constable Guards	63		
Employed Civilians	203		
		266	
			3,095
<i>(c) Civil Servants</i>			
Permanent Civil Servants	63		
Temporary Civil Servants	347		
			410
			3,505

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed force, which includes the Special Constable Recruits (a new classification) and the regular Special Constables, was 2,829, as compared with 2,629 the previous year—an increase of 200.

SPECIAL, CONSTABLE GUARDS, ETC.

There has been a steady decrease in the strength of Special Constable Guards and also in the number of Employed Civilians. The following table gives the comparison between the 1946 and 1947 figures:—

	March 31, 1946	March 31, 1947	Decrease	Increase
Special Constable Guards.....	303	63	240
Employed Civilians.....	212	203	9
	515	266	249

which means that our total strength on March 31, 1947, is a net decrease of 49 from that of last year, due principally to the large number of Special Constable Guards which were discharged and which will be referred to again later.

TABLE SHOWING RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, as well as the classifications of Special Constables and Employed Civilians (but not Civil Servants), their ordinary rates of pay and distribution by Provinces as at March 31st, 1947.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1947

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 COMMAND—Special Duty					
															London, Eng.	Washington, U.S.A.	Paris, France	Brussels, Belgium	La Hague, Holland	
1	Commissioner	\$10,456.25 per annum	1																	
1	Deputy Commissioner	6,500.00	1																	
6	Assistant Commissioners	4,056.25	2		1				1	1	1									
14	Superintendents	3,176.25 to 3,576.25	2		1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1							
51	Inspectors	2,596.25 to 2,996.25	8	1	4	1	5	8	4	8	5	4	2	1						
26	Sub/Inspectors	2,456.25	3		6	2	1	6	2	3	2	1								
1	Surgeon	3,600.00								1										
71	Staff Sergeants	\$5.00 to \$5.50 per diem	11	1	12	4	3	13	6	9	8	1	1		2					
227	Sergeants	4.75	35	1	27	13	13	38	20	37	28	9	4	1	1					
555	Corporals	4.00	57	11	56	32	47	79	57	99	72	33	7	4			1			
1508	Constables 1st Class	Not exceeding \$3.50	46	18	174	88	98	312	143	294	198	65	46	21	1	2		1	1	
	Constables 2nd Class																			
	Constables 3rd Class																			
159	Recruit Special Constables	\$2.50			10			96		53										
209	Special Constables	At rates authorized by the Minister	14	1	79	4	7	23	9	26	16	6	23	1						
63	Special Constable Guards	At rates authorized by the Minister			2	1	15	7	1	11	4	18		4						
203	Employed Civilians	At rates authorized by the Minister	38	2	7	3	18	57	15	45	13	4	1							
3095	Totals		218	35	379	149	208	641	259	589	349	142	85	32	4	2	1	1	1	
163	Saddle Horses							39		124										
2	Team Horses							2												
165	Totals							41		124										
17	Police Dogs			2	1			1			1	12								
278	Sleigh Dogs						15	5	9	5	11		227	6						
4	Aeroplanes							2	1	1										
755	Motor Cars			18	86	61	78	115	90	138	132	34	2	1						
49	Motor Trucks				2	2	2	9	3	7	3	3	6	12						
26	Motor Cycles				11	1		14												
834	Totals			18	99	64	80	140	94	146	135	37	8	13						

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"	35
Quebec.....	"C"	32
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	31
Manitoba.....	"D"	61
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	105
Alberta.....	"K"	92
British Columbia.....	"E"	16
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	33
Total.....	13	446

The number of Divisions is the same as last year, but there is a decrease of seven in the number of Detachments. A detailed list of Detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, eight hundred and sixty-five joined the force as follows:—

Recruits	193
Re-engaged after leaving	98
Recruit Special Constables	168
Regular Special Constables	141
Special Constable Guards	140
Employed Civilians	125
Totals	865

During the same period, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., was nine hundred and fourteen, made up as follows:—

Uniformed Strength	286
Recruit Special Constables	9
Regular Special Constables	105
Special Constable Guards	380
Employed Civilians	134
Totals	914

There is, therefore, a net decrease of 49 since last year.

It is necessary here to explain that the wastage is large because of the release of all Special Constable Guards at the close of the war and to the duties of Guarding Buildings being turned over to the Corps of Commissionaires.

Furthermore, regular uniformed members of the Force who had virtually been frozen in their position were permitted to take their discharge to pension, etc.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.
 Superintendent J. D. Bird
 Superintendent H. Darling

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector A. W. Parsons
 Sub-Inspector L. Bingham
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Peacock
 Sub-Inspector H. A. Maxted
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Churchman, M.M.
 Sub-Inspector W. E. Buchanan
 Sub-Inspector H. A. Larsen
 Sub-Inspector N. W. Churchill
 Sub-Inspector W. J. Monaghan
 Sub-Inspector R. F. Karrow
 Sub-Inspector R. W. Wonnacott
 Sub-Inspector E. J. Lucas
 Sub-Inspector H. G. Langton
 Sub-Inspector J. R. W. Bordeleau

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 11296 Sergeant P. B. Cox
 Reg. No. 11122 Sergeant W. H. G. Nevin
 Reg. No. 11814 Acting Staff-Sergeant K. W. N. Hall
 Reg. No. 11981 Staff-Sergeant R. J. Belec
 Reg. No. 11291 Sergeant L. J. C. Watson
 Reg. No. 12001 Sergeant W. H. Kelly
 Reg. No. 12712 Sergeant W. J. Fitzsimmons
 Reg. No. 11890 Sergeant K. M. Lockwood
 Reg. No. 12070 Sergeant H. S. Cooper
 Reg. No. 11084 Acting Sergeant W. Dick
 Reg. No. 12482 Acting Sergeant J. A. Stevenson, O.B.E.
 Reg. No. 12073 Acting Sergeant E. Porter

Appointed Honorary Surgeon:

Dr. H. A. Lestock Reid

Retired to Pension:

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead, C.B.E.
 Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, O.B.E.
 Assistant Commissioner A. N. Eames, O.B.E.
 Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock, O.B.E.
 Assistant Commissioner K. Duncan
 Assistant Commissioner A. S. Cooper, M.C.
 Superintendent J. A. Wright
 Superintendent J. Fripps
 Superintendent F. P. Baxter
 Superintendent D. C. Saul
 Inspector O. P. Farthing
 Inspector J. P. Blackeney
 Inspector A. G. Birch
 Inspector F. T. Evens
 Inspector H. R. Butchers

Invalidated to Pension:

Superintendent T. B. Hutchings
 Inspector H. W. Coffin

Resigned:

The Very Reverend Edgar H. Lee, L.Th., D.D.

Removals and Deaths Amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:

Retired to Pension:

Eighty Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were granted pension under the non-invalidating sections of the Act during the past twelve months.

Invalided to Pension:

Nineteen Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were struck off strength under this heading.

Resumed Pension:

One Non-Commissioned Officer and one Constable resumed pension.

Died:

Reg. No. 5557 Corporal Pittard, A. E.
 Reg. No. 6263 Corporal Locke, A.
 Reg. No. 9907 Corporal Forgie, J. C.
 Reg. No. 10359 Corporal Wilson, H. W.
 Reg. No. 10840 Corporal Medlyn, M.
 Reg. No. 11408 Corporal Love, R. L.
 Reg. No. 10884 Acting Corporal Gray, J.
 Reg. No. 12083 Constable Cobble, W. J.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There have been no important changes in the organization at Headquarters during the period under review.

5. Administration in the Field

REGULAR UNIFORMED LAND FORCE

It is a relief to know that at last we are securing some substantial number of recruits. These men will eventually release some of the pressure on the older men of the Force in the not too far distant future. Further comment regarding recruiting will be found in Section 3.

MARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL, ETC.

Marine Division

The Marine Division now has a strength of 195 all told and a glance at the third last table in Appendix "B" of this Report shows their distribution and the vessels now comprising the Division. Some of our smaller vessels will not be in operation until the summer months. The Headquarters of the Division is at Halifax, N.S.

Aviation Section

The Headquarters of this Section is at Rockcliffe, Ontario. At the present time this Section comprises one officer and 13 other ranks, with a Beechcraft at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan, respectively, a Norseman at Edmonton, Alberta, and a Grumman Goose amphibian is a mobile unit.

FIRE PROTECTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

I am glad to report that we have been able to retain the services of Mr. Donald Dear as Chief Fire Prevention Officer during the past twelve months, and the thorough inspection of the large number of buildings in use by the Dominion Government in Ottawa has been continued. The Government Fire

Warden Service, referred to in my last report, has also been carefully fostered and the Department of Public Works has been kept fully informed on all matters.

In his annual report to the Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, the following remarks appear:—

There were thirteen calls upon the Ottawa Fire Department during the year, but in no case was the fire of any consequence. In all, there were seventeen fires in the Government Buildings and Occupancies. The fire loss for the year is fortunately at a very low figure, the total being an estimated \$2,731. Of this total, \$2,000 was estimated as the loss in the fire in the tropicalization room at the National Research Council Building, Sussex Street, on April 7, 1946.

Undoubtedly, a great deal of the credit for this low fire loss is the prompt action which is invariably taken by the Fire Warden Service in tackling incipient fires and extinguishing them before they reach any proportion. There are many instances on record of prompt action by Wardens who have saved public property from fire loss by their quick thinking.

Throughout the summer season, during the year under review, many demonstrations of the use of hand fire extinguishers have been given to Fire Warden organizations in the various buildings. In some cases, and where suitable, there have been showings of Fire Prevention Films, loaned by the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Clairmont, Department of Insurance.

It is desired to express to the City of Ottawa Fire Prevention Bureau, our appreciation for the pleasant co-operation enjoyed during the past year, and to Mr. W. L. Clairmont, who has always been ready and willing to assist the work of the Branch by providing film and his projector, which he has operated himself in his official capacity as Dominion Fire Commissioner. Close co-operation has also been enjoyed with the officials of the Department of Public Works, with whom we have come in contact.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The band is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., and is located at Ottawa. At the present time it consists of thirty-five members, including thirty-one regular members of the Force, two Special Constables and two Reserve Constables. During the past year there were four losses and eight gains.

As mentioned in my last year's Report, the members of the band are employed in a clerical capacity during the day time, and consequently most of their engagements must, of necessity, take place in the evenings. The orchestra section is in considerable demand.

During the past year, no members of the band sat for any examinations, but it is anticipated that several will sit for senior examinations during the month of June, 1947.

Inspector Brown has done well to maintain the strength and efficiency of the band in adverse circumstances, and it is hoped that his major difficulty will have soon disappeared. Applications for band concerts during the past year have been more numerous than could be filled.

In August last, the band visited the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, Quebec.

6. Accommodation

In Ottawa.—The Headquarters of the Force—

The situation regarding accommodation for our Headquarters' Offices is getting worse, from the viewpoints of central control and efficiency. At the present time we are back where we were, prior to 1932, in this respect, for the reason that our branches are distributed in eight different establishments in the city, outside the Justice Building. This situation does not lend itself to facile or efficient administration and from present appearances, as we are still cramped for space, it seems that a further distribution will soon be necessary.

General

One of the most difficult problems in relation to the transfer of police personnel from one point to another, made necessary in the public interest, is that of finding accommodation of any kind and that difficulty is almost universal throughout the country.

Our high percentage of married strength creates additional impediments, in that it is no longer possible often, to find suitable unmarried men for our Northern Detachments which are continually growing in significance. It is important that young unmarried men be available to undertake these and other similar duties.

In such circumstances a building program both for police personnel and for Headquarters' administrative Offices, is an urgent one.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Owing to the shortage of materials, building construction was deferred for another year.

ACCOMMODATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

During the past year, the Department of Public Works provided accommodation for "A" Division Quartermaster Stores in Ottawa, office space at Springhill, N.S., and at Sydney, N.S.—seven rooms were provided in the Naval Administration Building there. This is much appreciated.

At Toronto, Ontario, property at 3 Sullivan Street was expropriated which enabled us to vacate space in the Public Building at Bay and Front Streets and at the Postal Station at Queen and Saulters Streets, and bring all our offices under one roof, which is a great convenience.

Fourteen buildings of various sizes, previously known as 14X Depot, R.C.A.F., and situated on police property at Regina, Saskatchewan, were taken over from the War Assets, through the Department of National Defence, during the year.

Other Government Departments have assisted in providing needed accommodation. The Department of Indian Affairs erected a frame warehouse at Churchill, Manitoba, which was taken over by us in June last.

The Naval Service kindly provided space at Halifax for our Marine Division Offices. At the present time, we need room for our Marine Stores.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

Loss by fire was not heavy this year, but a few chimney fires occurred causing slight damage. At Kentville, N.S., at 7:30 a.m., June 2, 1946, slight damage was done to the stairway of the quarters. These were rented and the landlord took care of the damages.

At Montreal, fire broke out in the Old Post Office Building, 131 James Street, W., at 6:00 a.m., December 15, 1946. The cause of the fire is unknown but is thought to have been caused by an explosion in the furnace. The paint on one car in the basement garage was badly scorched.

Another chimney fire occurred in the quarters at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, but no damage was done.

At Nipigon fire broke out in an upholstered chair at 2:00 a.m., January 19, 1947. There were no police damages and only slight damage to the furniture and walls. The member occupying the quarters and the landlord have assumed the cost of damages.

Our boathouse at Fort Frances, Ontario, was completely destroyed by a cyclone on June 25, 1946. The police boat "Admiral" which was stored in the boathouse was damaged beyond repair and all its equipment lost.

At Sarnia, Ontario, the police car while being driven backfired and caught fire resulting in damages to the extent of \$700.

7. Discipline

There have been comparatively few serious breaches under this heading during the past year, and discipline has been maintained at a high standard.

8. Honours and Awards

The following Honours and Awards were made during the year:

Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

To Be Additional Commanders of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead

Assistant Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp (retired)

Assistant Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, A.D.C.

To Be Additional Officers of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch

Assistant Commissioner A. N. Eames

Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following admission to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

Assistant Commissioner H. Darling as Officer (Brother)

Mr. John Stevens, M.B.E., Chief Treasury Officer (Brother)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers	5
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	37
Ex-members	5

Polar Medal

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Award of the Polar Medal in silver to the undermentioned:

Bar to the Polar Medal:

Sub-Inspector H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S.,

Reg. No. 12704 Acting Corporal Peters, G. W.

Reg. No. 12740 Acting Corporal Hunt, P.G.

Polar Medal:

Reg. No. 14583 3/Constable Diplock, J. M.
 Special Constable Johansen, R. T.
 Special Constable Cashen, W. M.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal

Reg. No. 14056, Constable Shaw, R. C., of "J" Division, for his courage, determination and initiative, in entering a burning building and rescuing Patrick Ross Wheeler (infant) in a vain attempt to save his life, on May 7, 1946, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Mentioned in Despatches

Reg. No. 12074, Constable Cooper, N., O.B.E.
 Reg. No. 13251, Constable Morrison, J. D. F.

Royal Geographical Society

Inspector H. A. Larsen has been awarded the Patron's Medal and Honorary Membership in the Royal Geographical Society.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

Foreign Decorations

Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau (Netherlands)
 Reg. No. 12074 Constable Cooper, N., O.B.E.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

Under the heading of "Health" in Section 1 of this Report, I have already referred to these services which are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

Reg. No. 12035, Corporal Peck, B. D., of "K" Division has been granted a Vote of Thanks by the Commandery in Canada of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

During the year ended March 31, 1947, forty-two classes were held at various points throughout the Force and in connection therewith, the following awards were made:

Certificates (First Examination)	193
Vouchers (Second Examination)	77
Medallions (Third Examination)	45
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examination)	1
Total	316

This is an increase of 176 over last year and is the result of the increased number of training classes held which include First Aid in the syllabus of training.

First Aid Manuals are in the possession of all uniformed members of the Force.

11. Cemeteries

We have continued our practice of erecting headstones in police cemeteries with the kind co-operation of the Imperial War Graves Commission, but only one was erected during the year.

12. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars	755
Motor trucks	49
Motorcycles	26

This is a decrease from last year of thirteen motor cars, a gain of nine trucks and a decrease of 3 motorcycles.

During the year, forty-five passenger cars and one truck all having heavy mileage, were disposed of to the War Assets Corporation.

13. Horses

BREEDING STATION AT FORT WALSH, SASKATCHEWAN

This station which was begun a few years ago, is proceeding successfully and each year we are assured of a number of suitable remounts.

It is of interest to note that the cost of feeding horses at this station is three cents per diem, per horse, compared with thirty-seven cents per diem at Rockcliffe. So far, we have been able to allow the animals to graze the whole year round.

We have had thirty-six colts up to the present and if our expectations this year are fully realized, we ought to get twenty-three foals in the near future.

The health of the horses during the past year has been most satisfactory.

The number on strength on March 31, 1947, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses	163
Team Horses	2
Total	165

This is an increase of twenty-two over last year. The details of the losses and gains are as follows:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold	14	—
Died	1	—
Destroyed	2	—
TOTAL	17	—
Purchased		26
Foals from Police Mares		13
		39
Gains	39	
Losses	17	
Increase	22	

14. Clothing and Supplies

During the past year some articles of clothing have been in short supply and it is not expected that the situation will improve much during the coming year.

There has been one new design in clothing during the period under review and that was for the Marine Division. The Master Tailor re-designed the Blouse, Sea-dress which is a great improvement over the Battle-dress Blouse.

The quality of uniforms and materials supplied compares favourably with that of pre-war years and our Purchasing Branch has again done well in many a difficult situation.

The Supply Branch has undertaken a large amount of work to my entire satisfaction. The inspection of our Supply Stores across the country is carried out by personnel of the Supply Branch.

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried on 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

1. Recruiting

As mentioned elsewhere, I am glad to be able to report that we are now receiving a much larger number of applicants for engagement in the Force and during the year under review, seventeen recruits' training classes were formed.

ENGAGEMENTS

One hundred and ninety-three recruits were engaged during the year, of whom five were engaged for the Marine Section and two for the Aviation Section. In addition, ninety-eight members re-engaged in the Force after leaving it. The number of "Recruit Special Constables" engaged was one hundred and sixty-eight, and Regular Special Constables one hundred and forty-one, which includes ninety-three for the Marine Section and three for the Aviation Section. In addition to the foregoing, one hundred and forty Special Constable Guards and one hundred and twenty-five Employed Civilians were engaged, making a grand total of eight hundred and sixty-five for the whole year. However, as already mentioned elsewhere, our wastage counter-balanced this total.

2. Training

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

The period of training is six months which is divided into two parts, each of three months' duration. There are two training depots in the Force, the larger one at Regina, Saskatchewan, and the other at Rockcliffe, Ontario. At least one part of the training is given at Regina.

SWIMMING

Swimming and life-saving is now an important part of the training at Regina and the methods followed are those laid down by the Royal Life-Saving Society. The number of non-swimmers who enter our Force varies from twenty-five to forty per cent, but all are taught to take care of themselves in the water and astonishing results are frequently obtained. It is of interest, to note that some of the non-swimmers obtained awards of merit and others bronze medallions in a three months' course of training.

Every effort is made to turn out strong, capable swimmers, but time does not permit any instruction in expert diving, as stress is laid primarily on life-saving so that members of the Force may give a good account of themselves if called upon to do so.

During the past twelve months the following awards have been obtained through the Royal Life-Saving Society:—

Awards of Merit	59
Bronze Medallions	111

During 1946, "Depot" Division was fortunate in winning the "Cochrane Cup", which is presented in Canada to the club obtaining the highest number of points or awards in life-saving, as laid down by the Royal Life-Saving Society.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

During the year, two Police College Classes were held, one at Regina, Saskatchewan, and one at Rockcliffe, Ontario. These classes were attended by specially selected members of this Force and in addition, three members of the Edmonton City Police, two members of the Prince Albert City Police, four members of the Department of National Defence and one member of each of the following Police Forces also attended: Ottawa, Ontario; Glace Bay, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Sherbrooke, Quebec; East Angus, Quebec; Richmond, Quebec; Moncton, N.B.; Oshawa, Ontario; Brandon, Manitoba; Regina, Saskatchewan; Victoria, B.C.; Trail, B.C.; and the B.C. Provincial Police.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA AND ROCKCLIFFE

Owing to pressure of duties, it has not been possible to devote as much time to training as could be desired, however, Officers Commanding have done everything possible to ensure that the members of their command have maintained their smartness and efficiency.

3. Musketry Practice

Very few members participated in the Musketry Practice this year and the winner of the Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was Reg. No. 10572 Corporal Elphick, G.E. of "F" Division, with a score of 118 points out of a possible 140. Indoor ranges are made full use of during the winter months.

4. Revolver Practice

All Divisions with the exception of "H" and "E", fired the revolver practice this year. The results were very good.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield, which is awarded annually to the Division making the highest aggregate, was won by "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I., with an average of 194.85 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

As two members of the Force, i.e. Reg. No. 11012 Corporal Randall, E. of "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B., and Reg. No. 10804 Constable Blais, J.H. of "C" Division, Montreal, Quebec, made the same score of a possible 240 points, thereby tying for the position of best shot in the Force; they will be required to fire the complete course again in order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15 from the Fine Fund and a Trophy to the value of \$10. As they both made a perfect score, they are granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge, surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund, and a Trophy to the value of \$5 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first classification practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Reg. No. 14660 3/Constable Hornett, R.C. of "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, with a score of 225 points out of a possible 240.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members of the Force who make a score of 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 524, of whom 16 were members of the Reserve Force, qualified. Indoor ranges are very much in demand during the winter.

5. Equitation

On March 31, 1947, the disposition of the horses of the Force was as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan	79
Regina, Saskatchewan	45
Rockcliffe, Ontario	41

No musical rides were given during the year.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The services of members of the Reserve Force are used whenever possible. They are situated at the following points: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The present strength of our Reserve Force, as at 31st March, 1947, was 410. This is a decrease of 31 from last year when the strength was 441.

7. Instructional Staff

With the large increase in the number of classes for recruits and also Police College courses, the instructional staffs at both Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario, are fully employed.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General

As anticipated in my last Annual Report, Crime has increased during the year under review. However, the increase referred to is not in what might be termed "Major" offences, but in thefts, breaking and entering, and crimes of that description.

As will be seen later, in major offences such as murder, there is a decrease during the past twelve months.

The increase in thefts and similar offences is due to several causes. To some extent it can be attributed to the fact that steady employment in some industries has fallen off thereby leaving persons with criminal tendencies, who were gainfully employed during the war years, with more time and possible opportunities to carry out unlawful acts. A part is also doubtless due to juveniles.

2. Review

A comparative table of the gross figures, showing the number of cases handled during the past year, compared with the previous twelve months, in the categories of Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Federal Statutes, as set forth below, will assist in obtaining a clearer view of the whole situation:—

	Year ended March 31, 1947	Year ended March 31, 1946
<i>Criminal Code—</i>		
British Columbia	268	61
Alberta	6,835	4,555
Saskatchewan	5,114	4,123
Manitoba	3,243	2,426
Ontario	693	611
Quebec	536	302
New Brunswick	3,516	2,727
Nova Scotia	3,336	2,545
Prince Edward Island	539	463
Northwest Territories and Yukon	533	409
Total	24,613	18,222

Provincial Statutes—	ended	ended
	March 31, 1947	March 31, 1946
	Year	Year
British Columbia	Nil	Nil
Alberta	5,645	4,828
Saskatchewan	5,801	3,921
Manitoba	4,669	4,095
Ontario	6	9
Quebec	Nil	2
New Brunswick	5,264	3,690
Nova Scotia	10,539	8,179
Prince Edward Island	2,346	1,151
Northwest Territories and Yukon	1	11
Total	34,271	25,886
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia	1,797	2,011
Alberta	1,815	2,833
Saskatchewan	1,301	2,063
Manitoba	1,402	1,925
Ontario	5,023	8,411
Quebec	4,064	23,730
New Brunswick	719	944
Nova Scotia	995	1,631
Prince Edward Island	919	950
Northwest Territories and Yukon	638	522
Total	18,673	45,020

Upon examination of the figures in each classification it will be seen that there are very substantial increases in the totals shown under the Criminal Code and also under Provincial Statutes, with a large decrease under the heading of Federal Statutes. Some further comment under each heading may be of interest.

CRIMINAL CODE

The increase of 6,391 cases over the previous twelve months under this classification is largely due to the increases in the numbers of cases of theft-general; breaking, entering and theft; assaults-general; driving an auto while intoxicated; robbery with violence; and arson.

There has been a decrease in cases of attempted murder and manslaughter and also in cattle stealing.

Safeblowings show an increase from 49 to 66.

Murder

During the period under review, investigations were made into the murder of eighteen persons, being a decrease of four from last year. The following is a summary of the disposition of the trials:—

Convicted—Executed	Nil
Convicted—Awaiting Execution	Nil
Convicted—Sentence Commuted	Nil
Charge reduced to manslaughter	1
Charge reduced to neglect at childbirth	1
Charge reduced to abandoning child	1
Accused unfit to stand trial—insane	1
Murderer—committed suicide	4
Acquitted	5
Awaiting trial	4
Still under investigation	1
Total	18

COUNTERFEITING

During the month of September, 1946, counterfeit bills of \$5 denomination, of excellent workmanship, imitation Bank of Canada notes, made their appearance in Southern Ontario.

Expert Chemists analysed the counterfeit notes and ascertained that they were printed on one hundred per cent rag paper manufactured by a well-known Montreal firm.

All the notes show expert knowledge of the procedure involved in the manufacture of notes. The investigation is still proceeding.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

An increase of 8,385 cases is to be noted under this heading. The increase is due chiefly to cases under the respective Provincial Highway Traffic Acts and Provincial Liquor Acts.

FEDERAL STATUTES

As has already been noted, there is a large decrease under this heading. The actual decrease is 26,347 cases, of which no less than 25,939 are concerned with Wartime Acts and Regulations, and a decrease of 408 only in the Permanent Federal Statutes.

It may be of interest to report that we are still carrying out a large number of investigations under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations and our Black Market Squads are still investigating several quite large cases in connection with the illegal use of counterfeit food ration coupons, with very satisfactory results. Black marketing of textiles has also occupied much of our time.

We are receiving the fullest co-operation from the Enforcement Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

An examination of the statistics covering the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the period under review discloses an increase of approximately 47 per cent over the preceding twelve months in the total number of investigations handled. The figure representing the convictions obtained exceeds that of last year by some 67 per cent, which, coupled with the fact that the total number of cases where prosecutions were entered is proportionately higher, illustrates the need for employing every means at our disposal to combat the evil of narcotic drug traffic.

Generally speaking, *thefts from legitimate narcotic stocks* have been fewer than for several years, with the exception of Ontario where a noticeable increase appears. One robbery involving what is probably the largest quantity of drugs ever stolen in this country, occurred on August 4, 1946, when a safe on the premises of a wholesale drug firm at Oshawa, Ontario, was blown, resulting in narcotics with an illicit market value of close to \$500,000, being stolen. A well-known criminal and expert safe blower who is strongly suspected of having committed the actual robbery, was later apprehended by this Force in Winnipeg and some 10,000 tablets of various types of narcotics were seized from him and a female companion. The tablets in question were undoubtedly part of the proceeds from the Oshawa theft. Both these persons were subsequently convicted on charges of unlawful possession of drugs, the man receiving a sentence of six years in the penitentiary and the woman two and one-half years. A second man who was one of the principal distributors of drugs in Toronto and who is believed to have been implicated to the extent of having received a considerable portion of the loot, has also since been convicted on narcotic and conspiracy

charges, arising out of other circumstances and is at present serving seven years in the penitentiary. The investigation of this case is continuing as there are a number of suspects against whom it has not yet been possible to obtain evidence.

Legislation

There have been certain legislative changes during the year which are of special interest, namely, on January 1, 1946, an amendment to the War Measures Act Regulations respecting narcotics, eased the previous restrictions on the sale of codeine. On August 31, 1946, the entire Regulations were repealed and amendments adopted under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act transferred to that statute the degree of control over the sale and use of codeine, previously provided for in the Regulations under the War Measures Act. The principal effect of the latest amendments is that it is now an offence under the Act in question to be in possession of codeine without lawful authority.

An important investigation mentioned briefly in my last report, in which this Force co-operated with the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, has been successfully concluded. The U.S. Authorities arrested Roy Linville, the principal distributor of illicit drugs on the Pacific Coast with connections as far north as British Columbia and at the same time, two Vancouver peddlers who were linked with Linville, were taken into custody by members of our local Narcotic Squad. These two cases are at present before the Courts.

Inspection of Drug Stores

The narcotic records of all retail drug stores in Canada were inspected, as far as possible, during the year and reports thereon were forwarded to the Chief, Narcotic Division, Department of National Health and Welfare. This duty is now, in a number of the provinces, performed by personnel possessing special qualifications such as a degree in pharmacy or experience in that profession. A plan is at present being studied whereby all inspections in the Dominion will be made by specially qualified members.

Our relations with police departments in the larger cities where the illicit traffic in drugs is concentrated also with the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and other law enforcement agencies, in all matters of mutual interest, continue to be of the highest order. It is desired to mention, in addition, the excellent co-operation and assistance extended by the Chief, Narcotic Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, and members of his staff.

PRISONERS OF WAR

In connection with prisoners of war, we still continue to render assistance to the Department concerned in the matter of effecting the apprehension of these persons who have escaped. During the fiscal year under review, 106 prisoners escaped and 95 were recaptured.

As of March 31, 1947, 15 prisoners of war remained at large, 11 from 1946, 3 from 1945 and one from 1944. A number of these prisoners who escaped were picked up by the American Authorities in the United States and were returned to Canada with little or no delay.

It is understood that all prisoners of war with the exception of the foregoing still at large, have been repatriated.

Four cases of murder concerning prisoners of war which were under investigation last year have been brought to a successful conclusion and the four prisoners concerned were executed.

UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPATION OF BUILDINGS BY VETERANS

We were obliged to render assistance to the Department of National Defence last fall when veterans and their families took it upon themselves to

take possession of various buildings, government and privately owned, for housing accommodation due to a scarcity of homes. This matter started in Ottawa by the formation of a Veterans' Housing League headed by Frank Hanratty, an ex-member of the R.C.A.F., and George Blakeney, a local barrister. Thirty-five families entered the Kildare Barracks, H.M.C.S. "Carleton" and Porters Island Barracks in Ottawa, by force. This movement spread to several points in Canada and veterans took over buildings at Vancouver, Montreal, and one or two isolated instances in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

The movement in Ottawa and Montreal caused considerable publicity but the matter eventually straightened itself out after civil action was taken against some of the squatters and eviction orders were issued by the Courts. Hanratty and Blakeney were both charged and convicted under the Criminal Code in the Ottawa courts.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

This is the first year we have kept a separate record of offences under this heading and therefore, no comparison can be made with figures for previous years. During the year under review, there were 1,339 cases concerning juveniles in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in which 1,838 juveniles were involved.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

There has been a decided decrease during the past twelve months in the number of seizures and prosecutions arising out of infractions of the Excise Act, but there was a mild increase in the number of customs seizures effected.

The total seizures registered under the combined Acts for the year were 2,417, consisting of 1,914 customs seizures and 503 excise cases. There were 1,161 excise cases during the previous year.

The only amendment to the Customs or Excise Acts which had any special bearing upon Preventive Service duties was to Section 2 of the Excise Act. This amendment provided that in any penal section of the Excise Act which provided a heavier sentence for second or subsequent convictions, the earlier conviction would only be considered if registered within a period of five years from the offence before the court. Previously there had been no time limitation in the matter of convictions for second or subsequent offences.

CUSTOMS ACT

As previously noted the number of customs seizures effected during the past year showed a mild increase with *cigarettes*, smuggled over the border from the United States, leading, as the commodity favoured by most smugglers. A total of 2,600,000 cigarettes were seized under the Customs Act, this quantity being over double the number seized during the fiscal year 1945-46.

Feed Grains

There was also a considerable quota of customs seizures arising out of the illegal export of feed grains to the United States. A shortage of these products has existed in the New England States for the past two years and since the price structure in the United States is considerably higher for these goods than in Canada, an incentive is provided for illegal export. In view of a similar existing shortage of feed grains in Canada, the export has been controlled through the Export Permit Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce but many attempts have been made to illegally export feed grains to the United States without making the necessary outwards report at Canadian Customs.

Electric Wiring and Fittings

Existing shortages in Canada of electrical wiring and fittings necessary in our building program resulted in the smuggling of considerable quantities of these articles. It is true that the price structure in Canada for these articles was lower than the United States price but since only small quantities were available in Canada, those engaged in smuggling found it profitable to pay the higher United States prices and smuggle them into Canada where there was a ready demand at black market prices.

Liquor

It is pleasing to report that during the year under review there has been no resumption of large scale liquor smuggling by way of the sea along the Atlantic seaboard or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and while the Marine Section of the Force is maintaining vigilance at all times we do not believe that operations on a scale comparable to those existing up to the outbreak of the war in 1939 will be resumed in the near future. A number of seizures of assorted liquors have been made off vessels at the larger ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts but these have consisted invariably of small quantities of bottled liquors concealed on board the ships by members of the crew without report at Customs.

Textiles

The shortage of certain textiles in Canada during the early part of 1946 was reflected in customs seizures which cover a considerable quantity of ladies' silk and nylon hosiery which found a ready market in Canada through black market channels at prices far above our domestic ceilings.

EXCISE ACT

It has already been noted that there has been a decided decrease in the number of seizures during the past year under this Act. One factor which continues to exercise strong influence on the diminishing scale of illicit distillation is the shortage of sugar and molasses—both being rationed and hard to obtain. There is also good employment and good salaries, enabling the public to purchase their liquor from the various Government Liquor Stores rather than the illicit product.

There have been no seizures of sufficient importance to warrant conspiracy charges against any group of individuals. This is the first year during the last decade that this situation has existed.

OTHER PREVENTIVE SERVICE DUTIES

As reported last year, the Preventive Service Branch is also responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of Parts XV and XVI of the Special War Revenue Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, and have rendered assistance to the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue, as well as certain duties under the Canada Shipping Act.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

The duties of the Force under this heading have consisted in the enforcement of Parts XV and XVI of the Act on behalf of the Department of National Revenue.

Part XV requires that we periodically visit all moving picture theatres to ensure that proper steps are being taken to collect the 20 per cent Federal Tax which is based upon the prices of admission charged to patrons. Any irregularities which are uncovered are reported to the Department concerned

who, in most cases, arrange for their auditors to make an assessment against the management for the amount of tax due, plus certain penalties, as an alternative to prosecution proceedings.

Part XVI of the Special War Revenue Act imposes a Federal Tax of 25 per cent upon all goods and services provided by hotels and cabarets, etc., where facilities are provided for dancing in conjunction with the sale of alcoholic beverages. These duties require the closest supervision in those provinces where establishments of this kind are permitted to operate, since a substantial amount of revenue is collected from this source.

Where flagrant violations are uncovered, prosecutions are entered against the management or persons concerned as directed by the Department, but in the majority of cases the Department set up an assessment to ensure that any taxes or penalties payable are properly recovered.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

During the year under review this Force has continued to carry out most of the field work necessary in the enforcement of these Regulations and prosecutions have been entered wherever the evidence justified such action.

The number of infractions under this heading were greatly reduced during the year, due to the fact that the Foreign Exchange Control Order and Regulations were amended and embodied in the new Foreign Exchange Control Act of 1946. Many of the more stringent regulations applicable during the war years were either abolished or liberalized, particularly with respect to the amount of foreign exchange which Canadian residents might purchase through the Board or its agents when they wished to travel or stay for limited periods in the United States. As a result, prosecutions under this heading have been limited almost exclusively to cases where it has been ascertained that large amounts of currency or securities were illegally exported from Canada. A total of thirty-three convictions were registered and fines totalling \$6,925 were imposed. This compares with forty-six convictions and the imposition of fines totalling \$24,070 during the fiscal year 1945-46.

INCOME TAX DIVISION

We have continued to render assistance to the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue, principally in carrying out investigations for the purpose of tracing the addresses of individuals who had failed to file their tax returns. During the year requests were received to trace 3,444 delinquent taxpayers. The necessary information was furnished to the Department.

We have also been required to assist the new Enforcement Section of the Income Tax Division through assisting their personnel in the execution of Search Warrants and by laying information where prosecutions are taken. We understand that this branch of the Income Tax Division will be greatly expanded in the near future. Consequently, it is probable that our duties in rendering assistance will be increased on a corresponding scale.

REGULATION OF FIREARMS, DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

(Now Revoked)

While the Defence of Canada Regulations, in so far as they related to the surrender of firearms by aliens and certain other types of residents during the wartime years, have been revoked, we are still in process of returning surrendered firearms to the rightful owners. This is proving a somewhat tedious, long-drawn-out procedure, since in many cases the original owners were more

or less transients and it is difficult and in some instances impossible to trace the individual for the purpose indicated. Considerable progress has been made, however, in returning the bulk of these weapons, but it seems probable that after a reasonable period has elapsed some steps will have to be taken to dispose of firearms which are still left in our possession. A similar situation arose after the First World War 1914-18 and after a lapse of approximately seven years from the end of hostilities the authority of the Attorney-General for Canada was obtained to destroy all unclaimed weapons still on hand.

CANADA SHIPPING ACT

Our duties under this Act require that our Detachments located along the seaboard or adjacent to inland waterways arrange for reasonable enforcement of the safety regulations and also the registration by Eskimos and Northern Traders and Settlers of their vessels, who hitherto have not done so.

We are also required to exercise closer supervision over fishing vessels to ensure that they carry the proper fire-fighting and life-saving equipment when used to carry passengers. This is being carried out in a large measure by educating those concerned as to the requirements of the law, as explained elsewhere in this report. Similar work is being undertaken for the guidance of speedboat and motorboat owners.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The greatest single factor in the work of this Branch during the period under review was the Espionage Enquiry, and as the Royal Commission appointed under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 411 of February 5, 1946, held its last sitting on June 27, 1946, and its report was tabled in the House of Commons on July 15, 1946, there is little to report, other than to mention that of the eighteen persons brought to trial in Canada; ten were convicted, one is awaiting trial and seven were dismissed. These figures do not take into account the warrants issued for Freda Linton and Sam Carr, which have so far been unexecuted, neither do they include the case of Dr. Allan Nunn May, who in London, England, on May 1, 1946, pleaded guilty to a charge under the Official Secrets Act and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, but they show the standing of the cases as at March 31, 1947, and at that time appeals had been entered in four cases. The final results of all cases will be published in my next report.

The Special Branch renders assistance to several other Departments of the Government in connection with Security enquiries of various kinds.

3. The Identification Branch

This Branch consists of the following Sections:—

- The Central Fingerprint Section
- The Firearms Section
- The Central Modus Operandi Section
- The R.C.M. Police Gazette Section
- The Photographic Section
- The Ticket-of-Leave Section
- The Police Service Dogs Section

but it will not be possible to do more than make a brief reference to the work of each during the past year.

(a) CENTRAL FINGERPRINT SECTION

This Section has had a considerable decrease in the number of fingerprints received for civil identifications, due to various Government Departments and defence projects no longer requiring as close a check on their employees being made, following the cessation of hostilities. There has, however, been a slight increase in the number of criminal fingerprints received. The Section received 106,364 sets of fingerprints during the year from all sources and made 24,666 identifications.

SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION (Scene of Crimes)

Many crimes have been solved by the identification of impressions found at the scenes of crimes. A total number of 115 individuals have been identified, 56 of which were the fingerprints of criminals.

(b) FIREARMS SECTION

This Section continues to give valuable service to all Police Forces in Canada. On numerous occasions they have been instrumental in solving crimes through the identification of small arms through our records. As of March 31, 1947, a total of 302,584 small arms have been registered in this Section.

(c) CENTRAL MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

During the year under review, this Section on 226 occasions, has supplied different Police Forces with information towards identification. The Section works in co-operation with the Fingerprint Section and the Gazette.

In connection with missing and wanted persons the Section has suggested an identification on 163 occasions, 96 of which have been subsequently confirmed.

(d) R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE

Several changes have been carried out in connection with this publication during the past fiscal year. It is now a monthly magazine but details and information in connection with criminals, including photographs, are dispatched to all Canadian Police Forces weekly. The entire changes have been well received.

(e) PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

This Section has had considerably increased work during the past year, both in photographic and photostatic directions. In spite of these increased duties, advances in colour photography and motion picture work have been made and some improvement in accommodation has been possible.

(f) TICKET-OF-LEAVE SECTION

A total of 887 prisoners were released on Ticket-of-Leave during the fiscal year 1946-47. This number with those whose Ticket-of-Leave was still in force on April 1, 1946, means that 1,336 individual cases were given attention by this Section during the past twelve months. This is an increase.

This Section is closely associated with all Police Forces throughout the country, the Department of the Secretary of State and the Department of Justice.

(g) POLICE SERVICE DOGS

During the past year considerable publicity has been given to our Police Service Dogs through the "Police and Youth Programme". Our film "Dogs Go to School" has been received with favourable comment.

The dogs have continued to give excellent service to our Detachment personnel and on numerous occasions to outside Police Forces. They worked on 368 cases during the year but due to climatic conditions, the extra heavy snowfall, particularly in Western Canada, and the long wet period in Eastern Canada, considerable interferences and handicaps were encountered. Generally speaking, however, we have been satisfied with results. Some account of their work will be found in the "interesting cases" at the end of this Section.

Acknowledgement of Assistance

It is a pleasure to report that we have the full co-operation of other Police Forces in this country and elsewhere and for this help during the past year, I am sincerely grateful.

It is also gratifying to be able to record that we still continue to receive the able assistance of old and new friends with scientific training and experience from time to time, as well as from other professional men and women who render public-spirited services and which are deeply appreciated.

Our sincere thanks are also extended to all Honorary Members of the Force for their services which have been available to us over a long period of time.

4. Interesting Cases

The following cases taken somewhat at random may prove of interest:—

(a) Dogs—

Leslie Moore and George Michel—

Escaped Convicts, Manitoba Penitentiary,
Stonewall, Manitoba.

In the early afternoon of June 7 the service of "Buck" and "Lannie" were requested in regard to the recent escape of the above-noted convicts.

When it was learned at 4 o'clock that the men had been seen crossing a field two-and-a-half miles southwest of the prison, a patrol was made with the dogs and "Buck" was given scent from two distinct tracks in a ploughed field. He picked up a trail which he worked through dense bush to a highway and crossed to the other side. Here it soon became evident that the convicts were aware of the dogs following them and began to backtrack and circle in the bush, thus making it very difficult for the dog to keep going ahead on the trail.

By this time the dog was beginning to tire and was given a short rest, having trailed five-and-a-half miles through light and heavy bush, as well as across the busy highway and several farm roads. Then, just as the search was resumed, shots were heard from a short distance off and it was learned upon proceeding to the point that the convicts had tried to make a break across an open field and one had been captured, but the other one had escaped back to the bush.

The other dog, "Lannie", was immediately put on this man's scent and within ten minutes had located the convict in some scrub bush.

Carl Henry Althouse—

Fabricating Evidence (177) CC,
Canora, Saskatchewan.

In the early a.m. of July 1 "Dark" was taken to the scene where the alleged robbery with violence from the occupant of the car had taken place. In his efforts to locate a trail the dog retrieved a black leather wallet and when in the back seat of the car to get scent picked up a beer bottle and two pieces of cloth from the floor of the car. "Dark" was unable to pick up any fresh trail in the immediate family.

After further investigation and upon receiving additional information from the complainant and other contact and considering the actions of the dog, fabrication was suspected. Upon considerable interrogation thereafter, the complainant finally admitted his story was false and no attack had been made upon him.

In this particular instance, "Dark's" work assisted in the successful conclusion of the case.

Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safebreaking)
Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Stranraer, Sask.

The above-noted safe was blown September 20, and over \$500 stolen. In the a.m. of September 21, "Tell" and "Ignatz" were taken to a water tower some twenty miles from Stranraer where two men had been reported seen. "Tell" soon picked up a scent and located in a patch of brush, a man subsequently identified as F. Baker, a well-known criminal. Upon working the dog again, another well-known criminal, F. Johnston, was located hiding in some long grass. Both these men were out on bail for a safe-breaking charge in Alberta.

"Ignatz" was then used searching in the bush and close to where Baker had been lying located a sock containing the stolen money as well as a bottle containing nitroglycerine, a detonator, and a bottle containing a small quantity of oil of mustard. This cache was pushed down in the long grass and could very easily have been overlooked without the assistance of the dog.

Both men have pleaded guilty to several charges and Baker was sentenced to two years less one day, while Johnston received five years.

Leo MacLaughlin—
Excise Act—Sydney Forks Dist.,
C.B. Co., N.S.

On November 4, while the dog-master was assisting the patrol in searching Alvin Newton's house in connection with the N.S.L.C. Acts, the above-noted man was observed coming over a fence from the woods with a ten-gallon barrel. It was then decided to get the Police Service Dog in order to backtrack this man into what was thought to be a still site.

"Prince" readily picked up the track and, with some difficulty in the wet terrain, followed this man about two miles to an old still site where an impression, no doubt that of the ten-gallon barrel, was located. The track continued down a brook and out onto a still where fresh mash had been set and recent signs of activity were noticed. The dog was allowed to continue tracking and went to the home of subject being backtracked who, upon being confronted with the dog's activities, gave a statement verifying this and involved Alvin Newton as the owner of the still. Upon being confronted with this, Newton admitted ownership and gave a statement.

It should be noted that although there were very wet tracking conditions which hindered the dog, he worked very eagerly.

Mary Collier—Lost Person (Age 86)
Penticodiak, Westmorland County, N.B.

About 4 p.m. August 26, the above-noted woman had become lost while berry picking with her husband. A search party consisting of 100 persons was organized but no trace of the woman could be found. The services of "Wolf" were requested and he arrived at the scene about 10:30 that night and searched until 2:30 a.m. the next morning. Upon commencing again at 6:00 a.m. in an area away from the searchers, "Wolf" picked up a track after two hours' search along a stream and followed it a quarter of a mile to a log trail down which the woman was found wandering in a dazed condition and suffering from exposure.

There is very little doubt that if this aged woman had not been found by the dog so quickly, she would have suffered serious effects and perhaps lost her life.

(b) Other Cases—

J. Bernard Boissonnault, Et Al—Montreal, P.Q.

Following the detection by the Coupon Audit Centre, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Montreal, of seven sheets of counterfeit butter ration coupons with his deposit, J. A. Salvail, a grocer of 3636 Rouen Street, Montreal, was questioned by members of the Montreal Black Market Squad on April 16, 1946, and admitted that he had purchased these at a cost of \$3 per hundred from Rodolphe Hamel, a milkman of 3741 Hochelaga Street, Montreal. On being questioned, Rodolphe Hamel admitted the purchase of 1,400 counterfeit butter coupons at a cost of \$3 per hundred from Lionel Rozon, employed by the J. J. Joubert Dairy, Montreal. He further stated that he had disposed of 700 coupons to the grocer, Salvail, and the other 700 to a man named Ducharme of St. Valerien, P.Q., in exchange for butter.

After interrogation, Hamel agreed to introduce one of our investigators to Lionel Rozon, the supplier, and on April 19, 1946, our investigator posing as a grocery clerk successfully purchased 315 counterfeit butter coupons from Rozon. On being arrested, Rozon admitted purchasing a total of 2,500 counterfeit butter coupons from one, Pierre Paul Cantin.

Further investigation into this matter resulted in the questioning of one, Omer Lapierre, a restaurant operator who admitted that he had purchased 200 counterfeit coupons from the above-named Cantin at \$2.50 per hundred. Lapierre agreed to co-operate with this Force and on April 19, 1946, placed an order with Cantin for 1,200 butter coupons. These were sent to him by mail and upon visiting Lapierre's store for payment, Cantin was apprehended. Pierre Paul Cantin, following his apprehension, admitted the source of the counterfeit coupons to be that of Joseph Bernard Boissonnault, 2465 Rachel Street East, Montreal.

According to Cantin, he had distributed approximately 120,000 butter coupons received by him either from Boissonnault or his wife, Mrs. Dorothee Boissonnault. Purchases were made by Cantin at 62½ cents per hundred and sold at \$1.25 per hundred which netted him 100 per cent profit from his sales. He claims to have sold 80,000 coupons to an unknown commercial traveller believed to be from New Brunswick and a further 30,000 to one, Leo Langevin, a milkman of Montreal.

Cantin, at that time, had no knowledge of the location of the printing press where these counterfeit coupons were made but had seen Mrs. Boissonnault with ink stains on her hands and clothing. Cantin was in constant telephone communication with the Boissonnaults and on April 23, 1946, members of this Force covered a meeting between Mrs. Boissonnault and Cantin in downtown Montreal when she passed over a package of approximately 43,000 counterfeit butter coupons to Cantin.

As the site of the printing press was still unknown, it was considered advisable at this time to keep Mrs. Boissonnault under observation rather than make an arrest. During the next few days, the Boissonnault car was shadowed and on April 27, 1946, the car was followed to a lane at 1225 Seymour Street, Montreal. It had been noted that Boissonnault, himself, had been to this address previously for somewhat lengthy visits. Our members shadowing the car asked for assistance by radio and a raiding party searched the house shortly before noon. Joseph Bernard Boissonnault and a companion, Raymond Jules Pilon, were apprehended in a partitioned-off section of the basement at the afore-

mentioned address where a complete printing press, paper, equipment, about 50 sheets of counterfeit butter coupons and four plates, two for butter and two for sugar coupons were seized.

Raymond Jules Pilon, a printer, gave a statement indicating that he had helped Boissonnault assemble and put into operation the press and that he was unaware of the nature of the work to be done until shortly before the entry of the police raiding party. This statement, however, was rather weak as it was found out that he had supplied about four reams of paper for the printing operations, this paper being obtained by him from his father's printing business.

Joseph Bernard Boissonnault is an old offender with respect to the trafficking of counterfeit ration coupons, as during the summer of 1945 he and his brother-in-law were found to have been responsible for the circulation of over one-half a million counterfeit ration sugar coupons in the Lake St. John area, for which offence Boissonnault was convicted and sentenced to a total of \$2,000 in fines or in default to serve six months' imprisonment. It would appear likely that he had turned to the manufacture of the aforementioned butter coupons in order to pay for the fine in connection with the previous offence.

Following his apprehension, Boissonnault was questioned but refused to give any information of value in connection with his present activities. As a result of this investigation, Boissonnault, his wife Dorothee, and R. J. Pilon were apprehended and later appeared before Judge A. Monet in Montreal on June 18, 1946, Joseph Bernard Boissonnault being fined \$5,000 and costs or in default two years' imprisonment. Mrs. Bernard (Dorothee) Boissonnault was fined \$1,000 and costs or in default to serve six months' imprisonment and Raymond Jules Pilon was fined \$1,000 and costs or in default six months' imprisonment. Boissonnault failed to pay the fine and as a result is now serving the two year sentence imposed.

Theft of Food Coupons by Employees of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Quebec.

In the autumn of 1946, it was noticed by the staff of Coupon Audit Office, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa that many sheets of food ration coupons forwarded by local retail and wholesale grocers and butchers had been through some process which damaged or partially bleached the paper. Certain rumours, together with an anonymous letter received by this Force, indicated that the questionable coupons were emanating from the paper plant of the E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, P.Q., where, since September 1945, used ration coupons had been placed, under close W.P.T.B. supervision, in a "beater" for destruction.

Approximately 15,000 irregular coupons were collected and handed over by the W.P.T.B. to this Force for investigation. Expert examination and chemical analysis showed foreign particles of pulp adhering to the coupons and a comparison test with new coupon stock indicated that about fifty per cent of the starch finish had been washed off the queried coupons. Microscopic examination revealed the surface had been disturbed to the extent that many of the fibres were raised as in the pile of a rug and some coupons contained holes or badly torn edges. These and other tests demonstrated that the coupons had been subjected to the action of a beater machine.

The ensuing investigation, which demanded great perseverance and tenacity revealed trafficking in ration coupons at the plant on an extensive scale. By various artifices, coupons had been recovered from the beater machine before they were fully destroyed and it was common knowledge that many employees were aware of the fact and that many were implicated. The beater itself, used for converting waste paper into pulp, consists of an oval-shaped tank, about sixteen feet long and half as wide, containing some four feet of

water, circulating at high speed under pressure of water and steam. A rotor, to which is attached a series of knives, is mounted on a horizontal axis and rotates at high speed. A protective metal hood covers the beater itself. A large escape valve at the bottom of the tank empties directly into a water chest and can be operated manually.

Considerable ingenuity was displayed by plant employees in recovering coupons placed in the beater for destruction. Wire basket traps constructed in the machine shop of the plant and wires and nets cleverly concealed by millwrights under the hood of the rotor, served to catch and retain coupons before they could be converted to pulp. A screen was inserted over the valve running to the chest below the beater and at one time, a 2 x 4 scantling was placed in the drain to keep coupons in the beater where they would adhere to the traps. Occasionally a lever, opening a valve to the chest below, was operated by foot, unnoticed by the supervising official, enabling the coupons to drain directly into the chest before they had become subject to the disintegrating process. Pails with long wooden handles were used to fish these out of the chest unnoticed.

When recovering coupons from the traps, men entered the machine up to their chests in swirling water and pulp, and on at least one occasion while the machine was in full operation. Arrangements were usually made to have the Mill Superintendent called to a distant department while the man recovered the coupons from the traps. Employees left their duties in other departments of the mill and joined others off shift or on holidays to be present when coupons were delivered for destruction.

Coupons thus recovered were used by employees in some instances for procuring additional supplies of rationed commodities for personal use. Others were sold to individuals, including grocers and butchers, who made a point of not enquiring too closely as to their origin. A lengthy enquiry, in which our investigators were afforded every facility and co-operation, by officials of the plant in the initial interrogation of employees, was necessary to cover all angles of the case.

Investigation culminated early in 1947 with the charging, under the W.P.T.B. Regulations, of forty-eight individuals on a total of 124 counts. The trials, sixteen of which took place in Ottawa City Police Court, thirty in Hull District Court and two in Carleton County Court, resulted in convictions against forty-six of the persons charged. One conviction was quashed on appeal as the only evidence submitted by the Crown was that of three accomplices, uncorroborated by other material evidence. The charge against the one remaining individual was withdrawn as the evidence showed him to be involved in a minor role. Convictions resulted in the imposition of fines totalling \$9,550 and costs of \$139. Of the forty-six persons convicted, nineteen were mill employees and the majority of the remainder, grocers and butchers in the Ottawa and Hull areas.

While 15,000 void coupons were obtained as exhibits in these enquiries, it is impossible to determine the total number thus diverted to the black market as there is evidence to indicate that the thefts commenced as early as December 1945, and extended into September 1946, when they were terminated by the successful investigation outlined above.

The following case is of interest as it entailed close co-operation and exhaustive investigation between this Force and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice:—

ANTONIO NOVARRO FERNANDEZ WITH ALIASES

This man, an International Confidence man known to police departments the world over, is in reality one, Abraham Sichofsky, with some forty aliases, and a long criminal record. He first came to the attention of the Canadian

authorities in August, 1938, when he arrived in Canada from Barcelona, Spain, allegedly to purchase war materials for the Spanish Loyalist Government. In September, 1938, he left Canada and entered the United States where he was later arrested by the American Immigration Authorities and after a Board of Enquiry, was ordered deported. He voluntarily departed for Venezuela but upon arrival there was unable to land and returned to Quebec in April, 1939, and proceeded to Montreal. Shortly after his arrival he was arrested by the Montreal City Police and charged with vagrancy but was dismissed when it was found he had plenty of funds.

In May, 1939, he appeared before a Board of Enquiry of the Department of Immigration and ordered deported. This, however, presented difficulties when no foreign Government would issue a passport or visa. He attempted to go to Brazil but this was prevented. After this, he was in Winnipeg for a short time and returned to Montreal where he was again arrested by the Montreal City Police and charged with vagrancy in February, 1940. After a lengthy trial, he was acquitted in March of the same year.

After the trial, Fernandez left Montreal and stayed for a short time in Winnipeg. From there, he went on to Vancouver and posing as a Spanish Count he took up residence in a suite of the Devonshire Hotel. His actions attracted the attention of the Vancouver City Police with the result that he was turned over to this Force with a strong recommendation that he be interned as a potential enemy of the State. Among his effects at that time, a diary was found containing the names and addresses of many people in Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Egypt, England, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and points on the Mediterranean. As some of these countries were under enemy control, it was suspected that some of the people mentioned might be enemy agents. He also had possession of a letter of credit issued to Novarro Fernandez by Barclay's Bank, Montreal, dated July 11, 1939, for \$12,000.

An examination of it showed that he had withdrawn at various points across Canada from Montreal to Vancouver, almost the complete sum within three months.

The Interdepartmental Committee appointed for the purpose of reviewing information and evidence in connection with enemy aliens and persons suspected of treasonable and seditious purposes, deemed it advisable to recommend the internment of Antonio Novarro Fernandez under the Defence of Canada Regulations. This recommendation was approved by the Minister of Justice and on July 25, 1940, Fernandez was sent to the Kananaskis Internment Camp where he remained until subsequent transfer to Fredericton Internment Camp at which point he remained until his release in February, 1945.

During his internment he petitioned the authorities on several occasions with a view to obtaining his release and at this time he made it known that he had untold millions stored away in safety deposit boxes in various banks throughout the United States. He offered, after release, to bring into this country, a large sum of money from the United States and to purchase \$2,000,000 worth of Canadian Victory Bonds and to make an outright gift to the Canadian Government of \$500,000. His offer was, however, ignored. His case was reviewed by the Advisory Committee on two or three occasions and eventually on February 26, 1945, Fernandez was released from internment.

After his release he proceeded to Quebec City and took up lodging at the Chateau Frontenac. Upon leaving the internment camp at Fredericton he was practically penniless and it is interesting to note that he was able to immediately commence a life of affluence. It was also reported that after his release he commenced sending food parcels and other comforts to the inmates of the Fredericton Camp, the cost of which was estimated to be considerable. It would, therefore, appear that he was in a position to lay his hands on some ready cash immediately after his release.

As mentioned before, Fernandez was quite insistent that he had millions of dollars in safety deposit boxes in different places in the United States. These amounts mentioned by him ranged from 240 to 480 millions of dollars. According to his statements this fortune was the result of his run-running and trafficking in liquor during the prohibition period in the United States. He had, according to his story, 12,000 men in his employ and operated over a thousand trucks and about 700 cars and many speed boats. He claimed to be a partner of Al Capone and was generally known as "The Chicago Kid."

While his claim to such a vast fortune seemed to be fantastic, the fact remained that his mode of life, his travels and extravagant spending of money all placed him in the position of a monied man. He also claimed that he owed the United States Government several million dollars Income Tax on that money. The United States Authorities, however, had no record of this.

Fernandez subsequently attempted to obtain Canadian citizenship, but his application, for obvious reasons, was not given favourable consideration.

Fernandez then left Canada for the United States, and our next knowledge of his whereabouts was advice from the F.B.I. during the latter part of September, 1946, to the effect that he had defrauded two officials of Colonial Airlines who were residents of Washington, D.C., of \$125,000 and that he had been arrested in Miami, Florida, by agents of the F.B.I., and was being returned to New York City to face charges under the National Stolen Property Act. It was alleged that Fernandez' victims had made the proceeds of the fraud available to him through a Montreal bank and it was further believed by the F.B.I. that details of this transaction were known to Canadian citizens residing in Montreal and Toronto. The co-operation of this Force in investigating the relevant Canadian angles of this offence was requested. We commenced enquiries and found that Fernandez left behind him a tangled skein of evidence revolving around the handling of the proceeds of this fraud, the evidential value of which was of interest to the United States authorities. We found that the subject had succeeded in interesting a group of apparently reputable persons in Toronto in the formation of a syndicate whose objective was the recovery and transportation by lawful means of Fernandez' mythical wealth from the United States to Canada. These people were apparently completely taken in by Fernandez' plausibility and their statements indicate their impression that responsible Canadian authorities were cognizant of Fernandez' efforts to transfer his supposed wealth from the United States to Canada. Persons involved in this investigation resident in the United States have also intimated that they were led to believe by Fernandez that the Canadian Government had knowledge of his intentions in this regard. The Canadian syndicate aforementioned, while apparently accepting Fernandez' story, did not, as far as can be ascertained, reach the point of putting up the large sum he desired. He was, however, more successful in the United States and succeeded in securing \$125,000 from the two citizens of Washington, D.C.

Fernandez eventually appeared in Toronto at the Bank of Toronto and obtained a letter of credit for the sum of \$120,000, transferring this amount to the Guarantee Trust Company in New York.

The suspicions of the F.B.I. that some useful evidence pertaining to the fraud in question would be found in Canada were, therefore, substantiated by members of this Force both in Toronto and Montreal after a lengthy investigation and, as a result of the investigation made by the F.B.I. and this Force, members of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the co-operation of the Canadian and American banks, Fernandez was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in New York on February 5, 1947.

PETER MINOSKY, STANLEY KRUCHKA AND WILLIAM DIXON, NIPAWIN, SASK.

This case will indicate the value of close co-operation between the various Divisions of this Force and other Police Forces in the apprehension of bandits, eight days after the hold-up of a bank in the Province of Saskatchewan.

During the early a.m. of September 14, 1946, the staff of the Bank of Montreal at Nipawin, Saskatchewan, were held up by three armed men and approximately \$39,000 in currency was stolen from the bank vault and cashier's drawer.

The three men involved, Peter Minosky, Stanley Kruchka and William Dixon, apparently entered the side window of the bank at approximately 6:00 a.m., after opening the window with a screw driver, entered and waited there until the arrival of the first of the bank employees at about 8:00 a.m. of the day in question. Each of the three men was armed and as the bank staff entered, they were escorted to the office at the back of the bank and held there until such time as all employees were accounted for. There was a time lock on the safe door which was released at 8:30 a.m. After forcing the bank employees to open the safe and various safety deposit boxes, the bandits took what money they could find, placed it in a canvas bag and a wastepaper basket, made all the employees get into the cellar and then left by the back door.

The ultimate search and investigation conducted in apprehending the three persons responsible for this hold-up necessitated investigation being made in Hamilton and district, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Saskatchewan.

The investigation disclosed that about September 4, 1946, Dixon, Minosky and Kruchka stole a 1936 Ford car in Hamilton, Ontario, and about the same time, Dixon also stole a P.38 revolver from his brother, Albert Dixon, in Hamilton. The three men drove the stolen car through the northern part of Ontario to Manitoba and eventually arrived at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, on September 10, 1946. From there they continued on to Leacross, Saskatchewan, where they arrived on September 12, 1946. Whilst en route from Foam Lake to Leacross, they broke into a drug store at Elfros, Saskatchewan. Upon their arrival at Leacross, they remained overnight at the home of a Mr. and Mrs. Mike Eremko, Mrs. Eremko being a sister of Peter Minosky.

On September 13, 1946, they drove to White Fox, Saskatchewan, where they looked over the bank with a view to attempted hold-up and robbery and decided to return later and further look the situation over. From White Fox they proceeded on to Prince Albert and upon arrival there, visited the home of Miss Alma Chomyshyn. Miss Chomyshyn was quite well acquainted with William Dixon, as she had lived near him in Hamilton, Ontario, during the war years. There was a party in progress at the Chomyshyn home on the night of September 13, and while there, the three men were invited to remain overnight. They declined to do so, and one of them, at the time, made the remark that they were proceeding to Nipawin.

They left Prince Albert about midnight of the 13th September, and drove back to White Fox, where Kruchka admits they had a further look at the bank and they decided that it was no good to attempt the robbery. From White Fox they proceeded on to Nipawin, where they arrived around 6:00 a.m. of September 14. They immediately entered the bank as aforementioned and held up the staff.

After the men had left the bank in the stolen car previously mentioned, they followed a bush trail almost all the way to Leacross, Saskatchewan, a distance of about twenty-five miles south of Nipawin, and returned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Eremko. Upon their arrival at the Eremko home, they showed Mrs. Eremko the money and advised that they had held up a bank. Mrs. Eremko was apparently in a highly nervous state and demanded

they leave. However, after some brandishing of guns by Kruchka and threats by all three, she was persuaded not to disclose their presence in the house. The money was given to Minosky to be divided into three parts.

William Dixon left the house the same day with the stolen car to return to Hamilton. He, however, abandoned the car at Kenora, Ontario, where it was later located, and proceeded to Hamilton by train. Shortly after his arrival there on September 18, 1946, he was picked up by our Hamilton Detachment, where he made a statement in connection with the bank robbery, involving the other two participants and was arrested.

Stanley Kruchka remained at the Eremko house until the afternoon of September 14, 1946, when he secured a ride on a railway speeder to Tisdale, Saskatchewan, with a Section Foreman on the C.P.R., staying overnight at the Section Foreman's house, and then made his way to Brantford, Ontario, by bus and train. He later proceeded to Hamilton, and hearing that the police were desirous of interviewing him, reported to the Hamilton City Police and was arrested on September 18, 1946.

Peter Minosky remained at the Eremko house until the morning of September 16, 1946, during which time he divided the money into three parcels, addressing one each to Dixon and Kruchka and burying his own share of the loot, together with the addressed parcels, beside a hen house on the Eremko property. On the night of September 16, he took a train from Leacross to Yorkton, Saskatchewan. From Yorkton, he went by taxi to Kamsack, Saskatchewan, the same night. On arrival at Kamsack, he visited a brother-in-law named John Borus, where he paid Borus \$600 he owed for a debt, plus an additional \$200 as a gift. From there he proceeded to Winnipeg and on September 19, purchased a motorcycle and telephoned to Hamilton in an effort to contact Kruchka. He returned to Foam Lake and Sheho Districts, Saskatchewan, with the motorcycle and was arrested in the latter area at 4:00 a.m., Sunday, September 22, 1946.

Subsequent investigation after the arrest of the three offenders resulted in a greater portion of the stolen money being recovered, having been found buried in the ground near the hen house, as aforementioned, in the Eremko yard.

The three accused appeared in court at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on October 5, 1946, charged with armed robbery under Section 446(c) of the Criminal Code, before Police Magistrate J. E. Lussier and each was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

The following case emphasizes the value of close co-operation between this Force, other Police Forces and Federal Government Departments:—

ALFRED GOSLING, ROBERT HADDOCK, ROBERTA GOSLING AND
WILLIAM JAMES TAYLOR, VANCOUVER, B.C., CONSPIRACY
TO DEFRAUD, SECTION 444, CRIMINAL CODE

On November 1, 1946, a request was received by the Officer Commanding, R.C.M. Police, at Vancouver, B.C., from the District Director of Postal Services for assistance in investigating the loss of a considerable number of pension and gratuity cheques, which were believed to have been stolen from the mails in the city of Vancouver and environs.

In co-operation with the Postal Department and Vancouver City Police, an investigation was commenced by members of this Force and it was found that a considerable number of cheques had been disappearing from various Postal Stations in Vancouver and some of these cheques had been negotiated and cashed to forged endorsements. The total number was not known but the Post Office Department were in possession of a list which included twenty-six pension cheques which had been cashed through forged endorsements since January 1, 1946.

Confidential information was received to the effect that a postal employee had been stealing pension and gratuity cheques from the mails whilst making delivery and it was found that a number of cheques had been stolen from the North Vancouver Post Office and from Stations "F" and "K" in Vancouver. On checking with postal officials and by elimination it was found that a letter carrier named William James Taylor had been employed at North Vancouver Post Office when some losses had occurred. Later when he was transferred to Station "F" and still later to Station "K", similar losses were reported.

It was learned that William James Taylor, single, had been employed by the Post Office Department for three-and-a-half years and for the past three years had been residing in the Empress Hotel in the east end of Vancouver. This hotel is mostly occupied by transients and known members of the underworld. Whilst there, Taylor had become well known to one, Mary McMillan, and through this woman had made the acquaintance of several individuals, namely, Alfred Gosling, Roberta Gosling and Robert John Haddock.

In co-operation with the Vancouver City Police and Postal Department officials, it was decided to issue a decoy cheque, ostensibly coming from the Workmen's Compensation Board and sent to a fictitious address but with the same street number which occurred on Taylor's route. The cheque was folded in such a manner as to ascertain if it should be tampered with. The cheque was eventually recovered by Post Office officials after it had been returned to the Post Office and it was found that it had been refolded in a different manner to the original, indicating that it had been tampered with, presumably by Taylor. A second decoy cheque was then sent out, for a fairly large amount, and members of this Force, Post Office officials and the Vancouver City Police kept Taylor under constant supervision when he made his mail delivery on November 13. He was observed to proceed to his hotel, he was followed and he and room were searched and the decoy cheque was found in his possession, together with other mail and cheques. Taylor was questioned and gave a short statement admitting that he had taken about thirty cheques and passing them on to several persons, namely, Alfred Gosling, "Jiggers" Sherman, Hugh R. McMillan and a Bobby Bristoe, this latter person was found to be Roberta Gosling, and a man named "Bob", later identified as Robert Haddock. Taylor was placed under arrest and advised he would be charged with Theft of Postal Letters between January 1 and November 14, 1946.

Robert Haddock was located at 603 Gambie Street and a search of his room revealed a cheque in his possession for the sum of \$48.48 which Taylor claimed he had given to Haddock. During the search, among other things was found a box containing ink eradicator, blank identification cards and unemployment insurance cards. Haddock was arrested and held by the Vancouver City Police. Later during the day, Alfred Gosling was arrested and charged, with Taylor and Haddock, with Conspiracy to Defraud under Section 444 of the Criminal Code.

Further investigation was made into the activities of Roberta Gosling as being the negotiator of several cheques in New Westminster and a warrant was issued for her arrest which was executed in the 18th November. She also was charged with conspiracy to defraud.

On November 21, 1946, Alfred Gosling, Robert Haddock and William James Taylor appeared before Magistrate Wood and entered a plea of guilty and were each sentenced to five years imprisonment in the British Columbia Penitentiary. In addition, Taylor was sentenced to three years to run concurrently with the first sentence for theft of postal letters. Roberta Gosling was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Further investigation was made into the activities of Henry "Jiggers" Sherman, Mary McMillan, David Robb, Winnifred Chapman and Hugh R. McMillan, with the result that Sherman and Chapman, now serving imprisonment of one year in Toronto on other charges, Hugh R. McMillan and Mary McMillan have all been charged for conspiracy under Section 444. David Robb has been charged with uttering a forged document. These cases have not yet appeared in court.

It is estimated that over \$24,000 worth of cheques were negotiated by Taylor, Alfred and Roberta Gosling and Robert Haddock. Gosling himself admits to receiving at least \$10,000 and his wife, Roberta, at least \$6,000.

It has been impossible to date to accurately estimate the number of cheques involved in this conspiracy as they have no doubt not yet all been reported.

It is gratifying to note the speed in which the investigation was carried out, it having commenced on November 1, 1946, and the four persons involved sentenced to imprisonment on November 21, 1946.

The following case will show the usefulness of scientific examination and the use of police dogs in establishing the guilt of certain individuals where there was very little or no actual evidence on which to base charges:—

BREAKING, ENTERING AND THEFT, SAFE-BLOWING, CYR'S GENERAL STORE
BROCK, SASKATCHEWAN

At approximately 2:40 a.m., on May 26, 1946, the residents of the town of Brock, Saskatchewan, were awakened by the sound of three explosions which apparently came from the premises of a general store owned by one, Phillip Cyr. A Chinese restaurant owner by the name of Sam Simpson, located directly across the street from Cyr's store, upon hearing the explosions looked out of his window and noticed three men leaving the store. He immediately awakened a neighbour, George Robson, butcher shop owner, and together they aroused other inhabitants and attempted to overtake the culprits, who managed to run away.

Investigation disclosed that a large Taylor safe in Cyr's store had been expertly blown with an "outside shot" and it was believed that entrance had been made to the building through the window on the south side of the store close to where the safe stood. After the robbery the culprits left through the front door. Several people in the town had seen three persons leaving town immediately after the explosions and heading across the fields. No one, however was able to positively identify these individuals.

Police dogs, "Tell" and "Ignatz" were rushed to the scene of the crime from Saskatoon and were immediately placed on tracks pointed out by the townspeople where the perpetrators had been last seen and the strong scent was followed by the dogs to a barn some five miles from Brock where actions of the dogs indicated that some persons were in hiding.

A search of the hayloft in the barn by members of the Force resulted in Lawrence (Sonny) Fletcher and Robert Morgan, two well-known safe men from Vancouver, being located under some oat sheaves. These two men were taken into custody on May 26, 1946. They denied any knowledge of the offence at Brock and no money or other incriminating evidence was found in their possession. However, the clothing and boots of both men were taken to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina but nothing of an incriminating nature could be found other than the fact that there was a strong smell of garlic (simulating the odour of oil of mustard) on the shoes.

On May 27, 1946, shortly after 11:00 a.m., members of the Force on patrol in the Brock district noticed a man walking east in a pasture about one mile

from Brock. As soon as the man noted that he was discovered, he attempted to evade capture by jumping into a clump of bushes. He was, however, located and identified as Phillip J. Roberts, another well-known safeblower from Vancouver. Roberts' clothing and shoes were also sent to the laboratory and under microscopic examination, soap of a similar nature to that found at the scene of the crime, which was used in the blowing of the safe, was found on his right boot.

A search by the dogs in the district through which the three men travelled from the scene of the offence resulted in three pairs of socks and one pair of cotton gloves saturated with soap being found near the barn where Morgan and Fletcher were located. When Roberts was located and questioned he denied any knowledge of the offence and also denied knowing Morgan and Fletcher. We were, however, able to prove, through the co-operation of the British Columbia Provincial Police, that these three men were acquainted and had known each other in British Columbia.

Although we had very little evidence with which to base a charge, all three men were charged with breaking, entering and theft under Section 460 of the Criminal Code and appeared before Mr. Justice Ross and Jury in Court of the King's Bench at Kindersley, Saskatchewan, on April 8 and 9, 1947.

Lawrence T. (Sonny) Fletcher was convicted and sentenced to two years and one month imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary; Phillip Joseph Roberts was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary; and Robert Morgan was found guilty and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

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

1. "Other" Investigations

The Director of Criminal Investigation has drawn my attention to the large number of non-criminal investigations this Force makes in a year, apart altogether from reports regarding administrative matters. This year, the total is 70,909.

It should be noted that heretofore we have shown these "other" investigations under three headings, viz:—

- (1) Where there is no breach of a Statute, such as for example, applications for naturalizations, enquiries for missing persons, inspection of drug stores, etc.
- (2) Where there may have been a breach of a Statute but in which the R.C.M. 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 escorts for Government Officials in charge of Government Funds and so on.

This year it was felt that the work shown under No. 2 above should be removed from these considerations, and in future, only the duties under Nos. 1 and 3 should appear in this Section.

Ordinary investigations of all kinds connected with a Breach of a Statute are known for statistical purposes in the Force as Group Cases. Those under the first heading mentioned in this section above, are now known as Group 2 cases, and the last-mentioned duties, dealing with routine and administrative duties, such as collecting fur taxes, issuing licences, etc., are known as Group cases. In view of this, we shall only have two columns in this Section in future.

The distribution of these two kinds of Groups of cases for the past year is set forth below:—

Province in which Assistance is given	R.C.M.P. Enquiry. No Breach of Statute (Group 2 cases)	Assistance to Other Departments, and authorities carrying out routine or administrative duties (Group 3 cases)	Total
British Columbia.....	3,223	10,462	13,685
Alberta.....	16,527	11,410	27,937
Saskatchewan.....	11,121	2,879	14,000
Manitoba.....	6,440	5,717	12,157
Ontario.....	15,694	7,336	23,030
Quebec.....	7,333	7,341	14,674
New Brunswick.....	3,651	3,413	7,064
Nova Scotia.....	5,083	2,409	7,492
Prince Edward Island.....	748	317	1,065
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,089	17,049	18,138
Total.....	70,909	68,333	139,242

The totals for the previous year for the two respective columns marked Group 2 and Group 3 cases were 50,352 and 54,161, making a total 104,513, as compared with the total of 139,242, for the past twelve months. This represents an increase of more than thirty-three per cent.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances

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

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

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 settlers, miners, traders and trappers and where necessary, render first aid in cases of accident or sickness.

In those Provinces where our services are utilized to fulfil the functions of a Provincial Police Force, we often undertake special services of this nature, especially where floods have isolated communities. On the Highways in such Provinces our motor transport is frequently used to great advantage to secure medical aid for the injured or sick.

The R.C.M. Police Gazette and the Police radio services are always available for humanitarian purposes and when our radio system for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are completed, the possibilities in that direction will be enhanced.

Co-operation with Youth

I have already made reference to this movement and work in Section 1 of this Report. The work is now Dominion-wide and has an important "social" aspect.

3. Rescues at Sea

In addition to assisting the R.C.M. Police Land Force in various duties, and to its own, in the prevention of smuggling, the Marine Section of this Force rendered substantial assistance to other Departments of the Government of Canada, such as the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Transport, and to certain vessels of the United States Coast Guard.

Vessels in Distress

The following assistance under this heading was also rendered:—

(a) S.S. *Marleen*

Acting on a telegram received from the Officer Commanding Quebec Sub-Division, dated December 12, R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* proceeded with all dispatch to the assistance of S.S. *Marleen*, which was reported abandoned in a position approximately 12 miles East of Bonaventure Island. Due to existing weather conditions, *Irvine* had to take shelter in Souris, P.E.I. R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* left Souris, P.E.I. in an attempt to proceed around East Point towards Bonaventure Island, but was unable to do so in the existing weather conditions. The ship was hoisted in order to make a survey of conditions and possible alternatives, as the wind had now reached force 9, with increasingly heavy seas. It was manoeuvred to a position in the lee of Boughton Island, P.E.I., awaiting tidal conditions, in order to make a quick run through these waters. During this course crew members were employed chopping away ice, which continued to accumulate on board R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine*. S.S. *Marleen* was reached at 0955 hours on Sunday, December 15th, and was flying Distress Signals.

It was ascertained that her boilers were completely broken down and being entirely out of fresh water and supplies required immediate assistance. Tow line was passed on board by means of a Coston Gun and the ship was taken in tow. Considerable difficulty was encountered as the *Marleen* had no power and could use hand steering gears only, which was found to be of no value. The weather conditions remained practically the same with wind force 8-9, which limited towing facilities.

At times, R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* was turned completely around on the opposite course to that of the *Marleen*. Shelter was taken inside Sandy Beach Point and a boarding party was placed aboard *Marleen* to ascertain conditions, which resulted in the following—"no steam or fresh water, no heat on board and no facilities for cooking", and the crew were in an exhausted condition, due to extreme cold and exposure.

The crew members of *Marleen* were taken on board *Irvine*, given hot meals and warm sleeping quarters. After making all arrangements possible for the safety of this vessel, R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* proceeded from Gaspé towards Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Tug facilities being arranged with the agent of S.S. *Marleen*.

(b) S.S. *Marleen*

On January 8, 1947, R.C.M.P. S. *MacBrien* proceeded to the assistance of the S.S. *Marleen*, which was reported disabled on the southeast coast of Nova Scotia. The S.S. *Marleen* was located five miles 165 degrees off Shutin Island flying International Code Signal. A towing line was placed on board S.S. *Marleen* and tow was started towards Halifax. Salvage Tug *Foundation Franklin*, which was standing by the entrance to Halifax Harbour, awaiting the arrival of the

S.S. *Marleen* then under tow, took over the tow of this ship from the *MacBrien*. R.C.M.P. S. *MacBrien* then proceeded to Halifax Harbour.

(c) *Motor Fishing Boat Bye Bye*

At approximately 6.30 p.m. on July 14, 1946, instructions were issued to Patrol Boat *Grenfell* to proceed to the assistance of an unknown fishing boat in distress in the vicinity of Cow Bay, N.S. Due to a strong southwest wind and choppy sea running at the time, speed had to be reduced and on searching the entire bay without results, R.C.M.P. Marine Division was contacted by radio telephone and with the assistance of shore communication, the patrol boat *Grenfell* was guided to a given position near the breakers off Cole Harbour Dykes.

The distressed motor boat was sighted drifting towards the breakers on the edge of Conrad's Shoal. After manoeuvring in extremely difficult shoal water, the motor boat was taken in tow. It was learned that the members had been fishing about nine miles south of Devil's Island and apparently suffered engine trouble and had drifted for approximately nine miles.

The identity of this motor boat was later made known to be the motor boat *Bye Bye*, which was towed to her mooring buoy off Imperoyal in Halifax Harbour.

(d) *Assistance in Bedford Basin*

On the morning of December 20, 1946, R.C.M.P. Patrol Boats *Grenfell* and *Slideout* were dispatched to Bedford Basin to endeavour to locate the body of a three-year-old child, John Christopher MacCullough, who had been missing from his home from approximately 5.00 p.m. December 19. Every effort was made by the Land Force in searching the district around the MacCullough home and extending woods in back of the MacCullough property, assisted by Bedford Fire Department and neighbours. This search persisted into the early hours of the morning, as it was thought the child may have wandered off into the woods.

R.C.M.P. Patrol Boats *Grenfell* and *Slideout* proceeded to break ice, which had formed during the night, and were successful in locating the body frozen in the ice with only part of the head and back visible. Body was located at approximately 100 yards west of Bedford Cove. The body of this child was turned over to the father, Mr. Charles MacCullough, and the boats returned to their base.

(e) Our "detachment" class patrol boats stationed in the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes and elsewhere, also undertook work of this kind during the year, and set forth below are the bare outlines of the work involved.

R.C.M. Police P/B Brule—Sydney, N.S.

Locating Missing Person, September 25, 1946; August 4, 1946.

Locating Drowned Persons (2)—September 19, 1946; September 5, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Carnduff—Kingston, Ont.

Locating M/B *Osprey*—Drifting with Engine Trouble—September 13, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Chilcoot—Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Assistance *Venture III*—In Distress—October 7, 1946.

Salvage of Light Vessel Skiff Ashore—October 11, 1946.

Assistance to Yacht "Ptah" Ashore—November 5, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Cutknife—Sarnia, Ont.

Assistance Small Craft in Distress—September 2, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Moosomin—Montreal, P.Q.

Assistance Montreal Police Locating Drowned Person—October 15, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Slideout—Richibucto, N.B.
 Locating Drowned Person—December 20, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Tagish—Windsor, Ont.
 Assistance American Pleasure Yacht—Distress—October 8, 1946.

4. Collection of Revenue

It is not generally known that the R.C.M. Police collects a substantial sum each year for the various Federal and Provincial authorities, in addition to its other numerous and varied duties.

The total collected during the twelve months under review was \$2,092,519.70 made up as follows:—

<i>For the Federal Government</i>		
Revenue	\$1,701,303 38	
Fines	260,269 58	
Costs	26,628 09	\$1,988,201 05
<hr/>		
<i>For the Various Provincial Governments</i>		
Revenue	\$ 39,386 83	
Fines	58,815 25	
Costs	4,606 59	102,808 67
<hr/>		
<i>For Various Municipal Authorities and others</i>		1,509 98
Total		<u>\$2,092,519 70</u>

This is an increase of over \$194,000 over the previous year's total.

"O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, made the largest collections. "G" Division took second place.

It must be noted that the amount of fines shown above is not to be considered as the total of fines imposed. They are merely the amounts collected by this Force for the authorities shown. For the statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C" to this Report.

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General

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

2. Strength

On March 31, 1947 the strength of "G" Division was 127 made up as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.....	88
Special Constables	35
<hr/>	
Total	127

which is an increase of 2 over the previous year.

Due to the lack of volunteers for northern service, it was found necessary to detail a total of 17 Constables for duty in the north during the spring of 1946. The same situation exists in the spring of 1947, and the present appearances will indicate that it will be necessary again to follow this procedure during the fiscal year 1947-48.

DISTRIBUTION—YUKON TERRITORY

The Headquarters for the Yukon are located at Whitehorse. In addition we have detachments at the following places:—

Teslin, Selkirk, Dawson, Mayo, Old Crow, Haines Junction, Blueberry, B.C., Watson Lake and a Summer Detachment at Granville.

Watson Lake, Y.T., was due to be closed on March 8, 1947.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

There are 2 Sub-Divisions in the Northwest Territories, namely, at Fort Smith and Aklavik, N.W.T., and in the former the following detachments are located at Yellowknife, Resolution, Reliance, Rae, Providence, Norman, Norman Wells, Simpson, Fort Liard, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Port Radium, and in the latter we have the following detachments located at Good Hope, Arctic Red River and an Outpost Detachment at Fort McPherson.

There are also Headquarters at Fort Smith and Aklavik, respectively.

EASTERN ARCTIC DETACHMENTS

These are controlled direct from Ottawa, and are located at the following places:—

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

ONTARIO DETACHMENTS

Our detachment at Moose Factory, Ontario, is also included in "G" Division.

THE SCHOONER *St. Roch*

When this vessel is in the north, it is considered as a floating detachment, but at the present time it is in winter quarters at Esquimalt, B.C., undergoing certain repairs.

3. Inspections

The following inspections were undertaken by Officers of "G" Division:—

(a) *Western Arctic*

Superintendent D. J. Martin left Rockliffe Airport at 10 a.m. of June 24, 1946 by Police Aircraft Grumman Goose CF-MPG, crew pilot Special Constable B. Ruhl and mechanic, Special Constable W. A. Potter, flying the air route to Edmonton via North Bay, Kapuskasing, Armstrong, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon, arriving in Edmonton on the evening of June 27, 1946.

The patrol left Edmonton on the morning of July 1 for the Yukon via Fort Smith, Simpson and Fort Liard. After arrival at Watson Lake, Y.T., on July 4, a reconnoitering flight was made to a large forest fire burning 15 S.W. of Watson Lake, at the request of Constable Boulton of the British Columbia Provincial Police to ascertain the extent of the fire and means to be used to

fight same. From Watson Lake the patrol flew to Teslin, Whitehorse, Haines Junction, Selkirk and Dawson City, returning to Whitehorse on July 10, 1946. Inspector Cronkhite accompanied the patrol during the inspection of detachments in his Sub-Division. The following detachments situated in the Yukon Territory were inspected and reports submitted:—

Watson Lake	Fort Selkirk
Teslin	Dawson
Whitehorse	Mayo
Haines Junction	

The plane left Whitehorse on the morning of July 12 for the Northwest Territories via Liard River. A landing was made at Watson Lake for gas and overnight at Fort Liard, N.W.T. The next afternoon the plane left for Resolution via Trout Lake, Providence and Hay River, stayed overnight at Resolution. On July 14 the plane went to Fort Smith and next morning left for Fort Simpson and Norman Wells. Colonel R. Richards, Department of Mines and Resources, accompanied the patrol from Fort Smith to Norman Wells. On July 17 the plane left Norman Wells for Edmonton, Alberta arriving there at 8.40 p.m. same evening.

Norseman Aircraft CF-MPF was detailed for Superintendent Martin's use to complete the inspection patrol of northern detachments and on July 24, same took off from Cooking Lake with Pilot J. H. Reid and Mechanic H. F. McCready for Providence, Simpson, Norman and Aklavik. A flight was made to the Reindeer Station and over the Summer Range to try and locate stray herds of reindeer. On July 29 as there was no improvement in the smoke condition in the Delta the plane left for Coppermine via Great Bear Lake and Port Radium Landing at Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, Good Hope, Norman Wells for overnight and Port Radium arriving at Coppermine July 30, 1946.

Shortly after arrival at Coppermine Police Aircraft CF-MPG arrived with the Commissioner. During the night of July 30-31st, two attempts were made to fly to Cambridge Bay, but owing to heavy fog and the short range of the aircraft both attempts failed. The Norseman CF-MPF was then taken on the evening of July 31 and landed at Cambridge Bay. Cambridge Bay detachment was inspected and the Schooner "St. Roch" visited and the return trip was made to Coppermine during the afternoon of August 1, where the Commissioner continued South with Aircraft CF-MPG and Superintendent Martin remained at Coppermine to finish the inspection of the detachment.

On August 2, Superintendent Martin left Coppermine for Port Radium, Yellowknife overnight, Fort Rae, Reliance overnight and Fort Smith overnight. While at Reliance a third patrol cabin was transported and erected by members of the detachment and a cache of provisions, dogfeed and fuel placed in the new cabin. This completed the inspection of all police detachments in the Northwest Territories, the following detachments having been inspected and reports submitted:—

Liard	Simpson
Providence	Resolution
Fort Norman	Norman Wells
Good Hope	Arctic Red River
McPherson	Aklavik
Port Radium	Coppermine
Cambridge Bay	Yellowknife
Rae	Reliance
Fort Smith	

The patrol left Fort Smith on August 8, 1946 for Edmonton arriving at Cooking Lake Airport at 2.30 p.m. same date.

At Edmonton arrangements were completed to fly witnesses from Edmonton and the Stipendiary Magistrate, Lawyers for the Prosecution and Defence and Court Stenographer from Yellowknife to Coppermine for the pending murder trials at that point. On the morning of August 14, 1946, the plane left Cooking Lake Airport for Coppermine with passengers Dr. J. J. Ower, Pathologist to the Province of Alberta, Sergeant Mason-Rooke, Firearms Examiner from Regina, and at Port Radium, Dr. Lambert, Company Doctor, accompanied the patrol to Coppermine to perform the autopsies, arriving at Coppermine at 10.40 a.m. August 16, when autopsies were done. Inquests and Preliminary Hearings were held in connection with the alleged murders by Eskimo. In the meantime, Police Aircraft CF-MPG flew in three members of the Schooner "St. Roch" crew from Edmonton to Cambridge Bay, and the Stipendiary Magistrate and his party from Yellowknife to Coppermine. After completion of the trials Aircraft CF-MPG returned the Stipendiary Magistrate and party to their homes at Yellowknife and Fort Smith and transferred Corporal Rivett and wife from Yellowknife to Regina. Mileage and flying time for CF-MPG from August 9-24th is not included with this patrol mileage.

On the afternoon of August 21, Superintendent Martin and patrol with CF-MPG took off from Coppermine for Port Radium and Norman Wells, with passengers Dr. Lambert, Dr. Ower and Sergeant Mason-Rooke. Dr. Lambert was returned to Eldorado Mines and the patrol proceeded to Norman Wells. On the afternoon of August 22, the patrol took off for Edmonton staying overnight at Fort Smith, and next morning took off for Edmonton transporting the body of Mrs. T. A. Bolstead, accidentally drowned in the Fort Smith Rapids, accompanied by Corporal T. A. Bolstad. Sergeant Mason-Rooke was left at Fort Smith to come out next day on Police Aircraft CF-MPG. The patrol arrived at Cooking Lake at 4.10 p.m. The Aircraft CF-MPG was returned to the Officer Commanding "K" Division having completed flights in the Northwest Territories for "G" Division.

On September 1, 1946, Superintendent Martin left Edmonton as a passenger on Aircraft CF-MPG to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and travelled from Winnipeg to Ottawa by train, arriving in Ottawa on the morning of September 3, 1946.

Superintendent Martin travelled a total of 17,983 miles on this inspection patrol, 16,307 by air, 1,297 miles by train, 365 miles by automobile and 14 miles by boat. A total of 71 days was occupied on this patrol.

(b) *Eastern Arctic*: Inspector J. A. Peacock boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie* during the a.m. of July 6, at Montreal, P.Q., and accompanied her on the Annual Inspection Patrol to the Eastern Arctic. He inspected detachments at Lake Harbour, Southampton Island, Port Harrison and arrived at Churchill, Manitoba on August 14. Trips were made by plane from Churchill airport and our detachments at Eskimo Point and Baker Lake were inspected.

The *Nascopie* left Churchill on August 22 and inspections were carried out at Chesterfield Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Pond Inlet and Pangnirtung Detachments. The R.M.S. *Nascopie* arrived back at Montreal on October 3, 1946. Inspector Peacock had covered a total of 12,449 miles on this patrol, 10,995 by ship, 254 by rail and 1,220 by plane.

Only one minor case was heard during the patrol. At Pond Inlet, six natives were charged under the Game Regulations with trapping fox before the season opened. They all entered pleas of "Guilty" before Inspector Peacock, and were fined \$5.00 or in default five days' imprisonment. In his capacity as coroner, Inspector Peacock investigated the death of one Felix Conrad at Cape Dorset;

it was decided that death was due to self administered methyl hydrate and no inquest was deemed necessary. Work was carried out in connection with the organization of the Eastern Arctic for the registration of the natives for the payment of family allowances, etc., by this patrol.

Inspector J. A. Peacock travelled from Halifax, N.S., to Fort Chimo, P.Q., Detachment by plane during January 1947, and carried out an inspection and change of personnel at that Detachment.

(c) The Commissioner also made an important inspection trip into the Northwest Territories and Yukon during the summer of 1946, covering some 11,642 miles by aeroplane and the points visited are detailed in Appendix A-1.

4. Patrols

During the year under review a total of 326,577 miles were covered in patrolling the territories which constitute "G" Division, an increase of more than 31,000 miles over the previous year. Due principally to the extensive use of automobile patrols in the Yukon Territory. There is also an increase of some 5,000 miles in dog patrols.

R.C.M. POLICE SCHOONER *St. Roch*

At the conclusion of the 1945 navigation season the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch* wintered at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., from September 16, 1945, until August 12, 1946. Members wintering with the vessel were as follows:

S/Inspector H. A. Larsen—Officer in Charge
 A/Corporal Hunt, P. G.—Clerk
 S/Constable Johnsen, R. T.—2nd Engineer
 Employed Civilian Smith, L. C.—Wireless Operator
 S/Constable Cashin, W.—Deck Hand.

During the winter and spring the *St. Roch* was visited by several R.C.A.F. aircraft and also the Exercise "*Muskox*". Many of the officers and men from these parties were at times given accommodation on the *St. Roch*.

This was the fourth winter spent at Cambridge Bay by the *St. Roch* and Sub-Inspector Larsen reports that it was the longest and coldest.

In April the snow was removed from about the vessel and work commenced on cutting away the ice at the stern to clear the rudder and propeller, thus allowing the ship to float clear and all machinery, wireless and electrical gear was checked and overhauled. The vessel floated clear of the ice on July 15 and was moored to the beach beside the wrecked *Bay Maud* to avoid drifting ice.

R.C.M.P. aircraft arrived on August 10, with the following crew members to accompany the *St. Roch* on her trip outside:—

A/Corporal Peters, G. W.—Engineer
 Constable Pearo, L. P.—Mate
 S/Constable Clark, C. B.—Cook.

The vessel got underway from Cambridge Bay on August 12 and arrived at Coppermine on the 17th. The vessel remained at Coppermine until the completion of Eskimo trials at that point during which time Magistrate Gibson and Defence Counsel were accommodated on the vessel.

Left Coppermine on August 21 and arrived at Tuktoyaktuk on the 26th, remaining there for one day and proceeding for Herschel Island through heavy scattered ice, arriving at Herschel Island on August 29.

Oil that had been cached at Herschel Island the previous year was taken on board and the *St. Roch* winter gear was stored in the warehouse at that point. The detachment buildings were swept and some repairs done in order to help preserve these buildings.

On August 31 the *St. Roch* left Herschel Island, passing Demarcation Point and reached Martin Point at 10:00 p.m. On September 1 passed Barter Island, Flaxman Island and Cross Island reaching Cape Halkett at midnight, the weather was stormy with snowflurries. The vessel was in constant touch with Point Barrow wireless station and was advised to lose no time as the ice was closing in there very rapidly. The *St. Roch* rounded Point Barrow on September 2. Heavy ice conditions and unfavourable weather was encountered and the vessel had to take shelter at Cape Lisbourne for a day. Big Diomedede Island was reached on September 7 and the vessel sheltered there until 11:00 a.m. of the 8th; heavy rain and poor visibility was encountered for the next four days when Dutch Harbour Naval Base was reached on the morning of September 13.

The *St. Roch* left Dutch Harbour on September 17 and the voyage to Vancouver was made without incident, arriving at Vancouver at 12:30 noon of September 26, 1946. The vessel remained at Vancouver until October 21 when she proceeded to winter quarters at H.M.C.S. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C.

The voyage from Cambridge Bay to Vancouver, B.C., covered 4,444 miles and took 592 steaming hours.

5. Motor Transport

The past year has brought about a considerable increase in the number of trucks and cars in "G" Division. The following is a schedule of units on hand as at March 31, 1947:—

	Jeeps	Carryalls	Trucks	Cars	Totals
<i>Whitehorse Sub-Div.</i>					
Whitehorse		1	3	4	8
Blueberry		1			1
Dawson			2		2
Haines Junction		1	1		2
Mayo			1		1
Teslin			1		1
Watson Lake		1	1		2
<i>Fort Smith Sub-Div.</i>					
Fort Smith			1	1	2
Norman Wells			1		1
Providence	1				1
Resolution	1				1
Simpson	1				1
Yellowknife				1	1
<i>Aklavik Sub-Div.</i>					
Aklavik	1				1
Totals	4	4	11	6	25

6. Water Transport

With a few exceptions, our power boats are quite old, and it is hoped they will gradually be replaced as funds become available.

It may be of interest to note the actual number of power boats, outboard motors, skiffs, canoes, etc., now in use by this Force in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, which is as follows:—

Power Boats	20
Outboard Motors	32
Skiffs	35
Canoes	36
Scows	7

this does not include 5 outboard motors at present undergoing overhaul at either Edmonton or Ottawa.

7. Crime

The following details under this heading may be of interest:—

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been a large increase in the number of Criminal Code Crimes and Offences during the year under review as compared with the previous year. This year the number is 489 cases as compared with 360 last year. The number 489 includes some 59 investigations into sudden and accidental deaths. The increase can be attributed to the district of Yellowknife, N.W.T., where there was a large increase in population as a result of greatly increased activity in the gold mining industry. The peak of population at Yellowknife reached 4,500 during the year and it is expected that there will be a still greater increase during the coming year. Certain other parts of the Northwest Territories had an increase in white population.

Murder.—

The most serious crimes during the year were three murders. There were 108 thefts, 24 breaking, entering and thefts, 76 cases of vagrancy (mostly drunk and creating a disturbance).

Two of the murders are related, namely the murder of Eskimo woman Sadie Kopana (wife of Eskimo George Haogak) and the murder of Eskimo John Ayalik (husband of Eskimo Martha Mafa). These two families, with their children had been living on Richardson Island, N.W.T. In January, 1946, it had been reported to our Coppermine Detachment that John Ayalik had died of heart disease on Richardson Island in September 1945.

Sadie Kopana had been reported as having died of natural causes on Richardson Island shortly before Christmas, 1945. In February 1946, rumours reached our Coppermine Detachment that Sadie Kopana's death might not have been from natural causes. In April 1946, our Coppermine Detachment members patrolled to Richardson Island to investigate. They found Martha Mafa there living with another Eskimo family. She was requested to point out the grave of her husband John Ayalik. Upon examining the exhumed body our Constables found that John Ayalik had been murdered—having been shot in the head. Upon being questioned, Martha Mafa first said that her husband had committed suicide by shooting himself through his head via his ear. Later she changed her story and said he had been shot by George Haogak.

She had been living for periods with George Haogak whilst her husband still lived. She was arrested and taken to Coppermine. The body of her husband was also taken to Coppermine on a sled at the same time. Our Constables then went in search of George Haogak and found him dead in his tent on Richardson Island. He had committed suicide when he learned that the Police were after him. Our Constables found the grave of Haogak's wife, Sadie Kopana, and on exhuming the body found that she also had been murdered by being shot. The resultant investigation into her death left no room for doubt that she had been murdered by her husband George Haogak shortly after Christmas 1945.

Martha Mafa was tried for the murder of her husband John Ayalik, the trial taking place at Coppermine in August 1946 before a Stipendiary Magistrate and a jury of six. Defence Counsel argued that no complete evidence had been adduced to show that Martha had shot her husband and none to show that someone else could not have done the murder. She was acquitted.

The third murder was that of George Potter at Mayo in the Yukon Territory by one Pete Leonard Nord. On April 11, 1946, Nord shot and killed George Potter in the Mervyn Hotel at Mayo, and then attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun. The suicide attempt failed. The motive for

the crime was revenge. During the previous winter, Nord, whilst prospecting had discovered some likely looking gold bearing quartz deposits. Samples were assayed and found to be gold bearing. Nord showed Potter the samples. Potter paid Nord \$100.00 for information of the location of the discovery. Nord staked a claim for himself and "blanketed" another claim intending the latter claim to be for his brother. Potter staked a claim for himself and "blanketed" another.

This "blanketing" of claims is illegal as the Yukon Quartz Mining Act prohibits a miner from staking a second claim either for himself or in the name of another person until after twenty days from the date of the locating and recording of the first claim. Potter, unknown to Nord, returned to the site of the discovery and staked the claim which Nord had "blanketed". When Nord found out about this he brooded over it. He had taken to heavy drinking some days before the murder and at the time he murdered Potter he was intoxicated.

Nord was tried on a charge of murder on September 10-11, 1946 at Dawson, Y.T. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" of murder but guilty of manslaughter. Nord was sentenced to ten years in Penitentiary.

FEDERAL STATUTES

Indian Act

There were 244 infractions of the Indian Act during the year, all in connection with liquor—Indians intoxicated, Indians in possession of liquor, supplying liquor to Indians. Convictions were obtained in practically all cases. This is an increase of 88 cases over the previous year.

Northwest Game Act and Regulations

There were only 26 infractions and suspected infractions of the Game Regulations in the Northwest Territories. Three of these were the illegal use of poison in trapping. This practice of using poison in trapping, which of course is expressly forbidden, is extremely harmful to the conservation of wild life, as not only are the animals which the trapper wants for fur obtained more easily that way, but also other kinds of animals and birds are poisoned and die, as they also feed on the poisoned bait, which bait usually has been caribou meat in which the poison has been put.

Northwest Territories Act

There were 13 convictions for offences under the Northwest Territories Act, mostly for the illegal manufacture and illegal possession of intoxicating liquor.

Customs Act

There were 8 cases under this Act. Three of them were seizures of abandoned American vehicles on the Northwest Highway System (formerly know as the Alaska Highway) in the Yukon Territory. One of the cases was the seizure of a diamond studded ring at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory from a jeweller there. The jeweller had paid \$1,325 for it from a person in Montreal. The ring had been smuggled from Europe. It was released to the person in Whitehorse upon his paying the sum of \$1,325 customs duties. Another seizure was that of a motor boat at Old Crow, Yukon Territory, which had been brought into Canada from Alaska by a trading company at Old Crow and which had not been declared at Customs upon entering Canada. It was valued at \$5,688. It was released to the Trading Company upon their paying \$2,000.95 in duties and taxes.

Immigration Act

There were two cases of two men having entered Canada illegally. They were both at Yellowknife, N.W.T. Their cases were referred to the Commissioner

of Immigration for action. In addition there were two men at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, who had entered Canada legally with the American construction companies, during the war when the Alaska Highway was being built. These men should have returned to the U.S.A. when their employment terminated at the end of the war or alternatively they should have obtained legal permanent entry into Canada. Instead, they remained illegally in the Whitehorse District. They came to our notice when they were apprehended for large thefts of U.S. Government property in the Yukon. Their cases have been referred to the Immigration Inspector in charge at Whitehorse for deportation.

Territorial Ordinances

There were 291 investigations of infractions of Territorial Ordinances in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the year. This is an increase of 87 cases over the previous year, and the increase is accounted for mostly by an increase in infractions of the N.W.T. Liquor Ordinance at Yellowknife, in such offences as intoxication in a public place and consuming liquor in a public place. In addition to these, one Quebec Game Act case was investigated by our Detachment at Fort Chimo, P.Q., and four Alberta Provincial Acts cases were investigated by our Fort Smith Detachment which is situated close to the Alberta-N.W.T. border.

8. Assistance to Other Departments

The amount of administrative work performed by the R.C.M. Police in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory on behalf of other Departments of the Dominion Government has always been very extensive and varied. The greater part of this work is performed on behalf of the Northwest Territories Administration and on behalf of the Yukon Territorial Government, particularly on behalf of the first named Administration.

Almost every year sees some new administrative work added to our existing work, and the past year has been no exception in that respect, inasmuch as the Department of Transport have requested this Force to take over the responsibility of ensuring that all small vessels operating in waters in the Territories are properly licenced and that all large vessels are properly registered, in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act.

I will deal more specifically with some of the various administrative duties which we undertake, as follows:—

Northwest Territories Administration and Yukon Territorial Government

It is on behalf of these two governing bodies that most of our Administrative work is performed. Our personnel are the Game Wardens for the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory; the Registrars of Vital Statistics for the N.W.T.; collectors of fur tax and issuers of Game Animal Licences for the N.W.T., and the Yukon Territory; issuers of business licences in the N.W.T.; collectors of poll tax and dog tax in the Yukon Territory; Sanitary Inspectors and pound keepers in the Yukon Territory; issuers of liquor permits at Norman Wells and Port Radium in the N.W.T.; administrators of family allowances to Eskimos and Nomads in the N.W.T. and Northern Quebec. Our members attend to Eskimo welfare generally, and to the relief of destitution amongst white persons, half-breed persons and Eskimos. They supervise liquor shipments to outlying settlements; have charge of and operate life-saving and fire-fighting equipment, and much other work.

The administration of family allowances to Eskimos and Nomads by our personnel in the N.W.T. and in Northern Quebec continues to involve and will

always involve a great deal of time and work. The Officer Commanding at Aklavik, N.W.T., states that the office work of family allowances for his district takes the full time of one Constable and adds:—

Our work of administering Family Allowances to Eskimos and Nomads in the Aklavik Detachment Area is making steady progress, and to date 89 family records have been completed, that is, these families have been registered for Family Allowance payments, and their records under the Vital Statistics Ordinance are in most cases complete. It is estimated that there are still some 30 families in the Aklavik Detachment area yet to be registered and recorded in this manner. The area embraces the entire Mackenzie River Delta and the Arctic Coastline from Herschel Island to Anderson River, Stanton and Paulatuk, as well as a number of families on Banks Island.

It is interesting to observe that the first family allowance credit lists to come through this office commenced during the Fall of 1946, and that they included retroactive payments in most cases back as far as July, 1945: consequently these first payments were quite large and some of them in excess of \$300 per family. The most recent credit list which was received at this office for December, 1946, included credits for 82 families and amounted to a total of \$1,042 or an average of \$12.71 per family for that month. This average figure can be accepted as a fairly accurate estimate when determining the average monthly allowance paid to each Eskimo family in this district.

There are districts in the Northwest Territories and in Northern Quebec where the difficulties of administering family allowances to Eskimos are much greater than in the Aklavik district, due to greater isolation, such as the district of Northern Baffin Island—Somerset Island—Melville Peninsula, N.W.T., the district of Chesterfield Inlet—Repulse Bay, N.W.T., the district of Ungava Bay stretching from Port Burwell to Sugluk in Northern Quebec; the district of Cambridge Bay—King William Island—Boothia Peninsula, N.W.T. The natives of these districts are primitive and constantly on the move, some of the bands of Eskimos are far away from our nearest Detachment, as for instance the Eskimos of the Fort Ross District of Somerset Island, who are 450 miles away from our Pond Inlet Detachment. To reach them, our Pond Inlet Detachment has to make a round trip of 900 miles by dog team in winter. It would be quite impossible for our personnel to administer family allowances to Eskimos without the assistance of the personnel of the more remote Hudson's Bay Company Trading Posts, and other trading companies. The Northwest Territories Administration has authorized that the managers of these remote trading posts be appointed Sub-Registrars for the administration of family allowances, responsible to the nearest R.C.M. Police Detachment members. This means that the managers of these trading posts issue to the Eskimos the foodstuffs and other articles which are authorized for issue as family allowance payments without waiting for a member of the R.C.M. Police to be present.

Our personnel are doing the best they can to complete the registrations of Eskimos for family allowances, of those Eskimos who have not been registered. All registrations are made retroactive to July 1, 1945, which is the date that family allowances came into being.

Estates of Deceased Persons

Our personnel in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory act as agents for the Public Administrator of the N.W.T., and for the Public Administrator of the Yukon Territory. The work in connection with these estates is sometimes very great. Sixty-eight estates were attended to during the year. When a person dies intestate in the Territories, or where a deceased person has left a will which

cannot be probated within a reasonable time as required by the Ordinance, our members take charge of all property of the estate, ascertain other outstanding assets of and claims against the estate, taking Statutory Declarations in connection therewith, and furnish complete reports which are forwarded to the respective Public Administrators. Our personnel then carry out the instructions of the Public Administrator in respect to the disposal of the assets of the estate. Usually all items of value and personal nature, such as watches, jewellery, documents, bonds, etc., are sent by our personnel to the Public Administrator, and the Public Administrator usually instructs that all other articles of the estate such as furniture, houses, equipment, etc., be sold at public auction by our member and the proceeds forwarded to the Public Administrator. It will be realized that we perform a very real service to the Beneficiaries of these estates in so far that we protect all assets, which, if it were not for the local Policeman, might be dissipated. The enquiries in connection with estates such as enquiries for debts owing to the estate and claims against the estate are often very extensive. There is a great deal of correspondence in connection with some of the estates. During the year, the total amount of cash collected by our members for the estates (cash found amongst the assets or cash realized from the sale of assets) amounted to \$11,492.90. This sum of course represents only a small part of the total value of the estates. It does not include such items as the value of bonds and other securities found, nor bank accounts, nor wages due the deceased, although of course full enquiries are made into all of these matters and the assets secured. It sometimes happens that the deceased has left a will, properly drawn up and naming Executors and Beneficiaries who reside outside the Territories. Naturally owing to the great distance involved, it is difficult for those beneficiaries and executors to do anything themselves in the matter of clearing up estates and they often have to rely upon the R.C.M. Police. We usually accord to them the same service as we perform for the Public Administrator, and in such cases, our work, particularly in respect to correspondence, is more than doubled as compared with that amount of work we would have to do if the Public Administrator handled the particular estate entirely.

9. Mining Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

The great feature of the year has, of course, been the expansion in mining and prospecting and staking of claims in the Yellowknife District of the N.W.T., but in addition to that there has been a great increase in mining activities in the Yukon Territory.

In connection with the mining district of Yellowknife, the Officer Commanding at Fort Smith has reported as follows:

"Events and developments in which we are interested from a Police point of view continue to centre around the ever expanding settlement of Yellowknife, whose main support lies in gold mining, and there has been much accomplished in that direction. Two mining inspectors were appointed for duty in the district. Claims staked and recorded amounted to 4,799.

With such increases other departments have forged ahead. The Canadian Pacific Airlines increased their flights from six to twelve per week from Edmonton, Alta. In addition "Northern Flights" are in competition in Freight and passenger service, via Peace River, Alberta."

and the Officer Commanding Whitehorse, Y.T., has reported increased mining activities all over the Yukon Territory, but chiefly insofar as new or resumed mining activities are concerned, in the Mayo and Keno Hill Districts. He adds that the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation intend to operate six of their

eleven electric dredges this year (1947) in the Dawson and Granville Districts and that between 500 and 700 men will be employed on these dredges if the men are available.

10. Northwest Highway System—(Alaska Highway)

The Alaska Highway is now known as the Northwest Highway System. During the year our personnel in the Yukon Territory have been kept busy, patrolling and policing the highway, and issuing travel permits and vehicle permits. During the year a total of 3,946 individual travel permits and vehicle permits were issued by our Whitehorse office and by our Blueberry Detachment, B.C. The Officer Commanding, Whitehorse Sub-division in a review of the year's work on the highway, states as follows:—

“During the past 12 months conditions have again changed, the Canadian Army took over the control and maintenance of the Alaska Highway from the United States Army on April 1, 1946. The whole of the United States Army and Air Force have now left this area, with the exception of a few of their members whom they have left to look after and ship out to the United States whatever equipment and supplies they did not turn over to the Canadian Government. In other words, the United States Army and Air Force are about finished with their operations in this area.

The telephone line and Repeater Stations are now being operated by the R.C.A.F. These installations I believe are to be taken over from the Air Force and operated by the Canadian National Telegraph Service about April 1, 1947.

With all these changes, it does not appear to lessen our duties in this area. The Canadian Army do not have a Provost Corps, and therefore they call upon this Force for any assistance that is required in connection with actions that demand Public intervention. During the past year the two Traffic Control gates out of Whitehorse were disposed of; this made it necessary to operate Highway patrols out of Whitehorse. The Control Gate at Blueberry, B.C., is still in operation, with a staff of one Constable and three Special Constables. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable increase in traffic over the highway this coming summer, which will mean that patrols will have to be on the highway at all times, to safeguard the travelling public, for the protection of Government property along the highway and also to enforce Traffic Regulations and other acts, as no doubt quite a number of the restrictions will be lifted now that there are facilities along the highway suitable for the travelling public”

Since the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse wrote the above, there has been a further change in the Administration of travel on the highway. Formerly, such travel had been under the direction of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada with his Headquarters in Edmonton. Now that office has been abolished and a Committee consisting of the Officer Commanding, “K” Division, R.C.M. Police, Edmonton, Mr. L. E. Drummond, Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration in Edmonton, a representative of the British Columbia Government and a representative from the Canadian Army Highway Maintenance Staff, will replace the former Traffic Control Board. The Committee is under the Chairmanship of the Officer Commanding, “K” Division, R.C.M. Police, Edmonton. The R.C.M. Police will continue with all police duties and administrative work which they have been doing on the highway.

11. Eskimo Affairs

With the exception of the murders at Richardson Island, N.W.T., mentioned previously in this report, the Eskimos have generally been law abiding and peaceful.

12. Fur Trade

Conservation measures are being extended, and it is hoped that the decline in the fur catch will soon have reached its limit. It is not unlikely that a substantial number of the white and native trappers will have to be given relief during the coming year.

13. Extra Duties

The Officer Commanding at Whitehorse has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Yukon Territorial Court and Deputy Sheriff of the Yukon Territory at Whitehorse, and these two appointments in addition to his other numerous duties keep him very busy at times.

The work of Deputy Clerk includes all work of a civil nature—probate of wills and letters of probate entered and filed, etc.—

In his capacity as Deputy Sheriff, he attended to 50 cases.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

I. Appreciation of Services

(a) *The Press*

I have much pleasure in recording that the Press of the country, in large measure, has co-operated with this Force to a most gratifying degree, and we have received fair treatment and I consider it my duty to express sincere appreciation of this.

(b) *Professional and Other Assistance*

As has been the practice for many years past, an increasing number of public-spirited citizens, professional and otherwise, have come to our assistance in endeavouring to reach the solution of difficult problems. They have made our task much easier than otherwise would have been the case, and as each year passes the Force's debt increases.

(c) *Other Police Forces*

I desire to thank all Chiefs of Police in Canada and all existing Provincial Police Forces for their close co-operation during the past twelve months. I am also grateful to those Forces outside of Canada which have shown an excellent spirit of co-operation during the period under review.

(d) *Officials of Government Departments, R.C.M. Police Reserve, etc.*

Finally, I desire to thank all those officials of the Canadian Government Departments who have given us loyal and enthusiastic support.

I have much pleasure in reporting that I have had the excellent, loyal and sustained support of all the Officers and men of the R.C.M. Police and R.C.M. Police Reserve during the past twelve months,

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

Appendix "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1947

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

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.

Officer in charge of "C" Department—Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Officer in charge of "S" Department—Superintendent R. Bettaney.

Divisions—

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent F. W. Zaneth

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Superintendent J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, British Columbia—

Superintendent A. T. Belcher

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner F. A. Blake

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent D. J. Martin

"H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Assistant Commissioner C. K. Gray

"J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick—

Acting Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner H. Darling

"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Inspector N. Anderson

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Inspector T. R. Michelson

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Inspector T. W. Chard, Acting Officer Commanding

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Superintendent R. Armitage

Marine Division—Sub-Inspector J. P. Fraser, D.S.C., Halifax, N.S.

APPENDIX A-1

For purposes of record it is desired to set forth below the points visited by Commissioner S. T. Wood in his Inspection trip into the Northwest Territories and the Yukon in the summer of 1946.

He left Ottawa on the 20th July and returned on August 10, 1946, after covering a total distance of 11,642 miles by aeroplane. The following places were reached on the dates mentioned:—

Date	Departure	Arrival	Aircraft
July 20	Ottawa	Winnipeg	CF-MPH
July 20	Winnipeg	Edmonton	CF-MPH
July 23	Edmonton	Fort Smith	CF-MPG
July 23	Fort Smith	Fort Simpson	CF-MPG
July 23	Fort Simpson	Watson Lake	CF-MPG
July 23	Watson Lake	White Horse	CF-MPG
July 25	White Horse	Lake Bennet	CF-MPG
July 25	Lake Bennet	Tagish	CF-MPG
July 25	Tagish	White Horse	CF-MPG
July 25	White Horse	Dawson City	CF-MPG
July 27	Dawson City	Fork Yukon	CF-MPG
July 27	Fort Yukon	Old Crow	CF-MPG
July 27	Old Crow	Aklavik	CF-MPG
July 28	Aklavik	Tuktuk	CF-MPG
July 28	Tuktuk	Whitefish	CF-MPG
July 28	Whitefish	Aklavik	CF-MPG
July 29	Aklavik	Herschel Island	CF-MPG
July 29	Herschel Island	Aklavik	CF-MPG
July 29	Aklavik	Arctic Red River	CF-MPG
July 29	Arctic Red River	Fish Camp	CF-MPG
July 29	Fish Camp	Aklavik	CF-MPG
July 30	Aklavik	Norman Wells	CF-MPG
July 30	Norman Wells	Port Radium	CF-MPG
July 30	Port Radium	Coppermine	CF-MPG
July 31	Coppermine	Cambridge Bay	CF-MPF
Aug. 1	Cambridge Bay	Coppermine	CF-MPF
Aug. 1	Coppermine	Port Radium	CF-MPG
Aug. 1	Port Radium	Yellow Knife	CF-MPG
Aug. 2	Yellow Knife	Fort Reliance	CF-MPG
Aug. 2	Fort Reliance	Chipewyan	CF-MPG
Aug. 2	Chipewyan	Edmonton	CF-MPG
Aug. 3	Edmonton	Calgary	CF-MPI
Aug. 3	Calgary	Vancouver	CF-MPI
Aug. 7	Vancouver	Lethbridge	CF-MPI
Aug. 7	Lethbridge	Regina	CF-MPI
Aug. 9	Regina	Winnipeg	CF-MPI
Aug. 10	Winnipeg	Ottawa	CF-MPH

NOTE I:—

- Aircraft CF-MPH, Land Plane on wheels. (Beachcraft.)
- Aircraft CF-MPG, Amphibian. (Grumman-Goose.)
- Aircraft CF-MPI, Land Plane on wheels. (Beachcraft.)
- Aircraft CF-MPF, On floats. (Norseman.)

NOTE II:—

This is the second time a Commissioner of the Force has visited such remote points as Cambridge Bay.

In the summer of 1936, the late Major-General Sir James MacBrien carried out a somewhat similar inspection journey by air, occupying thirty days, and covering 11,000 miles. He left Ottawa on July 5 and returned on August 3, 1936, and a full illustrated account of his journey was published in the Canadian Geographical Magazine for November, 1936.

A brief reference to General MacBrien's journey will be found on page 22 of the 1937 report of the then Commissioner.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1947

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																										
<i>"I" Division—</i>																										
Charlottetown.....					1			1	1	4	8		1		2	18								9		
Alberton.....										1	1					2							1			
Borden.....											2					3							1			
Montague.....											2					3							2			
Souris.....											2					4							2			
Summerside.....											3					5							3			
On Leave.....																										
On Command.....											1					1										
Totals.....					1			1	1	11	19		1		2	36							18			
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																										
<i>"H" Division—</i>																										
Halifax.....			1	1	2			2	9	18	51			2	6	92							23	2	10	
Amherst.....										1	2					3							1			
Antigonish.....											1					1							1			
Baddeck.....											1					1							1			
Barrington Passage.....											1					1							1			
Bridgetown.....											1					2							1			
Bridgewater.....											1					1							1			
Cannes.....											1					1							1			
Chester.....											2					2							1			
Cheticamp.....											1					1							1			
Dartmouth.....											4					5							2			
Digby.....											1					1							1			
Glace Bay.....									1		1					3							1			
Guysboro.....											1					1							1			
Inverness.....											1					2							2			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1947—Con.

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>																										
<i>"J" Division—Concluded</i>																										
Perth.....										1	1					2							1			
Petitcodiac.....											1					1							1			
Plaster Rock.....											1					1							1			
Port Elgin.....											1					1							1			
Richibucto.....										1	1					2							1			
St. George.....											1					1							1			
St. John.....									1	3	9				1	14							5			
St. Leonards.....										1	1					1							1			
St. Quentin.....											1					7							1			
St. Stephen.....										2	4		1			7							2			
Sackville.....											1					1							1			
Shediac.....										1	2					3							1			
Shippegan.....											1					1							1			
Sussex.....										1	4					5							2			
Tracadie.....											1					1							1			
Woodstock.....									1	1	2					4							3			
On Leave.....																										
On Command.....											3					3										
Totals.....				1	1	1		4	13	31	85		4	1	3	144				1			61	2	1	
<i>Quebec—</i>																										
<i>"C" Division—</i>																										
Montreal.....				1	3	1		2	7	19	49		2	15	18	117							36	2		
Amos.....										1	2					3							2			
Bedford.....										1	1					2							1			
Bersimis.....											1					1							1			
Cabano.....										1	1					2							1			
Carleton.....										1	1					2							1			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1947—*Con.*

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Ontario—Concluded</i>																										
<i>"A" Division—Concluded</i>																										
On Command.....																										
H.Q. Sub/Division.....	1	1	2	2	8	3		11	34	57	46		14		38	27										
On Leave.....									1							1										
On Command.....					3	2		2	1	2	9					19										
Totals.....	1	1	2	3	14	5		18	55	90	205		21		58	473							40	2	10	
<i>"O" Division—</i>																										
Toronto.....				1	3			3	8	12	43		7	2	7	86							23	2		
Cobourg.....											2					2							1			
Fort Erie.....											2					3							1			
Guelph.....											1					1							1			
Hamilton.....									1		5					2							3			
Kirkland Lake.....											2					3							2			
Leamington.....											1					1							1			
London.....									1		5					6							3			
Manitowaning.....										1						1							1			
Muncey.....											1		1			2							1			
Niagara Falls.....														1		2							1			
Oshweken.....									1	2	6					9							4			
Orillia.....										1						2							1			
Owen Sound.....											1					2							1			
Sarnia.....											2					3							2			
Sault Ste. Marie.....											2					3							2			
Sudbury.....											5					6							3			
Timmins.....											1					2							1			
Toronto Town Station.....									1	1	9					11							6			
Wallaceburg.....											2					2							2			

Windsor.....								3	6						9				5		
On Leave.....								1	6						7				7		
On Command.....								1	3						4			1	4		
Totals.....			1	3			4	12	32	107		8	2	7	176			1	67	2	4
<i>Manitoba—</i>																					
<i>"D" Division—</i>																					
Winnipeg.....		1	1	2	1		3	13	19	45		4	1	14	104				26	3	
Alonsa.....										1					1				1		
Arborg.....										1					1				1		
Ashern.....										2					2				1		
Beausejour.....										3					3				1		
Berens River.....										1		1			2						
Bissett.....										1					1				1		
Boissevain.....										1					1				1		
Brandon.....			1				1	2	2	6		1			13				4		
Carberry.....										1					1						
Carman.....										1					3				4		
Churchill.....										1					1				1		
Cold Lake.....										1					1				1		
Crystal City.....										1					1				1		
Dauphin.....			1				1	2	5	8					17				5		
Deloraine.....									1	1					1				1		
Emerson.....								1	1	2					4				2		
Flin Flon.....								1	1	4		1			7				1		
Fort Francis, Ont.....									1	1					2				1		
Fort Garry.....									1	1					1				1		
Fort William, Ont.....							1		1	2					4				2		
Gimli.....										1					1				1		
Gladstone.....									1	1					2				1		
God's Lake.....										1					1				1		
Gretna.....										1					1				1		
Hamiota.....										1					1				1		
Headingley.....									1	1					2				1		
Hodgson.....										1					1				1		
Kenora, Ont.....									1	1					2				1		
Killarney.....								1	1	2					4				2		
Lac du Bonnet.....										2					2				1		
Manitou.....									1	1					2				1		
McCreary.....										1					1				1		
Melita.....										2					2				1		
Minnedosa.....									1	2					3				1		
Morden.....									1	1					1				1		
Morris.....										1					1				1		
Nipigon, Ont.....									1	1		1			2				1		
Norway House.....									1	1		1			2				1		
Oak Point.....										1					1				1		
Piney.....										1					1				1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1947—Con.

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>																									
<i>“D” Division—Concluded</i>																									
Pine River											1					1							1		
Portage la Prairie								1		1															
Reston											1														
Roblin											2														
Rosburn											1														
Russel											2														
Ste. Rose du Lac											1														
Selkirk											6												3		
Shoal Lake											2														
Souris											1														
Steinbach											2														
Stonewall											1														
Swan River											3														
Teulon											1														
The Pas											2														
Transcona											1														
Treherne											1														
Tuxedo											2														
Virden											2														
Wabowden											1														
Wasagamung											1														
Whitemouth											1														
Winnipeg Beach											1														
Winnipegosis											1														
On Leave																									
On Command										1	2														
Totals			1	1	4	1		7	20	62	140		9	1	15	261			3		9		95	3	

Saskatchewan—

"Depot" Division—

Regina.....	1	1	2	1	3	10	15	104	51	11	10	42	251	45	45	6	4
On Leave.....								1			1		2				
On Command.....		1						11	14				28				

Totals.....

	1	2	2	1	3	10	17	116	65	11	11	42	281	45	45	6	4
--	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	-----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	---	---

"F" Division—

Regina.....	1	1	1			1	4	9	10		4		31				9
Assiniboia.....						1	1		2				3				1
Avonlea.....									2				2				1
Balcarres.....								1	1				2				1
Bengough.....								1					1				1
Biggar.....						2			4				4				2
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		3				4				2
Carlyle.....							1		1				2				1
Carnduff.....							1						1				1
Climax.....							1						1				1
Consul.....									1				1				1
Craik.....							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		1				3				2
Fillmore.....							1						1				1
Foam Lake.....							1		1				2				1
Fort Qu'Appelle.....							1						1				1
Fort Walsh.....											4		4	79	79		1
Fox Valley.....									1				1				1
Glaslyn.....							1						1				1
Goodsoil.....									1				1				1
Gravelbourg.....									1				1				1
Green Lake.....									1				1				1
Gull Lake.....							1		1				2				1
Hafford.....							1		1				2				1
Hanley.....							1						1				1
Herbert.....							1						1				1
Hudson Bay.....							1						1				1
Humboldt.....						1	1		4				6				2
Ile a la Crosse.....							1				1		2				

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1947—*Con.*

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Saskatchewan—Continued</i>																										
<i>"F" Division—Continued</i>																										
Imperial											1					1							1			
Indian Head										1						1							1			
Ituna											1					1							1			
Kamsack											3					4							1			
Kelvington											1					1							1			
Kerrobert											1					1							1			
Kindersley										1						2							1			
Kipling											1					1							1			
Kyle											1					1							1			
Lac la Rouge											1					2					1					
Lanigan											1					1							1			
Leader											1					1							1			
Lloydminster											5					6							1			
Loon Lake											2					2							1			
Macklin											1					1							1			
Maidstone											1					1							1			
Mayfair											1					1							1			
Maple Creek									1		1					2							1			
Meadow Lake											1					1							1			
Melfort											1					4							2			
Melville											1					5							1			
Milestone											1					1							1			
Moose Jaw											1					7							2			
Moosomin											1					1							1			
Morse											1					1							1			
Mossbank											1					1							1			
Naicam											1					1							1			
Nipawin											1					1							1			
North Battleford						1		1			1				1	2						1				
										2	11					17							3			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1947—Con.

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
<i>Alberta—Continued</i>																									
<i>"K" Division—Continued</i>																									
Bashaw											1					1									
Bassano											1					1									
Beaver Lodge											1					1									
Blairmore									1		2					2									
Bonnyville											1					1									
Breton											1					1									
Brooks											1					1									
Cadomin											1					1									
Calgary			1					1	4	8	18		1		2	35							13		
Camrose									1		3					4							2		
Canmore											1					1							1		
Carbon											1					1							1		
Cardston										1	1					3							1		
Claresholm										1	2					3							1		
Coal Valley											1					1									
Cochrane										1	1					1							1		
Coronation										1	1					1							1		
Coutts										1	1					1							1		
Crossfield										1	1					1							1		
Derwent										1	1					1							1		
Drumheller									1	1	6		1			9							3		
Edson										1	1					2							1		
Empress										1	1					1							1		
Entwistle										1	1					1							1		
Fairview											1					1									
Field, B.C.										1	1					1									
Foremost											1					1							1		
Fort Chipewyan										1	1		1			2					11		1		
Fort McMurray											1					1							1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1947—Con.

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Alberta—Concluded</i>																										
<i>“K” Division—Concluded</i>																										
Turner Valley.....										1						1							1			
Two Hills.....											1					1							1			
Vegreville.....									1		3					4							3			
Vermilion.....											3					3							1			
Viking.....											1					1							1			
Vulcan.....											1					1							1			
Wainwright.....										1	1					2							1			
Waterton Park.....											1					1										
Westlock.....										1	3					3							2			
Wetaskiwin.....									1		4					5							2			
Whitecourt.....											1					1										
On Leave.....											1									2						
On Command.....										1	5					6										
Totals.....			1	2	4	2		8	28	74	193		16	4	13	345				3	11		132	3		
<i>British Columbia—</i>																										
<i>“E” Division—</i>																										
Vancouver.....				1	1	1		1	7	10	23		3	7	4	63				4			18	2		
Abbotsford.....										1						1							1			
Cloverdale.....											1					1							1			
Cranbrook.....										1	1					2							1			
Creston.....											1					1							1			
Esquimalt.....									1	3	12			7		23										
Grand Forks.....										1	1					2							1			
Hazelton.....											1					1							1			
Merritt.....											1					1							1			
Osoyoos.....											1					1							1			
Prince Rupert.....											1					1							1			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1947—Con

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																										
<i>“G” Division—</i>																										
Whitehorse.....					1				1		13			4		19							1	4		
Blueberry, B.C.....													1	3		3								1	1	
Dawson.....										1	2		1	4		4								2	2	
Haines Junction.....											2			2		2								2	2	
Mayo.....											1			1		1								1	1	
Old Crow.....										1	1			2		2					6					
Selkirk.....										1	1			2		2										
Teslin.....											2					2								1	1	
Watson Lake.....										1						1								2	2	
On Leave.....																										
On Command.....											3					3										
Totals.....					1				1	4	24		1	7		38					6		1	13		
<i>Marine Division—</i>																										
Halifax.....						2		3	4	7	25		20			61							1			
R.C.M.P.-S. French.....						1		2	2	3	5		22			35										
R.C.M.P.-S. MacBrien.....						1		2	2	2	6		21			34										
R.C.M.P.-S. Irvine.....						1		2	2	2	12		14			33										
R.C.M.P.-P.B. Grenville.....								2	2	2			1			3										
R.C.M.P.-P.B. Slideout.....								2	2	2			1			3										
North Sydney—																										
R.C.M.P.-P.B. Brulé.....										1	1					2										
<i>“J” Division—</i>																										
<i>New Brunswick—St. John, N.B.—</i>																										
R.C.M.P.-P.B. Big Bend.....										1	2					3										
<i>“C” Division—</i>																										
<i>Quebec—</i>																										
R.C.M.P.-P.B. Moosomin.....																										
R.C.M.P.-P.B. Shaunavon.....																										

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	2	8	3		11	35	57	46		14		38	218										
Prince Edward Island.....					1			1	1	11	18		1		2	35								18		
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	4	6		12	27	56	174	10	79	2	7	379				2			86	2	11	
New Brunswick.....					1	2		4	13	32	88		4	1	3	149				1			61	1	1	
Quebec.....					1	5		3	13	47	98		7	15	19	208					15		78	2	1	
Ontario.....					2	8		13	38	79	312	96	23	7	57	641	39	2	41	1	15	2	115	2	14	
Manitoba.....			1	1	4	2		6	20	57	143		9	1	15	259					5	1	90	3	3	
Saskatchewan.....			1	2	8	3	1	9	37	99	294	53	26	11	45	589	124		124	1	5	1	138	7	7	
Alberta.....			1	2	5	2		8	28	73	198		16	4	13	349				1	11		132	3	3	
British Columbia.....					1	1		1	9	33	65		6	18	4	142				12			34	2	3	
North West Territories.....					2			1	4	7	46		23		1	85					227		2	6	6	
Yukon Territory.....					1			1	4	4	21		1	4		32					6		1	12		
On Command Special Duty—																										
London, England.....								2	1		1					4										
Washington, U.S.A.....											2					2										
Paris, France.....										1						1										
Brussels, Belgium.....											1					1										
La Hague, Holland.....											1					1										
Totals.....	1	1	6	14	51	26	1	71	227	555	1508	159	209	63	203	3,095	163	2	165	17	278	4	755	49	26	

APPENDIX "C"

RETURN OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED, AND CONVICTIONS, ETC. FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1947

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

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.....		248	58	840		24	508	42	23	54	1,797
Alberta.....	2	144	17	357	1	17	1,178	52		47	1,815
Saskatchewan.....	5	394	25	220		8	601	19		29	1,301
Manitoba.....	2	176	1	293	2	6	837	25	11	49	1,402
Ontario.....		330	443	1,455	11	163	2,075	128	18	400	5,023
Quebec.....		645	29	1,651	3	33	1,183	18	15	487	4,064
New Brunswick.....		42	20	288		2	313	1	1	47	719
Nova Scotia.....	1	223	38	187	1	12	396	18	47	72	995
Prince Edward Island.....		684	16	56		8	124	9		22	919
N.W.T. and Yukon.....		10	4	54		1	484	24		61	638
Total.....	10	2,896	651	5,401	23	274	7,699	336	115	1,268	18,673

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.....		3	12	173	4	7	46	2	3	18	268
Alberta.....	477	145	1,615	695	32	281	2,861	273	21	430	6,835
Saskatchewan.....	569	228	827	659	2	257	2,175	183	2	212	5,114
Manitoba.....	135	185	400	407	6	22	1,639	88	5	356	3,243
Ontario.....	1	14	178	211	5	22	137	41	17	67	693
Quebec.....	4	20	24	267		9	83	8	18	103	536
New Brunswick.....	468	91	586	316	12	202	1,420	150	42	229	3,516
Nova Scotia.....	138	56	554	386	8	106	1,439	200	138	221	3,336
Prince Edward Island.....	21	7	78	56	2	21	290	32		32	539
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	22	11	52	81		11	279	21	6	50	533
Total.....	1,835	760	4,326	3,251	71	938	10,369	1,093	252	1,718	24,613

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaints 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.....	10	4	3	87		83	5,311	111		36	5,645
Saskatchewan.....	38	254	86	365		75	4,842	87		54	5,801
Manitoba.....	11	140	9	584		1	3,780	61		83	4,669
Ontario.....						1	5				6
Quebec.....											Nil
New Brunswick.....	14	710	128	383	4	45	3,883	34	18	45	5,264
Nova Scotia.....	3	3,990	7	1,624	25	33	4,462	81	108	206	10,539
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,163	13	177	2	14	920	21		35	2,346
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							1				1
Total.....	77	6,261	246	3,220	31	252	23,204	395	126	459	34,271

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

Federal Statutes	Complaint Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces										Total
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.	
Aeronautics Act.....		2	1	22			5			11	41	1	4	10		11	11	2			2	41
Agricultural Pests' Control Act.....				1							1			1								1
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				2		8	5			3	18				16	2						18
Bank Act.....			1					1			3			3								3
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....				86			119	1		7	212		76	110	26							212
Canal Regulations Act.....				1			4				5					5						5
Canada Grain Act.....				1			6				7			7								7
Canada Shipping Act.....		6	1	118			10	4		33	172	20			6	23	28	95				172
Canada Temperance Act.....				1			1				1					1						1
Combines Investigation Act.....				1							1					1						1
Customs Act.....		587	95	1,747	5	7	648	9	33	404	3,535	678	44	144	117	984	1,045	257	247	9	10	3,535
Dominion Elections Act.....			1					1			2				2							2
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....			1	2		1	85			2	91		58	1	30	2						91
Dominion Lands Act.....							1				1										1	1
Excise Act.....	2,018	51	197	1	27	447	24	20	67	2,852	80	159	438	244	243	575	4	232	826			2,852
Explosives Act.....		6	43		3	19			2	6	79	4	2		18	29	1	23			1	79
Export Act.....										1	1				1							1
Extradition Act.....										1	1	1										1
Family Allowance.....		1		3						8	12	2			2	6	2					12
Federal District Commission Act.....			5	90			452	3			550				546	4						550
Fisheries Act.....				7		3	116	1		3	130		98		1			26	4			130
Food and Drugs Act.....							1			1	2		1					1				2
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....		3	3	33		1	4			37	81	8	1	1	30	1	39					81
Game Export Act.....				1						3	4		4									4
Immigration Act.....			3	135			1			4	143	119		1	1	11	2	4		2	3	143
Income War Tax Act.....			2	36			10	54	3	1	4	110	16	13	19	23	5		19	15		110
Indian Act.....		27	9	92	3	34	2,708	76	5	71	3,025	282	445	316	351	737	343	191	89	6	265	3,025
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	9	5	2	32	1		190	26		16	281		73	17	170	2		19				281
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults).....			4			3	153	15		21	225		120	32	72							225
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.....	1									1	1											1

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947—*Concluded*

82

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces										Total	
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.		
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....				1						1	2				1	1							2
Lord's Day Act.....			4	18			10			1	33		13	11									33
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	3	2	46		2	98	6	2	13	172	14	2	10	10	17	52	33	11	22	1		172	
Munitions and Supply Act.....				4					1	5				5								5	
National Health and Welfare Act.....				1				1		1					1							1	
Naturalization Act.....									1	1						1						1	
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....								1		1						1						1	
Northwest Game Act.....							1			1		1										1	
Northwest Territories Act.....	4	2	29			211	14		22	232											282	282	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	21	180	330	2	47	238	58	21	99	996	241	44	28	64	390	135	43	28	22	1	996		
Official Secrets Act.....				4	7	2	6	7	14	40				1	35						1	40	
Penitentiaries Act.....				4					1	6					6							6	
Post Office Act.....	1		2				1		1	4	1			1							1	4	
Public Works Act.....				1					1	1					1							1	
Precious Metals Marking.....				1					1	2					2							2	
Radiotelegraph Act.....				3		62			1	65												65	
Railway Act.....			58		1	190				249		124	24	99		1	1		63			249	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	1			1			1			3	1				2							3	
Seed Act.....				1						1												1	
Special War Revenue Act.....	151	5	93	2	6	27	1		27	312	172	6	1	5	52	66	6		4		312		
Small Loans Act.....						6				6				6								6	
Ticket of Leave Act.....		5	42			1			5	53	4			28	16	5						53	
Tobacco Restraint Act.....			3			1				4					3			1				4	
Unemployment Insurance Act.....			1		7	15			3	26		1		5	2	1	16				1	26	
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....			1	11	1	4	87	3		107				107								107	
Veterans Affairs Act.....			1	1		1	3		1	7	3	1			1				1			7	
War Service Grants Act.....		1	3	8		16	2	2	14	46	3		3	12	24	3		1				46	
Yukon Act and Ordinances.....	6		1	5		40	2		4	58											58	58	
Total.....	10,284	390	3,345	22	163	6,043	257	86	914	14,071	1,634	1,293	1,169	1,231	3,294	2,360	625	924	912	629	14,071		

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

WAR MEASURES AND ALLIED ACTS
AND REGULATIONS

Suspects.....	4	54	113	3	11	4	59	248	8	37	126	69	6	2	248
Arms.....	2	19	322				55	398	15	51	23	197	95	8	398
Censorship.....			2					2				2			2
Merchant Seamen.....			12					12				12			12
Foreign Exchange Control Regula- tions.....	3	13	102	3	66	1	11	199	36	9	6	19	76	44	199
W.P. and T.B. Regulations.....	38	123	687	60	1,391	66	29	229	2,623	86	396	122	106	1,042	2,623
Explosives Regulations.....					6			6					6		6
Gas and Oil Regulations.....						1		1					1		1
Tires and Tubes Regulations.....		3	2	5	23			33				9	24		33
Rubber Regulations.....					1			1					1		1
Protected Area.....		1						1	1						1
National Registration Regulations.....	2	7	103	16	81	4		213	5	12	7	80	96	7	213
National Selective Service Mobil- ization Regulations.....	6	41	712	1	22	77	3	862	12	15	4	16	198	605	862
National Selective Service Regu- lations.....			1		2			3		2		1			3
Total.....	55	261	2,056	1	111	1,656	79	29	354	4,602	163	522	132	171	1,729
GRAND TOTAL.....	10	2,896	651	5,401	23	274	7,699	336	115	1,268	18,673	1,797	1,815	1,301	1,402
															5,023
															4,064
															719
															995
															919
															638
															18,673

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	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
Threatening Letters and Threats			1	5		1	3			5	15		2	1		2	4			3	3	15
Accidental Death by Automobile Accident		1		256						13	270		65	37	39			54	67	6	2	270
Accidental Death General Accident		1	4	1,339						42	1,386		431	429	197			119	139	13	58	1,386
Accidental Death by Railway Accidents				42						1	43		9	13	7			6	8			43
Neglect at Childbirth		1	2	3			9			2	15			4	6			2	1		2	15
Offences Against Conjugal Rights	1	2	5	4			7		2	7	28		12	1	28			2	13			28
Suicide		1	4	190						3	193		52	66	29			21	26	1	3	193
Attempts	1	4	5	30		3	12	3		4	62		17	15	12			8	5	2	3	62
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge and Attempts	4	6	9	5		2	27	6	1	7	73		13	19	4			15	19	1	2	73
Rape	2	10		5		3	14	7		6	51		10	9	10			8	9	2	3	51
Unlawful Solemnization of Marriage							1				1									1		1
Offences Against Rights of Property (335-508) Part 7—																						
Burglary and Housebreaking (B. & E.)	177	29	454	87	3	18	394	32	19	160	1,373	1	180	352	163	38	43	181	339	59	17	1,373
Shopbreaking	76	11	419	34	1	6	427	9	24	169	1,176		353	119	274			206	210		14	1,176
Breaking and Entering with Intent	8	2	18	2		3	12	1			46		7	8	8				23			46
Safebreaking			27	1		5	12	1	1	19	66		29	9	21			5	2			66
Possession of Burglar's Instruments							2				2		2									2
Attempted Safebreaking		2	8			1	10	1		3	25		1	15	8			1				25
False Pretences	85	30	51	43	17	97	350	25	1	127	826	9	369	167	105	12	51	62	34	4	13	826
Forgery and Uttering	34	5	51	40	9	24	312	36	12	81	604	14	195	101	140	66	21	37	24	4	2	604
Fraud and Fraudulent Dealing with Property	1	2	1	52			14		3		73	2	6	1		36	9	8	10	1		73
Fraud—Conspiracy to			5			2	17	1	9		34	10	4		5			5				34

Unlawful Wearing Decorations on Uniform.....				3		14				17										17		
Intimidation.....	4	5	8	2	27	92	11		1	150	141	4	5	8				1	3	150		
Personation.....	1			5					1	7								7		7		
Receiving Stolen Goods, Possession of.....	5	10	10	57	10	176	27	6	22	323	5	84	23	40	67	17	34	47	3	3	323	
Robbery and Extortion.....	1	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	5	29	5	5	9	1	4			5		29		
Robbery with Violence.....	1	6	14		2	32	4	6	10	75	22	11	13	3		17	9			75		
Secret Commission.....				4	1	2		1	5	13				9	2			2		13		
Theft, General.....	531	239	1,649	153	11	84	1,109	88	17	370	4,251	9	1,448	869	519	72	27	648	476	68	115	4,251
Theft Agricultural Machinery.....	12	8	47	1		5	15	3		5	96		54	26	9			6		1	96	
Theft, Cattle.....	12	40	68	7	1	9	79	12	1	20	249		114	68	32			13	22		249	
Theft, Federal Government Property.....	13	35	223	403		1	124	15	6	117	937	187	49		39	204	239	60	159		937	
Theft, Grain and Forage.....	4	8	22	5		3	19	2	1	12	76		44	17	14			1			76	
Theft, Money.....	124	36	271	42	5	33	257	22	6	103	899		264	237	109	29	3	132	91	14	20	899
Theft, Motor Cars, Parts and Accessories.....	35	23	145	16	1	15	128	21		30	414		148	73	52	2		62	69	5	3	414
Mail and Postal Matter.....	2	3	5	8		2	18			16	54	2	5	9	3		17	4	12	2		54
Offences Resembling Theft.....	2		1			2	13	1		1	20		6	6	1			5		2		20
Wilful and Forbidden Acts, Part 8—																						
Arson and Other Fires.....	8	31	100	20		5	19	11		25	219	1	54	56	11	3		39	40	14	1	219
Injuries to Buildings, Fences, Landmarks and Other Property.....	9	5	8	4		1	34	2		1	64		3	8	43					5	5	64
Injuries to Cattle and Other Animals.....	40	16	74	4		4	35	6	2	26	207		76	54	22	1		37	15		2	207
Cruelty to Animals.....	9	20	14	13		5	53	4		8	126		45	40	7			28	6			126
Mischief, Damage to Property.....	323	31	311	47	1	49	510	40	26	54	1,392	1	331	365	133	19	13	290	205	27	8	1,392
Damage to Cattle.....	1	2	5			1				9			6		1			1	1			9
Public Property (Interfering with).....				2			1			3			3									3
Railways, Mines and Electrical Plants.....	5		10	6			17	4		3	45		9	17	12			2	5			45
Trees—vegetables, roots and plants.....				2	3		1	8	2		16				2	2		1	11			16
Vessels and Rafts.....			1							1								1				1
Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money, Part 9—																						
Bank Notes, Counterfeit.....		6	19	17			3			5	50	10	5	5	2	10	13	1	4			50
Coins, counterfeit.....			20	6			1			2	29	2	1			8	2	4	12			29
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories, Part 10.....	4	2	8	3	3	6	62	16	11	4	119	8	7	11	9	39	15	11	19			119

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947—*Concluded*

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	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
Compelling Appearance of Accused, Part 13.....							1				1										1	
Surety to Keep the Peace, Part 15.....	7	5	3	3		8	31	9		2	68	26	15	16		3	8				68	
Punishment, Fines, Forfeitures, Costs and Restitution, Part 20.....		1	1	2			8				12			8		4					12	
Total.....	1,835	760	4,326	3,251	71	938	10369	1,093	252	1,718	24,613	268	6,835	5,114	3,243	693	536	3,516	3,336	539	533	24,613

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1946, TO MARCH 31, 1947—Continued

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaints—Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Fur Act.....		6	8	25		6	74	2		3	124
Fisheries Act.....				5			40	3		1	49
Fuel Petroleum Products Act				2		1	83				86
Game Act.....		6	3	11		2	129	5		5	161
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....		1	1	2			12			1	17
Highways and Transporta- tion Act.....	1	1		2			8	2			14
Injured Animals Act.....				9							13
Liquor Act.....	5	222	19	99		22	1,792	20		24	2,203
Livestock and Livestock Pedigree Act.....				3			2				5
Masters and Servants Act.....				1		2	3	1			7
Mental Hygiene Act.....	2	5	8	40			65	6			126
Municipal Medical and Hospi- tal Service Act.....							2				2
Noxious Weeds Act.....							1				1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.	11	2	15	11		1	57				97
Public Health Act.....			1	7			2				10
Pure Bred Sires Areas Act.....						1	18	3			22
Rural Municipality Act.....				2				2		2	6
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.				1							1
School Attendance Act.....				1			9	2			11
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....	2		1								3
Stray Animals Act.....	6	3	1	1		5	17	6		1	40
Slot Machine Act.....		1									1
Theatres and Cinema Act.....				3			2				5
Travelling Shows Act.....							4				4
Vehicles Act.....	6	7	11	73		11	1,935	17		6	2,066
Venerable Diseases Act.....				2							2
Well Drilling Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....			1	2		2	547	8			560
Total.....	38	254	86	365		75	4,842	87		54	5,801
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....				31							31
Animal Husbandry Act.....		3	1	3			13	1			21
Barbers Act.....				1							1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.			1								1
Child Welfare Act.....		1		8			3	1		2	15
Crown Timber and Forests Reserves Act.....							1			1	2
Dental Association Act.....				1			1				1
Employment Bureau Act.....				5							1
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	1	3	1			6				17
Game Act.....		24		30			128	4		4	190
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1							1
Highway Traffic Act.....	3	24		273			2,060	16		26	2,402
Insurance Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....	1	70	3	160			1,316	27		44	1,621
Marriage Act.....							3			1	4
Mental Deficiency Act.....				2							2
Mental Diseases Act.....		8		43			91	2			144
Petty Trespass Act.....	2	1	1				13	6		1	24
Public Health Act.....		1		5			2			1	9
Public Works Act.....				2							2
Securities Fraud Prevention Act.....							1				1

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1946, TO MARCH 31, 1947—Continued

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
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>											
Taxicab Act.....							1				1
Transient Traders Act.....							1				1
Wage Recovery Act.....	1	1		10			1				13
Wives and Children Maintenance.....	1	6		9		1	13	3		3	36
Municipal Laws.....	1						125	1			127
Total.....	11	140	9	584		1	3,780	61		83	4,669
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.....							1				1
Highway Traffic Act.....						1	3				4
Training Schools Act.....							1				1
Total.....						1	5				6
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....			2	1				2			5
Boys Industrial Home Act.....			5	14							19
Children's Protection Act.....		1		9			10	1	1		22
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....	1		1	2		7	16	6	1	1	35
Forest Fires Act.....			1	2			2				5
Game Act.....			3	14			127			2	146
Gasoline Tax Act.....							2				2
Health Act.....	2	1	1			1					5
Highway Act.....	1	5	8	32			23				69
Home of the Good Shepherd Act.....							1				1
Inter-Provincial Home for Girls Act.....	9		4							1	14
Illegitimate Children's Act.....				2	1	7	24	3	8		45
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		700	88	257	3	19	2,449	14	6	34	3,570
Motor Vehicle Act.....	1	3	13	43		5	1,121	4	1	5	1,196
Provincial Hospital Act.....				2			3			1	6
Schools Act.....							1	1	1		3
Sheep Protection Act.....						4	3				7
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Theatres Act.....					4						4
Town Incorporation Act.....							5	2			7
Transient Salesmen Act.....			2				1				3
Veneral Diseases Act.....				2			2				2
Municipal Laws.....						2	93	1		1	97
Total.....	14	710	123	383	4	45	3,883	34	18	45	5,264
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				1							1
Boarding Infants Act.....						1					1
Children Protection Act.....							1				1
Education Tax Act.....							1				1
Gasoline Tax Act.....				2			14	1			17
Lands and Forests Act.....		1	2	24	1	14	379	20	6	13	460

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1946, TO MARCH 31, 1947—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerne	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn.	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded</i>											
Liquor Act.....		3,985	1	1,257	22	15	2,388	43	63	122	7,896
Maternity Boarding House Act.....							8	2			10
Mine Regulations.....							18				18
Medical Act.....						1		2			3
Motor Carriers.....	2			7			1			1	11
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	4	4	330	2	2	1,610	11	24	66	2,054
Public Health Act.....							1				1
Public Highways Act.....							36		13	2	51
Slot Machine Act.....				3			1	1	2	2	9
Summary Convictions Act.....							1				1
Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.....							3	1			4
Total.....	3	3,990	7	1,624	25	33	4,462	81	108	206	10,539
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Amusement Tax Act.....				16						1	17
Children's Act.....				5							5
Dog Act.....	1	1	1	26							29
Falconwood Act (Mental Patients).....				49						1	50
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				13			1				14
Game Act.....				3			11				15
Highway Traffic Act.....				2	13	2	288	3		6	321
Prohibition Act.....		1,161	8	49			544	17		26	1,812
Public Health Act.....		1	1	2							4
Slot Machine Act.....							1				1
Municipal Laws.....				1			75	1		1	78
Total.....	1	1,163	13	177	2	14	920	21		35	2,346
<i>N.W.T. and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
Total.....							1				1

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT
FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (Weight or strength undetermined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	10	1	401	13	Opium pipes..... 18
Opium dross.....	2	8	179		Opium lamps..... 8
Opium—Liquids (including Tincture, Yen Shee Water and Poppyhead Tea)		355			Opium needles (Yen Hocks) 8
Opium Poppyheads.....	21				Opium pipe scrapers..... 21
Morphine.....	2	1	195	3163	Opium scales..... 2
Heroin.....		2	83	3994	Hypodermic Syringes..... 13
Cocaine.....		2	225		Improvised Syringes (made from medicine droppers) 87
Codeine.....	4		376	36	Hypodermic needles..... 120
Marihuana.....				12 cigs.	Automobiles (Used in Transporting)..... 7
					Miscellaneous Articles..... 70

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM
APRIL 1, 1946, TO MARCH 31, 1947

British Columbia	\$ 46,809.00
Alberta	130,386.00
Saskatchewan	152,934.75
Manitoba	123,574.62
Ontario	159,387.98
Quebec	216,563.50
New Brunswick	108,578.79
Nova Scotia	128,727.77
Prince Edward Island	47,898.70
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	14,230.00
Total	\$1,129,091.11

