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DOMINION OF CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1948

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.P.R.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

Price: 35 cents



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

OTTAWA - CANADA

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FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1948

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OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1943

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, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. ILSLEY,

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

June 23, 1948.

CONTENTS

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—	PAGE
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities.....	8
3. The Force at Large.....	8
Increase in Pay and Allowances.....	8
Personnel Department.....	8
Recruits.....	8
Release of uniformed members from duty guarding certain Government-owned and rented buildings at Ottawa.....	8
Office Work.....	9
Marine Division.....	9
R.C.M. Police Laboratories.....	9
4. New Duties.....	9
Youth and the Police.....	9
5. Health.....	9
SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—	
1. Strength of the Force.....	10
Uniformed Strength.....	10
Special Constable Guards, etc.....	10
Table Showing Rates of Pay and Distribution.....	10
2. Divisions and Detachments.....	12
3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths.....	12
(Death of late Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.).....	13
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	14
5. Administration in the Field.....	14
Regular Uniformed Land Force.....	14
Marine Division.....	14
Aviation Section.....	15
Fire Protection in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	15
R.C.M. Police Band.....	15
6. Accommodation.....	16
Ottawa.....	16
New Construction.....	16
Accommodation in Public Buildings.....	16
Property Damage.....	16
7. Discipline.....	16
8. Honours and Awards.....	17
Order of St. John of Jerusalem.....	17
King's Police and Fire Services Medal.....	17
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal.....	17
Foreign Decorations.....	17
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	17
10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	17
11. Transport.....	17
12. Horses.....	18
Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Sask.....	18
13. Clothing and Supplies.....	18
Financial Audit.....	19
SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—	
1. Recruiting.....	19
Wastage.....	19
2. Training.....	19
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	19
Swimming.....	19
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	20

CONTENTS—Continued

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—Concluded	PAGE
3. Musketry Practice.....	20
4. Revolver Practice.....	20
MacBrien Shield.....	20
Best Revolver Shot.....	20
Minto Cup.....	21
Crossed Revolver Badge.....	21
Indoor Ranges.....	21
5. Equitation.....	21
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	21
7. Instructional Staff.....	21
 SECTION 4—CRIME—	
1. General.....	22
2. Review.....	22
Criminal Code.....	23
Murder.....	23
Counterfeiting.....	23
Provincial Statutes.....	24
Federal Statutes.....	24
Narcotic Drug Traffic.....	24
Technical Advisory Committee on Narcotic Addiction	
Combination of Narcotic and Preventive Service Squads.....	24
Instructional Classes.....	25
Prisoners of War.....	25
Juvenile Delinquency.....	25
PREVENTIVE SERVICE.....	25
Customs Act.....	25
Legislation.....	26
Smuggling of Cars.....	26
Dairy Feed Grains.....	26
Liquor.....	27
Excise Act.....	27
Raw Leaf Tobacco.....	27
Other Preventive Service Duties.....	27
Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	27
Excise Tax Act.....	27
Canada Shipping Act.....	28
Miscellaneous.....	28
SPECIAL BRANCH.....	28
3. THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH.....	28
Central Finger Print Section.....	29
Single Finger Print Section.....	29
The Firearms Section.....	29
The Modus Operandi Section.....	29
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	29
Photographic Section.....	29
Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	29
Police Service Dogs.....	30
Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	30
4. Legislation giving Jurisdiction where Federal Property is concerned.....	30
5. Interesting Cases.....	31
(a) Henry Frank and Jacob Frank—Breaking, Entry and Theft.....	31
(b) William Shernuck, Wilfred Lellere and Emile Robidoux—Breaking, Entry and Theft (Safe-breaking)—Hampton, N.B.....	33
(c) John Serniuk and William Goriak Dick, Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Vancouver, B.C.....	34
(d) Harry Ronald Stokes, Aulac, N.B.—Arson.....	36
(e) Robert and "Boob" Willis et al—Whitby, Ont., Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	37
(f) The Canadian National Railway Train Disaster at Dugald, Man.....	39

CONTENTS—Continued

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.—	PAGE
1. "Other" Investigations.....	42
Municipal Laws and Ordinances.....	43
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	43
Co-operation with Youth.....	43
3. Assistance and Services rendered at Sea—R.C.M. Police Marine Division.....	43
Vessels in Distress.....	43
(a) Fishing Trawler "Paolina".....	43
(b) S.S. "Wicklow Head".....	43
(c) United States Fishing Vessel "Josephine S. Mattos".....	44
(d) United States Vessel "Manuel F. Domingos" of Gloucester, Mass... ..	44
(e) Drifting Log-loading Scow.....	44
(f) S. S. "Mont Sorrel".....	44
(g) Motor Boat "Elmore".....	44
4. Collection of Revenue.....	45
 SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY—	
1. General.....	46
2. Strength.....	46
Sub-Divisions and Detachments.....	46
(a) Yukon Territory.....	46
(b) Northwest Territories.....	46
3. Inspections.....	47
(a) Superintendent D. J. Martin.....	47
(b) Inspector A. W. Parsons.....	47
Loss of the R.M.S. "Nascopie".....	47
(c) Other Inspections.....	47
4. Patrols.....	48
R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch".....	48
5. Dogs.....	48
6. Barracks and Buildings.....	49
7. Crime.....	49
Criminal Code.....	49
Federal Statutes.....	50
The Indian Act.....	50
Northwest Game Act and Regulations.....	50
Northwest Territories Act.....	50
Customs Act.....	50
Excise Act.....	50
Immigration Act.....	50
Aeronautics Act.....	50
Transport Act.....	50
Territorial Ordinances.....	50
8. Assistance to Other Departments.....	50
Department of Mines and Resources.....	51
Indian Affairs Branch.....	51
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	52
9. Mining Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	53
10. The Northwest Highway System.....	54
11. Eskimo Affairs.....	54
 SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS—	
1. Appreciation of Services and Assistances.....	54
(a) General.....	54
(b) The Press.....	55
(c) Officials of Government Departments, etc.....	55

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

SECTION 8—APPENDICES—	PAGE
“A” List of Officers Commanding, as at March 31, 1948.....	55
“A1” Brief outline of four successful cases in which R.C.M. Police Dogs are used.....	56
“B” Strength and Distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	58
(1) Distribution of Marine Division.....	72
(2) Recapitulation by Divisions.....	73
(3) Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	74
“C” Returns of Investigations, Cases entered and convictions, etc., for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1948.....	75
(1) Recapitulation of the Disposition of all Offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	75
(2) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948... ..	77
(3) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	80
(4) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948..	84
(5) Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	88
(6) Summary of Fines imposed from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	88

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

OTTAWA, June 21, 1948.

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, 1948, the form of which is similar to that which has been submitted for several years past, and which has been found useful to all concerned.

SECTION 1—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 it is most likely that the recommendations referred to in previous reports for the past two years will be submitted to Parliament in the near future, and which will include not only administrative amendments to the existing Act, but will likely add three new parts covering pension benefits for new Officers and men joining the Force, along similar lines to those adopted for the members of the Defence Forces.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

As mentioned in my report last year, no renewals of the existing agreements with the six provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will be necessary until 1949, when four of the six will come up for revision, when the terms of cost and similar matters will be discussed.

The excellent relations between the respective Attorneys General of the Provinces of the Dominion and these headquarters, during the past twelve months have continued, and particularly with those of the six Provinces in which the R.C.M. Police act as a Provincial Force, in addition to the duties assigned to it as a Federal Force.

For purposes of record, the following statement shows the expiry dates of the existing contracts:—

Alberta—31st May, 1949
Saskatchewan—31st May, 1953
Manitoba—1st April, 1950
New Brunswick—31st March, 1949
Nova Scotia—31st May, 1949
Prince Edward Island—31st May, 1949.

In the case of the Province of Saskatchewan, we have acted as a Provincial Police Force there for the past twenty years, and in the case of the other five Provinces mentioned, for the past sixteen years.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

We continue to receive numerous requests for this Force to act as a Municipal Force in Cities, Towns and Villages, but on account of the shortage of trained men, we are unable to accede to any of these requests.

We have approximately eighty Towns and Cities wherein we act as a Municipal Force.

3. The Force at Large

INCREASE IN PAY AND ALLOWANCES

1. *Pay.* It is with a good deal of pleasure that the writer is able to report that by Order in Council of the 27th March, 1948, P.C. 311/1288, a flat increase of 75c per diem was granted to all uniformed Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, effective from October 1, 1947, and the new rates of pay will be found in the table of pay and distribution shown in Section 2 of this report.

2. *Allowances.* At the same time, the General Living Allowance was increased by 15c per diem, making it \$2.40 per diem for a married man and \$1.65 for an unmarried one.

The Meal Allowance for Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables was also raised from \$1.20 to \$1.35 per diem. No increases were granted to Officers insofar as allowances are concerned.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The establishment of this Department has remained stationary during the past twelve months. However, it has been considered beneficial to adopt a policy whereby it is possible to replace Personnel Officers from time to time by other Officers, after the necessary training has been given, who have not previously served in that Department, thereby constantly enlarging the number of Officers in the Force who will have firsthand knowledge of the operations and benefits of the Personnel Department.

The enthusiasm of all ranks in this Department is still most noticeable, and no doubt contributes to the maintenance of a high level of morale. The advantages of recording special skills, potential abilities, etc., are increasingly evident each year, and the value of the experience gained in past years adds much to our efficiency.

RECRUITS

The increase in pay previously referred to. it is hoped, will bring greater results under this heading, but it is not possible at this moment to judge of the results, nevertheless, the pay increase referred to is accelerating our recruiting program.

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

The procedure mentioned in my report of last year is being continued and the supervision of the Dominion Government-owned and rented buildings in Ottawa has largely been taken over by the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, resulting in the release of uniformed personnel who have been trained in police duties at considerable expense for investigation work.

The R.C.M. Police still have supervision over the buildings and our Patrol Sergeants visit them from time to time in a procedure worked out with the Corps of Commissionaires.

OFFICE WORK

The practice of using Civil Servants for this work in the place of uniformed personnel will be continued.

MARINE DIVISION

The reference to this Division will be found in Section 2 of this report.

R.C.M. POLICE LABORATORIES

The laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan and Rockcliffe, Ontario—our principal training centres—have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and have been of considerable assistance to many other Police Forces as well as our own. The aids which these laboratories are able to afford have figured largely in the curriculum at the Police Colleges at Regina and Rockcliffe.

Once again it is a pleasure to note that Doctor Frances McGill of Regina, Saskatchewan, who is an Honorary Surgeon of the Force and "consultant" has rendered us continued valuable professional services at that point. Her assistance, both from a police point of view and in the lectures at the college has been outstanding and unique. We are much indebted to her.

4. New Duties

INCREASE IN DUTIES

As mentioned in last year's report, our postwar duties have increased instead of diminished and as will be seen from the notes which follow, we are continually required to break new ground in several directions.

New Duties under the Combines Investigation Commission, the War Service Grants Act, the Dependents Allowance Act, the Air Transport Board, the Department of Labour, Unemployment Insurance, investigations for the Immigration Branch and similar work for other Departments of the Federal Government occupy the full time of over two hundred members of the Force and increased duties in the far North require additional men.

Our new duties in connection with Visa Control in Europe are important and by no means easy.

Furthermore, there are a number of important duties which were in existence at the outbreak of war which have been augmented since that time, especially in the field of Fingerprinting and allied services.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

This work has gone steadily forward during the past twelve months, and the result of this kind of "preventive" work is of much importance and has the support of the whole of the Educational Authorities across the country. This is most gratifying. We have now been able to reach over 800,000 children since this work was begun a few years ago.

5. Health

There has been an increase again in the total number of days lost on account of illness, over the previous year. During the year under review, the total number of days lost from all causes was 19,737 compared with 19,000 the previous year. Of the total of 19,737, the number of days spent in hospital was 8,787, compared with 7,614 the year before.

According to the record of Nomenclature of Diseases, the increases mentioned in the preceding paragraph were largely due to the increase in the number of cases of influenza, injuries of various kinds and colds. The number of days off due to appendicitis decreased from 842 to 725 during the year under review.

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 Dominion-wide services are a boon to the Force.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1948, the total strength, including Civil Servants, was 3,684, made up as follows:

<i>(a) Uniformed Strength</i>			
Officers	94		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	2331		
Recruit Special Constables	274		
Special Constables	313		
			3012
<i>(b) Special Constable Guards and Employed Civilians</i>			
Special Constable Guards	42		
Employed Civilians	146		
			188
<i>(c) Civil Servants</i>			
Permanent Civil Servants	90		
Temporary Civil Servants	394		
			484
			3684

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed force, which includes Recruit Special Constables and regular Special Constables, was 3,012, as compared with 2,829 last year—an increase of 183.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE GUARDS AND EMPLOYED CIVILIANS

There has been a further decrease in the strength of Special Constable Guards and Employed Civilians. The following table gives the comparison between the 1947 and 1948 figures:—

	March 31, 1947	March 31, 1948	Decrease	Increase
Special Constable Guards.....	63	42	21
Employed Civilians.....	203	146	57
	266	188	78

RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, as well as Special Constables and Employed Civilians (but not Civil Servants), their ordinary rates of pay and distribution by Provinces, as at March 31, 1948:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1948

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Pay Scale	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
		Per Diem													
1	Commissioner.....	Per Annum \$10,730.00	1												
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	6,773.75	1												
8	Assistant Commissioners.....	4,330.00	3		1										
19	Superintendents.....	{3,450.00 to 3,850.00	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1		
50	Inspectors.....	{2,870.00 to 3,270.00	12		8	2	4	6	3	8	3	2	1	1	
14	Sub-Inspectors.....	2,730.00	1		1	1	1	2	1	4	2		1		
1	Surgeon.....	4,330.00								1					
66	Staff-Sergeants.....	{2,098.75 to \$5.75 to 6.25	10	1	12	3	3	11	5	11	8	1	1		
228	Sergeants.....	5.50 2,007.50	38	3	28	13	10	32	18	41	31	8	4		2
592	Corporals.....	4.75 1,733.75	47	9	66	34	43	86	62	108	89	27	11	8	2
1445	{Constables 1st Class Constables 2nd Class Constables 3rd Class}	Not Exceeding \$4.25 Not Exceeding \$ 1,551.25	56	21	179	89	99	253	146	253	204	70	53	17	5
274	Recruit Special Constables	3.25 1,186.25	6	1	35	14	13	20	15	142	26	1		1	
313	Special Constables	At rates authorized by the Minister	20	1	97	5	10	67	15	35	22	5	29	1	6
42	Special Constable Guards				1		11	6	1	11	3	7		2	
146	Employed Civilians		23	2	3	2	18	35	9	37	9	5	1		2
3200	Totals.....		221	39	432	164	213	521	278	656	400	127	102	30	17
190	Saddle Horses.....							46		144					
2	Team Horses.....							2							
192	Totals.....							48		144					
17	Police Dogs.....				2	1			3	6	5				
264	Sleigh Dogs.....								9	10	12		228	5	
6	Aeroplanes.....							3		2	1				
754	Motor Cars.....		1	17	86	63	76	104	92	142	134	33	2	4	
55	Motor Trucks.....				2	4	2	11	4	7	6	2	6	11	
29	Motor Cycles.....				11	3		15							
1	Snow Sedan.....									1					
1	Motor Toboggan.....									1					
846	Totals.....		1	17	99	70	78	133	96	153	141	35	8	15	

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are fourteen Divisions, including the Marine Division, distributed throughout the Dominion. The four hundred and fifty-nine detachments of the thirteen Land Divisions are distributed throughout the different Provinces and Territories as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	7
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	40
New Brunswick.....	"J"	38
Quebec.....	"C"	31
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	67
Saskatchewan.....	"T" and "Depot"	105
Alberta.....	"K"	93
British Columbia.....	"E"	14
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	37
Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes.....	Marine Div.
Total.....	14	459

The number of Divisions, with the Marine Division, is the same as last year, but there is an increase of thirteen 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, seven hundred and twenty-nine individuals joined the Force as follows:

Recruits	184
Re-engaged after leaving	22
Recruit Special Constables	229
Special Constables	190
Special Constable Guards	6
Employed Civilians	98
Total	729

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

Uniformed Strength	242
Recruit Special Constables	114
Special Constables	86
Special Constable Guards	27
Employed Civilians	155
Total	624

There is, therefore, a net increase of one hundred and five.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promotions:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner C. K. Gray

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent A. T. Belcher
 Superintendent C. E. Rivett-Carnac
 Superintendent R. Bettaney

Appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent R. Armitage

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector S. Bullard
 Acting Superintendent D. L. McGibbon
 Acting Superintendent J. Howe
 Inspector T. R. Michelson
 Inspector M. F. E. Anthony
 Inspector N. Courtois
 Inspector J. Healey
 Inspector N. Anderson
 Inspector O. LaRivière
 Inspector C. W. Harvison
 Inspector G. B. McClellan
 Inspector J. F. Thrasher
 Inspector E. H. Perlson
 Inspector T. W. Chard

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.
 Sub-Inspector A. R. Ascal
 Sub-Inspector G. C. Roberts
 Sub-Inspector R. J. Herman, O.B.E.
 Sub-Inspector A. H. Cassivi
 Sub-Inspector R. A. S. MacNeil, O.B.E.
 Sub-Inspector K. W. N. Hall
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Reader
 Sub-Inspector J. S. Cruickshank
 Sub-Inspector L. M. Lapointe
 Sub-Inspector F. S. Spalding
 Sub-Inspector C. B. Macdonell
 Sub-Inspector R. P. B. Hanson
 Sub-Inspector W. H. G. Nevin
 Sub-Inspector P. B. Cox

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No.10277 Staff Sergeant K. Shakespeare
 Reg. No. 11034 Sergeant H. J. Spanton
 Reg. No. 11849 Sergeant H. C. Forbes, M.B.E.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS:—

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of *the late Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.*, on the 19th November, 1947.

He had been in hospital only a comparatively short time, and was considered to have passed all danger, but suffered a relapse on the morning of the 19th November, and died without regaining consciousness.

He was in line for the Commissionership, and his death came as a great shock to all his friends and acquaintances. The force has lost an enthusiastic and loyal son. His father was an officer of the force before him, and the late Deputy Commissioner was born in Regina Barracks. He is survived by his mother, widow and one daughter.

The death of the late Inspector H. W. H. Williams at Edmonton, Alta., on the 31st August, 1947, was also quite unexpected. He was a very efficient officer, and had been stationed at Fort Smith, in charge of the Sub-Division there.

Died:

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

Retired to Pension:

Superintendent W. Mortimer
Superintendent F. W. Allan
Inspector W. H. Lougheed
Inspector E. D. Fryett

Invalidated to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner E. G. Frere
Superintendent A. G. Marsom
Inspector J. M. McIntosh

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

Retired to Pension:

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

Invalidated to Pension:

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

Resumed Pension:

Two Constables resumed pension.

Died:

Reg. No. 12579 Corporal Durfy, R. H.
Reg. No. 12729 Corporal Gallagher, J. N.
Reg. No. 8535 Constable Stephen, J.
Reg. No. 13688 Constable Magee, S. D.

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 pleasure to report that we are still getting some recruits, but the numbers are not what we expected. We have hopes that the increase in pay, previously referred to, will have a beneficial effect. Further comment in this regard will be found in Section 3, when dealing with recruiting.

MARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL

Marine Division

As and from the 1st April, 1947, the former "Marine Section" was re-constituted as the "Marine Division", with Headquarters at Halifax, N.S., thereby functioning as an individual Division. A Marine Division Liaison Officer is stationed at Ottawa Headquarters, who acts in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner, etc.

The Division has a strength of 219, as compared with 195 a year ago and a glance at the third last table in Appendix "B" of this Report, shows the distribution of the vessels of the Division. For "Rescue at Sea"—See Section 5.

Aviation Section

The Headquarters of this Section is at Rockcliffe, Ontario, with four detachments as follows:—

- No. 1. Rockcliffe, Ontario.
2. Regina, Saskatchewan.
3. Edmonton, Alberta.
4. Mobile Detachment operating between Winnipeg, Manitoba and Edmonton, Alberta.

The total personnel of the Section is 20, including Civil Servants.

Hangar Facilities. Considerable work was done early in the year to the foundation of the hangar at Rockcliffe in the matter of strengthening and draining to prevent frost upheaval. During the winter, construction has been under way on a lean-to to the hangar to contain the offices, stores and workshop of the Aviation Section Headquarters and No. 1 Detachment.

Aircraft. The number of aircraft in use by the Aviation Section is six distributed as follows:—

- No. 1. Detachment—1 Beechcraft and 1 Cornell
2. Detachment—1 Beechcraft and 1 Stinson
3. Detachment—1 Norseman
4. Detachment—1 Goose

FIRE PROTECTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

We still retain the services of Mr. Donald Dear as Chief Fire Prevention Officer and he has not spared himself to see that R.C.M. Police Personnel are properly trained in the inspection of the large number of buildings in use by the Dominion Government. During the year, there were eighteen calls to the Ottawa Fire Department, but in only one instance was the call of any consequence.

The Government Fire Warden Service. In his report to the Officer Commanding, "A" Division, Ottawa, Mr. Dear remarks as follows:—

"I must again give due credit to the many members of the Government Fire Warden Service who have rendered valuable services to this Branch, and whose efforts in voluntary duty have without doubt been a factor in holding the fire loss in the Government Buildings and Occupancies, down to the very low figure of \$2,560.00.

In innumerable instances incipient fires have been extinguished by these Wardens and this Branch notified, and we have merely had to recharge an extinguisher or so. We have continued the instruction of the Wardens and the demonstrations of the proper use of the Fire Extinguishers."

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The band is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., and is located at Ottawa. During the year under review it had 26 engagements, four of which were parades.

The strength of the band at present is 40 members, including the Director. During the year there were seven gains and three losses, but nevertheless, it is still below its authorized strength of 48.

Much credit is due the Director of Music in maintaining the efficiency of the band in difficult circumstances, and it is our hope to use it to much advantage in our Recruiting Campaign.

6. Accommodation

Ottawa—Headquarters.

As mentioned in my report of last year, the situation at R.C.M. Police Headquarters is getting worse, notwithstanding the fact that even at that time our branches were distributed in eight different establishments in the City, and it has recently been necessary to decentralize even more. The writer is strongly of opinion that serious consideration should be given to secure a building which will house the whole of the Headquarters Staff, including "A" Division, together with garage space, parade rooms, sleeping quarters, etc., and it would be a decided advantage if such a building was assigned to the R.C.M. Police alone. The present situation causes a serious loss of efficiency in administration.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

With the exception of an addition to the hangar at Rockcliffe, Ontario, previously mentioned, no new construction was carried out during the past year.

ACCOMMODATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

During the year under review, the Department of Public Works provided storage space for our cars at Calgary.

The Department of Indian Affairs provided accommodation for a new R.C.M. Police Detachment at Eskasoni, N.S.

At the request of the Province of Prince Edward Island a detachment was opened at Maple Hills, P.E.I., the Provincial Government supplying the accommodation for office and living quarters in the Air Force Hospital Building.

Accommodation was made available by the Department of Public Works in the Naval Administration Building at Sydney, N.S. This consists of seven rooms and will provide living quarters for the single members of the Sub-Division thereby saving \$100.00 a month, previously paid in rental for living quarters and \$45.00 a month paid for office space.

At the request of the Department of National Defence, a detachment was opened at Camp Borden, Ontario, the Department providing living quarters and office.

Accommodation for office and storeroom was made available by the Department of Transport for our Marine Section at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Public Works Department has provided space consisting of two dormitories, reading room and Non-Commissioned Officers' room in a War Assets Building in Montreal, to be used as single members quarters. The Building is situated on St. Catherine Street West. Previously the Police were paying \$250.00 per month rent, plus the cost of fuel and Janitor's service. The Building was taken over on February 2, 1948.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Damage to property during the past year was trivial. Some six fires were reported during the year in different parts of the country, one of which partially demolished our Q.M. Store Building in Ottawa, but the larger part of our clothing and kit was saved.

7. Discipline

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

8. Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were made during the year:—

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the admission of Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E., as Officer (Brother), to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal

Reg. No. 11973, Corporal Russell, H.C. of "K" Division, for his courage, determination and initiative in descending a well on several occasions and rescuing therefrom Kenneth Callioux and Edgar Belrose, who were overcome by gas, in a vain attempt to save their lives, on November 25, 1946, near Gunn, Alberta.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers	8
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	46
Ex-members	8

Foreign Decorations

Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm (U.S.A.)
 Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

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

During the year ended March 31, 1948, twenty-three classes were held at various points throughout the Force, and in connection therewith, the following awards were made:—

Certificates (First Examination)	351
Vouchers (Second Examination)	61
Medallions (Third Examination)	13
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examination)	15
Total	440

This is an increase of one hundred and twenty-four over last year and is largely due to an increased number of Recruit Training Classes, which include First Aid in the syllabus of training.

Under a new policy, recently instituted, it is intended to have all uniformed members attend a refresher course in First Aid, annually.
 All uniformed members are in possession of First Aid Manuals.

11. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars	754
Motor trucks	55
Motorcycles	29
Snow Sedan	1

This is a decrease of one motor car, a gain of six trucks and three motoreycles.

12. Horses

BREEDING STATION AT FORT WALSH, SASKATCHEWAN

This station is gradually being brought into a first-class establishment and for several years now we have been assured of a number of suitable remounts. We have 92 horses there at present.

The economics in feeding and maintenance referred to in my report of last year have been continued.

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

The number on strength on March 31, 1948, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses	190
Team Horses	2

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

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold	1	—
Died	1	—
Destroyed	7	—
	<hr/>	
Total	9	
Purchased		15
Foals from Police Mares		21
		<hr/>
		36
Gains	36	
Losses	9	
	<hr/>	
Increase	27	

The distribution of our horses will be found in Appendix "B". See also "Equitation"—Section 3 of this Report.

13. Clothing and Supplies

In my Report of the previous year, I referred to some of the articles of clothing being in short supply. The situation has been much worse during the period under review, and certain sizes of garments are completely out of stock and replacement cannot be obtained.

Stationery

Our accounts under this heading have increased considerably, not only on account of increased costs of production, but also on account of the need of increased quantities.

During the past year it was found necessary to place the distribution of photographic supplies under the supervision of this Branch.

A number of articles required by the Stationery Branch for distribution throughout the Force are still in short supply. We have a large number of old typewriters which have reached the point where it would be an economy to replace them if the supply was available. However we are gradually improving the situation.

The Supply Department has undertaken a large volume of work in all its Branches, often under heavy handicap, but the work has been carried through to my entire satisfaction.

The Purchasing Branch has also maintained its excellent standard of efficiency.

Inspections

The inspection of our Supply Stores across the country is undertaken by selected personnel of the Supply Department.

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

Recruiting is still considerably below our requirements, but it is anticipated that the recently approved increases in pay and allowances of the Force will assist materially in overcoming this unsatisfactory situation.

Since 1946, we have had a large number of applicants, over 12,000, but only 600 Recruits have been accepted,—a rate of one in twenty only being up to our standards.

It has been found necessary to continue engaging young men between the ages of 18 and 21 as Recruit Special Constables, and a total of two hundred and twenty-nine in this category were engaged during the past twelve months.

Wastage

Following the close of the war, we were obliged to release a comparatively large number of Non-Commissioned Officers and men who had voluntarily stayed in the Force during the war years, and consequently, from 1946 onwards, our wastage was far above average. However, the situation has now adjusted itself, and our present wastage is normal.

One hundred and eighty-four recruits were engaged during the year, of whom seven were engaged for the "Marine" Division. Additionally, twenty-two former members were re-engaged in the Force. In addition to the two hundred and twenty-nine Recruit Special Constables mentioned above, one hundred and ninety regular Special Constables were engaged, including 46 for the "Marine" Division and one for the "Aviation Section", also six Special Constable Guards and ninety-eight Employed Civilians, making a grand total of seven hundred and twenty-nine. However, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, our losses during the year reduced the net gain in strength to one hundred and five.

2. Training

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

Twenty-five Recruit Training Classes of 30 men each, of either Part I or Part II Training, were formed during the year, sixteen at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and nine at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

The normal training period is six months, divided into two parts, each of three months duration.

In addition to the normal training, it was found possible to include some equitation in the training syllabus of seven of the Recruit squads. It is intended to include such training in future, as circumstances permit.

SWIMMING

The number of non-swimmers who entered the Force during the past year varied from twenty to thirty per cent and with very few exceptions all are taught at our swimming pool at Regina to take care of themselves in water. Of those

who can swim all are taught life saving and even though they may not be in possession of an award when they leave, most of them are sufficiently proficient to effect a rescue if called upon.

As mentioned in former years, our system of instruction is concentrated on turning out strong swimmers who would be prepared to take action in cases of accident and attempt the rescue of a drowning person. We follow the lines laid down by the Royal Life Saving Society.

During the past twelve months the following awards were obtained through the Royal Life Saving Society:—

Awards of Merit.....	55
Bronze Medallions.....	72

The Pool equipment is in fairly good condition, but it is hoped that the pool itself and the interior of the building will be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned in the near future.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

Two Police College Classes were held at Regina, Saskatchewan, during the year. These classes were attended by selected members of this Force and in addition by three members of the Department of National Defence, four members of the Newfoundland Constabulary and by one or more members of the following Municipal Police Forces: Moncton, New Brunswick; Oak Bay, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Hamilton, Ontario; North Bay, Ontario; Forest Hill, Ontario; Fort William, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Swift Current, Saskatchewan; Medicine Hat, Alberta, Vancouver, British Columbia; Victoria, British Columbia.

3. Musketry Practice

Very few members had an opportunity to fire the Annual Musketry Practice. The Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was won by Reg. No. 14795 2/Constable Bridgeman, W. G. of "K" Division, with a score of 117 points out of a possible 140.

Keen interest was displayed by members of the Force in service rifle competitions, and a number were successful, at the various Provincial Rifle Association Meetings, in qualifying for places on the teams representing their home Provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting at Ottawa. One member, Reg. No. 10804, Constable Blais, J. H. of "C" Division, at the latter meeting, was successful in qualifying for a position on the 1948 Canadian Bisley Team.

4. Revolver Practice

All Divisions, with the exception of "E", fired the Annual Revolver Practice. The results were very satisfactory.

MacBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield is awarded annually to the Division making the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice. The Shield was won by the "Aviation Section", Rockcliffe, Ontario, with an average of 209.2 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Five members of the Force, i.e., Reg. No. 11283, Sergeant Griffiths, G. H., of "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, Reg. No. 10590, Acting Sergeant Stronach, F. G. of "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan and Reg. No. 10558 Corporal Thornton, C. E., Reg. No. 10804 Constable Blais, J. H., Reg. No. R/1238 Reserve Constable Maranda, H. Y., all of "C" Division, Montreal, Quebec, made a

possible score of 240 points thereby tying for the position of best shot in the Force; they will be required to fire the complete course again to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10.00. As each made a perfect score, they have all been granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5.00 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first Annual Revolver Practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Reg. No. 14811 2/Constable Markle, O. E. of "D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a score of 222 points out of a possible 240.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members who make a score of not less than 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 581 qualified, including six members of the Reserve Force.

INDOOR RANGES

Indoor Ranges are maintained at numerous points throughout the Force, and they are very much in demand during the winter months for both rifle and revolver practice.

5. Equitation

Seven Recruit Training Squads were given some equitation in conjunction with their normal recruit training. In addition, a squad of twenty-eight men received a complete course in equitation during the winter months at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

Our man-power situation did not permit the formation of a musical ride.

The distribution of the horses of the Force is as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.....	92
Regina, Saskatchewan.....	52
Rockcliffe, Ontario.....	48

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The services of the members of the Reserve Force are used whenever possible. The Reserve is situated at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The strength as at March 31, 1948 was 324—a decrease of 86 from the previous year. Their assistance to the Force during the past twelve months has been most valuable and of increasing importance.

7. Instructional Staff

The instructional staffs at both Regina and Rockcliffe have been kept fully employed during the year.

In addition to their normal duties in connection with Police Colleges and Recruit Training Classes, our instructors and facilities have been made available to several other Departments of the Federal Government to assist in the training of certain of their personnel.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General

It is a pleasure to report that there has been no marked increase in the number of offences investigated during the twelve months under review and in some categories there has been, in fact, a decline. In this connection, it is reasonable to assume that this condition is the result of the present high level of employment which exists throughout the country.

With the long-range view of keeping crime in check, it is most important that crime preventive measures be emphasized, not only in the training of our own personnel, but in the active co-operation of the public with all law enforcement agencies. The present "Youth and the Police" movement, which is now an established practice in the Force, has been so well received as to exceed our greatest expectations, and will no doubt have immediate beneficial results and bring about a far better understanding in the next generation.

2. Review

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

	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31,
<i>Criminal Code:</i>		
British Columbia	1948	1947
Alberta	150	268
Saskatchewan	6,872	6,835
Manitoba	4,966	5,114
Ontario	3,307	3,243
Quebec	624	693
New Brunswick	430	536
Nova Scotia	3,600	3,516
Prince Edward Island	3,182	3,336
Northwest Territories and Yukon	542	539
	728	533
Total	24,401	24,613
<i>Provincial Statutes:</i>		
British Columbia	Nil	Nil
Alberta	6,218	5,645
Saskatchewan	5,401	5,801
Manitoba	5,034	4,669
Ontario	23	6
Quebec	5	Nil
New Brunswick	5,123	5,264
Nova Scotia	11,637	10,539
Prince Edward Island	2,568	2,346
Northwest Territories and Yukon	1	1
Total	36,010	34,271
<i>Federal Statutes</i>		
British Columbia	1,611	1,797
Alberta	1,257	1,815
Saskatchewan	1,082	1,301
Manitoba	1,221	1,402
Ontario	4,281	5,023
Quebec	3,533	4,064
New Brunswick	568	719
Nova Scotia	1,041	995
Prince Edward Island	963	919
Northwest Territories and Yukon	763	638
Total	16,320	18,673

Upon examination of these figures, it will be seen that there are some 200 cases less this year under the Criminal Code, an increase of some seventeen hundred cases in Provincial Statutes, and more than 2,000 less under Federal Statutes.

CRIMINAL CODE

The small decrease under this heading is considered to have been caused by the decreases in cases of assaults, and thefts, general, etc.

During the year under review, Parliament enacted several amendments to the Criminal Code, the most important from the point of view of law enforcement, being the provision respecting detention for an indeterminate period of habitual criminals, as contained in Part X(A) of the Code. It is of interest to note that the first instance in which this new legislation was implemented occurred in a Vancouver prosecution in which this Force was interested from the angle of illicit drug traffic.

Murder

During the twelve-month period under review, investigations were made into the murder of twenty-one persons, which is an increase of three over the previous year. The disposition of the investigations is as follows:—

There were no cases during the year which were considered outstanding.

Convicted—Executed	Nil
Convicted Awaiting Execution	Nil
Convicted—Sentence commuted	Nil
Charge reduced to manslaughter	4
Charge reduced to grievous bodily harm	1
Accused unfit to stand trial—Insane	1
Murderer committed suicide	8
Acquitted	4
Awaiting trial	2
Still under investigation	1
Total	21

COUNTERFEITING

In April, 1947, in the City of Montreal, Archie Black, with numerous aliases, was found in possession of 376 counterfeit \$100.00 Bank of Canada notes.

The notes were to be utilized by Black, et al. in the purchase of high-grade gold from foreign miners employed in the gold mines in Northern Quebec and Ontario.

The counterfeit notes disclosed very poor workmanship in preparation of plate and printing but the paper used was high-grade bond. During the summer of 1947, several of these counterfeit \$100.00 notes were passed in Ontario, consequently we are safe in assuming that the amount of notes seized from Black did not constitute the entire run from the counterfeit plates.

Black was convicted under Section 550 of the Criminal Code and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Five individuals in Ontario were identified as having passed counterfeit \$100.00 notes of the same series as those seized from Black. Prosecutions were entered against the individuals identified, three convictions obtained and two dismissals.

It is felt that the balance of the gang responsible for these \$100.00 notes must have destroyed the remainder as no new cases involving \$100.00 notes have been reported since convictions were registered.

In the early spring of 1948, a number of counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10.00 notes, all bearing the serial number N/D4039214, made their appearance in the Province of Quebec. These notes were printed on paper of a poor quality and contained numerous weaknesses. Investigation resulted in the arrest of two men and the seizure of approximately 415 counterfeit notes. Also impounded were a printing press, camera and the original negative used in making up a zinc counterfeit plate. Subsequently both accused entered pleas of guilty to charges preferred against them, each being sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The increase of 1,739 cases under this heading is largely attributed to the increase in cases under the Provincial Highway Traffic Act.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The decrease of 2,353 cases from the previous year under this heading is principally due to the removal of many of the wartime controls in 1947, operative under the War-time Prices and Trade Board.

A new phase of work was encountered during the past twelve months in the assistance and co-operation rendered the Combines Investigation Commission in its investigation into many aspects of Canada's economy. A noteworthy illustration of this was an enquiry into the price of bread in Alberta, which necessitated a check by this Force of every independent bakery in that province.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

A comparison of the figures covering cases handled during the past year with those for the previous twelve months reveals that while there is a slight reduction of approximately 4 per cent in the total number of investigations made, there is an increase of some 29 per cent in prosecutions entered for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Traffic in the drug commonly referred to as Mexican brown heroin continues to occupy the close attention of our drug squads particularly in Toronto and Vancouver. Through co-operation with enforcement agencies below the border, plans have been made whereby it is hoped to intensify our efforts to curb the flow of this drug, through illicit channels, from the United States.

Only a very small percentage of the total prosecutions involved opium, although two important seizures of this particular drug were effected on the West Coast. The first was made in April, 1947, when a Chinese was intercepted with 10 cans of prepared opium in his possession as he was leaving the gangplank of a freighter docked at Vancouver. This man was subsequently convicted of unlawfully importing narcotics into Canada and received the maximum sentence of ten years in the penitentiary. A search of the same vessel produced a further four pounds of opium, resulting in the conviction of two other Chinese crew members. The other seizure was made in October, 1947, on board a freighter belonging to a Netherlands line, also docked in the port of Vancouver. In this instance some 373 pounds of raw opium were seized, constituting what is believed to be the fourth largest opium seizure ever made on the North American continent. Enquiries carried out in conjunction with United States authorities indicate the strong possibility that this shipment was concealed on board the vessel while she was undergoing repairs at Calcutta, India. In the case of the second seizure mentioned unfortunately there was not sufficient evidence available to implicate any person although two members of the crew were under suspicion.

Technical Advisory Committee on Narcotic Addiction

In July, 1947, a committee to be known as the Technical Advisory Committee on Narcotic Addiction was formed by authority of an Order in Council under the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, which Committee are concerned in the study of this problem. The report which this Committee will eventually make will be of much interest to the R.C.M. Police.

Combination of Narcotic and Preventive Service Squads

In the summer of 1947, it was decided, in view of the relationship between a certain phase of narcotic investigations and the duties of the Customs Branch of the Preventive Service, to combine the Narcotic and Preventive Service Squads in the larger centres with a view to having the members of each branch familiar

with the work of the other, thus permitting ready exchange of personnel should circumstances require it. This arrangement appears to be working out satisfactorily.

Instructional Classes

An innovation on the part of the Division of Narcotic Control, Department of National Health and Welfare, was the establishing of instructional classes in the inspection of narcotic records. Two such classes, conducted by Narcotic Auditors of the Department, were held in Ottawa during the year and 16 members in all, made up of representatives of eight Divisions, attended with excellent results being obtained. It is felt that this special training will serve to accomplish what seems to have been long overdue and that is uniformity in the method of conducting and reporting on inspections throughout the Force.

During the period under review we continued to enjoy excellent relations with other law enforcement agencies in our efforts to control the illicit traffic in drugs and it is worthy of note that a number of important cases were developed and successfully concluded as a result of co-operation received from Police Departments in certain of the larger cities where the traffic is heaviest.

Prisoners of War

With very few exceptions, all prisoners of war have been repatriated. Of the 15 escapees remaining at large as of March 31, 1947, two were taken into custody and handed over to the Military Authorities during the period under review, while a third escapee is known by the interested department to be in Mexico. This leaves the total number of escaped prisoners of war still unaccounted for as of March 31, 1948, at 12.

Juvenile Delinquency

During the fiscal period under review, 1,347 offences involving 1,967 juveniles were reported from the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. While this constitutes an increase of 129 delinquents and 8 offences over the previous twelve months, it is pointed out that figures were not available for comparison in the case of Prince Edward Island for the twelve months ending March 31, 1947.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

General

During the past twelve months, there has been no drastic change in the situation under this heading, in so far as Customs and Excise seizures are concerned. Customs seizures accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the total of 2,293 seizures effected under both Acts. However, while conditions which have prevailed during the period under review have not differed greatly from those present in the preceding year, there is reason to believe that we must look forward to a period of greater activity both with respect to smuggling as well as to the manufacture of illicit liquor.

Customs Act

During the year 1,835 Customs seizures were effected being a slight decrease numerically from the 1,914 reported for the previous year. In point of volume of certain commodities which are most commonly smuggled, the year under review greatly exceeds the fiscal year 1946-47. For the past two years the smuggling of cigarettes has provided by far the greater number of Customs seizures. During the past year no less than 3,104,200 cigarettes were seized. This particular traffic has been heaviest across that portion of the international border which adjoins the Province of Quebec and the present trend appears to be toward an increase rather than a decrease in this traffic.

Legislation

One of the more important enactments by the Government during the year which has influenced smuggling activities was the "dollar-saving program" which became effective as from November 18, 1947. Designed to conserve the financial and material resources of the Dominion, this Act prohibited except upon the basis of special Import Permits practically 90 per cent of all normal lines of goods imported from the United States. This resulted in the situation where the average individual has no legal means of importing goods from the United States and it has, therefore, greatly increased the incentive for smuggling by persons who would not otherwise engage in these pursuits. For persons who normally engage as professional smugglers, it has widened the demand and increased the price structure for the goods which they smuggle and dispose of by sale in Canada.

Smuggling of Cars

Shortly following the enactment of the "dollar-saving" Program two separate and unrelated smuggling groups became involved in the illegal importation into Canada of expensive new model automobiles which they had acquired by theft in the United States. Investigations relating to one of these groups which operated in the Windsor, Ontario, area, resulted in the recovery of fourteen stolen cars, the greater number of which had by this time been sold in Canada to innocent purchasers. Five persons were arrested in Canada and subsequently charged with Conspiracy to violate the provisions of the Customs Act. Four have been convicted and the two principals sentenced to 2½ years in the Penitentiary. Two of the associates were sentenced to eighteen months definite and six months indefinite in the Reformatory, while the charges against the fifth accused are still before the Courts. In this particular instance, valuable co-operation was extended by Agents of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation and we understand that at least two United States citizens who operated in conjunction with this group are facing serious charges in the United States Courts.

During December, 1947, similar activities were uncovered involving a group of three persons in the Montreal area in the Province of Quebec. In this case five 1947 model automobiles which had been stolen in the State of Vermont and disposed of in Canada were recovered. The three persons concerned were arrested and each was charged with five separate counts for indictable offences under the Customs Act. One of the three persons has pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.00 and costs or in default to serve one year's imprisonment on each of the five counts. Charges against the two other persons are still before the Courts.

Dairy Feed Grains

Another phase of the enforcement of the provisions of the Customs Act has concerned a heavy traffic which developed in 1946 and continued through 1947 in connection with the illegal export of dairy feed grains from Canada to the United States. This traffic developed the greatest volume over the Quebec border into the States of Vermont and Maine. Due to shortages of these commodities in Canada, steps are taken to ban their export since the price structure in the United States was much higher than that prevailing in Canada, where only quite recently the ceiling price has been removed from these goods. Large quantities of dairy feed grains in process of being illegally exported were placed under Customs seizure, together with the vehicles which were used in this illegal traffic. There is reason to believe that this type of infraction should decrease to a great extent since the removal of price ceilings within Canada has tended to level up with present prices prevailing in the United States.

Liquor

There is no evidence of any attempt to resume wholesale liquor smuggling by rum-running vessels on the Atlantic seaboard or in the Lower St. Lawrence River areas. Seizures along the seaboard were confined exclusively to bottled liquor which had been concealed by the crews of vessels arriving in Canadian ports and which liquor had not been reported at Customs when the Master or person in charge made his "inwards" report at Customs.

Excise Act

Excise seizures reported during the past year totalled 458 which compares with 503 for the previous year, both totals being greatly below the quotas regularly reported prior to the outbreak of the War in 1939.

Many of the factors which undoubtedly were the cause for the reduction in the manufacture of illicit spirits through the operation of unlicensed stills have now disappeared. Most important of these were the Wartime Regulations which remained in force until 1947 governing the rationing of sugar and the close control over the disposition of molasses, these being two of the chief ingredients which are essential for the production of spirits.

Raw Leaf Tobacco

A reasonable quota of seizures of Canadian grown Raw Leaf Tobacco were effected. These involved the illegal sale by farmers of Raw Leaf Tobacco to individual purchasers. The Regulations provide that a farmer or grower may sell his crop only to a licensed manufacturer who, in turn, must account for the Excise Tax applicable before the tobacco either in its raw leaf state or manufactured can be distributed to retailers.

OTHER PREVENTIVE SERVICE DUTIES

Foreign Exchange Control Regulations

This Force has continued to carry out most of the field enforcement work under this heading on behalf of the Foreign Exchange Control Board through conducting investigations and entering prosecutions wherever the circumstances justified such action.

The trend has closely followed that relating to enforcement of the Customs Act since at the time the "dollar-saving" Program became effective in November last, the Regulations governing the amount of Canadian or American currency which might be exported by individuals when travelling for health or pleasure were greatly curtailed. In order to make sure that the general public would realize the importance of observing the Regulations in the interests of Canada's economic position, the Board decided that it would be necessary to increase activities by way of prosecution where infractions were uncovered. During the past year our Detachments conducted 1,233 investigations for the Board and prosecution proceedings were taken in 148 cases. These resulted in 146 convictions and 2 dismissals.

Excise Tax Act (formerly the Special War Revenue Act)

The above Act was amended and its title changed from the Special War Revenue Act during the Parliamentary Session of 1946-47.

This Force has continued to enforce those portions of the Act which come within the purview of the Department of National Revenue. These deal principally with the "Entertainment Tax" and the "Amusement Tax". The first named deals with a tax imposed upon all goods and services supplied at establishments where facilities for dancing are provided in conjunction with the sale of alcoholic beverages. The Amusement Tax is applicable upon the prices of admission to all moving picture theatres and similar places of amusement.

Investigations under this heading totalled visits to 7,235 establishments and prosecutions were authorized in 104 cases, the majority of which were in connection with infractions of the Entertainment Tax which is applicable principally to hotels, cafes and cabarets.

Canada Shipping Act

The number of cases in which assistance was rendered in the enforcement of the Regulations pertaining to the Canada Shipping Act on behalf of the Department of Transport have increased very considerably during the past year.

Since the Department employs relatively few Inspectors for field work, our assistance has been sought chiefly in checking up on all small motor vessels and similar craft which operate both along the seaboard and on the inland waters of Canada. Our efforts have been directed principally to ensure that proper life-saving and fire-fighting equipment is maintained on board and members of the Force are assigned to supervise operations at the various boating regattas which are held throughout the country. This to ensure that the rules of Navigation are observed with a view to preventing accidents and loss of life ensuing therefrom.

Miscellaneous

The Preventive Service Branch has also assisted *the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue* principally in tracing taxpayers who have failed to file returns. Throughout the year we have also endeavoured to facilitate the *return of all surrendered firearms* which had come into our possession under *the Defence of Canada Regulations*. Out of a total of 14,000 weapons, we have at present approximately 2,000 still on hand.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The prosecutions arising out of the Royal Commission Enquiry have now been concluded with the exception of one appeal still pending and two unexecuted warrants to apprehend. During the year under review one re-trial was heard by the courts as well as four appeals, one of which also resulted in a re-trial. The first re-trial ended with a conviction on which an appeal is still pending. Of the four appeals one was dismissed and the conviction sustained; two appeals were upheld and the convictions quashed; while one appeal was sustained and the conviction quashed "without prejudice to the right of the Crown to prefer a new indictment". The new indictment was preferred and a conviction registered.

A recapitulation of all trials resulting from the espionage enquiry follows:—

Convicted	9
(One appeal pending)	
Acquitted	9
Convicted in England.....	1
Warrants Unexecuted.....	2

The Special Branch has experienced an increase in almost all fields of its responsibilities. Its duties for Immigration Branch and in matters of security are of much importance.

3. The Identification Branch

This Branch consists of 8 Sections, namely

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) The Central Finger Print | (e) R.C.M. Police Gazette |
| (b) The Single Finger Print | (f) Photographic |
| (c) The Firearms | (g) Ticket-of-Leave |
| (d) Modus Operandi | (h) Police Service Dogs |

and it will only be possible to make a brief reference to the work of each during the past twelve months.

(a) *Central Finger Print Section*

A total of 83,194 sets of prints were received by this Section during the year, which is a decrease of 23,170 due to the sharp drop in the number of *Civil prints* submitted, owing to the reduction of personnel in the Armed Services, various Government Departments and Defence Projects.

There was a slight increase in the number of *criminal* finger prints received.

Identifications made in the period under review totalled 23,693—a decrease of 973.

(b) *Single Finger Print Section*

A total of 155,450 single finger prints are now on file and during the past twelve months, 118 identifications were made of finger prints of criminals found at scenes of crimes.

There were 7,300 single finger prints classified and filed during the past twelve months.

(c) *The Firearms Section*

This Section registered 8,326 weapons during the past twelve months and now has a total of 310,910 registrations. It continues to give valuable service to all Police Forces and identified 284 weapons during the period under review. A record of all pistols and revolvers imported during the year was supplied by the Department of National Revenue.

(d) *Modus Operandi Section*

The work in this Section showed a marked increase during the past twelve months over the previous year. This is illustrated by the fact that 351 confirmed identifications were made last year, as compared with 83 in the year before.

This Section also continues to render valuable services to all outside Police Forces in the identification of criminals and missing and wanted persons.

(e) *R.C.M. Police Gazette*

This Gazette is now entering its tenth year of publication with Ottawa as its Headquarters. Its circulation is approximately 1,070 copies. It is now printed by the King's Printer.

It is published monthly and is available to all police forces. In view of the steadily mounting cost of production, it has been necessary to make a subscription charge where extra copies are required.

There is a weekly issue of index cards sent out in conjunction with the Gazette which has been well received, but each police force only receives such cards as are of interest to themselves.

(f) *Photographic Section*

Work in this Section also increased substantially during the period under review, not only in routine work, but in lectures on photography, multilith plate making, colour photography, advice to several departments of the Federal Government and similar matters.

Improvements have been effected in the Section in the way of new equipment and accommodation.

(g) *Ticket-of-Leave Section*

A total of 979 prisoners were released on Ticket-of-Leave during the year under review. This number with those whose Ticket-of-Leave was still in force on April 1, 1947, means that 1,487 individual cases were given attention by this Section during the past twelve months. This is an increase.

This Section continues to have close association with all Police Forces throughout the country and with the Department of the Secretary of State and the Department of Justice.

(h) Police Service Dogs

There are at present sixteen police service dogs posted at different points across the Dominion. They worked on a total of 348 cases during the year, 42 of which were successful and 46 partially so; 260 cases were non-resultant.

Five pups are undergoing training at the present time and are not included in the total mentioned above.

A brief outline of four successful cases will be found in Appendix A.I. to this report.

Acknowledgment of Assistance

It is a pleasure once again to report that we have the full co-operation of other Police Forces in this country and elsewhere, and for this we are sincerely grateful.

It is further gratifying to be able to record the continued able assistance of old and new friends, men and women, with scientific training and experience, who from time to time render public-spirited services for our benefit and which are deeply appreciated.

Last, but by no means least, our sincere thanks are also extended to all Consultants, Chaplains, Surgeons, etc., several of whom are Honorary Officers of the Force, for their services which have been available to us in most cases over a long period of time.

4. Legislation giving Jurisdiction where Federal Property is concerned

Before citing examples of interesting cases handled during the past year, the writer desires to bring to the attention of the Minister the desirability of some decision being reached with regard to jurisdiction in cases where Federal property is concerned.

For example, if an investigation is necessary in a National Park, it seems to the writer that it should be the duty of the R.C.M. Police to make it. In certain instances the Federal Government has looked to the Provincial Authorities to do so, and consequently, it seems that the supremacy and authority of the Federal Government in such Parks is thereby reduced.

Again, if a Post Office is broken into, and a large sum of money stolen, the funds are obviously Federal Funds, and it is considered that the Department concerned would prefer to have their officials or the R.C.M. Police make the sole investigation. However, at present, this is by no means the case, as the City or Provincial Authorities feel that such cases come within their purview, and any investigation made by the R.C.M. Police is in addition to what has been or may be done by another Police Force.

Similarly, suppose an inmate escapes from a Federal Penitentiary, who shall take the lead in the man hunt? Shall it be the Federal Authority, the Provincial, or whom? Upon whom shall rest the primary responsibility? At present there may be as many as three authorities, each of whom may consider they must accept responsibility for the organization of the man hunt. There seems to be no need for this.

As years pass, the situation in this regard gets worse and it would be preferable if the Federal Government would legislate, settling the responsibility in such cases.

5. Interesting cases

The following cases are given merely as illustrations of the work of the Force under present day conditions. Other cases in which R.C.M. Police Service dogs were used will be found in Appendix A-1.

*Henry Frank and Jacob Frank
Breaking, Entry and Theft*

The Saskatchewan Pool Elevator at Dahinda, Sask., was broken into at approximately 2 a.m., May 4, 1947, the safe was blown and \$376.58 stolen. Investigators found that a storm window had been removed and the lower portion of the inner window lifted up. Jemmy marks on the bottom window frame corresponded with others on the ledge below, indicating that the window had been pried up; the lock on the inside of the window at the top was broken and a piece of it was on the floor. The safe handle and dial had been knocked off, after which the safe was blown open by the "outside shot" method, nitro-glycerine being used. The lower left corner of the safe door was open and buckled, and the metal on the left side had peeled. A section of burned fuse about six inches long, with putty adhering to it, was found in the debris, indicating that putty had been used to attach fuse and detonator before ignition. Torn and shredded pieces of adhesive tape and chips of putty were in the rubble, apparently used to seal the safe door before inserting the explosive, as no trace of soap was evident. That the charge had been too strong was evident, not only from the condition of the safe, but also from the fact that some 17 window panes were shattered. P.S.D. "Bobbie" followed the trail of the safeblowers to a nearby highway, where they had apparently made their getaway by car.

Rumours reached the police that one, Henry Frank, living at his brother's farm about a mile away, had a criminal record. When questioned, Frank denied the allegations and stated that on the night of the safeblowing he had gone to bed early. His brother Jacob (Jake) and their sister, both of good repute, corroborated his statement.

The office of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Kayville, Sask., six miles west of Dahinda was broken into the night of May 26/27, a tubular safe in the floor was blown by the "spindle shot" method, and \$2,515.64 was stolen. Marks on the dial of the safe indicated that it had been knocked off with a heavy hammer or similar tool before the safe was blown, and that putty and adhesive tape had been used in preparing the safe for the explosive charge. Investigators noted the similarity of the modus operandi in each offence, entry having been obtained through a window and egress through the door. The storm window had been removed and jemmy marks on the window ledge showed that the lower portion of the inner window had been pried up. On the floor near the safe were a gunny sack of a type used locally, filled with about fifty pounds of earth composed of fresh top soil and a sprinkling of stubble and green weeds, and a cushion from one of the office chairs, both used to muffle the sound of the explosion. It appeared that two men working together, with the aid of a car, were responsible and it was suspected that at least one resided in the district. Enquiry had eliminated all strangers from suspicion, and the same modus operandi and the gunny sack indicated local culprits. Two sets of footprints were followed by P.S.D. "Bobbie" through a summer fallow field to a small freshly made excavation some 200 yards from the elevator. Obviously the sack had been filled at this point. The two sets of footprints, side by side, led to the office and marks on the ground showed where the heavy sack had been rolled and dragged under a fence. The footprints were lost at a nearby hard dirt road and the dog could pick up the scent no further. This and the fact that the tools used to open the safe were missing strengthened the theory that the culprits had parked a car

some distance from the elevator and later used it to get away. Henry Frank was questioned again, and stated that on the day of the Kayville break he was home all evening. During the investigation into this offence, efforts were made to locate two well known safe-breakers recently released from prison, but without success.

On the night of July 6/7, 1947, two similar offences occurred at Amulet, Sask., but no money was obtained in either instance. At the office of the Searle Grain Co. Elevator, an attempt had been made to force the window, as revealed by green jummy marks on the outside sill and on a piece of lumber, used as a fulcrum, resting on the inside sill. However, as the window was nailed down, entrance was gained by prying open the door. Pry marks, green in colour, were found on portions of the door lock. These parts were taken for examination. In this instance, the prowlers failed to locate the safe. In the case of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, a storm window of the office had been removed and entry gained by pushing the inside window up without breaking the glass. Putty and pieces of adhesive tape were found on the floor. The outside-shot method was used to attack the safe, the strength of which had been misjudged, as the locking bars had not been released. The door had been sprung and damaged by the first shot, causing such a misfit that the safe was not affected to any degree by subsequent shots. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to pry the door open with a bar, and the inside surface of the door bore pry marks of peculiar design. The sheet metal inside of the door was removed as an exhibit.

The breaks at Amulet made it clearer that all were the work of the same party. Modus operandi was identical in many ways and all four offences were committed within a twenty-five radius. Henry Frank was again interrogated and stated he was "fed-up" with the police coming around questioning him on something he knew nothing about. When told it was rumoured he was an ex-convict, he refused to be fingerprinted so that a check could be made. Thoroughly suspicious, investigators obtained a search warrant and a search of the farm resulted in the finding of a green goose-neck crow-bar which had a yellow foreign substance resembling brass scrapings adhering to the end of it. Also seized were a pair of rubber overshoes, a small sledge hammer with fire-brick marks on it, and some putty and adhesive tape.

These items, together with the brass lock and the inside part of the sheet metal of the safe door from the two rifled premises at Amulet, and a number of other exhibits, were examined at the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, where comparative microscopical examination established that the bar had caused the pry marks on the safe door in the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Amulet. A check of the R.C.M.P. Gazette disclosed that Henry Frank had been released from the B.C. Penitentiary shortly before coming to live with his brother.

Frank was arrested on July 12, when he admitted having a record but denied any connection with the series of safeblowings. However, his brother Jacob, upon the advice of relatives, confessed that he had acted as a look-out for Henry on all four occasions. In each instance, Henry would drive to about a mile from the premises to be attacked, walk to the building, break into the office and survey the possibilities. He would return to the car and drive it to a handier location and then commence the attack on the safe.

Jacob Frank led investigators to a cache on a neighbour's farm where nitroglycerine, detonators, wire, fuses, etc., were stored. He related that Henry came to live with him early in the spring, that he had talked about the possibility of blowing the safe at Dahinda and finally decided to carry out the plan. Jacob, accompanying his brother, remained outside as a look-out during the safeblowings and received no part of the proceeds.

When told that Jacob had confessed, Henry assumed full blame, pleading that his brother was a victim of circumstances rather than a willing confederate.

Claiming entire responsibility for the crimes, Henry insisted that if Jacob were sent to prison he would become a hardened criminal for it was while serving time that he, Henry, had learned the ins and outs of safeblowing.

The Frank brothers appeared in court on July 14, 1947, and pleaded guilty to two charges of Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safeblowing) Sec. 460 C.C.C. and to two charges of Breaking and Entering with intent (Safeblowing) Sec. 461 C.C.C. Henry Frank was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for the offence at Kayville, three years on the Dahinda charge and two years each for the two offences at Amulet, sentences to run concurrently. Jacob Frank was released on two years' suspended sentence.

The quick and intelligent reporting of an offence, coupled with speedy and resolute action on the part of the Police, was instrumental in this instance in the apprehension of a gang of robbers engaged in looting a bank vault.

*William Shernuck, Wilfred LeClerc & Emile Robidoux
B.E. & Theft (Safebreaking)—Hampton, N.B.*

The manager of the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Hampton, N.B., was awakened shortly after 4 a.m. on November 9, 1947, by what he described as a "pounding noise" coming from the bank, a distance of some seventy-five feet away from his house. Getting up and walking over near the bank, he was able to see a face at one of the bank windows. The bank manager returned to his house and without turning on the light, telephoned the Police detachment at Sussex, who stated that they would be on the scene as soon as possible. The manager was requested to notify the Saint John detachment of the Force and, in the meantime, keep the bank under surveillance.

Sussex detachment personnel, consisting of a Corporal and a Constable, drove the twenty-three miles to Hampton over pavement made slippery by a heavy rain, in twenty minutes and halted the police car in front of the bank, the car's headlights shining on the front windows of the building. The Corporal ran around to the rear of the building in time to see a man jump from the rear window and race away. Following shouts and two warning shots which were not heeded, the running man was brought to the ground by a revolver bullet in the left thigh. During the time the Corporal's attention was taken up with apprehending this suspect, a second man made good his escape by the rear window of the bank and disappeared in the darkness. Subsequent efforts to effect his capture were unsuccessful.

In the meanwhile two more men inside the bank attempted to get away via the front windows of the building but were prevented by the action of the second member of the police party in firing warning shots into the framework of the bank whenever either of the bandits showed himself. Both men surrendered without further resistance after the Corporal shouted that they come out the rear window of the bank. Two members of the Saint John Detachment arrived on the scene about this time. The wounded man was given medical attention and taken to hospital at Saint John while the other two men were escorted to gaol. None of the robbers were armed.

An examination of the bank showed that the thieves had effected entry into the building by forcing one of the rear windows. The 19 inch thick brick wall of the vault had been breached by a hole 20" x 20" on the outside, tapering to 12" x 12" on the inside, through which a member of the gang had crawled to open the vault door from the inside. The vault, a chamber 8' x 6' was secured by a steel door, the mechanism of which was not damaged. The dial had been knocked off a small safe inside the vault but the thieves had been surprised before the safe could be entered. A total of eighteen safety deposits boxes had been

opened by smashing their hinges; the contents of the boxes, mainly negotiable securities and jewelry, had been piled in a tin box outside the vault door, together with a box containing approximately \$800.00 in copper coins. Check by bank officials indicated the total value contained in the two boxes to be \$49,016.58. Approximately forty other safety deposit boxes had not been tampered with. Among the tools found in the bank and in the vault were an electric drill, iron drills, cutting chisels, punches, a pick, two crowbars, a clawbar and a sledge hammer. The electric drill found at the scene was later discovered to have been stolen from a garage at Apohaqui, about seventeen miles east of Hampton.

The wounded man in Saint John General Hospital gave his name as Rene Dupuis, but was later identified as William Shernuck of Montreal, a released convict with a lengthy criminal record. The remaining two men, Wilfred LeClerc and Emile Robidoux, both of Montreal, each possessors of a criminal record, were removed to the County Gaol at Saint John. It was learned that the Quebec Provincial Police had outstanding warrants against Shernuck and Robidoux for the offence of Breaking, Entering and Theft. Following their arrest and search, LeClerc was found to have approximately \$350.00 in large denominations concealed in one sock, while Robidoux had hidden \$90.00 in U.S. currency in a similar fashion.

The accused elected speedy trial and on January 8, 1948, at Hampton, following pleas of guilty, each was sentenced to a term of eight years' imprisonment, to run concurrent with three year sentences imposed in connection with the theft of the electric drill at Apohaqui.

In summing up the case, the presiding Judge praised the "watchfulness, alacrity and good judgment" of the bank manager in telephoning the Police without turning on a light which would disturb the robbers. Attention was directed at the same time to the "alertness, speed and bravery" displayed by the two members of Sussex detachment in effecting the capture of the trio. There can be no doubt that the bank at Hampton would have suffered a very heavy loss had the robbers been able to ransack the vault at their leisure.

The following case is of interest in that it illustrates the close co-operation necessary between members of different Divisions in combating effectively the transportation of illicit narcotics between widely separated points.

*John Serniuk and William Goriak Dick,
O.N.D. Act—Vancouver, B.C.*

Members of the Force engaged in combating the illegal trafficking of narcotics obtained information indicating that on June 7, 1947, a Vancouver carnival man named John Serniuk flew via T.C.A. to Toronto, Ontario, in order to purchase narcotics. It was impossible to maintain constant check on his movements while in that city but from appearances it seemed probable that he had been successful in his project, and would likely ship his illicit purchases back to Vancouver for marketing there.

On June 11, Serniuk purchased a C.N.R. railroad ticket, Serial No. 20291 from Toronto to Vancouver. Since it was unlikely that he would carry drugs on his person in view of the danger of arrest, considerable significance was attached to the fact that on June 12 he checked a new teal blue metal suitcase, with two leather straps around it, direct to Vancouver under baggage check No. D11-29-38 issued on his railroad ticket. It was also noted that the baggage check was placed in an envelope, sealed and dropped into the mail box.

It was decided to intercept Serniuk before he could reach Vancouver and therefore the R.C.M. Police at Calgary were instructed to meet all trans-continental trains for this purpose. It was known that Serniuk intended stopping

off at Sudbury on his way to Vancouver and on June 15 the R.C.M.P. investigators in Calgary noted that a suitcase bearing baggage check D11-29-38 was on the train. This information was relayed to the R.C.M. Police in Vancouver. On June 16 investigators of the C.P.R. and R.C.M.P. boarded this train at Mission, B.C. The suitcase was soon located and when opened contained among other items, a pair of oxford shoes. A brown paper bag was shoved into the toe of one shoe and when opened was found to contain approximately seven ounces of a brown-greyish powder (later analyzed and found to be diacetylmorphine hydrochloride, commonly known as 'heroin'). A sample of this was placed in an envelope, dated, sealed and initialled by the peace officers. The suitcase was then closed, re-locked and retained in the possession of the R.C.M.P.

Upon arrival in Vancouver the suitcase was transported to the C.P.R. station where the heroin was removed and along with the previous sample delivered to the Dominion analyst. Approximately seven ounces of 'sugar of milk' was then poured into the original paper bag and replaced in the shoe, a small amount of the original drug sprinkled over the top to retain the light brown appearance and allay any suggestion that it had been tampered with. The contents of the suitcase were listed, repacked and carried to the C.P.R. baggage room.

Two members of the R.C.M. Police then took up positions so that observation could be maintained on anyone coming to claim baggage. Other members of the Force were stationed outside the station in police cars. Shifts of men maintained constant vigilance with the suitcase being handed over to each successive group. In the evening of June 17 their patience was rewarded when a man, later identified as William Goriak Dick, approached the counter and presented check stub D11-29-38 to one of the R.C.M.P. members who was acting as baggage man. A pre-arranged signal then alerted the police parked outside the station. Dick walked out of the station, crossed the street and placed the suitcase in a 1947 Mercury car, B.C. Licence B3-201. Then he sauntered along to a beer parlour and entered two different cafes before returning by devious routes to where his car was parked. By this time, positive that he was not under surveillance, he started his car and drove by side streets into Stanley Park. Here the police had difficulty in following and it was decided to arrest Dick before he eluded them. Therefore, with a great burst of speed the police overtook Dick's car and forced it off the road. Upon interrogation at R.C.M.P. headquarters in Vancouver, Dick stated he was a carnival man and thought that the suitcase picked up at the station contained carnival favours from a friend in the East. In his pocket was found a card bearing the name—"J. Serniuk." Dick admitted being acquainted with this subject but denied that the suitcase had been sent by Serniuk.

On June 18, the R.C.M. Police in Calgary successfully intercepted Serniuk on the C.P.R. train and escorted him to police headquarters for questioning. A C.N.R. ticket No. 20291 was found in his possession. This had been issued in Toronto on June 11 and was good for passage from Toronto to Winnipeg, with the proviso of a switchover to the C.P.R. at the latter point.

Both Serniuk and Dick were charged with possession of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride, contrary to Sec. 4(d) of the O. & N.D. Act. Serniuk was returned to Vancouver under escort and both men later released on bail. The seized drugs were probably purchased at a cost of approximately \$800 per ounce, and it was estimated that sale on the illicit market would net between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

On Sept. 12, 1947, a new charge was laid against Serniuk, as follows:

"John Serniuk, not being a common carrier, did between the first day of June 1947 A.D., cause to be taken from one place in Canada, to wit, the City of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, to another place in Canada,

to wit, the City of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, a drug, to wit, a salt of Diacetylmorphine; namely: Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride, without first obtaining a licence therefor from the Minister of National Health and Welfare, contrary to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929 and amendments thereto."

On Sept. 22, 1947, in Vancouver City Police Court, the joint charge of Possession against Serniuk and Dick was withdrawn and the new charge read. Serniuk pleaded not guilty and elected to be tried by a magistrate. Railway employees and records were produced at the trial showing that baggage check No. D11-29-38 was issued on C.N.R. ticket Serial No. 20291, that it was attached to a suitcase and sealed in a baggage car at Toronto for Vancouver. R.C.M.P. witnesses told of finding the drug in a teal blue metal suitcase bearing baggage check D11-29-38 and containing records, the property of John Serniuk; including American Traveller's cheque record, Serial No. D711-561-800; also laundry marks on shirts in his suitcase bearing the initials "Ser". When Serniuk was arrested at Calgary he had in his possession C.N.R. ticket bearing Serial No. 20291; a traveller's cheque for \$50.00 bearing Serial No. D711-561-800; shirts in his possession bearing laundry marks "Ser". At the conclusion of the case Serniuk was found guilty, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of \$1,000, or in default a further six months.

William Goriak Dick was arraigned in the same police court and entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of Possession of Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride, Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act. Witnesses for the Crown outlined the part Dick played in the case from the time he presented baggage check No. D11-29-38 at the C.P.R. station in Vancouver for the blue suitcase, until his arrest in Stanley Park. Cross examination by crown counsel completely broke down the story related by Dick so that it was obvious his alibi was an utter fabrication. Dick was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, ordered to pay a fine of \$500, or in default an additional three months.

The 1947 Mercury Tudor Sedan driven by Dick was also seized and owing to the fact that it had been used in the commission of the offence, the presiding magistrate ruled that it be forfeited to the Crown.

Both Serniuk and Dick entered appeals against their sentences. These were heard on December 9, 1947, but were dismissed.

The following case will illustrate the value of trained police dogs, working in conjunction with alert investigators.

*Harry Ronald Stokes, Aulac, N.B.
Arson, Sec. 511, C.C.C.*

On April 8, 1947, a barn in the Aulac, N.B. district burned down under suspicious circumstances and less than two weeks later the New Brunswick Telephone Company telegraph wires in the same district were cut. There was no reason to connect the two incidents but it came to the attention of investigators that Harry Ronald Stokes of Aulac had threatened to burn down a schoolhouse in Sackville, N.B., together with one of three hay barns situated not far from the railway station at Aulac. It has been laid down that an intention to commit a crime does not amount to an attempt, that in order to constitute the offence of attempting, something must be done to follow out the intention. The only course open to the Force was to await developments, but in view of the allegations against Stokes, local members kept the barns under close observation.

After several days during which nothing happened, on the evening of April 22, 1947, two investigators took up positions some forty yards apart in a bush

about thirty yards from the highway and three hundred yards from the barns. This location, midway between the barns and Stokes' home, was the nearest vantage-point affording cover.

While there was no moonlight, the night was clear and calm. About 10.15 p.m. footsteps were heard on the highway not far from where one investigator was concealed. As the steps drew nearer, a man recognized as Stokes was seen to leave the road and disappear in the darkness in the direction of the barns.

A few minutes later, and before the suspect could be located, flames were seen issuing from one of the barns and the sound of running steps was heard on the road. The runner, when about seventy-five yards away, apparently saw the investigators for he jumped across a ditch and headed across a stretch of marshland. By the use of flashlights, Stokes was recognized and pursued but he was too far ahead and eluded capture. The investigators returned to the barn but it was beyond saving, having become enveloped by flames within a few seconds.

Enquiries at Stokes' home shortly afterwards revealed he was not there, so with the assistance of the Chief of Police of Sackville, the place was kept under surveillance. At about 12.30 a.m. Stokes emerged from some trees about 150 yards away and walked down the road to his house when he was arrested. It was noted that he was not wearing a grey overcoat in which he had been seen immediately before and during the fire. His pant legs were wet almost to the knees, but he would admit nothing beyond stating he had gone for a stroll and that his trousers got wet when he took a short cut home.

P.S.D. "Wolf" was led to the spot where the suspect was first seen returning home and from there picked up the trail without trouble, backtracking through fields, woods and swamps, to a tree stump on the side of the highway which passes the destroyed barn. Under the stump was hidden the missing overcoat, in a pocket of which was a pair of woollen gloves saturated with kerosene. From the stump, "Wolf" continued toward the smoldering barn to the point from which Stokes had been seen running after the fire had been first noticed.

Stokes appeared for trial before judge and jury at Dorchester, N.B., on a charge of arson on June 4, 1947, and, following a plea of not guilty, was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. It is of interest to note that the presiding justice in this case held that the testimony regarding the police dog's behaviour and actions in retrieving the coat was admissible, in that it corroborated other evidence put forward by the Crown.

The following case illustrates the value of prompt reporting of an offence, followed by close co-operation between police forces:

*Robert alias "Boob" Willis et al—Whitby, Ont.
O.N.D. Act*

At 2.45 a.m., February 28, 1947, a black Buick sedan pulled up to the side entrance of the infirmary of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, Ont. The four occupants climbed out of the car and entered the building by means of a key to the infirmary door. The night superintendent of the institution, thinking they were members of the staff, went to meet them and was confronted by four masked men, armed with an automatic pistol and a .22 calibre rifle. The superintendent and three hospital attendants on duty were herded into a wash-room, where two of the bandits, masked by means of silk stockings pulled over their faces with holes out for the eyes, stood guard.

The two remaining gunmen attacked the door of the hospital's dispensary with a crow-bar and broke open the cupboard containing the hospital's entire narcotic stock, the contents being scooped into a cardboard carton. The gunmen then drove off, after warning the staff not to sound an alarm.

The Whitby Town Police, together with the Ontario Provincial Police and the R.C.M. Police, were immediately notified and a check indicated that over 5,000 tablets of morphine or its derivatives had been stolen. An indication that the thieves were not addicts was the fact that a considerable amount of non-narcotic drugs had been stolen. While the retail value of the stolen narcotics was a few hundred dollars, it was estimated that their value through underworld channels would be many times this.

A few hours after the robbery, members of the Whitby Town and Pickering County Police intercepted a 1947 Studebaker car, the occupants of which attempted to elude the police. Three individuals, Michael Povinsky, Elgin Richards and Donald Tucker, were taken into custody. A short distance away a 1946 Buick was stuck in the snow and it was evident that the suspects were trying to extricate it when interrupted. Approximately one dozen pills and a silk stocking were found in the Buick, together with an ownership certificate in the name of Elgin Richards, located in the glove compartment. The Buick had been stolen some ten days previously.

Later, Cecil Roy Dean was apprehended and a fifth man, Robert alias "Boob" Willis, implicated.

An investigation conducted by members of the Drug Squad of this Force resulted in suspicion against John Charles Mombourquette. A member of the Force, posing as an illicit buyer of narcotics, succeeded in contacting Mombourquette and making tentative arrangements through the latter for the purchase of a large quantity of narcotics from a third party. On March 24, Mombourquette arranged by telephone with the undercover investigator for a meeting in Hamilton to conclude arrangements for the purchase of narcotics. In that city he was introduced by Mombourquette to "Boob" Willis, both of whom accompanied the investigator to a local hotel room where another plainclothes member was waiting. Following prolonged negotiation, Willis revealed that the drugs were cached at Whitby, some seventy-five miles distant. One investigator accompanied Willis by car to Whitby while the second remained in the hotel room with Mombourquette.

In the course of the drive, Willis openly stated he had taken part in the robbery at the Ontario Hospital, Whitby. Upon arrival, the car was driven to a house occupied by Frank Podvinsky and Mike Povinsky. The latter had been arrested by the Whitby Police and was now released to bail. Following a discussion between the three suspects as to their respective shares of the "take", the party drove to the outskirts of the town, where Podvinsky, Povinsky and Willis, disappeared into the woods and returned in about twenty minutes carrying a cardboard carton. Frank Podvinsky accompanied Willis and the investigator back to Hamilton, presumably to ensure his share in the anticipated "pay-off".

The trio returned to Hamilton at midnight and as the car drew up to the hotel, three members of the Force closed in and succeeded in arresting Podvinsky and Willis, who was subdued after a struggle in which he tried to draw an automatic pistol from his pocket. Mombourquette had been arrested previously and three men were lodged in the local City Police cells. All narcotics contained in the carton were recovered.

Robert Willis, John Charles Mombourquette, Frank Podvinsky, Mike Povinsky, Elgin Richards and Donald Tucker were each charged with "Possession of Narcotics", Sec. 4(d), O. & N.D. Act. In addition, charges of "Offering Drugs for Sale", Sec. 4(f), O. & N.D. Act, and "Conspiracy to Sell Narcotic Drugs" were preferred against Mombourquette, Willis, Podvinsky and Povinsky. Robert Willis was charged under Sec. 122 of the Criminal Code for having a pistol or revolver while committing an offence which charge rendered him liable to a term of imprisonment of not less than two years in addition to any other penalty imposed.

Charges of armed robbery were laid by the Whitby Town Police against Povinsky, Richards, Tucker, Podvinsky and Willis.

The accused appeared for jury trial at Whitby on June 4, 1947, and upon conviction, received the following sentences:

Robert Willis—8 years and fine of \$1,600
John Charles Mombourquette—5 years and fine of \$4,000
Frank Podvinsky—3 years and fine of \$1,600
Mike Povinsky—18 months and fine of \$1,600
Elgin Richards—3 years and fine of \$1,400
Donald Tucker—6 years and fine of \$1,400.

In default of payment of fine, an additional term of six months' imprisonment was to be served.

The successful conclusion of this case undoubtedly was instrumental in preventing access to the underworld of a large stock of stolen narcotics.

In most accidents involving mass death, the police must quickly institute emergency traffic control, organize and carry out certain rescue and search operations and take other fundamental steps. These points are illustrated in the account of the following accident.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS TRAIN DISASTER AT DUGALD, MANITOBA

Shortly after 9.30 on the night of Sept. 1, 1947, the Toronto-bound Canadian National Railway transcontinental drew into the little town of Dugald, Man., 14 miles east of Winnipeg, disembarked a few passengers and some freight and stood on the main line at the station platform, waiting for a Labour Day holiday train due shortly, an extra from the Lake of the Woods.

As the westbound extra rounded a bend to the stretch of straight single track that leads into Dugald, a mile and a half away, the engineer of the eastbound transcontinental dimmed his headlight in accordance with dictated railway practice and waited for the approaching train to switch onto the siding and leave the main line clear. He was reading over his newly received orders when a cry from his fireman told him the oncoming excursion train was holding to the main line, running at a pace that made collision inevitable. Instinctively both men jumped to the ground and ran for safety.

On board the Special the passengers were jolted as brakes were thrown on abruptly, but too late to avoid the worst collision in Western Canada railroading history. The twin model locomotives were telescoped by the impact and the whole transcontinental train was rammed back some 60 feet. Miraculously none of the transcontinental cars was derailed, but three of the Special's wooden coaches hurtled down the short embankment on the north side of the tracks, overturned and burst into flames, while a baggage car, with members of the train crew in it, was catapulted to the opposite side.

The crash, which brought the farmers of the surrounding district to the scene in short order, was actually heard in Winnipeg, for at the moment of impact the night operator was at the phone talking to the chief dispatcher there. The latter wasted no time in ordering ambulances and aid, while at Dugald, the local telephone operator immediately notified the R.C.M.P. detachment at Transcona, seven miles away, then put in a call for additional ambulances and summoned her assistants back to duty at the overloaded switchboard.

The N.C.O. from Transcona, one of the first to reach the scene, quickly called for assistance from divisional headquarters in Winnipeg and all available men turned out in radio-equipped cars. Soon ambulances, police cars, private cars, trucks and even tractors were headed for Dugald.

News of the tragedy spread quickly and soon hundreds of taxis and privately owned cars appeared, choking all roads in the vicinity, while uncounted people walked the track from Transcona to Dugald. Through this initial confusion, police highway patrols cleared the way for ambulances and trucks conveying injured persons to the hospital at St. Boniface, a suburb of Winnipeg.

The police also established control points and barred all but vitally interested parties from the accident area. A gasoline and oil storage warehouse threatened to blow up momentarily. It had caught fire shortly after the collision and although everything possible was done to remove the contents it was obvious that chances of doing so in time were slight. Police dispersed all but actual rescue workers from this danger spot and when the anticipated explosion occurred no one was hurt; gasoline barrels and debris were tossed high into the air but landed harmlessly in fields and on the highway.

One of two grain elevators on company property near the station also caught fire and burned until it collapsed. Its red-hot contents spilled across the right of way where they smoldered for days and gave off an intense heat that hampered the work of rescuers. The biggest handicap proved to be the lack of water, the only available supply being in a nearby ditch which was soon emptied. A tank car of water was brought in by rail, but before the torn tracks could be repaired sufficiently to move it into range most of the need for it had passed.

The blazing wooden coaches defied all attempts to save them and most of the casualties occurred in the three that toppled over. A relief train run in from Transcona took uninjured and slightly injured passengers into Winnipeg.

Throughout the night and for several days afterwards the wreckage was searched for victims, and the debris sifted and re-sifted for traces that would establish their identity. This work was carried on continuously by C.N.R. employees under R.C.M.P. supervision and as bodies and personal belongings were recovered they were taken to a temporary receiving morgue set up in Transcona under the local coroner's direction. At one time 28 bodies were there, most of them charred beyond any hope of recognition.

Newspapers, radio and other means of communication were utilized to get in touch with relatives and friends of persons thought to be in the wreck and police squads began the exacting task of determining the total number of casualties. When the list was completed it was found that 31 persons had perished and in two cases whole families had been wiped out. Relatives, friends and acquaintances of passengers were taken to the emergency morgue in what for the most part proved to be hopeless attempts to identify remains.

A fatality that occasioned considerable police work was that of a woman who had been rushed to hospital by truck prior to the arrival of the ambulance and died shortly after admittance. For inquest purposes it became necessary to establish that she had been on one of the trains. The hospital report did not show who or what conveyance had brought her in; the hospital had been so busy that detailed records had not been kept. However, a canvass of the staff led to the general impression that she had arrived in the back of a truck of undetermined colour and description. One nurse recalled seeing oats in the victim's hair.

After a futile attempt to locate a farmer with a red, green or blue truck who had taken a badly-hurt woman to hospital, the police broadened their inquiry and started interviewing all farmers in and around the Dugald district who had recently threshed oats. Eventually this brought success; the man owned a green truck and so that the woman would be as comfortable as possible enroute to the hospital he had placed her on some oats in the back of it.

Meanwhile the body had been positively identified and the coroner had released it for burial pending which it was lying in an undertaking home. The

police investigation had taken time and it was only a matter of minutes before the burial service that the farmer arrived in the city to identify the remains as being those of the woman he had driven to the hospital.

Evidence at the inquest to the effect that the woman was a passenger on the holiday train completed a chain of circumstances that accounted for her time from just before the mishap to the finding of her body and its actual interment, the final touch being rounded out by the testimony of an ambulance driver who told how he had conveyed the corpse of the unfortunate woman to the morgue at Transcona and back to the Winnipeg undertaking establishment.

These enquiries related to only one aspect of the extensive investigation. To determine who were actually passengers a check-back was made in every instance to the point of departure, for many of the numerous reports received mentioned persons "believed to be on the train".

On instructions of the Attorney General's Department, a police investigation was instituted immediately to determine the cause of the accident and place the blame where it belonged. This enquiry entailed painstaking research into rules and regulations governing the operation of railroads in general and the Dugald stretch in particular. It involved exploration of the "working" time tables and study of locomotive instruments so that the implications of the positions and so on of those found in the cabs of the wrecked engines would be realized. With expert assistance, investigators delved into the complex subject of train operation according to train orders and the system of railway signals as it applied to the affected region.

A public hearing in Winnipeg ordered by the Board of Transport Commissioners examined 27 witnesses and aroused a great deal of interest.

Ordinarily the inquest which followed would have been at Transcona but owing to the large number of witnesses to be heard and the intense public interest the venue was moved to Winnipeg. Even there the accommodation was overtaxed and a number of spectators had to be turned away. The proceedings lasted three days and among other things the coroner's jury strongly recommended that the use of gas-lit wooden coaches be discontinued as soon as possible.

For the information of the coroner and the Crown Attorney a brief of the investigation findings was prepared. This document, which set forth full data respecting identification of those who perished, the structural details of both trains, description of exhibits and particulars of the evidence to be given by 56 witnesses, was accompanied by a set of 27 photographs and a scale plan of the Dugald station area with a representation of each railway car superimposed on it in their after-wreck position. Taken by the R.C.M.P. "D" Division photographer this excellent pictorial record showed different views of the wreckage and factors that could have an important bearing on the cause of the accident and it drew commendations from the coroner, the chief commissioner presiding over the commission hearing and the different counsel representing the C.N.R. and various railway brotherhoods and private interests.

According to death toll the Dugald train wreck is the third most tragic in Canadian annals. Most of the bodies were burned beyond recognition and the identifications that were made were possible only because minute scraps of clothing, jewelry and other personal trinkets found on or near the bodies were methodically tabulated and conserved. All passengers had to be accounted for and in addition to the complex police problems this posed, there was the necessity of protecting the interests of the victims.

In happenings of this sort, investigators must be mindful of the usual speculation that failure to stop the train was due to physical collapse (probably heart failure) of the engineer just before the accident. Inevitably such a pos-

sibility was mooted at Dugald, but post-mortem examination of the body of the engineer who was found critically injured close to his engine and died on the way to the hospital discounted it.

Railroad disasters of this magnitude happily are rare, but when they do occur it is imperative that the police promptly establish traffic control points. No less important are patience and perseverance in examining the scene and interviewing witnesses and tact and consideration in dealing with the hysteria and near hysteria of over-wrought relatives and friends of the unfortunate.

In a mass burial that was tendered the unidentified victims, the Force undertook to see that the wishes of relatives and friends were carried out and some of its members acted as pall-bearers. The various religious denominations of those involved complicated the question as to what form the service should take but complete satisfaction was subsequently expressed by the bereaved relatives and by civic and ministerial authorities alike.

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

I. "Other" Investigations

The investigations and assistances to be referred to under this heading are known as Group 2 and 3 cases,—as distinct from the ordinary criminal investigation cases, which are known as Group 1.

Group 2 and 3 cases comprise (a) Enquiries where there is no breach of a statute, and (b) Assistances and administrative acts for other departments and authorities.

The distribution of these cases for the 12 months under review is as follows:—

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.....	5,061	4,907	9,968
Alberta.....	17,218	10,226	27,444
Saskatchewan.....	14,733	2,660	17,393
Manitoba.....	8,208	3,282	11,490
Ontario.....	18,377	4,117	22,494
Quebec.....	7,951	3,124	11,075
New Brunswick.....	4,873	2,271	7,144
Nova Scotia.....	4,790	2,185	6,975
Prince Edward Island.....	935	374	1,309
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,641	24,455	26,096
Total.....	83,787	57,601	141,388

The grand total for the period under review is 2,146 larger than the previous 12 months, representing an increase of a little more than 1.5 per cent.

Group 2 cases showed a marked increase, but Group 3 cases a decrease.

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 now that our radio system for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are almost completed, the possibilities are greatly enlarged.

As an example of an outstanding service rendered by the Force under this heading during the past year, the reader is referred to the last case shown under "Interesting Cases"—Section 4 of this report, entitled "The Canadian National Railway Train disaster at Dugald, Manitoba".

Co-operation with Youth

I have already made reference to this movement and work in Section 1 of this Report. It has an important "social" aspect.

3. Assistance and Services rendered at Sea (R.C.M. Police Marine Division)

The R.C.M. Police *Marine Division* of this Force has rendered substantial assistance to other Departments of the Government of Canada at sea, in addition to its ordinary duties in the prevention of smuggling, in co-operation with the R.C.M. Police Land Force.

The Officer in charge of the Division reports that the R.C.M.P. S *French* carried out, for the Department of Fisheries, Echo-Soundings in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to explore the possibilities of discovering the whereabouts of schools of herring as there are lengthy periods of the open water season when this information is unknown.

Assistance was also rendered to the Department of Transport and to the Naval Service, Department of National Defence.

Vessels in distress

The following assistance under this heading was also rendered:—

(a) *Fishing Trawler Paolina*. On April 18, 1947, the R.C.M.P. S. *MacBrien* left Halifax to render assistance to this trawler, a 60-ton American vessel. Fishing gear had fouled her propellers. She was taken in tow, and placed alongside of the Government wharf at Shelbourne.

(b) S.S. *Wicklow Head*. This vessel was reported ashore on Point Joli, near Little Hope Island, and R.C.M. P. S. *French* was sent to her assistance. The *Wicklow Head* was found to be hard aground and the crew already taken off by local fishermen. The *French* remained in the vicinity until a Salvage Tug arrived to prevent pilfering. With the use of radar and W/T the Salvage Tug *Foundation Josephine* was guided through thick fog to the exact position of the grounded vessel.

(c) *United States Fishing Vessel Josephine S. Mattos.* On May 12, this vessel was reported in distress from a position 45 miles 270 degrees off west end of Sable Island towards a position 60 miles 143 degrees from Seal Island. R.C.M.P. S. *MacBrien* was sent to her assistance and with the aid of an R.C.A.F. Aircraft, the 65-ton fishing vessel was located. The captain reported the loss of the ship's rudder, and requested to be towed to port. This request was complied with and the *Josephine S. Mattos* made secure at Shelbourne, N.S.

(d) *United States Vessel Manuel F. Domingos of Gloucester, Mass.* On June 11 and 12, 1947, the R.C.M.P. S. *French* rendered assistance to this vessel which was disabled with a broken rudder approximately 37 miles south-east of south from Seal Island, N.S.

This vessel was located at 0145 hours on June 12 by radar at a distance of ten thousand yards, which was three miles east of reported position. Arrangements were made to tow her to Liverpool, N.S.

At 1145 hours of same date tow line was cast off and fishing vessel *Manuel P. Domingos* was taken alongside R.C.M.P. S. *French* prior to entering Liverpool Harbour and docking.

The Captain of this vessel requested assistance to repair his R/T transmitter. The senior operator of R.C.M.P. S. *French* was sent aboard and within one hour had the transmitter in good working order.

(e) *Drifting Log-loading Scow*—This scow, the property of the Mersey Paper Company, broke adrift from the Tug Boat *Glenfield* whilst being towed along the coast toward Country Harbour. Due to the dense fog which prevailed, the scow could not be located.

The R.C.M.P. S. *French* was despatched from Halifax at 1.40 p.m. July 13th, and carried out a search along the coast to Beaver Island and Liscomb. Due to the dense fog, the search was discontinued during the night. The *French* left Liscomb at daylight on July 14 and continued the search back to Sheet Harbour Buoy along the coast and returned eastward about 5 miles off shore. The missing scow was located drifting approximately seven miles south-east from Wedge Island at 1400 hours. Dense fog prevailed during this search, and radar was the only means by which the scow was located.

The scow was a menace to navigation, and drifting in the line of coastal shipping. Its loss would have meant a considerable inconvenience to its owners, as it had been built especially for loading pulpwood into vessels from the water and was not replaceable by an ordinary type of scow.

(f) *S.S. Mont Sorrel.* Whilst on a routine patrol, the R.C.M.P. S. *French* in the vicinity of Dingwall, N.S. received a distress signal from this vessel, stating she was ashore on Cerberus Rock, and requested any ship in the vicinity to stand by. The *French* proceeded at full speed to render assistance, arriving at 2355 hours on the 23rd September, 1947. The R.C.M.P. vessel remained in the vicinity, and salvage tug *Foundation Josephine* arrived in the morning of the 24th and carried out a survey of the hull.

The crew members and personal belongings were transferred to the *French* for passage to Halifax, arrangements having been made between the Master of *Mont Sorrel* and the agents to commence salvage of the ship. Later the O.C. *French* was requested to return crew to assist in salvage operations. The *French* remained in the vicinity until September 25, when the *Mont Sorrel* was towed clear of Cerberus Rock and proceeded to a safe anchorage, and a survey of the hull revealed that she would be able to proceed to Halifax, N.S.

(g) *Motor Boat Elmore reported Missing.* On October 22 the above noted motorboat was reported missing by the Fisheries Officer at Liverpool, and the R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* was instructed to search. A course was directed towards Liverpool Buoy, search being carried out in a five mile radius of the

buoy with negative results. A course was then set 180 degrees true from a position approximately 2½ miles south-west of the buoy.

On October 23, at 0050 hours, a light was observed on the port bow, from the M.B. *Elmore*.

A line was passed on board, and the boat taken in tow towards Liverpool, N.S. Ship was anchored at the entrance to Liverpool Harbour, awaiting daylight. The two crew members of the *Elmore* were taken on board and given a hot meal. Both men were found to be extremely tired as their boat was leaking badly, and they were forced to carry out continuous bailing with buckets during the period they were adrift. The motorboat *Elmore* was secured alongside the dock at Liverpool.

It may be of interest to report that an R.C.A.F. Canso plane had carried out an all day search for the motorboat and passed over the *Elmore* twice without sighting it.

The judgment of wind, tide and drift used by the O.C. *Irvine* in this case was very good.

Other services of this nature were also rendered by the R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* during the year, and by other vessels of the Marine Division, as well as by the "Detachment" Class boats on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

4. Collection of Revenue

The substantial sums of money collected by the Force and referred to in my report of last year has increased during the year under review. In my report of last year, a total of \$2,092,519.70 was recorded. During the year ended 31st March, 1948, the total collected was \$2,204,336.28 made up as follows:—

For the Federal Government—

Revenue	\$1,799,327.13	
Fines	238,457.05	
Costs	81,819.52	
		\$2,119,603.70

For the Various Provincial Governments—

Revenue	\$ 33,956.73	
Fines	47,115.15	
Costs	2,015.32	
		83,087.20

For Various Municipal Authorities and others 1,645.38

Total \$2,204,336.28

This is an increase of \$111,816.58 over the previous year's total. "O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, made the largest collections, and "G" Division came next.

It should be clearly understood 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 different authorities shown. For a 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, 1948, the strength of "G" Division was 128 made up as follows:

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.....	92
Special Constables	32

128

which is an increase of one only over the previous year.

SUB-DIVISIONS AND DETACHMENTS

(a) Yukon Territory—

WHITEHORSE SUB-DIVISION

Whitehorse, Y.T., is the Sub-divisional Headquarters, with detachments at Watson Lake, Teslin, Selkirk, Dawson, Mayo, Old Crow, Haines Junction, Granville (summer detachment only).

Watson Lake detachment was re-opened on September 20, 1947, and Blueberry, B.C., detachment was closed on March 6, 1948.

(b) Northwest Territories—

1. FORT SMITH SUB-DIVISION

Fort Smith is the Sub-Divisional Headquarters, with detachments at Yellowknife, Resolution, Hay River, Reliance, Rae, Providence, Norman, Simpson, Fort Liard, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Port Radium, Hay River, N.W.T., Detachment was re-opened on June 30, 1947, and Norman Wells was closed on July 21, 1947.

2. AKLAVIK SUB-DIVISION

Aklavik is the sub-divisional Headquarters with detachments at Good Hope, Arctic Red River, an outpost detachment at Fort McPherson, and the Schooner *St. Roch* at Herschel Island.

3. EASTERN ARCTIC DETACHMENTS

These are controlled direct from Ottawa. They comprise Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Resolute Bay, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Chimo, P.Q., Port Harrison, P.Q., Southampton Island was closed on the 20th August, 1947.

4. OTHER DETACHMENTS

Moose Factory in Ontario is also controlled from "G" Division, Headquarters, Ottawa, as well as Resolute Bay, on Cornwallis Island which was opened on September 3, 1947.

3. Inspections

(a) *Superintendent D. J. Martin* carried out the Annual Inspections of detachments in the Western Arctic and the Yukon Territory. He left Ottawa on July 8, 1947, by police aircraft, and travelled direct to the Yukon via Edmonton where he inspected the following detachments:—

Watson Lake	Teslin
Whitehorse	Selkirk
Haines Junction	Dawson
Old Crow	Mayo
Blueberry	

He returned to Edmonton on July 29, and left for Ottawa the next day where his services were required in connection with the loss of the Hudson's Bay Company's vessel *Nascopie* which was unfortunately wrecked off Cape Dorset, N.W.T., when carrying supplies for the Eastern Arctic Detachments.

On August 12, Superintendent Martin left Ottawa to resume his inspection patrol, leaving Edmonton by Police Aircraft on the 16th of that month for the Fort Smith and Aklavik Sub-divisions, where the following detachments were inspected:—

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

He returned to Edmonton on September 9 and reached Ottawa by train from there on the 15th. During his inspection duty, he travelled 20,751 miles.

(b) *Inspector A. W. Parsons* left Ottawa on July 4, 1947, and boarded the Hudson's Bay Company's steamship *Nascopie* at Montreal on the 5th for the purpose of carrying out the Annual Inspection of Eastern Arctic Detachments. The patrol arrived at Lake Harbour, N.W.T., on July 14, and the inspection of Lake Harbour detachment was completed and the *Nascopie* sailed on July 17.

On July 22, the R.M.S., *Nascopie* ran on a reef off Cape Dorset and had to be abandoned by the passengers and crew. The ship and cargo were a total loss, but there were no injuries or loss of life in this accident.

Inspector Parsons, Constables Bates and Cottell were cared for by the Hudson's Bay Trading Post at Cape Dorset, and on July 28 boarded the N.B. *McLean* enroute to Churchill, Man., arriving on July 31, 1947.

On August 14, Inspector Parsons proceeded to Baker Lake by R.C.A.F. aircraft, but as the stopover was only for forty-five minutes there was insufficient time to inspect Baker Lake detachment.

On August 19th, Inspector Parsons proceeded to Southampton Island by U.S.A. Aircraft, and inspected and closed that detachment, returning to Churchill with Constable Taylor on August 20th, 1947. On August 25th, Inspector Parsons left Churchill for Winnipeg by R.C.A.F. Plane, and from Winnipeg to Ottawa by train, arriving in Ottawa on August 28th, having travelled a grand total of 4,738 miles.

(c) *Other Inspections.* Officers Commanding Fort Smith, Aklavik and Whitehorse Sub-Divisions carried out the usual inspections of their detachments, and reports have been submitted.

The inspection of Moose Factory, Ontario, detachment was carried out by Inspector H. G. Langton of "O" Division on October 18th, 1947, and conditions there found satisfactory.

4. Patrols

During the year under review, a total of 411,513 miles were travelled by various methods of transport, including dog sled, boat, aeroplane, auto, rail and foot—an increase of over 84,000 miles over the previous year. The increase is principally due to the extended use of the automobile and aircraft in the two Territories.

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

The Schooner *St. Roch* sailed from Vancouver, B.C., on June 30th, 1947, her destination being Winter Harbour on the south shore of Melville Island. The following crew members were on board:—

Inspector H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S., Navigator; 12186 Cpl. Coffin, G. L., Chief Engineer; 12288 Cpl. Pearo, L. P., First Mate; 14511 Cst. Auchterlonie, T., Clerk; 14756 3/Cst. Sargent, G. B., Wireless Opr.; 12796 Cst. Smith, M. S., Oiler; 12261 2/Cst. Coolen, W. V., Seaman; 12435 2/Cst. Duffy, M. G., Seaman; 13021 2/Cst. Margetts, J. V., Seaman; 12444 2/Cst. Jones, P. W., Cook; 7515 S/Cst. Johnsen, R. T., 2nd Engineer; 8673 S/Cst. Cashin, W. M., Deck Hand.

She left Dutch Harbour, Alaska, on July 12th, and arrived at Point Barrow during the early a.m. of the 19th; no ice was encountered until after arrival at Point Barrow. The *St. Roch* arrived at Herschel Island, Y.T., on July 27th. The voyage from Vancouver to Herschel Island was made without incident.

Four days were spent at Herschel Island unloading and storing surplus supplies. The voyage then continued from Herschel via Boothia Island, thence across De Salis Bay and arrived at Walker Bay on August 12th, where it was learned that ice conditions further north were unfavourable. On August 20th, a wireless message was received from Inspector Larsen advising that the *St. Roch* was off Deans Dundas Bay in Prince of Wales Strait; however, two days later when she reached the northern end of Prince of Wales Strait, the vessel was forced back by incoming ice from Melville Sound. On August 24th, Inspector Larsen reported that McClure Strait, Melville Sound, was choked with ice. As ice conditions made travel further north impossible for the season, the *St. Roch* was instructed to return to Herschel Island and freeze in for the Winter 1947-48. She arrived at Herschel Island on September 6th, 1947.

On September 19th, the following members of the crew were flown out of the north by police aircraft for duty in the Marine Division, Halifax, N.S.:— 12796 Cst. Smith, M.S.; 12261 2/Cst. Coolen, W. V.; 12435 2/Cst. Duffy, M. G.; 13021 2/Cst. Margetts, J. V.; 12444 2/Cst. Jones, P. W.

On December 19th, 1947, Inspector Larsen and Corporal Coffin were transferred outside by police aircraft.

On March 28th, Corporal Pearo was transferred to Edmonton by police aircraft for medical attention.

5. Dogs

The number of dogs in "G" Division on March 31, 1948, was 233, a decrease of 14 from the previous year. They were extensively used during the year under review for patrol purposes—a total distance of 45,695 miles having been covered.

6. Barracks and Buildings

I am glad to report that it is anticipated the new buildings now being constructed for us will be taken over some time during the current year from the Department of Public Works. These structures consist of:—

Fort Smith

- (a) Combination barrack block, officers and guard rooms.
- (b) Officer's quarters.
- (c) Garage, two car.

Yellowknife

- (d) Combination barrack block, Detachment Office and guard rooms.
- (e) Garage, 2 car.

Norman

- (f) Combination barrack block, Detachment Office and guard rooms.

The Department of Public Works is giving some consideration to the construction of a new barrack block and guard room at Aklavik using as far as possible materials, salvaged from our old barrack block at Fort Smith. As you know, the buildings taken over from the Canadian Army at Whitehorse have not proved at all satisfactory from the viewpoint of maintenance and fuel expenditures. These structures are of course of pre-fabrication and too much should not be expected of them. It had been hoped that a start would be made in 1948 on a new building at this point similar to the one at Fort Smith, but owing to lack of funds this project will be held in abeyance until 1949. All buildings throughout the Division are being maintained in serviceable condition, and we are continuing to insulate all structures used as quarters.

7. Crime

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

Criminal Code

There has been an extremely large increase in the number of criminal code crimes and offences during the year under review, as compared with the previous year and all other previous years. This year, the number is 710 cases, as compared with 489 cases last year. This number of 710 includes some 44 investigations into sudden and accidental deaths, as compared with 59 investigations into deaths last year. There were no murders during the year. There have been several cases of carnal knowledge of young girls under 16 years of age, amongst the Indians and Half-Breeds population. There were 3 cases of bigamy, 6 cases of indecent assault upon women, 60 cases of breaking, entering and theft, 175 cases of thefts and 149 cases of vagrancy and common nuisances (the latter mostly drunk and creating a disturbance). The increase in the number of cases can be attributed to the increase in general in the population of both the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, but particularly the increase in population in the district of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, where there is gold mining taking place on an increasing scale every year.

There have been some serious thefts of equipment, large and small, from the Norman Wells-Whitehorse pipeline, having occurred in the N.W.T. end of that pipeline. Four persons confessed to stealing \$30,000 worth of equipment and are being brought to trial. A representative of the U.S. Government is laying the informations, as these 4 persons stole the equipment before the U.S. Government had sold the pipeline to two private companies for dismantling. A still more serious case is under investigation in which a group of persons in the N.W.T. are suspected of having stolen equipment from the pipeline end at Camp Canol, N.W.T., to the value of several hundred thousand dollars.

*Federal Statutes**The Indian Act*

There were 290 infractions of the Indian Act during the year, all in connection with liquor, that is Indians intoxicated, Indians in possession of liquor, persons supplying liquor to Indians. Convictions were obtained in practically all cases. This is an increase of 46 cases over the previous year. In quite a number of these cases, the Indians have manufactured their own liquor. Many of the Indians who were convicted during the year, particularly those convicted at Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, were "repeaters."

Northwest Game Act and Regulations

There were only 28 infractions and suspected infractions of the Game Regulations in the Northwest Territories.

Northwest Territories Act

There were 10 convictions for offences under the Northwest Territories Act, all for the illegal manufacture of intoxicating liquor, or illegal possession of intoxicating liquor.

Other Acts

There were a small number of cases under the Customs Act, the Excise Act and the Immigration Act, as well as a few investigations under the Aeronautics Act on behalf of the Air Transport Board which pertained to Air Transportation Companies operating in a manner contrary to their licences.

TERRITORIAL ORDINANCES

There were 375 investigations of infractions of Territorial Ordinances in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the year. This is an increase of 84 cases over the previous year and the increase is accounted for mostly by increases in violations of the N.W.T. Liquor Ordinance at Yellowknife, such as, intoxication in a public place, consuming liquor in a public place. The increase in these violations at Yellowknife can be attributed mostly, if not entirely, to the vastly increased population of that district which occurred during the past 12 months.

8. Assistance to other Departments

The amount of work performed by our personnel in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory on behalf of other departments of Government is very extensive and varied. The greater part of this work is carried out, in so far as the Northwest Territories are concerned, on behalf of the N.W.T. Administration and in so far as the Yukon Territory is concerned, on behalf of the Yukon Territorial Government. The volume of assistance to the Yukon Territorial Government is, however, much below that required in the N.W.T. by the N.W.T. Administration, as the various officials and employees of the Yukon Territorial Government in that Territory do more of the Territorial Administrative work as compared with what is done by officials and employees of the N.W.T. Administration in the N.W.T. This, no doubt, is largely caused by the fact that whereas in the Yukon Territory, the Territorial Government is located right within the Territory (at Dawson), the Northwest Territories Administration, that is the N.W.T. Council, is located in Ottawa.

Apart from the two governing bodies mentioned above, we render assistance to almost every other Department of the Dominion Government which has business in the Territories. This assistance to other Departments is dealt with more fully as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES—LANDS AND
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

As stated previously, the greater part of our assistance in the Northwest Territories is performed on behalf of the above mentioned Branch, that is the Northwest Territories Administration. Our personnel are the Game Wardens for the N.W.T., Registrars of Vital Statistics, Collectors of Fur Tax, Issuers of Game Licences, Issuers of Business Licences, and practically all licences with the exception of those mining licences which are issued in the Yellowknife Mining District. Also on behalf of this Department, we attend to all matters pertaining to Eskimo welfare, and to relief for destitute white persons and half-breed persons. We supervise liquor shipments destined to the outlying districts in the N.W.T., we also have charge of and operate life-saving and fire fighting equipment and so on. This Department has some 5 or 6 Game Wardens who are also fire wardens, and who first went into the country about 2 years ago, stationed at certain places along the Mackenzie River. To date their presence has not relieved our personnel of any Administrative work other than in some cases our personnel have handed over fire fighting equipment and some other departmental property to these employees.

It is also on behalf of this Branch that we administer the payment of Family Allowances to Eskimos. This branch was charged by the Department of National Health and Welfare with Family Allowance matters for Eskimos and the Branch turned it over to this Force. Consequently, our personnel has all the field work in this matter and all of the clerical work. They are required to travel hundreds of miles every winter by dog team to visit the various outlying Trading Posts and to see that the Eskimos are receiving their allowances and to collect Traders Vouchers and Returns and Registrations and audit all accounts and check all registrations and so forth before sending them to "G" Division Headquarters in Ottawa, from where they are sent to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the N.W.T. There is a tremendous amount of clerical work in connection with the Administration of Family Allowances to Eskimos, and this severely hampers the legitimate work of extended "Police" patrols. The Eskimos are not paid in money or cheque—they are paid in goods from the Trading Stores. It would be utterly impossible for our various detachments to successfully do this work without the assistance of the various Managers of Trading Companies who have been appointed Sub-District Registrars for Family Allowances. These Trading Post Managers sometimes are located as far as 600 or 700 miles from our nearest detachment, which means winter trips sometimes of several weeks for our detachment to visit the Trading Post Manager and to complete Family Allowance matters with him.

Insofar as the Yukon Territory is concerned, the Yukon Territorial Government does not call upon our personnel for assistance in administrative work to the same extent that we are called upon in the N.W.T., nevertheless the volume of assistance given to the Yukon Territorial Government is quite large, and is similar in most respects to that given to the N.W.T. Administration, except that we do not have anything to do with Family Allowances in the Yukon Territory.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

As the Indians comprise a large percentage of the population of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, and as there are only 3 Indian Agents in the N.W.T. and one in the Yukon Territory, it follows that our personnel stationed in the Territories are called upon to perform a great deal of work for the Indian Affairs Branch. This work consists of, amongst many other things, the relief of destitution amongst Indians by the issuing of food orders for them on local Trading Companies, or, by issuing them with rations from the supply of rations which are kept on hand at some of our detachments for that purpose.

Our members attend to any sicknesses amongst the Indians and ensure that the Indians get first-aid treatment and, if necessary, hospitalization. They generally protect the rights and interests of the Indians. They accompany the various Indian Agents on Treaty Payment trips, which trips sometimes last several weeks. In respect to the health of the natives, the Officer Commanding Aklavik Sub-Division, in his annual report, states as follows:

There has been no appreciable change in the health of the natives in the District generally. T.B. is still very prevalent amongst both Indians and Eskimos along the Mackenzie River. Both Anglican and R.C. Mission hospitals at Aklavik have been filled to overflowing during the past year, each having a capacity of about 40 patients.

And the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division, in his annual report states as follows:

I made a point of asking the members on detachments regarding the health of the Indians and Eskimos. Without exception they all reported that T.B. was very common amongst them. The fur catch this year is poor and the prices low. The natives do not appear to relish trapping restrictions of any sort and I believe that it will be some considerable time before they realize that these restrictions have been made for their benefit.

In addition to our work in connection with Indians in the Northwest Territories, we have been called upon to look after the welfare of the Indians at Fort Mackenzie in the interior of Northern Quebec. Moreover, our member who is stationed at Moose Factory in Northern Ontario, also assists the Indian Agent there in the matter of the welfare of the Indians who inhabit the James Bay Region.

Also the Indian Affairs Branch has called upon us to perform a great deal of their work in connection with the payment of Family Allowances to Indians, particularly at Fort Smith in the N.W.T. and at Fort Mackenzie in the interior of Northern Quebec, which latter place is some 140 miles inland from Fort Chimo on Ungava Bay, where we have a detachment.

We assist numerous other departments of the Federal Government in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, principally those which have no officials resident there, but it would be tedious to recite all of them.

Estates of Deceased Persons

Our personnel in the N.W.T. act as Agents for the Public Administrator of the N.W.T., and our personnel in the Yukon Territory act as Agents of the Public Administrator of the Yukon Territory. The amount of work in this connection has always been very high and has remained high during the past year. During the year there were 65 estates attended to. When a person dies intestate in the Territories or in some cases when a deceased person does leave a will and it cannot be probated within a certain time, our members take charge of all property of the estate on behalf of the Public Administrator concerned, and furnish reports to him and carry out his instructions in respect to the disposal of the assets.

Usually all items of value and of a personal nature, such as watches, jewellery, documents, bonds, etc., are sent by our personnel to the Public Administrator and other articles of the estate such as furniture, houses, equipment, land, etc., are sold by our personnel at auction, after the Public Administrator's authority has been given for that.

Our personnel have to enquire into any possible liabilities that may exist against the estate, as well as making sure to collect all assets of any kind, including debts owing to the estate.

Some of these enquiries, it can be readily understood, are very extensive and the amount of clerical work in this is very large.

The amount of cash found by our personnel on the presence of the deceased persons and in their houses during the year, including the amount realized for sale on the spot of certain articles of the estates, amounted during the year to the sum of \$6,289.82 for both the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory. It will be realized that this sum is merely a small part of the total value of the estates, as it does not include the value of bonds and other securities, nor bank accounts, nor wages due to the deceased, etc.

9. Mining developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

We, as a Police Force, are of course directly affected by the progress of mining developments in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory, as we have to police the various mining camps. In connection with mining, the Officer Commanding, Whitehorse Sub-Division, in his annual report, states, in part, as follows:—

“In the Whitehorse area quite a number of small independent mining operations will be in progress this year. Several on the Haines Cutoff road district along the Alaska Highway at Burwash Creek in the Kluane Lake District. These will only be small operations quite the same as last year, which proved very satisfactory the operators being very satisfied with their results. The Yukon Coal Co., have opened up the old Tantlas Butte Coal Mine above Carmacks, Y.T., on the Yukon River and a very good quality of coal has been found.

During the past year, the United Keno Hill Mines Ltd., have increased their mining operations at Elsa and Calumet camps north of Mayo. They now employ 185 men at these camps. A further 50 to 60 men are to be employed at the Elsa camp as soon as bunk houses can be built.

The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation intends to operate seven gold dredges this year (1948), which is one more than last year. They will employ approximately between 500 to 700 men, the same as last year, of which about 500 will be brought in from the “outside”. Some of these I believe are to be displaced persons.”

The Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division in his Annual Report for 1947-48 states:—

“As I understand the Mining situation in the North, it costs very close to \$36.00 to produce an ounce of gold, and this is all that an ounce brings on the market which is controlled. The mine operators had been expecting a bonus from the Government, but apparently this bonus was not forthcoming in the manner expected, and there is a minor depression on in Yellowknife at present. However, the persons interested in mining with whom I conversed appeared optimistic, and mining plans, although considerably slowed down are still going forth. The Snare River Hydro Project should be completed by next fall and this should considerably reduce the cost of production of gold.

The Eldorado Mine at Port Radium is in steady production and has a payroll of approximately 230. There have been no labour troubles at this point. The Company has two sheets of curling ice, and I am informed that since the miners became interested in curling, gambling in the bunk house has considerably diminished and the miners are quite contented.”

10. The Northwest Highway System

This was previously known as the Alaska Highway. The Officer Commanding Whitehorse Sub-Division, through whose Territory most of the Highway runs, states in his annual report as follows:—

“Another change that has taken place is the lifting of all restrictions for travel on the Canadian portion of the Alaska Highway. This now means that the Alaska Highway is open to the General public with no restrictions.

No doubt we will see an increased amount of traffic over this highway during summer months—as a matter of fact, an increase of traffic can already be noticed. This increase right at the present time might be due to the fact that the different U.S. Government projects going to be started in and around Fairbanks and Anchorage in Alaska this spring, has caused the people to travel over the Highway to those points in Alaska from the United States in anticipation of securing employment. I might add that the persons travelling this route are doing so in all shapes and sizes and models of vehicles, some very ancient, others the latest models. The majority of traffic is from the United States. I might also add that a considerable number of them do not possess sufficient money to see them through and consequently find themselves stranded while at Whitehorse or at other points along the Highway. We have had a number of cases of this nature already. No doubt we will have more this summer (1948).”

I should add that the personnel of our Yukon Sub-Division carry out regular Highway Patrols along the entire length of the Canadian portion of the Northwest Highway System (Alaska Highway).

11. Eskimo Affairs

The Eskimos have, as usual, been very law-abiding during the past year. Economic conditions generally have not been good for them, as the fur catch has not been large and prices of fur have dropped. Moreover, there seems to be, year after year, a decreasing amount of sea-food (seals, walrus, whales), which is their main-stay of life, in fact upon which their whole economy is based—with the addition of caribou for clothing and meat. This is considered by the Police as quite a problem. Such items as the payment of Family Allowances to Eskimo children, and the issue of rations to the destitute old Eskimo folk and the sick and incapacitated are only a stop-gap when hunting fails generally.

In particular, there has been more destitution and hardship amongst the Eskimos of Northern Quebec (i.e., Ungava Bay District and Hudson's Bay District) than in the Northwest Territories.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Appreciation of Services and Assistances

General

In Section 4 of this Report I have expressed my gratitude to all those other Police Forces which have rendered us assistance during the past twelve months and to all those friends, old and new, with scientific training who have given public-spirited services to the Force in the performance of its multifarious duties.

Sincere thanks in the same Section was also expressed to certain Consultants, Chaplains and other Honorary Officers of the Force for their valuable services.

In Section 3, when dealing with the R.C.M. Police Reserve, I also acknowledged the services of that auxiliary unit with much appreciation.

The Press

Before concluding this report, I have much pleasure in again recording that the press of the country has co-operated with this Force to a most gratifying degree. We have received fair treatment and I feel it my duty to so state it and to express sincere appreciation of this.

Officials of Government Departments, etc.

Finally, I extend my thanks to all those Officials of the Canadian Government Departments who have given us loyal and enthusiastic support, and have much pleasure in again recording that I have had the excellent, loyal and sustained efforts and devotion to duty of all the Officers and men of the R.C.M. Police and its Reserve, and also of the members of the Civil Service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 3—APPENDICES

Appendix "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1948

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

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

Deputy Commissioner C. K. Gray

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 O. LaRiviere

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—
Superintendent J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—
Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—
Superintendent J. Healey

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Assistant Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
Superintendent D. J. Martin

"H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—
Assistant Commissioner R. Armitage

- "J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick—
Superintendent D. L. McGibbon
- "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—
Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher
- "L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—
Superintendent N. Anderson
- "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—
Superintendent T. R. Michelson
- "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—
Superintendent M. F. E. Anthony
- "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Superintendent E. H. Perlson
- Marine Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—
Inspector J. P. Fraser

APPENDIX A-1

Set forth below is a brief outline of four successful cases in which R.C.M. Police Dogs were used:

1. Barbara Jones (age 2½) Cooks Brook, West Co., N.B. Lost person.

In this case a phone call was received in the P.M. of April 15, 1947, reporting that a child, Barbara Jones, was missing and believed lost in the woods near her home. A search party had endeavoured to locate the child without result. P.S.D. "Wolf" was taken to the scene and allowed to circle and immediately picked up the child's trail, following it through the woods for a distance of approximately two miles. At this point "Wolf" commenced tugging on his leash indicating that he was nearing his quarry and shortly after the child was located wandering aimlessly through the woods, wet and cold but none the worse for her experience. Due to the fact that the child had wandered far beyond the distance considered possible by those searching, she probably would not have been located and could have died of exposure or fallen into the stream had she remained out over night.

2. Frank Grzebinski—Missing Person, Yorkton Dist., Sask.

In this case P.S.D. "Asta" and "Dark" were both used. The subject Grzebinski was an aged person confined in the hospital at Yorkton, Sask., the hospital being situated in an Airport enclosure. Subject had apparently wandered away and an extensive search had failed to locate him. "Asta" was used to search the Airport enclosure and the dog's activities indicated that the subject had not escaped. "Dark" was then employed in searching the buildings. All buildings on the premises had already been searched, however, "Dark" on searching what had been an old guardroom commenced scratching at a cell door and the missing man was discovered sleeping in the cell. It is interesting to note that four persons had previously searched this building and failed to discover the subject.

3. Earl McDonald—Theft of Chickens (value \$24.00). Complaint of Bernard Goodwin, Sackville West Co., N.B.

In this case P.S.D. "Wolf" was used when the complainant reported that chickens had been stolen from his coop during the previous night. Tracks were located and "Wolf" proceeded to follow them across a potato field and into a

marsh. Some distance in the marsh, feathers and blood were located indicating that the chickens had been killed at this point. "Wolf" circled several times backing up the trail again and followed it directly to the house of one Earl McDonald, who at first denied any knowledge of the offence, but when confronted with the fact that the dog had followed his trail from the scene of crime he confessed to stealing two chickens and implicated a second person, one Lloyd Carter. The stolen chickens were located in the basement of his home and he also confessed to having previously stolen four chickens along with Carter which the complainant had missed but had not reported the theft to the police. In this case the dog must be given full credit for the successful conclusion of the investigation as it is unlikely that an investigation would have led to the thief without the assistance of the dog.

4. Murray Scofield—Portage La Prairie Dist., Breaking, Entry and Theft.

In this case the assistance of "Buck" was requested in connection with the Breaking, Entry and Theft of Art's Snack Shop, Main St., Winnipeg, Man. A back window had been removed to gain entry and the investigating constable had protected foot prints in the immediate vicinity. "Buck" was given scent from these prints and tracked along five city blocks of back lane to a well travelled road where he lost the scent for a few moments but picked up the trail again at the edge of a lane less than 50 feet away. The trail led across the lane to another well travelled road and turned into a farmyard. On questioning Murray Scofield, son of the farm owner, he confessed and led the investigators to hidden money and cigarettes.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1948

	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>"L" Division—</i>																										
Charlottetown.....				1				1	2	4	8	1	1		2	20							8			
Alberton.....										1	1					2							1			
Borden.....											2					3							1			
Maple Hills.....											1					1										
Montague.....											2					3							2			
Souris.....										1	3					4							2			
Summerside.....									1	1	4					6							3			
Totals.....				1				1	3	9	21	1	1		2	39							17			
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																										
<i>"H" Division—</i>																										
Halifax.....			1	1	1			3	8	20	47	9	5	1	3	99							23	1	8	
Amherst.....										1	2					3							1			1
Antigonish.....											1					2										
Baddeck.....											1					1							1			
Barrington Passage.....											1					1							1			
Bridgetown.....											2					2							1			
Bridgewater.....										1	1					2							1			
Chester.....											2	1				3							1			
Cheticamp.....											1					1							1			
Dartmouth.....										1	3	1	1			6							3			
D'Ecouse.....											1					1							1			
Digby.....										1	1	1				3							1			
Eskasoni.....											1					1							1			
Glace Bay.....								1			4	2				7							3			
Guysboro.....											2					2							1			

Inverness									1																		1			
Kentville									1											2								4		
Liverpool									1											4								1		
Lunenburg									1											2								1		
Meteghan River									1											1								1		
New Glasgow									1											5								6		
New Waterford																				1								2		
North Ingonish																				1								1		
North Sydney																				2								2		
Parrsboro																				3								3		
Pictou																				3		1						5		
Port Hawkesbury																				2								2		
Port Hood																				1								1		
Pugwash																				1								1		
Sheet Harbour																				1								2		
Shelbourne																				1								1		
Sherbrooke																				1								1		
Springhill																				1								1		
Stewiacke																				1								1		
St. Peters																				1								1		
Sydney				1					3		3									13		3						23		
Tatamagouche																				1								2		
Truro									1		1									6								3		
Windsor																				2		1						3		
Yarmouth											2									4								6		
On Leave									1		1									1								4		
On Command																				1								5		
Totals				1	1	2			4	16	41	136	21	6	1	3	232											85	1	11

New Brunswick—

"J" Division—

Fredericton				1	1	1			2	7	7	21	3	3		1	47												7	2	3
Albert												1					1			1									1		
Bathurst											1						2			1									1		
Buctouche											1						2			1									1		
Campbellton											1						10			6		2							2	1	
Caraget												1					4			1									1		
Chatham												1					4			3									1		
Chipman											1						2			1									1		
Dalhousie											1						3			1									1		
Doaktown												1					2			1		1							1		
East Florenceville											1						2			1									1		
Edmundston											1						3			1									2		
Gagetown												1					1			1									1		
Grand Falls											1						2			1									1		
Grand Manan												1					1			1									1		
Jacquet River											1						1			1									1		
McAdam												1					1			1									1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

	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>																										
Minto.....										1	1					2							1			
Moncton.....					1			1			11	2	1			20										
Newcastle.....									1		5					7							3			
Perth.....										1	1					2							1			
Petitcodiac.....											1					1							1			
Plaster Rock.....											1					1							1			
Port Elgin.....											1					1							1			
Richibucto.....										1						1							1			
St. Andrews.....											1					1							1			
St. George.....										1	2	2	1			13							4			
Saint John.....											1				1	1							1			
St. Leonard.....										1	1					1							1			
St. Quentin.....											1					1							1			
St. Stephen.....										2	3	3	1			9							3			
Sackville.....											1					1							1			
Shediac.....											1	2				3							1			
Shippegan.....											1					1							1			
Sussex.....										1	3	1				5							2			
Tabusintac.....											1					1							1			
Tracadie.....											1					1							1			
Woodstock.....									1	1	3					5							3			
On Leave.....									1							1										
On Command.....										1	6					7										
Totals.....				1	2	1		3	13	35	95	14	5		2	171				1			63	4	3	

Quebec—

“C” Division—

Montreal.....			1	3		2	5	20	51	12	9	11	18	132						34	2
Amos.....									1					1						1	
Bedford.....									1					2						1	
Bersimis.....									2					2						1	
Cabano.....									1					2						1	
Carleton.....									1					2						1	
Caughnawaga.....									2					2						1	
Chicoutimi.....									1					2						1	
Coaticook.....									2					2						1	
Drummondville.....														2						1	
Gaspe.....									1					1						1	
Hemingford.....										2				2						1	
Huntingdon.....									1					1						1	
Lacolle.....									1					2						1	
Matane.....										1				1						1	
Megantic.....									1					2						1	
Montmagny.....									1					2						1	
Quebec.....				1		1	1	4	7		1			15						7	
Rimouski.....							1	1	1					3						2	
Riviere du Loup.....								1	1					2						1	
Roberval.....									1					1						1	
Rock Island.....									2					2						1	
Rouyn.....								1	1					2						1	
St. Georges de Beauce.....								1	1					2						1	
St. Jean.....							1	1	1	1				4						2	
Seven Islands.....								1	1					1						1	
Sherbrooke.....							1	1	3					5						3	
Ste. Agathe.....								1	1					2						1	
Sutton.....								1	1					2						1	
Thetford Mines.....								1	1					1						1	
Three Rivers.....								1	1					2						1	
Val d'Or.....							1		2					3						1	
On Leave.....									1					1							
On Command.....							1							1							
Totals.....			1	3	1	3	11	43	96	13	10	11	18	210						75	2

Ontario—

“N” Division—

Rockcliffe.....			1	1		3	5	16	14	12	26	5	6	89	46	2	48			4	4
On Command.....					1				20	14				35							
Totals.....			1	1	1	3	5	16	34	26	26	5	6	124	46	2	48			4	4

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

	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—</i>																										
Ottawa.....				1	2			5	19	29	111		18		23	208							24	5	12	
Belleville.....											2					2							1			
Brockville.....											2					2							1			
Cornwall.....											2					3							1			
Kingston.....											1					2							1			
Ottawa Town Station.....											6					7							1			
Pembroke.....											2					2							1			
St. Regis, P.Q.....											1					1							1			
On Leave.....											1					1										
On Command.....						1				2	1					4										
H.Q. Sub-Division.....	1	1	2	3	10			9	35	47	56	6	17		23	210						1				
On Leave.....									1		1					1										
On Command.....					4	1			3	2	10	2	9		2	33										
Totals.....	1	1	2	4	16	2		14	58	83	195	8	44		48	476						31	5	12		
<i>"O" Division—</i>																										
Toronto.....				1	2	1		2	5	12	47	2	17	1	6	96							31	2	3	
Camp Borden.....											1					1										
Coburg.....											2					2							1			
Fort Erie.....											1					2							1			
Guelph.....											1					2							1			
Hamilton.....											4					6							3			
Kirkland Lake.....											1					3							2			
Leamington.....											1					1							1			
London.....									1		3					4							3			
Manitowaning.....										1						1							1			
Muncey.....											1		1			2							1			
Niagara Falls.....										1	5					6							3			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

	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>																									
Melita.....											2					2							1		
Minnedosa.....										1	1	1				3							1		
Morden.....											1					1							1		
Morris.....											1					1							1		
Nipigon, Ont.....											1					3							1		
Norway House.....											1		1			2							1		
Oak Point.....											1					1							1		
Piney.....										1						1							1		
Pine River.....											1					1							1		
Portage la Prairie.....								1		1						11							2		
Reston.....											1					1							1		
Roblin.....											1					1							1		
Rosburn.....										1						1							1		
Russell.....										1	2					3							1		
Ste Rose du Lac.....										1						1							1		
Selkirk.....									2		7	2				11							2	1	
Shoal Lake.....										1	2					3							1		
Snow Lake.....											1					1							1		
Souris.....											1					1							1		
Steinbach.....										1						2							1		
Stonewall.....										1						1							1		
Swan River.....											2					2							2		
Teulon.....											1					1							1		
The Pas.....										1	2					3							1		
Transcona.....										1						1							1		
Treherne.....											2					2							1		
Tuxedo.....										1						2							1		
Virden.....										1	2					3							1		
Wabowden.....										1						1									

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

	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—Concluded</i>																												
<i>"F" Division—Concluded</i>																												
Green Lake.....											1					1												
Gull Lake.....											1					1												
Hafford.....										1						1												
Hanley.....										1						1												
Herbert.....											1					1												
Hudson Bay.....										1				1		2												
Humboldt.....									1	1	4					1							1					
Ile a la Crosse.....										1	1			1		3												
Imperial.....										1	1					3												
Indian Head.....										1	2					3												
Ituna.....											1					1												
Kamsack.....										1	1					2												
Kelvington.....											2	1				2												
Kerrobert.....										1	1					1												
Kindersley.....											3					3												
Kipling.....										1	1					1												
Kyle.....										1	1					1												
Lac la Ronge.....											1			1		2					6							
Lanigan.....										1	1					1												
Leader.....											1					1												
Lloydminster.....										1	5					6				1								
Loon Lake.....											1					1												
Macklin.....										1	1					1												
Maidstone.....										1	1					1												
Maple Creek.....											2					3												
Mayfair.....											1					1												
Meadow Lake.....									1	1	3					5												
Melfort.....										1	4	1				6												
Melville.....								1	1	1	4					6						1						

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

	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—</i>																									
“K” Division—																									
Edmonton.....			1	1	1	2		5	10	23	50	8	11	1	8	121							24	4	
Andrew.....											1					1							1		
Athabasca.....										1						1							1		
Banff.....									1			3	1			5							2		
Barons.....										1						1									
Bashaw.....										1						1									
Bassano.....											1					1							1		
Beaver Lodge.....											1					1							1		
Blairmore.....									1			3	1			5							2		
Bonnyville.....										1						2							1		
Breton.....										1						1							1		
Brooks.....										1						1							1		
Cadomin.....										1						1							1		
Calgary.....				1				1	7	8	21	2	2	1	1	44				3			15	1	
Camrose.....									1		4					6							2		
Canmore.....											1					1							1		
Carbon.....											1					1							1		
Cardston.....										1			1			2							1		
Claresholm.....										1		2				3							1		
Coal Valley.....											1					1							1		
Cochrane.....										1						1							1		
Coronation.....										1						1							1		
Coutts.....											1	1				2							1		
Crossfield.....											1					1							1		
Derwent.....										1						1							1		
Drumheller.....									1		7		1			10							3		
Edson.....											1					1							1		
Empress.....										1						1							1		
Entwistle.....											1					1							1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1498—Continued

	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>																											
Thorhild.....										1						1											
Three Hills.....										1	1					1											
Trochu.....										1						1											
Turner Valley.....																1											
Two Hills.....											1					1											
Vegreville.....									1		3	1				3											
Vermilion.....										1	1					2											
Viking.....										1	1					1											
Vulcan.....										1	1					1											
Wainwright.....										1	1					1											
Waterton Park.....										1	1					1											
Westlock.....										1	3					4											
Wetaskiwin.....									1	1	3	2				7				1							
Whitecourt.....											1					1											
On Leave.....									1		2					3											
On Command.....			1						1	1	2					5											
Totals.....			2	2	3	2		8	31	91	199	18	21	2	9	388				5	12		134	6			
<i>British Columbia—</i>																											
<i>“E” Division—</i>																											
Vancouver.....				1	2			1	5	12	36	1	4	7	5	74							18	2			
Abbotsford.....										1						1							1				
Cloverdale.....																1							1				
Cranbrook.....												1				2							1				
Creston.....																1							1				
Esquimalt.....									1		22					24											
Grand Forks.....																1											
Hazelton.....										1						1							1				

Merritt.....							1															1							
Osoyoos.....							1															1							
Prince Rupert.....								1														1							
Vanderhoof.....								1														1							
Vernon.....							1															2							
Victoria.....							1		4													5						3	
Williams Lake.....									1													1						1	
On Leave.....							1		1		1											3							
On Command.....							1		3													4							
Totals.....				1	2		1	9	26	68	1	4	7	5	124								33	2					
<i>North West Territories—</i>																													
<i>“G” Division—</i>																													
H.Q. (Ottawa).....			1				1	2	1						5														
Aklavik.....				1					1	5		1			8													1	
Arctic Red River.....										2		1			3														
Baker Lake.....									1						3														
Cambridge Bay.....										2				1	3														
Chesterfield Inlet.....								1				2			3														
Coppermine.....										2		1			3									16					
Dundas Harbour.....										2		2			4														
Eskimo Point.....										1		1			2														
Fort Chimo, P.Q.....										1		1			2														
Fort Smith.....				1			1			7		1			10								11		1	1			
Frobisher Bay.....										1					1														
Good Hope.....										1		1			2								11						
Hay River.....										1		1			1														
Lake Harbour.....										2					2									21					
Liard.....										1		1			2														
Moose Factory, Ont.....									1			1			2														
Norman.....									1		1	1			3														
Pangnirtung.....										1		2	1		3														
Pond Inlet.....										2		2			4														
Port Harrison, P.Q.....									1				2		3														
Port Radium.....										1					1														
Providence.....										2		1			3												1		
Rae.....										2		1			3														
Reliance.....								1		1		1			3														
Resolute Bay.....										1		1			1														
Resolution.....										2		1			3													2	
Schooner “St. Roch”.....										3		2			5														
Simpson.....										2		1			3													1	
Yellowknife.....								1		5					6														
Totals.....			1	1	1		1	4	8	52		28		1	97								228		2	6			

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	3	3	12	1	10	38	47	56	6	20	23	221	221												
Prince Edward Island.....				1	1	1	1	3	9	21	1	1	2	39	39								17				
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	2	1	12	28	66	179	35	97	1	432	432				2				36		11		
New Brunswick.....				1	1	1	3	13	34	89	14	5	2	164	164								53	4	3		
Quebec.....				1	4	1	3	10	43	99	13	10	11	213	213				1				76	2			
Ontario.....				3	6	2	11	32	86	253	20	67	6	521	521	46	2	48				3	104	11	15		
Manitoba.....			1	2	3	1	5	18	62	146	15	15	1	278	278				3	9			92	4			
Saskatchewan.....			2	3	8	4	11	41	108	253	142	35	11	400	400	144		144	6	10		2	142	7			
Alberta.....			1	2	3	2	8	31	89	204	26	22	3	656	656				5	12		1	134	6	1		
British Columbia.....				1	2		1	8	27	70	1	5	7	127	127								33	2			
North West Territories.....				1	1	1	1	4	11	53		29	1	102	102					228			2	6			
Yukon Territory.....					1				8	17	1	1	2	30	30						5		4	11			
On Command—Special Duty—																											
London, England.....								2	1	1		5		11	11												
Washington, U.S.A.....										1		1		2	2												
Paris, France.....														1	1												
Brussels, Belgium.....														1	1												
The Hague, Netherlands.....														1	1												
Rome, Italy.....														1	1												
Totals.....	1	1	8	19	50	14	1	66	228	592	1445	274	313	42	146	3200	190	2	192	17	264	6	754	55	29	1	1

APPENDIX "C"

Return of Investigations, Cases Entered, and Convictions, etc., for the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 1948

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declined 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
British Columbia.....		83	24	786	2	31	495	45	11	134	1,611
Alberta.....		163	1	147		12	850	20		64	1,257
Saskatchewan.....	1	321	25	155		9	533	13		25	1,082
Manitoba.....		237	1	248		9	671	16		39	1,221
Ontario.....		265	231	1,317	2	197	1,786	110	29	344	4,281
Quebec.....		532	38	1,454	2	34	974	28	22	399	3,533
New Brunswick.....		20	5	254	2	3	228	2	1	53	568
Nova Scotia.....		274	12	365	2	3	244	18		150	1,041
Prince Edward Island.....		771	10	87		6	71	7		11	963
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....		8	7	75		21	581	22		49	763
Totals.....	1	2,697	345	4,888	10	325	6,433	281	63	1,268	16,320

Criminal Code	Complainant Declined 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
British Columbia.....			6	51		2	55	7		29	150
Alberta.....	465	119	1,610	691	41	351	2,945	262	28	360	6,872
Saskatchewan.....	550	219	783	631	4	232	2,123	196	3	169	4,966
Manitoba.....	115	141	465	496	18	65	1,533	91	9	324	3,307
Ontario.....		8	238	123		31	118	28	15	63	624
Quebec.....	1	7	53	165	1	10	97	13	16	67	430
New Brunswick.....	469	92	601	332	26	197	1,445	150	47	241	3,000
Nova Scotia.....	124	46	537	332	14	79	1,321	308	4	367	3,182
Prince Edward Island.....	31	11	100	74		20	243	25	1	37	542
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	33	15	49	78		17	428	26		82	728
Total.....	1,794	658	4,492	2,973	104	1,054	10,358	1,106	123	1,739	24,401

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative searches and Complainant Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....				85		92	5,893	107		37	Nil
Alberta.....	1	3		281		54	4,573	106		35	6,213
Saskatchewan.....	7	209	130	236	5	16	4,459	65	1	78	5,401
Manitoba.....	2	159	17	159							5,034
Ontario.....			1		1	1	19			1	23
Quebec.....				4			1				5
New Brunswick.....	11	702	138	355	6	46	3,776	41	6	42	5,123
Nova Scotia.....		4,078	8	2,280	21	38	4,832	86		294	11,637
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,342	22	159	1	20	988	18		18	2,568
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							1				1
Total.....	22	6,492	316	3,400	36	267	24,542	423	7	505	36,010

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948.

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complainant 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.....		5	4	58	1		32	2	3	13	118	7	5	17	7	61	13	2	3		3	118
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....			2	8			5			6	21				20	1						21
Bank Act.....				3						1	4											4
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....			1	5			52				58		21	25	12							58
Canal Regulations Act.....							4				4				4							4
Canada Shipping Act.....		14		306			10	1		48	379	32			17	34	48	248				379
Combines Investigation Act.....				6						6	6				1	1	3	1				6
Customs Act.....		657	73	1,857	2	15	508	20	13	506	3,651	577	88	98	114	1,144	1,081	233	303	9	4	3,651
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....				3			78	1		4	86		47	2	37							86
Excise Act.....		1,958	27	159	1	15	393	19	4	102	2,678	56	185	355	301	170	546	3	214	844	4	2,678
Explosives Act.....		3	12	86		1	13			8	123	3			60	12	1	45			1	123
Export Act.....				1							1				1							1
Extradition Act.....				3							3	2										3
Family Allowance Act.....			2	23			5			13	43	2			7	21	11		1		1	43
Federal District Commission Act.....			7	81		2	384	1		2	477				476	1						477
Fisheries Act.....				14		4	99	2		1	120		73		6			24	16			120
Food and Drugs Act.....				2						2	2											2
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....		14	18	923		46	228	18	5	149	1406	136	29	18	31	383	734	64	7	3	1	1406
Game Export Act.....				3							3		3									3
Government Vessels Discipline Act.....							2				2								2			2
Immigration Act.....			4	176			4			9	193	161		2	1	7	4	1	10		6	193
Income War Tax Act.....			1	70	1	9	83	4		12	180	3	53	4	12	17	19		28	44		180
Indian Act.....		10	18	76		35	2,798	72	5	68	3,082	299	371	418	277	829	351	150	71	9	297	3,082
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....				32		2	96	2		1	133		32		91		5		4	1		133
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults).....		3		28		8	150	12		12	213		103	49	57						2	213
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.....				1						1	1					1						1
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			1	4		4	9		1	1	20		1		3	16						20
Lord's Day Act.....		1	1	28			9			14	61		37	9	4						1	61
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		3	7	72		3	101	9		25	220	23	4	13	2	14	114	9	21	20		220

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948—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									Total	
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island		Northwest Territories and Y.T.
												Munitions and Supply Act.....				1						
National Selective Service Mobilization Act.....										1	1										1	
National Health and Welfare Act.....	1			4							5										5	
Northwest Game Act.....	2			12		1	20				40										40	
Northwest Territories Act.....	1	3		19		13	183	8			240										240	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	9	91		236	3	81	320	49	19		953	262	39	28	39	422	134				953	
Official Secrets Act.....	4	13		38							116										116	
Penitentiaries Act.....				1			1				3										3	
Post Office Act.....	1						5	2			8		7								8	
Public Works Act.....						1					1										1	
Precious Metals Marking Act.....				2			7				9										9	
Radiotelegraph Act.....						1	49				50					9					50	
Railway Act.....	2			49			194				245		154	28	62						245	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....			2	2							5					4	1				5	
Soldiers' Settlement Act.....											2					2					2	
Special War Revenue Act.....	1			69		1	43	2			144	6		2	3	46	80			6	144	
Statistics Act.....				1							1										1	
Ticket of Leave Act.....			2	55	1						65	8				25	31			1	65	
Transport Act.....				1			2				4					3					4	
Unemployment Insurance Act.....			1	2			11	1			19		2			2				12	19	
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property Act.....				7		3	92	2			104					104					104	
Veterans Affairs Act.....			2								3										3	
War Veterans Allowance Act.....				4							12	2	1			7					12	

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

War Services Grants Act.....	2	20	1	27	40	3	2	7	102	9	1	3	61	3	16	9	102				
Yukon Game Act and Ordinances.	3	2	36	3	104	8	4	160	160								160				
National Emergency Transitional Powers Act.....																					
Suspects.....		6						16	22				19	3			22				
Arms.....	1	5	101		1			14	122	4		29	35	51	1		2				
Japanese Travel Permit Regula- tions.....	4	40	143		50	296	42	12	4	591	14	8	62	264	221	3	19				
Regulations.....			1			2			1	4	4						4				
Total.....	12,697	354	4,888	10	325	6,433	281	63	1,268	16,320	1,611	1,257	1,082	1,221	4,281	3,533	568	1,041	963	763	16,320

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948.

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
												Offences Against Public Order—Part 2—										
Affrays and Duels.....	1	1				4	90	9	3		108		84	12	5		3	4			108	
Explosive Substances.....							3				3		1								3	
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....						4	1	2		1	8			4			2				8	
Information Illegally Obtained and Communicated Illegal Information.....										2	2						2				2	
Offensive Weapons.....	6	16	25	54	1	7	149	16		29	303	1	42	65	67	5	2	51	50	11	6	
Unlawful Assemblies and Riots.....							6				6				6						6	
Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice—Part 4—																						
Common Law.....	2		2			1	15	2			22		3	9	6	1			3		22	
Corruption and Disobedience.....				1			2				4	1							1		4	
Bribes and Rewards re Judicial.....			3	3		1	5	4	7	7	30					4	20				30	
Escapes and Rescues.....		1		5	2	1	60			9	78		7	9	21					3	2	
Misleading Justice.....				1			5	1	1	1	9			2							9	
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.....		2	1		4	4	10	4			25		16	6			1	2			25	
Fabrication of Evidence.....	3	1					1				5			5							5	
Obstructing, Resisting or Neglecting to Aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....		1	2			8	180	11		7	209		36	44	27	2	3	44	27	12	14	
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....		2	7		11		11		3		34	5	2		2	7	16		2		34	
Religious Morals, Public Convenience—Part 5—																						
Disorderly Houses.....	6	15	21	31		19	219	4		14	329		94	54	140			6	23	11	1	
Offences against Morality.....	2	3	4	7	1	3	4	1		3	28		3	9				9	6		1	
Buggery.....	1	1		3		1	5				11		1	4	3			2			1	

Incest.....	1	4	3	1	2	20	1	2	34	8	13	9	2	1	1	34
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency	5		4	2	1	69	2	6	89	22	10	23	17	11	2	89
Letters to Deceive and Defraud.																
Obscene Publications, Letters,																
Postcards. Obscene Matter....	4	1		3		1			9	1	4	1		2		9
Prostitution of Indian Women..	4				1				5	1	4					5
Seduction.....	3	2		2	1		1		9	2	4	2	1			9
Nuisances.....	5	2	6	2	18	493	11	14	552	154	176	64	1	74	37	552
Religion.....	1	1	1		1	8	1		13		1	1		4	7	13
Vagrancy.....	8	6	9	8	58	1,132	64	8	1,295	7	303	250	126	6	2	1,295
Person and Reputation—Part 6—																
Abduction.....		1	1	1	4		1	1	9		3			1	4	9
Abortion and Attempts.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6		1			1	3	6
Aggravated Assault.....	1					29		3	34	12	4	9	1	5	2	34
Common Assault.....	63	9	13	13	6	236	1,276	268	1,904	472	542	272	7	289	237	1,904
Indecent Assault.....	23	2	4	3	8	79	12	3	143	29	45	10	1	19	27	143
Assault Occasioning Actual																
Bodily Harm.....	25	4	8	2	2	68	349	92	573	167	92	90	12	1	74	573
Bodily Injuries, Acts and																
Omissions Causing Danger to																
the Person.....	9	8	10	9	11	60	15	6	129	28	29	16		1	27	129
Driving While Intoxicated.....	1	9	2	1	10	411	35	14	484	49	61	53	4	132	147	484
Failure to Stop After Accident..	13	4	32	7	8	167	11	9	251	41	57	6	4	74	48	251
Furious Driving.....	14	3	10	6	1	15	595	57	715	324	130	15		109	88	715
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully..	35	3	13	4	2	12	132	7	209	52	64	25	5	35	18	209
Defamatory Libel and Extor-																
tion by Libel.....			1					3	5	3	1			1		5
Duties Tending to the Preserva-																
tion of Life.....	79	23	41	40	14	47	81	30	452	212	96	62		53	9	452
Attempted Murder.....			2	2		1	1	1	8	1	2			1	3	8
Counselling to Commit Murder..				1					1						1	1
Manslaughter.....				4		12	21	8	48	6	9			9	21	48
Murder.....				9		5	4	2	21	4	5	5		2	4	21
Threatening Letters and																
Threats.....	2		4	3		3		3	15	1	3	1	3	2	1	15
Accidental Death by Auto																
Accident.....						285			291	64	31	40		89	50	291
Accidental Death General																
Accidents.....			24	1,398				41	1,463	380	465	215	1	1	150	1,463
Accidental Death by Railway																
Accidents.....				66				2	68	22	18	15		7	6	68
Neglect at Childbirth.....		1	1	1		6	1	2	12	1	5	2		1		12
Offences Against Conjugal																
Rights.....	1	2	2	5	2	1	5	9	28	13				5	10	28
Suicide.....				207				2	213	45	77	37		21	26	213
Attempts.....	1	1	4	24		3	12	4	55	16	11	11		6	6	55
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge																
and Attempts.....	5	4	9	9	7	43	7	21	105	15	24	14	1	11	30	105
Rape.....	7	11	4	3	4	16	8	4	68	11	11	8	2	13	17	68

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948—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
												Unlawful Solemnization of Marriage.....				1				1		
Venerable Diseases.....							2				2											2
Rights of Property, Rights Arising out of Contracts, Offences Connected with Trade—Part 7—																						
Burglary and Housebreaking (B. & E.).....	116	27	410	72	17	324	25	7	149	1,147	4	212	157	147	57	54	195	243	47	31	1,147	
Shopbreaking.....	111	16	581	62	17	636	20	7	181	1,632		469	226	327	3		254	314	9	30	1,632	
Safebreaking.....			21	1	2	20	1	2	18	66		21	8	24		12						66
Possession of Burglar's Instruments.....		1			1	2				4			4									4
Attempted Safebreaking.....			18	2		5		4	4	33		12	6	10			5					33
Copyright.....									3	3												3
False Pretences.....	122	43	49	48	39	108	410	30	11	959	3	437	197	144	5	45	72	43	4	9	959	
Forgery and Uttering.....	32	12	60	21	10	21	415	10	1	68	11	249	170	108	20	17	34	33	4	4	650	
Forgery, Offences Resembling Forgery of Trade Marks, Fraudulent Marking of Merchandise.....			1			1				5			1	1	3							5
Fraud and Fraudulent Dealing with Property.....		1		1	1	2	2			7		2	1		3		1					7
Fraud—Conspiracy to Receiving Clothing etc., from Deserters.....	1	1		1	4	9	1	4	4	25	3		4	11		1				6		25
Unlawful Wearing Decorations on Uniform.....				2		3				5		2		2				1				5
Intimidation.....	2		4		2	4				12		5	1	1			1	4				12
Personation.....				1	1					2					1				1			2
Receiving Stolen Goods, Possession of.....	8	2	6	20	15	181	19	6	12	206	6	47	24	30	18	23	19	31	1	7	206	
Robbery and Extortion.....	2	1	3	3	1	10	5	1		26		5	1	6	1	7	4	2				26

Robbery with Violence.....	1	8	9	1	8	39	4	7	77	1	38	12	7	1	8	8	2	77				
Secret Commission.....				1	4				5					4	1			5				
Theft, General.....	508	156	1,654	120	96	1,117	111	14	415	4,198	1,399	748	528	93	17	706	501	68	128	4,198		
Theft, Agricultural Machinery	7	7	57	1	1	18	4		8	103		68	26	8				1		103		
Theft, Cattle.....	27	34	73	3	8	78	17	1	16	257		115	69	35		8	18	12		257		
Theft, Federal Government																						
Property.....	9	11	274	181	2	144	9	1	104	736	89	29	1	61	212	135	59	126	1	23	736	
Theft, Grain.....	9	13	31	1	7	24	5		3	93		37	43	13							93	
Theft, Money and other																						
Negotiable Securities.....	136	24	290	41	5	40	348	15	1	101	1,001		302	261	146	32	6	128	84	9	33	1,001
Theft Motor Cars (Actual																						
Vehicles Only).....	33	12	93	16	4	20	122	11		23	334		116	53	44	1		63	36	4	17	334
Mail and Postal Matter.....	4		10	19	1	25			3	62	1	1	9	3	1	26		5	14	1	1	62
Offences Resembling Theft	4		1	2		32			2	41		28	4	3	1			4		1		41
Trading Stamps.....				1		1			2							1		1				2
Willful and Forbidden Acts—																						
Part 8—																						
Arson and Other Fires.....	10	45	90	17	1	21	9		35	228	1	43	39	22	2		41	69	9	2		228
Injuries to Buildings, Fences,																						
Landmarks and Other																						
Property.....			1		1	1				3				3								3
Injuries to Cattle and Other																						
Animals.....	34	19	99	7	12	29	9		11	220		81	52	19			31	32	4	1		220
Cruelty to Animals.....	7	32	11	9		59	3		8	129		24	45	23			29	5	2	1		129
Mischief—Damage to Property.	279	38	335	46	4	50	441	56	2	61	1,312	1	315	315	126	27	8	243	218	37	22	1,312
Public Property (Interfering																						
with).....				1					1	2		1		1								2
Railways, Mines and Electrical																						
Plants.....	2		7	1		31				41		27	7	2		1	2	2				41
Trees—Vegetables, Roots and																						
Plants.....		1		1						2			2									2
Bank Notes, Coin and Counter-																						
feit Money—Part 9.....																						
Bank Notes, Counterfeit.....		3	11	12		5	3	1		6	41	4		2	3	21	7	1	3			41
Coins, Counterfeit.....		1	4	10						4	19	2				7		4	6			19
Attempts, Conspiracies, Acces-																						
sories—Part 10.....	1	1	5	3	1	35	17	10	5	78	1	1	7	6	31	16	8	8				78
Procedure on Appearance of																						
Accused—Part 14.....					1	2	1		1	5			1		2		2					5
Surety To Keep The Peace—																						
Part 15.....	6	4	5	1	6	51	10			83		36	18	19			5	3		2		83
Punishment, Fines, Forfeitures,																						
Costs and Restitution—Part				1		7			2	10				6			3			1		10
20.....																						
Total.....	1,794	658	4,492	2,973	104	1,054	10,358	1,106	123	1,739	24,401	150	6,872	4,966	3,307	623	430	3,600	3,182	542	728	24,401

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Decline to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusements Act.....							2			1	3
Billiard Room Act.....							1				1
Brand Act.....				1							1
Child Welfare Act.....				3			76	2		3	84
Companies Act.....				1		2	3				6
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....				1		1	5	1			8
Domestic Animals Act.....	1			5		5	25	5			41
Domestic Relations Act.....		1				2	5	2		2	12
Forest Reserves Act.....							1				1
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....							87				88
Game Act.....				6		1	187	3		3	200
Hail Insurance Act.....						1	9				10
Insurance Act.....							2	2			4
Juvenile Offenders Act.....				12		2	39				53
Labour Act.....						1					1
Lands Act.....							3				3
Liquor Act.....		2		13		15	2,120	30		11	2,191
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							2	3			5
Masters and Servants Act.....				2		28	50	22		2	104
Medical Profession Act.....							1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....				7		2	144	8			161
Mines Act.....				1		1	24	1			27
Municipalities Act.....								1			1
Noxious Weeds Act.....				1		1	9				11
Prairie Fires Act.....				1		1	14	1			17
Public Health Act.....						1	25				26
Public Highways Act.....				1			5				6
Public Service Vehicles Act.....				13		6	1,161	5		6	1,191
Public Works Act.....				2			7				9
School Act.....							1				1
School Attendance Act.....				1		1	6	1			9
Securities Act.....				1			4	1			6
Stock Inspection Act.....							3				3
Tradesman Qualification Act.....				1		1	59				61
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....				10		7	1,723	18		9	1,767
Municipal Laws.....				2			9	5			105
Total.....	1	3		85		92	5,893	107		37	6,218
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....				2			5				7
Annual Holidays Act.....						1	1				2
Book Agents Act.....			4								4
Brand Act.....			2							2	4
Child Welfare Act.....	1	1	8	20		1	7	4	1	8	51
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....			6	2	1	12	23	9		3	56
Drainage Act.....				1							1
Education Tax Act.....				3			5	1		3	12
Electrical License Act.....				1							1
Fur Act.....		4	4	12		2	46	2		3	73
Fisheries Act.....			1	2			22				25

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Decline to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....				3			33				36
Fire Prevention Act.....			1				1				2
Game Act.....	1	7	11	23	3		185	7		3	240
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....			1	1			6				8
Highways and Transportation Act.....			1	2		1	26	1			31
Hotel Keepers Act.....				1							1
Injured Animals Act.....		2	6	4							12
Industrial Standards Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....	1	184	33	87		21	2,004	45		3	2,378
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....			1				2				3
Masters and Servants Act.....			2	1		1	5	6			15
Mental Hygiene Act.....		3	8	23	1		36	1		1	73
Mine Regulations.....		1									1
Minimum Wage Act.....				1			1				2
Open Wells Act.....		2					2				4
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....			4	7			35	1			47
Public Health Act.....			3				5				8
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....							7	1			8
Rural Municipality Act.....				5			2				7
Rural Telephone Act.....				1			1				2
Saskatchewan Hospitals Act.....				14			1				15
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.....										1	1
Saskatchewan Bill of Rights.....				1							1
Securities Fraud Prevention Act.....										1	1
School Act.....				1							1
School Attendance Act.....							3				3
Steam Boilers Act.....			1				1				2
Stray Animals Act.....	1		1	2		5	23	12			44
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....			2	7			1				10
Travelling Shows Act.....			2	3							5
Vehicles Act.....	3	5	25	47		10	2,005	16		6	2,117
Veneral Diseases Act.....			1								1
Well Drillers Act.....			1								1
Municipal Laws.....			1	4			78			1	84
Total.....	7	209	130	281	5	54	4,573	106	1	35	5,401
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusement Act.....				16			1				17
Animal Husbandry Act.....	1	4	1	3		2	14				25
Basic Sciences Act.....		1									1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....			1				2				3
Child Welfare Act.....				8			3			3	14
Crown Timber and Forest Reserves Act.....		1		1							2
Fire Prevention Act.....		6		1			2				9
Fisheries Act.....							3				3
Game Act.....		16	3	10			92	6		5	132
Government Liquor Control Act.....	1	80	9	92	1	4	1,309	25		33	1,554
Highway Traffic Act.....		34	3	44		7	2,610	16		29	2,743
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							1				1
Marriage Act.....				1							1
Medical Act.....				1							1
Mental Deficiency Act.....				2							2

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

Provincial Statutes	Complaint Decline 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>											
Mental Diseases Act.....		5		32			83				120
Naturopathic Act.....							1				1
Parents Maintenance Act.....							4				4
Petty Trespass Act.....		2					10	3		1	16
Public Health Act.....				1			4				5
Public School Act.....							1				1
Real Estate Agents Act.....							2				2
School Attendance Act.....							1				1
Small Debts Recovery Act.....				5							5
Taxicab Act.....							1				1
Wages Recovery Act.....				8							8
Wives and Children Maintenance.....		8		7	1	2	24	8		7	57
Municipal Laws.....		2		4		1	291	7			305
Total.....	2	159	17	236	2	16	4,459	65		78	5,034
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Children's Protection Act.....							2				2
Highway Traffic Act.....						1	15			1	17
Mental Hospitals Act.....					1						1
Ontario Liquor Act.....			1								1
Petty Trespass Act.....							2				2
Total.....			1		1	1	19			1	23
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Game Act.....				4			1				5
Total.....				4			1				5
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....			1	3			2				6
Boys' Industrial Home Act.....			8	1							9
Children's Protection Act.....		1		10		1	20			5	37
Deserted Wives and Children Act.....			1	4		5	14	1		4	20
Forest Fires Act.....		1	22	12			4				39
Game Act.....		2	3	9	1		34	1			50
Gasoline Sales Act.....			1				4				5
Highway Act.....			4	12		1	13		1		31
Inter-Provincial Home for Girls Act.....				8							8
Illegitimate Children Act.....				6		5	17	5	2	4	39
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		695	67	235	4	23	2,122	19	3	23	3,191
Motor Carrier Act.....				2							2
Motor Vehicle Act.....	11	3	28	42	1	6	1,188	10		5	1,294
Provincial Hospital Act.....				3			4				7
Private Act.....				1							1
Schools Act.....						1	1	1			3
Slot Machine Act.....			1				6				7
Theatres Act.....				4							4
Town Incorporation Act.....							3	1			4
Town Planning Act.....				2						1	3
Transient Salesmen Act.....			2	1							3
Municipal Laws.....						4	344	3			351
Total.....	11	702	138	355	6	46	3,776	41	6	42	5,123

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948—Concluded

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Decline to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				2			2				4
Children's Protection Act.....									1		1
Gasoline Tax Act.....							38	3			41
Gasoline Licence Act.....										1	1
Hotel Regulations.....							2				2
Lands and Forests Act.....		1	2	221	1	7	282	20		29	563
Liquor Act.....		4,077	1	1,266	18	25	2,368	48		165	7,968
Mine Regulations.....				2			114			12	128
Motor Carriers Act.....			1	10			2			4	17
Motor Vehicles Act.....			3	749	2	4	1,960	15		72	2,811
Public Highways Act.....			1	11			53			7	72
Securities Act.....			1			2	2				4
Summary Convictions Act.....							1			1	2
Slot Machine Act.....				19						2	21
Municipal By-Laws.....							2				2
Total.....		4,078	8	2,280	21	38	4,832	86		294	11,637
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Amusement Tax Act.....				4							4
Children's Act.....				5							5
Dog Act.....	1		3	17							21
Domestic Animals Act.....				3			1			1	5
Electrical Inspection Act.....							2				2
Falconwood Act (Mental Diseases).....			1	45							46
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				8			1				9
Game Act.....				5			47			1	53
Highway Traffic Act.....		2	1	20		2	388	1		1	415
Prohibition Act.....		1,338	17	39	1	12	435	16		14	1,872
Public Health Act.....				5							5
Public Vehicles Act.....				3			1				4
Road Act.....				1			1				2
Security Fraud Prevention Act.....										1	1
Slot Machine Act.....							10				10
Veneral Diseases Act.....				3							3
Municipal Laws.....		1		51		6	102	1			111
Total.....	1	1,341	22	159	1	20	988	18		18	2,508
<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, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (Weight or strength un- determined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	381	10	237	227	Opium pipes..... 1
Opium dross.....		3	15		Opium lamps..... 1
Opium—Liquids (including Tincture, Yen Shee Water and Poppyhead Tea)		438			Opium needles (Yen Hocks) 1
Opium Poppyheads.....	10				Opium Pipe scrapers..... 2
Morphine.....		2	69	699	Hypodermic Syringes..... 32
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin).....		8	91	2,069	Improvised Syringes (made from medicine droppers)... 122
Cocaine.....			355	4	Hypodermic needles..... 31
Codeine.....		4	168	40	Automobiles (Used in trans- porting)..... 9
Marihuana.....		9		4 cigs.	Miscellaneous Articles..... 96

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM
APRIL 1, 1947, to MARCH 31, 1948.

BRITISH COLUMBIA	\$ 76,451.00
ALBERTA	132,786.00
SASKATCHEWAN	148,101.00
MANITOBA	120,101.74
ONTARIO	112,924.83
QUEBEC	130,285.00
NEW BRUNSWICK	83,719.77
NOVA SCOTIA	138,623.12
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	22,839.00
N.W.T. and Y.T.	16,889.25
TOTAL	\$ 982,720.71

