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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1951

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING  
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OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
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1951

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

OTTAWA - CANADA

HV7957  
C212  
1950/51

DOMINION OF CANADA

**REPORT**

OF THE

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

FOR THE

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1951**

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OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
1951

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, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

June 15, 1951.

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# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1951.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.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, 1951.

## SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

### 1. Provincial Agreements

#### (a) *Newfoundland and British Columbia*

On August 1, 1950, as the result of an agreement between the Province of Newfoundland and the Federal Government, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police took over the duties of the former Newfoundland Rangers and of certain selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary outside the city of St. John's.

On August 15, 1950, as the result of a similar agreement between the Province of British Columbia and the Federal Government, the Force assumed the duties of the former British Columbia Provincial Police.

The more important effects of these agreements on the operations of the Force are referred to under their respective headings throughout this report.

#### (b) *Survey*

For general information purposes, I wish to state that the terms and conditions of these agreements, copies of which will be found in the Appendices, are similar to those that have been in force for some years with the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. In each of these Provinces and now in Newfoundland and British Columbia the Force acts as the Provincial police, though it retains its Federal status, enforcing the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada and the Provincial Statutes. All matters pertaining to direction and policy in the administration of justice remain with the Provinces as represented by the Provincial Attorneys General. The administration and training of personnel, however, is still a function of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

#### (c) *Renewals and Rates*

A renewal of the agreement with the Province of Manitoba was entered into for a period of six years from April 2, 1950. The agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan expires on May 31, 1953. In any new agreements with the Provinces a yearly rate of \$1,400 a man has been provided for, which is subject to a revision in 1952.

An additional amount of \$1,700 per annum is charged for each new Detachment opened above the number contracted for.

### 2. Municipal Agreements

#### (a) *British Columbia*

At the time of the take-over, forty-six municipal contracts were in force between the provincial and municipal authorities throughout British Columbia. Under the terms of the Federal-Provincial policing agreement mentioned above, these municipal duties became the responsibility of the Force on

August 15, 1950. On the expiration of these contracts on December 31, 1950, new contracts were negotiated between the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities. The conditions of the new contracts were based on the recommendations made by an officer of the Force who had surveyed each municipality concerned. Forty-four cities and towns are now under contract in British Columbia with two under supervision.

(b) *General*

Elsewhere, the Force continues to receive numerous requests to act in municipalities, but owing to our heavy commitments in the Federal field we have been unable to extend our activities any further in this direction. Moreover, any renewals of existing agreements with municipalities are not made for a longer period than one year because the cost to the municipality is subject to review in 1952. In Appendix "B", a complete list of the cities and towns policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is set forth.

### 3. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

(a) *General*

No amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act were made during the year under review, but I believe some provision should be made for the re-engagement under Part III of any ex-non-commissioned officer or constable who was retired to pension under this Part of the Act because of ill health, and who did not qualify for maximum pension under it, to permit him to qualify for maximum pension should his health allow such re-engagement.

(b) *Part V*

Part V of this Act came into force on March 1, 1949. Paragraph (c) Sub-section 1 of Section 92 of this Part reads are follows:

"(1) This Part applies to every member of the Force,—

"(c) who was a member of the Force on that day and who, within two years thereafter, elected to become a contributor under this Part".

The two years referred to elapsed on February 28, 1951, and no further elections to obtain the benefits of Part V could be made after that date. The member of the Force who joined after March 1, 1949 had, of course, no powers of election.

It is necessary to note here that insofar as the former members of the British Columbia Provincial Police are concerned, Order-in-Council P.C. 86/78 dated January 6, 1951, amending the regulations under Part V, contains the following sub-paragraph to Paragraph 15 of these regulations:

"(2) Where before becoming a member of the Force a contributor served in a Provincial Police Force his service in the Provincial Police Force may be counted in whole or in part for the purpose of computing a pension, allowance or gratuity under this Part if within one year after the coming into force of this section or after he becomes a member of the Force, whichever is later, he elects that it be counted and if contributions for the service are made as provided in this section".

This means that these men will have until January 5, 1952 to elect to count their past service with the British Columbia Force.

**4. New Pay Rates**

By Order-in-Council of January 13, 1951, P.C. 113/215 the old form of granting pay and allowances was cancelled and a new consolidated rate of pay was authorized. These rates are included in the table showing the various ranks of officers, non-commissioned officers and constables in section 2 of this report.

For purposes of general information, a copy of the Orders-in-Council in this matter, namely, that of January 13, 1951, previously mentioned, and of a supplementary Order dated February 16, 1951, P.C. 60/833 will be found in the Appendices

**SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE**

**1. Personnel**

(a) *Strength*

On March 31, 1951, the total strength, including Civil Servants, is 4,985, made up as follows:—

(i) Uniform Strength	
Officers .....	111
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	3,571
Special Constables .....	377
	4,059
(ii) Civilians .....	
	282
(iii) Civil Servants	
Permanent .....	166
Temporary .....	478
	644
Grand Total .....	4,985

The recapitulation of our increases and decreases are as follows:

1,420 joined the Force or came into our employment as:	
Newly Appointed Officers .....	12
Engaged .....	837
Re-engaged Ex-Members .....	45
Special Constables .....	86
Civilians .....	253
Civil Servants .....	187
	1,420
Total .....	1,420

Of this number, 492 men of the former British Columbia Provincial Police, 55 men of the former Newfoundland Rangers, and 37 men of the Newfoundland Constabulary were engaged when the Force took over the Provincial policing of these Provinces.

The wastage from all causes (pensioned, time expired, invalided, resigned, died, and others) was:

Officers .....	6
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	251
Special Constables .....	153
Civilians .....	89
Civil Servants .....	101
	590
Total .....	600

The net increase in strength is therefore 820—570 uniformed personnel, 164 civilians, and 86 civil servants.

The strength of the Reserve Force stands at 339, an increase of 2.

(b) *Promotions*

Promotions and appointments of Commissioned Officers of the Force were made as follows:

*Promoted Assistant Commissioner:—*

Superintendent G. J. M. Curleigh  
Acting Assistant Commissioner J. Brunet  
Superintendent S. Bullard

*Appointed Staff Surgeon Pathologist:—*

Special Constable D. K. Merkeley, M.D.

*Promoted Superintendent:—*

Inspector D. A. McKinnon  
Inspector H. P. Mathewson  
Inspector J. R. Lemieux  
Inspector C. N. K. Kirk, A.D.C.  
Inspector D. O. Forrester  
Inspector G. J. Archer  
Inspector W. H. Williams

*Promoted Inspector:—*

Sub-Inspector K. Shakespeare  
Sub-Inspector H. J. Spanton  
Sub-Inspector H. C. Forbes, (M.B.E.)  
Sub-Inspector D. J. McCombe  
Sub-Inspector G. H. Prime  
Sub-Inspector J. A. A. Thivierge  
Sub-Inspector W. G. Fraser  
Sub-Inspector L. S. Grayson

*Appointed Sub-Inspector:—*

E. L. Martin	—Chief Ranger of the former Newfoundland Rangers.
Y. S. Glendinning	—Inspector of the former Newfoundland Rangers.
C. H. F. P. Ledoux	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
F. B. Woods-Johnson	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
R. S. Nelson, M.C.	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
G. H. Clark, M.C.	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
J. H. McClinton	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
J. A. Young	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
W. J. Butler, A.F.C.	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.

- J. A. Henry —Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
- A. T. Lashmar —Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.

(c) *Pensioned*

*Six Officers were retired to Pension:—*

Assistant Commissioner R. Armitage  
 Superintendent J. Healey  
 Superintendent T. W. Chard  
 Inspector C. Batch, M.M.  
 Inspector H. G. Nichols  
 Inspector E. J. Lucas

Eighty-eight non-commissioned officers and constables were granted pensions under the non-invaliding sections of the R.C.M. Police Act. Nine were invalided.

(d) *Deaths*

*Six deaths occurred:—*

16291 Sergeant Hatcher, W. J.  
 5816 Constable Gamman, A.  
 10803 Constable Martel, D. J. T.  
 14757 Constable Wood, H.T.  
 15104 Constable Nordstrom, L. E.  
 16540 Constable May, H. R.

(e) *Pay and Distribution*

See Table 1

(f) *Training*

**GENERAL:—**The revision of the Force's training programmes continued this year under the supervision of the Director of Training. Completed were syllabi for the indoctrinating of ex-Newfoundland and British Columbia personnel who became members of the Force; for Preventive Service Personnel; and for C.I.B. Officers.

**RECRUIT TRAINING:—**19 recruit training squads of approximately 30 men each were formed during the year, 9 at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and 10 at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, the two Training Divisions of the Force. The normal training period is six months, divided into Parts I and II, each Part being of three months' duration.

**ADVANCED TRAINING:—**Canadian Police College class number 17, held at Regina, was the only such class conducted during the year. It comprised 14 members of this force and 16 members of outside police forces.

Refresher courses for other experienced R.C.M. Police personnel were held at the training Divisions, and a C.I.B. Officers' class was held at Headquarters.

**SPECIAL TRAINING:—**Special instruction was given in the field to personnel of "O" and "C" Divisions by the Director of Training. Other courses were sponsored by the Preventive Service Branch for personnel specializing in this work.

**FIRST AID TRAINING:—**The practical value of this subject to policemen is an acknowledged factor, and with the cooperation of the St. John Ambulance Association, First Aid instruction was once more extensively carried out at the training centres and throughout the various divisional and sub-divisional Headquarters across Canada. Thirty-two classes were held during the year, and the number of awards made following the examinations indicate the interest shown in this subject:

TABLE 1.—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON  
MARCH 31st, 1951

No. of each rank or Grade	Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum	H. Q. staff	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W. T.	Y.T.	On command special duty abroad
1	Commissioner.....	\$1,250.00	\$15,000.00	1													
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	833.33	10,000.00	1													
9	Asst. Commissioner.....	625.00	7,500.00	3			1		1		1	1	1	1			
1	Staff Surgeon Pathologist.....	665.00 to 698.33	7,980.00 to 8,380.00									1					
20	Superintendents.....	510.00 to 560.00	6,120.00 to 6,720.00	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2			
53	Inspectors.....	450.00 to 500.00	5,400.00 to 6,000.00	11	1	1	7	3	3	6	4	7	4	4	1	1	
26	Sub-Inspectors.....	435.00	5,220.00	6	1				1	3	1	5	2	5	1		
83	Staff Sergeants.....	325.00	3,900.00	10		1	14	3	6	12	5	12	9	11			
281	Sergeants.....	300.00	3,600.00	36	8	3	26	13	11	34	25	41	29	49	3		3
679	Corporals.....	275.00	3,300.00	66	15	9	70	40	43	95	56	108	92	72	5	5	3
	Constables 1st Class. (6th year) (discretionary).....	260.00	3,120.00														
	Constables 1st Class. (5th Class).....	250.00	3,000.00														
	Constables 1st Class. (4th year).....	240.00	2,880.00														
	Constables 1st Class. (3rd year).....	230.00	2,760.00														
	Constables 1st Class. (2nd year).....	220.00	2,640.00														
	Constables 1st Class. (1st year).....	210.00	2,520.00	91	119	22	189	100	157	401	179	429	257	495	56	23	10
2528	Constables 2nd Class.....	200.00	2,400.00														
	Constables 3rd Class.....	170.00	2,040.00														
377	Special Constables (at rates authorized by the Minister).....			25	4	1	96	6	20	40	18	51	28	66	13	2	7
282	Civilian Employees (at rates authorized by the Minister).....			51	2		3	4	26	53	4	34	17	72	12		4
4841	Totals.....			304	151	38	409	170	269	647	296	690	441	777	91	31	27
143	Saddle Horses.....									44		99					
2	Team Horses.....									2							
145	Total Horses.....									46		99					
18	Police Dogs.....						6	1			2	3	4	2			
251	Sleigh Dogs.....								17	7		4		4	210	9	
8	Aeroplanes.....									3	1	1	2	1			
1009	Motor Cars.....			1	21	18	87	69	80	115	101	143	150	212	3	8	1
60	Motor Trucks.....				2		2	4	4	13	3	7	11	4	6	4	
50	Motor Cycles.....				7		14	7		11			6	5		4	
2	Snow Sedans.....											1	1				
	Totals.....			1	30	18	103	80	84	142	105	152	170	222	9	12	1

Certificates (First Examination).....	308
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FIREARMS TRAINING:—Very few members had an opportunity to fire the Annual Musketry Practice during the year. The Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was won by Regimental Number 11012, Corporal E. Randall, of "J" Division.

A high interest was displayed by members of the Force in the service rifle competition, and a number were successful at some of the 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 the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, Ontario, where a very creditable showing was made.

Two members of the Force, Reg. No. 12342 Staff-Sergeant W. W. Sutherland of "N" Division and Reg. No. 10804 Corporal J. H. Blais of "C" Division, won places on the 1950 Bisley team that represented Canada at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association in England.

All Divisions, with the exception of "B" Division, fired the Annual Revolver Practice, and the results were 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 "F" Division, Regina, with an average of 195.86 out of a possible 240.

*Best Revolver Shot*

Eight members of the Force, Reg. No. 11094, Staff-Sergeant E. Davies of "A" Division, Ottawa; 11141, Sergeant C. Rawsthorne of "K" Division, Edmonton; 10920, Sergeant A. Stoddard of "F" Division, Regina; 11855, Corporal W. M. Beatty of "L" Division, Charlottetown; 12752, Corporal J. D. Lewak of "F" Division, Regina; 14593, Constable R. C. Falconer of "F" Division, Regina; 14660, Constable R. C. Hornett of "F" Division, Regina; and 15577, Constable C. W. Thomas of "E" Division, Victoria, made a score of 239 points out of a possible 240 points, 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.

*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. 15577, Constable C. W. Thomas of "E" Division, Victoria, with a score of 239 points out of a possible 240.

*Crossed Revolver Badge*

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members who made a score of not less than 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 782 qualified, including sixteen members of the Reserve Force.

Indoor Ranges are maintained at numerous points throughout the Force, and they continue to be very much in demand during the winter months for both rifle and revolver practice. To create further interest, inter-divisional matches have been organized. Most gratifying results were obtained by the teams from the Divisions that entered in the D.C.R.A. winter series.

EQUITATION:—Three recruit training squads received equitation at "Depot" Division, Regina, and two at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, in conjunction with



their normal recruit training. In addition to the above, two equitation courses for other members were held during the year at "N" Division.

RESERVE:—It has not been possible owing to the heavy demand of other duties to give the Reserve all the training we would have wished them to have. However, we hope to overcome this in the near future.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:—The instructional staffs at Regina and Rockcliffe have been fully occupied. Our instructors and training facilities have been made available to other departments of the Federal Government for training purposes.

MARINE TRAINING:—The facilities of H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" were again made available to the Force through the cooperation of the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) for special training of members of the "Marine" Section.

(g) *Discipline*

The maintenance of discipline is a fundamental principle with this Force, and it is gratifying to be able to report again that there have been very few serious breaches of our regulations.

(h) *Health*

The total number of days lost through sickness during the year was 24,788. This is an increase of about 10 per cent over last year's figure, and its cause is reflected in both the greater strength of the Force and the country-wide influenza epidemic that took place late in the year. Influenza alone was responsible for 4,336 days of the total number of days lost.

An aggregate of 11,671 days was spent in hospital by members of the Force, which is slightly less than last year's total.

The usual number of communicable diseases made their appearance, but no serious general effects resulted from any of these cases.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has continued to look after our medical, dental, and hospital requirements. This Department provides excellent service, and the arrangement is an economical and a satisfactory one. The method of payment, mentioned in my last year's report, has considerably reduced the clerical work involved.

(i) *Honours and Awards*

KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL:—A posthumous award of the King's Police and Fire Services Medal was made by His Majesty the King to Regimental Number 5816 Constable Alexander Gamman for gallantry in attempting to apprehend one Thomas Rossler, an armed bank robber, on May 25, 1950 at Montreal. An account of the case in which this regrettable incident occurred will be found in the illustrated cases under Section 4 of this report. The late Constable Gamman was a popular member of "C" Division and had over thirteen years' service with the Force.

HONORARY AIDE-DE-CAMP:—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Superintendent C. N. K. Kirk, Officer Commanding "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, as Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL:—103 awards of this medal were made during the year, 4 to officers, 75 to non-commissioned officers and constables, and 24 to ex-members of the Force.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION:—The undermentioned members of the Force were granted a Priory Vote of Thanks from the Commandery in Canada of the St. John Ambulance Association in recognition of their work for conducting police and civilian classes in first aid:

- 11744 ex-Sgt. Muir, J. L.
- 12612 Cpl. Woods, E. C. R.
- 12976 Cst. Ogilvie, W. M.

(j) *Personnel Branch*

It was necessary during the year to enlarge the Personnel Branch in British Columbia because of the Force's taking over of several hundred men of the British Columbia Provincial Police. As a result, one personnel officer was added to this department's establishment for work in this Province. Personnel duties in Newfoundland have been undertaken so far without any increase in the staff of this branch. There are now throughout the Force eight divisional personnel officers and one senior personnel officer.

The initial survey of the British Columbia Provincial Police, which necessitated the submission of records on 528 men in a very short time, is noteworthy among the many duties that were carried out by the Personnel Branch. I feel that this preliminary step was greatly responsible for the Force's circumventing a good deal of the difficulty that might have arisen when the amalgamation of the two Forces took place.

RECRUITING:—Recruiting statistics, particularly in the last four months of the fiscal year, reveal an encouraging incline. I believe that this has been mainly brought about by the recent increase in pay and our country-wide recruiting campaign advertising this fact; in the last three weeks of the year, 5,000 enquiries were received at headquarters alone.

Generally, over 2,800 completed applications were filed. Personnel officers interviewed 825 of these and 363 were eventually engaged. It is difficult at this time to evaluate the standard of these men, but from all indications it seems to be at least up to, if not slightly better than, the standard we have met in the last few years.

**2. Organization**

(a) *Headquarters*

No major changes that affected the overall organization of headquarters occurred during the year. Generally, the volume of work increased owing to the extension of duties in British Columbia and Newfoundland and to the broadening of our internal security activities.

(b) *Divisions and Detachments*

The recent changes in British Columbia and Newfoundland brought about considerable re-organization of the divisions in these Provinces. In British Columbia five sub-divisions and 120 detachments have been established, exclusive of municipal detachments. In Newfoundland the number of detachments was increased to forty. In both places further administrative developments are under consideration, so that the efficient policing of the two Provinces may be carried out.

Generally, 604 detachments were maintained throughout the land Divisions of the Force, distributed as follows:

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Newfoundland.....	"B"	40
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	7
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	40
New Brunswick.....	"J"	38
Quebec.....	"C"	31
Ontario.....	"A", "N", & "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	67
Saskatchewan.....	"F" & "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	90
British Columbia.....	"E"	120
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	40
Totals.....	14	604

**MARINE:**—The ships of the "Marine" Division, stationed on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the Great Lakes' waters, play a vital preventive rôle as well as an active one in the overall enforcement efforts of the Force, especially in work under the Customs Act. They also provide numerous assistances to other authorities and the public.

*Schooner "St. Roch"*

The R.C.M. Police floating detachment Schooner "St. Roch" arrived in Halifax from the west coast on May 29. Her voyage was by way of the Panama Canal, and she thus became the first ship to circumnavigate the North American Continent. During the summer and fall the "St. Roch" operated out of Argentia, Newfoundland, and was used extensively on various duties, her patrols sometimes extending as far north as Cartwright, Labrador, until her return to Halifax in November to undergo refit.

**AVIATION SECTION:**—Aircraft of this section are based at the most advantageous points throughout the Provinces. The kinds of aircraft in use are two Beechcrafts, one Stinson, one Grumman Goose, one Cornell (trainer), one Norseman, and two Beavers (bush type). The Stinson was involved in two mishaps during the year, one when it landed in a field of summer fallow and turned over on its back, the other during a gale at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, when a similar accident occurred. No injuries to personnel resulted. The operations of the aircraft extended to all parts of Canada, carrying out such duties as emergency flights; northern and regional inspection patrols; preventive service work; transporting prisoners, personnel, and northern supplies; and tracking. In conjunction with the land force its work has in all instances proven very effective.

The distribution of all detachments, ships, and aircraft will be found in Appendix "B".

**RESERVE:**—Reserve units are situated at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver. As in previous years, the various assistances given to the Force by members of the Reserve extended not only to law enforcement but also to youth work. Their services, which are entirely voluntary, have been of great value.

(c) *Communications*

The extending of our communications facilities is continuing. The maritime radio system, begun in 1949, is now substantially completed. Frequency modulation, mobile and fixed station installations were placed in operation in northwest and northeast New Brunswick and in the coastal area of the southern half of Nova Scotia. The land and marine communications in Halifax were centralized into a communications centre that serves both "H" and the "Marine" Divisions.

Radio telegraph units have been installed at Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Halifax. These units link the Ottawa, the prairie, and the maritime radio systems and are intended as secondary emergency media to supplement the existing facilities as well as to disseminate police information throughout the Force.

A quantity of radio equipment has been taken over from the British Columbia Provincial Police and its use is being integrated into our own system. A survey of mobile communications in the Nelson-Trail region was finished and work is now under way to improve facilities in this area and the Province generally. Wherever practical, all point-to-point radio installations are closely co-ordinated with other federal communications systems.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, F.M. equipment is being installed. And the "C" Division radio system is being further extended at some points to be eventually co-ordinated with the radio units being put into operation by the Department of National Revenue.

### 3. General

#### (a) R.C.M. Police Bands

The Ottawa and Regina bands have given a great deal of pleasure to the members of the Force and to the public generally. Their outdoor and indoor concerts have been well attended, and the numerous expressions of appreciation received support the belief that the bands are in these instances providing a worthwhile community diversion.

The *Ottawa band* is well established. As in previous years, it has taken part in many official functions, besides its concerts, and the orchestra section of the band has played for a number of divisional dances both at Ottawa and at other eastern Divisions. As well, the members of this band are employed in responsible positions at "A" Division and Headquarters.

The members of the *Regina band* completed the regular recruits' training and equitation course, and have now been assigned to duties in the administrative offices of "Depot" and "F" Divisions. This band has been equally active and has played a total of thirty-five engagements during the year at various western cities and at the Regina hospitals.

The rehearsals and engagements of both bands are whenever possible arranged so that they do not interfere with the members' regular police duties.

#### (b) Horses

The breeding station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, which is included in the "Depot" Division command, is now well organized, and for the past several years the Force raised a number of suitable remounts there. At present there are forty-six horses at Fort Walsh.

Our total strength of horses at the end of the fiscal year is 145. This is a decrease of eight from last year's figure. The gains and losses occurred as follows:

	<i>Gains</i>	<i>Losses</i>
Purchases .....	5	
Foals from Police Mares .....	6	
Cast and sold .....		15
Destroyed .....		2
Died .....		2
	11	19

The distribution of these horses will be found in appendix "B".

## SECTION 3—SUPPLY BRANCH

### 1. Accommodation

#### (a) Headquarters

Necessity has again obliged us to accept extra space outside the Justice Building and, within it, to shift once more the floor arrangement of some of our branches. As a result, we are presently distended to the point where further expansion, which seems inevitable, will seriously hinder both our security and efficiency. And it is strongly recommended that the Government considers now some definite step to improve this situation as soon as possible.

Space has been allotted to us in the former Canadian Bank Note Building on Wellington Street. This is presently occupied by various branches of "A" Division and Headquarters.

In order to accommodate the single personnel stationed at Ottawa, the Knights of Columbus building on Spadina Avenue was purchased from the Capucin Fathers.

(b) *New Construction*

No major construction was completed this year. Although funds were made available to the Force to begin a heavy building programme, numerous delays through one thing and another prevented our going ahead with it as we had planned. However, the new crime detection laboratory at Regina is under way, and the specifications and plans for the new barracks building there are being drawn up. Other proposed construction of significance includes a combined administration and quartermaster building at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and the erection of forty-three Detachments throughout the Provinces, nineteen in Newfoundland, where without them we are decidedly handicapped in properly policing this Province. Generally, the situation with regard to our detachments is that of the total number of 604, accommodation must be rented at 450 of these places, and we are being constantly faced with the problem of landlords wishing to repossess their quarters and thus forcing us to vacate.

**2. Equipment**(a) *Newfoundland and British Columbia*

A survey was made of all equipment, arms, furnishings, and supplies belonging to the provincial governments of Newfoundland and British Columbia that were in use by their respective police forces at the time of the take-over, and negotiations are still proceeding between the federal and provincial authorities regarding the purchase price to be paid by the federal government for that part of the equipment suitable for use by the Force, which is in accordance with the terms of the policing agreements entered into by the parties concerned.

(b) *Transport*

The number and distribution of all land, water, and air units will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

(c) *Printing and Stationery*

The system of the general issue of these items has been changed to one of centralization, so that detachments are supplied direct from Ottawa through their sub-divisions. No stock is therefore maintained in divisional stores except what is immediately required. This method has been established in the interest of economy and efficiency and, so far, has given satisfaction. The shelving of stationery at fifteen divisional stores has thus been eliminated. And on the basis of a three months' supply being held in various divisional stores for distribution, a total of 113 tons representing a value of \$69,852 has been saved.

(d) *Clothing and Kit*

Here, too, the centralization of clothing and kit issues, in this case into two regional stores, one in Ottawa and one in Regina, is the objective. Unfortunately, through the lack of space in Regina, which will be overcome when the construction of the new barracks is completed, the Alberta and British Columbia Divisions still maintain their own clothing and kit. However, it is anticipated that when the system is fully in operation a saving of capital formerly invested in shelving uniforms at the various Divisions will amount to about \$340,000.

(e) *Small Arms*

Last year it was stated that investigations were being made regarding the selection of a new type revolver. The revolver chosen, and approved, for standard use is the Smith and Wesson Military and Police .38 special. As already pointed out, this was made necessary because manufacturers have stopped making revolvers of .45 calibre. It is our intention to replace the .45 and .455 revolvers gradually during the course of the next three years on the basis of 1,000 replacements each year.

### 3. Property Damage

It is gratifying to be able to report that during the year under review no serious property damage occurred that brought about any substantial loss to the Government.

## SECTION 4—CRIME

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

#### 1. Review

The combined total of investigations for the year under the Criminal Code, the Federal Statutes, and the Provincial Statutes was 102,753—14,322 more than the previous year, or an increase of 16.3%. This increase does not reflect an immoderate trend in crime, but is mainly the result of the additional offences now included in our statistics for Newfoundland and British Columbia. It should be borne in mind, however, that these statistics are in the instance of Newfoundland for the period from August 1 and in the instance of British Columbia from August 15, 1950. Further, the statistics for British Columbia included in the following comparative table, which shows the gross figures by provinces of all investigations, represent completed cases only.

<i>Criminal Code</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1951</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>
British Columbia.....	3,762	129
Alberta.....	8,214	7,401
Saskatchewan.....	5,475	5,438
Manitoba.....	3,566	3,720
Ontario.....	636	845
Quebec.....	477	497
New Brunswick.....	3,454	3,952
Nova Scotia.....	3,688	3,737
Prince Edward Island.....	613	609
Newfoundland.....	1,688	5
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	881	896
Totals.....	32,454	27,229

<i>Provincial Statutes</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1951</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>
British Columbia.....	6,734	Nil
Alberta.....	8,020	8,008
Saskatchewan.....	6,850	6,826
Manitoba.....	5,075	5,760
Ontario.....	53	36
Quebec.....	1	4
New Brunswick.....	6,081	5,466
Nova Scotia.....	11,268	12,652
Prince Edward Island.....	2,155	3,176
Newfoundland.....	1,219	Nil
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	25	17
Totals.....	47,481	41,945

<i>Federal Statutes</i>	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Year ended</i>
	<i>31st March, 1951</i>	<i>31st March, 1950</i>
British Columbia.....	3,096	1,910
Alberta.....	1,759	1,432
Saskatchewan.....	1,459	1,335
Manitoba.....	1,236	1,598
Ontario.....	5,772	4,722
Quebec.....	5,187	4,367
New Brunswick.....	819	710
Nova Scotia.....	1,371	1,143
Prince Edward Island.....	763	721
Newfoundland.....	316	146
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,040	1,093
Totals.....	22,818	19,177

I might add that, owing to the change-over in the classification systems regarding crime in British Columbia and to the incomplete yearly period involved, it has not been possible to compile as comprehensive a statistical picture as we would have wished.

## 2. Criminal Investigation Branch

### (a) *Criminal Code*

As mentioned earlier, responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada in the Provinces of Newfoundland and British Columbia, exclusive of the cities and towns that maintain their own police forces, now rests with this Force.

In the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, investigations under this Act are conducted in offences pertaining to the work of other departments of the federal government where the local police decline to take action.

The comparative table above gives the total completed cases investigated for each Province under the provisions of the Criminal Code. This figure is an increase of 19.2% over the previous year's total, again attributed for the most part to the additional work in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

**MURDER:**—A total of twenty-eight investigations involving murder were made and disposed of as follows:

Convicted—Executed .....	Nil
Convicted—Awaiting Execution .....	Nil
Mentally Incompetent to Stand Trial .....	1
Charge Reduced to Manslaughter .....	11
Committed Suicide .....	3
Acquitted .....	4
Insufficient Evidence at Preliminary Hearing .....	1
In Custody Awaiting Trial .....	8

**SAFEBREAKING:**—Attacks on safes in the course of the year totalled 49, as compared with 41 such offences in the previous year. Of the 49 offences, 45 took place in the Prairie Provinces, while 4 were committed in the Maritimes.

**COUNTERFEITING:**—My report last year contained mention of a countrywide circulation of counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes during the Labour Day week-end, 1949. There was reason to believe then that the spurious notes were of foreign origin, and that the facilities of the underworld narcotic syndicates had been utilized to simultaneously distribute these from Montreal to Vancouver.

Close liaison was maintained with the United States law enforcement agencies and, as a result of the exchange of information, during February and March 1950, the United States Secret Service arrested Anthony Iraci, Sam Salli, Bernard Neuner, Mathew Zdolinski, James E. Wagner, Alphonse Stablewski, and Henry Stevens in Buffalo, N.Y., for manufacturing both American and Canadian counterfeit currency.

Iraci and Salli, both known to the police of Buffalo, had evidently participated in the counterfeiting of different types of ration coupons during the war years. Conceiving the notion that the counterfeiting of U.S. and Canadian currency would be a profitable venture, they felt assured, because of their connection with underworld figures in Toronto, of a market for their counterfeit Canadian currency.

They prevailed upon Neuner, a photographer and off-set plate maker employed by a lithographing Company in Buffalo, to make the printing plates for counterfeit U.S. and Canadian currency. Arrangements were made with Zdolinski, owner of a Davidson Dual Duplicator, for printing this money. To obtain a suitable grade of rag paper, Iraci and Salli, using devious methods to conceal their identity, eventually purchased paper in Cleveland, Ohio. One, Tascarella, a member of this group, purchased and conveyed the paper from the plant in Ohio to Buffalo in a car equipped with Pennsylvania license plates. Inks similar to those used in printing Canadian currency were the next requirement. These inks were stolen by Wagner from the firm that employed him in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Actual printing of the bogus currency, both Canadian and American, took place during the latter part of August 1949 in Zdolinski's basement printing shop, when approximately \$500,000 in counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes were run off. The plates used were destroyed when the printing was completed. The printed bills were then taken to the Superior Printing Company plant, owned by Stevens and Stablewski, in Buffalo, where the sheets of paper were cut to bank-note size. The finished product was then smuggled into Canada and turned over to the Canadian underworld.

A well-organized criminal syndicate in Toronto controlled the distribution of the Canadian counterfeits to all points in this country. Prospective "pushers" made contact with the Toronto underworld and eventually secured whatever amount of counterfeit currency they were able to pay for; these individuals then returned to their respective areas to utter the bogus notes, which were first circulated on the week-end of Labour Day, 1949.

All avenues of investigation open to police forces were used in combating this traffic, and eventually a member of the Force, posing as an out-of-town criminal, was able to negotiate the purchase of \$25,000 in counterfeit bills from members of the Toronto syndicate. After the delivery of the bogus bills, three men were taken into custody. Further effort on the part of this Force, working in cooperation with municipal police, subsequently led to the recovery of an additional \$135,790 in counterfeit money. The members of the syndicate trafficking in this commodity entered pleas of guilty in the Courts and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to ten years. At a later date, other members of the syndicate, who had been engaged in the narcotic traffic, were apprehended and terms of imprisonment of from five to seven years were imposed on them by the Courts.

In the meantime, investigation by American law enforcement bodies had resulted in the apprehension of a group operating in Buffalo, N.Y. On their appearance in American courts, all members were convicted and sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment.

As a result of the arrest and conviction of the members of the Canadian syndicate responsible for the distribution of this Canadian counterfeit currency, it is believed that the effectiveness of the organization has been seriously impaired



for some time to come. To date, through the efforts of this Force and of municipal police working in close cooperation, approximately \$325,000 in counterfeit currency has been seized before it could be put into circulation.

At the present time, the cases of several individuals are still before the courts on charges involving the uttering of counterfeit money. When these cases have been disposed of, it is felt that a satisfactory conclusion may be drawn to one of the most insidious cases of its kind in Canada.

(b) *Federal Statutes*

Investigations involving contravention of the Federal Statutes during the period under review were 22,818; this figure shows an increase of 3,641 cases, or 18.9%, over the previous twelve months.

(c) *Provincial Statutes*

A total of 47,481 investigations concerning offences under the various Provincial Statutes was conducted in the course of the year, which constituted an increase of 5,536 cases, or 13.2%, over the previous year.

(d) *Juvenile Delinquency*

A total of 1,245 criminal offences, involving 1,839 juveniles, has been recorded in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These totals reveal an increase in these Provinces of 33 offences by 56 juveniles.

### 3. Preventive Service

(a) *General*

The Preventive Service Branch is responsible for the enforcement of eight Statutes, found and dealt with under this subsection.

The volume of work remains high. A decrease in excise revenue and seizures has been offset by an increase in customs collections and seizures. Cigarettes, cars, and refrigerators have continued to be favoured commodities of smugglers; with the re-imposition of controls, increased activities in such short lines of supply can be expected.

As to "repeat offenders" that come under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, also mentioned in my report of last year, they continue to present a grave enforcement problem of a frustrating nature, and it would seem that any real, beneficial solution of their cases can only be brought about by a studied and sustained effort on the part of medical, social, and police authorities.

As the work of this branch is so much dependent on the cooperation of other government departments and foreign agencies, I would like to express here my appreciation for the willing assistances given to us by the Departments of National Health and Welfare, National Revenue, Foreign Exchange Control Board, Trade and Commerce, and all the United States enforcement agencies, in particular the United States Customs Agencies Service in New York City. While the number of cases with ramifications extending to the United Kingdom is comparatively small, we have also received excellent cooperation from His Majesty's Customs-Excise Investigation Service, for which I would like to express my appreciation, too.

(b) *Customs Act*

A total of 2,904 customs seizures was effected this year, which represents an increase of 54 over last year and which is the highest total since the preventive service duties were assumed by the Force in 1932. Though most cases have been of a minor nature, there have been outstanding exceptions where smuggling operations were carried out on an organized scale.

AMENDMENTS:—Section 2(L) formerly defined "officer" as being an officer of customs, an officer or non-commissioned officer of the R.C.M.P. or a captain or master or other person in charge of any vessel in the preventive service of the Government of Canada. As amended, officer is now defined as being a person employed in the administration or enforcement of the Act, and includes *any member* of the R.C.M.P.

Section 216(2) which provides for a special penalty for smuggling while armed has been repealed inasmuch as its provisions are fully covered by Section 117 of the Criminal Code.

Section 283 formerly provided a minimum penalty of three years and a maximum penalty of ten years for a conviction for a subsequent indictable offence. It was our experience that courts were loath to impose such a severe penalty. In its present form, section 283 carries a maximum fine of \$5,000.00 and four years' imprisonment and in default of payment of the fine an additional twelve months. The minimum penalty that may now be imposed is a fine of \$500.00 and a term of imprisonment of not less than twelve months and in default of payment of fine an additional twelve months.

(c) *Excise Act*

The excise seizures registered for the year totalled 532 as compared with 633 for the previous year. The majority of these seizures had to do with illicit stills, a total of 177 being seized during the year, as well as the spirits produced by such stills. On the whole, seizures remained at a low level in comparison with pre-war years owing to what is believed to be the generally good economic conditions throughout the country and the increase in Government paid outlets for tax paid liquor.

Another important commodity seized under this Act was Canadian tobacco, both raw leaf and manufactured. This amounted to 20,436 pounds, which represents an increase of 140% over the previous year. Tobacco seizures were confined with one exception to the Province of Quebec, and numbered 92 for the year.

Infractions and seizures relating to the various types of rubbing alcohol and denatured alcohol have been almost non-existent. No fatalities have been reported to the Force resulting from the use of denatured alcohol for beverage purposes.

(d) *Opium and Narcotic Drug Act*

Persons arrested for violations of this Act numbered 479, which is one less than the total number of the preceding corresponding period. The convictions totalled 360 while the figure for the previous year was 414.

Heroin (diacetylmorphine) continues to be the principal drug of addiction and in practically all cases investigated it is found to be the only drug passing through illicit channels. The traffic in heroin is largely concentrated in three or four of the principal cities.

There has been a valuable exchange of information in several instances with the General Secretary of the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris on narcotic matters of international interest; also with representatives of that organization in Italy and Greece in connection with one particular case.

There were two cases on the west coast of juveniles becoming involved in drug traffic and this situation is being closely followed because of the wide publicity being given in the United States to the sharp increase in the use of narcotic drugs by youths and adolescents.

The provisions of Part X(A) of the Criminal Code dealing with habitual criminals are being invoked against narcotic offenders wherever applicable. However, our efforts in this direction received a temporary set-back insofar as Vancouver is concerned as the result of a judgment by the B.C. Court of Appeal,

which is based on an interpretation of the wording of paragraph (a) subsection (1) of section 575C.

The question of certain amendments to this Act is under consideration by the department concerned and at the request of the Chief, Division of Narcotic Control, suggestions were solicited from "C", "E", "O" and "D" Divisions and forwarded to the Department.

(e) *Conspiracy*

The law of conspiracy is playing an increasingly important role in bringing before the courts persons who could not otherwise be prosecuted for offences against the Customs, Excise, and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts. Such persons, though they lead and direct the activities of criminal organizations, remain in the background and do not directly participate in the offences committed under the statutes named. However, their activities as leaders in the criminal world are of such a nature that it has been possible to invoke the provisions of the conspiracy section of the Criminal Code with the result that twenty-five persons were convicted of conspiracy offences and received sentences ranging from one to seven years.

(f) *Excise Tax Act*

The responsibility of this Force with respect to the enforcement of this Act is limited to cigarette papers and tubes. During the year 20 seizures were made covering 1,968,000 cigarette tubes. The tax on this commodity is 14¢ per 1,000. Twenty convictions were obtained and fines totalling \$1,050 were assessed.

(g) *Export and Import Permits Act*

This Force has no direct responsibility in the enforcement of the above Act, which is administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and investigations are undertaken by way of assistance to that Department. There has been a general decrease in this work, which can in some measure be attributed to the repeal of import regulations at the beginning of 1951. During the year some investigations were made concerning the importation of high-priced cars. These investigations were eventually continued under the Customs Act.

(h) *Foreign Exchange Control Act*

This Force has continued to carry out field investigations under this Act although the volume of work has diminished substantially during the past year. This decrease is undoubtedly due to the easing of restrictions with regard to U.S. dollars available to residents of Canada.

(i) *Canada Shipping Act*

The enforcement responsibilities of the Force under this Act are still being studied, and it is hoped that our position will soon be clarified.

Investigations have therefore been limited. There were 10 prosecutions for violations of the regulations having to do with safety and fire fighting equipment; 8 of these resulted in convictions.

(j) *Income Tax Act*

An additional responsibility has been undertaken in respect to the laying of informations, serving of summonses and the collection and submission of fines with regard to persons delinquent in the filing of Income Tax returns. Division Directors of Income Tax now refer such prosecutions direct to our divisions and subdivisions. Between November 1950 and the end of the fiscal year, 2,190 such prosecutions were entered and \$46,015.00 in fines was collected.

These figures do not include prosecutions and fines collected with respect to investigations regarding the submission of false medical and charitable donation receipts involving procedure under the Criminal Code. In this latter regard three

investigations were undertaken by way of assistance to the Department, which resulted in the laying of twenty-seven charges from which seventeen convictions were obtained.

#### 4. Identification Branch

##### (a) *General*

In all, there are twenty-one identification sections throughout the divisions of the Force, whose facilities like those of the Identification Branch at Headquarters are available to all our detachments as well as other police forces.

At Ottawa, the Identification Branch is comprised of the Single Fingerprint Section, Photographic Section, the Crime Index Section, Firearms Registration Section, Ticket-of-leave, R.C.M. Police Gazette, R.C.M. Police Quarterly, and the Police Service Dogs, whose activities for the year will be reported on under their respective headings below.

In July, 1950, the Force was host to 200 delegates of the International Association for Identification, which held their Thirty-fifth Annual Convention at Ottawa. Valuable information regarding Identification work was exchanged during the proceedings of this Convention.

In January, 1951, the officer in charge of the Identification Branch visited British Columbia where he surveyed identification matters in all sub-divisions of that Province.

##### (b) *Fingerprint Section*

31,643 identifications were made by this section during the year, an increase of 2,271. Classified was a total of 98,616—criminal 49,535, others 49,081.

##### (c) *Single Fingerprint Section*

The Single Fingerprint Collection and the Scenes of Crime are operated under this section. There are now 167,090 impressions, or the ten impressions of 16,709 individuals, in the single fingerprint files. Cases and requests for assistance amounted to 634, and 2,354 exhibits were received. Criminal identifications effected were 255. A case of particular interest in the scenes of crime aspect of this work, in which our progress in reproduction methods is illustrated, will be found under the heading *Thomas Rossler—Murder, Montreal, P.Q.*, included in the interesting cases under this section of the report.

##### (d) *Photographic Section*

Many divisions maintain their own photographic sections on a smaller scale than the larger unit at Ottawa, which serves them in an advisory capacity whenever required. In all of the main section's work there has been a general increase. Techniques are being steadily improved, and through one innovation put into effect this year, a considerable saving resulted in the cost of making plates for the reproduction of material for the *Gazette* and for turning out routine forms.

##### (e) *Crime Index Section*

Confirmed identifications by this section amounted to 40% of the suggested details sent out on crime and criminals. As only a few police departments inform us of the final outcome of these searches, this percentage could be higher.

Most satisfactory results have been achieved from the Central Document Filing System, mentioned in my last report as being incorporated in the work of this section; 352 positive identifications were effected during the year by the use of this improved system.

##### (f) *Firearms Registration Section*

The abolishment of the re-registration of small arms each five year period, which became effective July 1, 1950, has done much to improve efficiency and to

alleviate confusion and duplication in the maintenance of registration records both at the central bureau and throughout the country.

A new system for the registration of small arms has been put forward, and the matter of amendments to the firearms section of the Criminal Code to comply with the revision is presently under review by the Department of Justice. 328,364 weapons are now registered with this Bureau.

(g) *Ticket-of-Leave Section*

922 persons were granted ticket-of-leave licenses compared with 923 the previous year. The volume of work, as will be seen, remains fairly constant from year to year in this Section.

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

The circulation of the monthly *Gazette* amounted to 1,200 copies. The issues of the weekly card index reached a total of 992—469 Eastern, 523 Western, sets.

(i) *R.C.M. Police Quarterly*

There are 5,800 subscribers to the *Quarterly*. This year, because of the magazine's favourable bank balance, it was possible for us to reduce the cost of the magazine from two to one dollar. The *Quarterly* is now copyrighted.

(j) *Police Service Dogs Section*

We now have fourteen dog masters and eighteen dogs. All dogs have proven themselves and rendered vital service during the period under review; two dogs are presently undergoing training. The total number of cases worked was 581, of which 82 were successful, 45 partly successful. There were 69 cases in which the dogs were used in tracking criminals; two were successful and twelve partly successful. Sixteen lost or missing persons were located with the assistance of our dogs.

## 5. Crime Detection Laboratories

The work of the crime detection laboratories at Regina and Rockcliffe has kept pace with the work of other branches. 14,321 examinations, entailing sixty-nine different types, were conducted during the year. The number of cases was 854, and members of the laboratories staff appeared in court on 151 occasions. Assistance was rendered to seventeen federal departments, five provincial government departments, fifty-three municipal police forces, and eleven other agencies.

As the object of these laboratories is to provide the best possible technical aids to the men in the field, research in specialized aspects of crime detection, many of which had been encountered in actual criminal cases, has continued whenever the staff and equipment have been available.

On May 23, 1950, Staff Surgeon Pathologist D. K. Merkeley completed his studies at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and returned to take up his duties in the Regina laboratory. Four members of the laboratory attended the convention of the Academy of Forensic Sciences, held at Chicago, Illinois, early in March.

### SPECIAL BRANCH

## 6. General

The Special Branch of the Force has continued its responsibilities in regard to the internal security of Canada, which includes investigating subversive, and countering foreign intelligence, activities within the country.

A substantial portion of the work of the Branch during the period under discussion has been taken up with security investigations. These are performed for the Armed Services and Federal Government Services generally in accordance with government policy.

Security investigations fall into two general categories—field investigations and records checks. During the 1950–51 year it was possible to reduce the number of field investigations by 20%. This was brought about through changes in procedure and the cooperation of the Departments for whom we perform these services. It is with regard to the records checks that the tremendous increase, which occurred during the year under review, is most clearly evident. The number of records checks performed more than doubled the previous year's total to achieve an increase of 116%.

This most substantial increase in work performed was made possible by sizeable increases in staff. These staff increases are still in progress since currently there are no indications of the increase in the volume of this work levelling off.

## 7. Interesting Cases

The work of the Force under present day conditions is well illustrated in the following cases. For reference purposes they have been grouped under the headings:—(1) General Cases; (2) Fingerprint Cases; (3) Crime Index Cases; (4) Police Service Dog Cases; (5) Crime Detection Laboratories Cases.

### (1) GENERAL CASES

#### *Thomas Rossler—Murder, Montreal, P.Q.*

At approximately 12.16 p.m. of May 25, 1950, a man entered the Bank of Toronto at the corner of Beaver Hall Hill and Dorchester Street, Montreal, walked up to the cashier's cage, pointed a gun at the female cashier and said, "This is a hold-up". The girl screamed, backed out of the cage and collapsed to the floor. Startled by this turn of events, the man ran to a side door leading to the lobby of the portion of the building occupied by C.I.L. The door opened inwards. Confused, the gunman pushed at it. When it failed to open, he wheeled, ran back and out the front door of the bank to the street.

Meanwhile, the bank manager, Mr. S. G. Bickley, gained access to the street through the door first tried by the hold-up man and saw him only a few paces away. Mr. Bickley also saw Reg. No. 5816, Constable Alexander Gamman of this Force, who was walking home to lunch, and shouted to him that a hold-up had occurred. The gunman fired a shot at Mr. Bickley, hitting him in the leg, and the bank manager fell to the sidewalk. Constable Gamman, in uniform but unarmed, attempted to grapple with the bandit and was fatally wounded by a shot fired at point blank range.

The gunman walked to the street corner and attempted to enter and steal a private car, but was thwarted when the driver seized the ignition keys and ran away. The bandit made off on foot and was out of sight before members of the Montreal City Police reached the scene. It was learned later that he had walked east on Dorchester Street and by a circuitous route had arrived at the corner of Busby Lane and Craig Street, where he hailed a Diamond Taxi and was driven away. The route taken by the bandit was clearly marked by blood stains, which indicated that he had suffered a self-inflicted wound during the scuffle with Cst. Gamman. Three discharged .32 calibre automatic cartridge cases were recovered from the street at the scene of the shooting by city detectives. The bullet removed from the body of Cst. Gamman at the autopsy was a .32 calibre bullet.

Mr. Bickley and Cst. Gamman were placed in hospital immediately following the shooting. Cst. Gamman had been shot in the region of the heart, the bullet entering the left chest and travelling downwards to lodge in the pelvic muscles. He died in hospital on May 26, 1950. Two more bullets had pierced his uniform in the region of the lower left and right hand pockets of his tunic in a downward direction but inflicted no injury.

The Montreal City Police immediately commenced investigation and, through the cooperation of the management of the Diamond Taxi Company, found a cab bearing evidence of blood stains on the rear seat. The driver, off duty, was located in the morning of May 26 and when interrogated by detectives, disclosed that he had picked up a fare at the corner of Craig Street and Busby Lane approximately fifteen minutes after the attempted hold-up. On instructions from his passenger, he drove to Terrebonne and, in a small store between Terrebonne and Bout-de-l'Île, purchased a pair of overalls, some soap and a towel. From there the driver was instructed to continue on to Bout-de-l'Île and across the Charlemagne Bridge, where his passenger alighted and paid him ten dollars for the trip.

Investigation continued and resulted in the information that a man, answering the description of the fugitive, had bought some gauze and other medical supplies at a drug store in the eastern section of Montreal. There were indications that the bandit had washed and dressed his wound on the shore of the Lachanaie River in the vicinity of the Charlemagne Bridge. From there all trace of the wanted man was lost, in spite of an intensive search of Montreal and its environs. The Canadian Bankers' Association announced its offer of a \$5,000.00 reward for information leading to the arrest of the bandit. This reward was later increased to \$10,000.00.

The Montreal City Police conducted a city-wide check of all hotels and rooming houses and on June 3, 1950, in the course of a routine check at the Arcade Hotel, 943 Windsor Street, it was learned that, on the same day, the hotel had received through the mail the key for Room 128 with tag attached. The key was accompanied by a letter from Hilton Cutts of Hornepayne, Ontario, to the effect that the key had been found in a garbage can at the local C.N.R. station. It was determined at the Arcade Hotel that Room 128 had been occupied on May 17, 1950, by a man registered as C. Loring or Laring, of Brockville. Hotel employees described this man as being approximately forty years old, between six and six feet-two inches tall, and weighting approximately 200-215 pounds, which description tallied closely with that of the wanted man. "Loring" had remained at the hotel until the morning of May 25 when he had left and had not returned. His personal effects had been removed and placed in storage, and were available for examination by city detectives. Included in the effects was a large size trench coat, identified by several witnesses as being similar to a coat worn by a big man responsible for a number of armed robberies in the Montreal area since January of that year. The C.N.R. Police at Hornepayne were immediately requested to make additional enquiries at that point.

It now appeared probable that the fugitive was travelling westward and all police forces west of Hornepayne were warned to be on the alert for a man answering the description of "Loring". On June 14, a C.P.R. policeman checking a freight train leaving the yards at Moose Jaw, Sask., encountered a man in a gondola car loaded with Army trucks. The man pointed a gun at the policeman's head and said, "Get down and stay down or I'll plug you". The policeman was kept covered with the pistol until he reached the rear end of the train. The man was described as approximately 40 years, height 6'2", weight 190 lbs. The railway policeman reported the matter to the freight train conductor in the caboose and, drawing his revolver, he then approached the gondola car from the opposite side but the transient had disappeared. By this time the train was moving and could not be checked again until its first stop, Parkbeg, some thirty miles west. No trace was found of the transient there. All police in the district were placed on the alert and the description of the wanted man was broadcast at regular intervals over a Moose Jaw radio station.

The search, in which police dogs and aeroplanes were used, was concentrated on the southern part of the Prairie Provinces. A report was received from Assiniboia that a transient there had made enquiries regarding train connections to the south and had seemed interested at the distance to the International Boundary.

Officials at border points were notified, as were the U.S. Customs Service, Immigration officials, Montana State Highway patrols and Sheriffs' offices. The transient was traced as far as Big Beaver, Sask., at which point he had been without funds, limping badly and apparently had the intention of walking across the international border. He had bought some food and a pair of socks at a store and had been seen at noon of June 16 walking east on the railway tracks. As Big Beaver is the end of steel and only one road leads east from the hamlet, Police Service Dog "Pal" succeeded in picking up the fugitive's trail and located the place where he had a lunch, changed his socks, and left behind a bandage. The trail was finally lost due to heavy traffic on the road.

Another report was received to the effect that the transient had been seen about nine o'clock that evening on the highway some two miles north of the border. He was dressed in grey clothing, carried a small paper parcel and walked with a limp. An R.C.M.P. patrol hurried to the spot to find that the fugitive had been seen one and half miles north of the Port of Big Beaver at 9.30 p.m.—about one hour before the arrival of the police.

As only one road crossed the border in this area and since the surrounding terrain was rugged and impassable, the search was abandoned for the night. It was known that the wanted man was lame and evidently unable to travel far on foot, in view of his slow progress during the time he had been trailed. It was known, moreover, that he was armed, desperate, would probably shoot with little provocation, and in the darkness would have an advantage over any searching party.

All people in the immediate district were notified to be on the lookout for the fugitive. Road blocks were established. At daybreak an R.C.M.P. aircraft covered the area, while police patrols searched the district. In addition, Paul Berger of Whitetail, Montana, immediately south of the international boundary, maintained intermittent air patrols in his privately owned aircraft. The Sheriffs in Scobey and Plentywood, Montana, worked in conjunction with the State Highway Patrol, covered all roads leading to Whitetail.

At approximately 11 a.m. on June 17, a resident of Whitetail noticed a transient emerge from beneath the loading platform of the Great Northern Railway at Whitetail and immediately notified the Sheriff at Scobey. The transient walked into the hamlet of Whitetail, begged twenty-five cents from a local citizen and then headed south on U.S. Highway No. 13. All cars proceeding along the highway were warned not to pick this man up. Kept under close observation from the ground and the air, he was arrested at 11.15 a.m. by Sheriff Pat Horton of Scobey. The suspect was found to have a fully loaded .32 automatic pistol in his possession and was suffering from a bullet wound in his left thigh; his clothing was badly stained with blood, apparently from his wound.

The suspect, who gave his name as Thomas Rossler, was lodged in the county goal at Scobey, charged with being in possession of a concealed weapon. Rossler was subsequently turned over to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and, during the ensuing enquiry, refused to make any statement concerning his nationality or antecedents. On June 18 he was deported and handed over to members of the R.C.M. Police at Big Beaver, Sask.

Rossler was given the statutory warning and was informed that he was being arrested for the murder of Const. Gamman at Montreal. Asked if his wound was giving him pain, he replied in the negative. While being escorted by police car to Regina, Rossler made the following statements, which were taken down in writing by a member of the Force:

"I didn't know I was shot. I ran two blocks or at least a block before I noticed my pants were wet with blood".

Rossler later asked:

"What did the railway cop at Moose Jaw say? I bet he was scared.



I told him to scram! I didn't think he would say anything about having a gun pulled on him."

After a brief interval he remarked:

"You guys know you got the right man alright. This wound and that .32—if I hadn't had the brush with the cop at Moose Jaw I would have made it alright . . . I knew I had to run for that line. I knew they had traced me as far as Hornepayne. I have had no money since Brandon. When I tried to knock that bank over at Montreal I could have shot that cashier as easily as not".

When he was asked who shot him, he replied:

"I don't know. It must have been the manager. He shot three or four times. I had no intention of shooting the Mountie. The Manager had his gun on me and the Mountie lunged at me and I just kept on pulling the trigger . . . I pulled many a stick-up but that is the first time I had to do any shooting. No one likes to have that rope around his neck. It is fate that that Mountie happened to be there. If he hadn't made a lunge at me . . . I was drinking too much. The lady in the hotel—the Arcade—was counting money . . . that gave me the idea and I went straight out and tried to take the bank. Whiskey and guns don't mix".

In other conversation, Rossler admitted firing three times at Const. Gamman and twice at the bank manager. He would not discuss his travels since leaving Montreal but asserted that he had been constantly on the move and had not had more than an hour's sleep at any one time since he was wounded.

On June 19 Rossler was charged with being in possession of a concealed weapon and was remanded without plea; three days later he was handed over to members of the Montreal City Police for escort back to that city for trial on a charge of murder.

Rossler arrived in Montreal two days later and on June 26 was placed in an identification line-up before victims of twelve hold-ups which occurred between January 28 and May 20, 1950. In all cases, the witnesses identified the accused as the person who had entered their places of business and held them up at gunpoint.

The next day Rossler was again picked out of an identification line-up by seventeen persons who had witnessed the hold-up of the Bank of Toronto, Beaver Hall Hill Branch on May 25. Among the witnesses were employees of the bank, as well as the staff of the Arcade Hotel where the accused had registered as "C. Loring".

On July 13 Rossler appeared for voluntary statement before Mr. Justice T. A. Fontaine on a charge of murdering Constable Alexander Gamman. The prisoner, offering no defence, was ordered to stand trial at the next sitting of the Assizes.

Rossler's trial commenced on September 12 before Mr. Justice Wilfrid Lazure and Jury and lasted two days. The accused testified in his own behalf and freely outlined his part in the shooting of Constable Gamman and Mr. Bickley and related the events which transpired later, up to and including his arrest. Rossler maintained that he had never intended shooting the R.C.M.P. constable, but the fact that three shots were fired tended to disprove his claim. The jury deliberated for only a brief period before returning a verdict of "guilty". Mr. Justice Lazure pronounced the sentence of death, which was carried out at the Montreal goal on December 15, 1950.

Rossler's criminal career commenced at Vancouver, B.C., in 1923 and convictions were registered against him on eight occasions at Vancouver, Calgary and Prince Rupert in Canada; at Kalispell, Libby, and Seattle in the United States. He admitted to the police that when not in custody he lived entirely on the proceeds of robberies and hold-ups.

During the investigation which culminated in Rossler's capture, an interesting technique was developed by a member of the R.C.M.P. Identification Branch, Ottawa. Going to Montreal on June 12, 1950, he interviewed witnesses to obtain first-hand information regarding the description of the gunman. From the data obtained, an effigy was sculptured and was later shown to witnesses who were asked what changes should be made. Those interviewed stated unanimously that the sculptured mask was an excellent likeness of the wanted man. Rossler was arrested on June 17 before the effigy could be put to use, but a number of photos were taken following his capture and were compared with the sculptured mask in an effort to assess the value of this method of identification. Taking into account the fact that Rossler had lost some twenty pounds in weight and that his features were strained and drawn from the rigors of a 2,000 mile flight before his arrest, it was considered that a remarkable resemblance had been obtained.

A noteworthy feature of this case was the excellent cooperation shown by the many police forces and law enforcement agencies, all of whom contributed to the successful conclusion of an investigation which extended from Montreal to Western Canada and to the State of Montana.

*William Lukashuk et al—Bank Robbery—Wolseley, Sask.*

Early in the morning of July 22, 1950, the bank of Toronto at Wolseley was held up by two armed masked men. Indian Head detachment personnel were notified shortly after and all detachments in the province were alerted.

Preliminary investigation disclosed the facts that the two bandits had "cheated" the back door of the bank in the early morning, had located the three bank revolvers and ammunition, and had hidden in the bank premises until the bank staff arrived. Shortly after 8.30 a.m., with the arrival of the staff, the vault opened and the bank's personnel almost ready for the normal daily routine, the bandits, with guns drawn, emerged from their hiding place and announced that this was a hold-up. Minutes later, the bandits were gone with \$46,081.77 escaping in a blue coloured car. The bank employees had been pushed into the vault and the door jammed shut with a ladder.

By 9:30 a.m. road blocks were established by the Yorkton and Regina Sub-Divisions, and arrangements were well in hand to concentrate additional men and cars at Wolseley for a co-ordinated search for the wanted men.

At about this same time further information was received that an automobile answering the description of the bandits' car had been seen going north at 9 a.m. at high speed on the Wolseley-Lemberg road. Soon after ten o'clock it was learned that a half-hour earlier a stranger, speaking with a decidedly foreign accent, had bought bananas, soda crackers, three tins of "Prem" and six bottles of "7 Up" at the Ellesboro Store on the south side of the Qu'Appelle Valley on the Lemberg-Wolseley road.

Patrols on the north side of the valley ascertained that a car had pulled into the driveway leading to a farm to the north of the valley, between nine and ten o'clock; it had then been driven out and headed towards Lemberg. When this car entered, it left chain tracks but none when leaving.

At 1:50 p.m. Police Aircraft CF-MPJ was despatched to Wolseley, where headquarters were established at the Leland Hotel to co-ordinate the search. Shortly afterwards a message was received that the road block set up near Lemberg by Balcarres Detachment had detained a man named William Lukashuk and a black car with Quebec license plates T 20809 at a garage. The car was undergoing emergency repairs to the steering and ignition. A search of the vehicle and questioning of the suspect failed to disclose any evidence to support the suspicion that he was one of the wanted man, but the patrol was instructed to bring the man and car to Wolseley for further interrogation and examination as soon as a relief could be obtained to maintain the road block.

Waiting the arrival of the suspect, the police interviewed local residents and made plaster casts of the tire tracks left by the getaway car. As the tire prints were of different patterns and as the chains, because of the uneven distribution of the cross links, left most unusual markings, they were of considerable exhibit value for identification purposes.

The bank premises were also checked. Several good fingerprint impressions had been left by the bandits and were preserved for examination by the fingerprint expert who had been sent from Yorkton. The bank manager and his staff, still rather shaken by their ordeal, were grateful that their captors, in imprisoning the staff in the vault, had refrained from locking the door, which action would probably have caused their suffocation. Also appreciated was the fact that the ladder used in keeping the vault door shut had kept the staff imprisoned for an extremely short period after the getaway.

At 3:30 p.m. the suspect and his car were returned to Wolseley. While local residents were unable to positively identify the car, its tire tracks matched those left by the wanted vehicle. Lukashuk calmly denied all knowledge of the holdup and maintained that he had never been as far west as Wolseley before. Discovery of an invoice for repairs to his car by a Regina firm, dated the previous week, drew the admission that he had been in Regina but the rest of his story remained unshaken. Arrangements were made to place the suspect in an identification line-up with several persons from outside the district.

A patrol despatched to the Qu'Appelle Valley near Ellesboro picked up the tire and chain tracks of the suspect's car east of a cement bridge crossing the Qu'Appelle River. Leading off the highway into a clearing, the tracks returned to the highway and headed north towards Lemberg. From the appearance of the tracks, it was likely that the car had been parked for a short time and the theory was advanced that one of the bandits had got out with the stolen money and guns, while the other had gone on to Lemberg to have the car repaired.

Communications was established immediately with Wolseley and a member of the Dog Section with Police Service Dog "Pal", brought in from Regina, was at the bridge in a short time. After some preliminary searching, "Pal" found the bank's date stamp on the southern bank of the river, 400 yards east of the bridge. Reserves were brought in from Wolseley and an intensive search began.

As the search continued, an empty "Prem" can and part of a bank deposit slip were found near the river. With the approach of darkness, what looked like fresh footprints were found leading into the river. At this junction, additional personnel from Yorkton Sub-Division, with Police Dog "Silver", arrived on the scene. As darkness made further search impossible, it was arranged that the Yorkton personnel would guard all trails and roads north of the river, while the southern area would be covered by Regina Sub-Division men. It was believed that by the adoption of this policy and by the hemming in of the area for a radius of several miles, escape would be most difficult for the missing bank robber. The finding of the "Prem" tin gave an indication that the fugitive was the man who purchased the provisions at Ellesboro, and strengthened the belief that he intended hiding out until his confederate returned with the car to pick him up.

Radio communication was hampered by the topography of the country and by the extreme range that had to be covered; consequently a more powerful radio transmitter truck was despatched from Regina to act as a mobile broadcasting unit.

Throughout the night, mobile patrols scoured the area interviewing as many residents as possible. A heavy rain rendered all but main roads impassable and it was unlikely that the fugitive would get a lift from a motorist except on the highways.

At daybreak of July 23 a search party, consisting of some forty men on foot, began a systematic combing of the valley; Police Dog "Pal" and half the party on the south side of the river, "Silver" and the remainder on the north.

Soon tracks were discovered leaving the river on the north side and leading towards a deep gully. It was believed that at this point the fugitive had sorted out the stolen money as pieces of board, used by banks when bundling currency, were found. Also located in the vicinity were a large packsack, a pair of rubber boots, an empty "Prem" tin and three empty "7 Up" bottles. "Silver" worked this area until he was exhausted and could go no further; "Pal" was also in poor shape.

Following a brief rest for sandwiches and soft drinks brought out from Wolseley, the search was resumed and resulted in the finding of a trench coat, a paper bag containing soda crackers, a tin of "Prem" and three bananas, all of which had been hidden in a bush about 250 yards from the river. "Silver" picked up a trail from this point and followed it back to the river, and then by devious paths through gullies to the Wolseley-Lemberg highway. There the trail was lost. The search was continued in the immediate vicinity, with a reduced party, while the more remote patrols were strengthened. During the early afternoon and while the dogs were resting, patrols operating in ever-increasing circles contacted farmers and searched granaries in an effort to locate the fugitive. "Pal" eventually picked up a trail where "Silver" had lost it at the highway and followed it in a north-westerly direction through ravines, out of the valley and through wheat fields for four or five miles. This trail had the appearance of one made by a man carrying a heavy burden, as places were found where he had periodically rested and laid down his load. The search party, confident that the trail was fairly recent, concentrated in the area but again the track was lost. Both police dogs were now completely exhausted and, as a result, it was necessary for patrols on foot, using walkie-talkie equipment, to fan out picking up bits of trail here and there to a point some sixteen miles southwest of Lemberg. It was apparent that the trail was being made by a man keeping as far away as possible from human habitation, and it was considered likely that he would travel at night and hide by day. By 6:30 p.m. all trails were lost and a radio call was made to the police aircraft, which landed in a field of summer fallow close to the mobile radio unit where the search party was gathered. A short aerial patrol was made in an attempt to relocate the trail from the air, but without success. In making its return landing the aircraft hit a soft spot in the ground and was damaged to an extent that it was unfit for further service. Pilot and passenger were uninjured.

Darkness brought the search to a halt until daylight of July 24th, when information was received that a breaking and entering had occurred in the Balcarres district and that a .22 rifle and some food had been stolen. As the fugitive was believed to be without food, patrols and a dog were sent to investigate this matter. Information concerning suspicious strangers began to be received from the surrounding countryside. As every lead had to be probed, patrols were operating over a large area surrounding Wolseley, Abernethy, Balcarres and Sintaluta.

The next day, July 25, a commercial aircraft was sent to Regina to assist in the search, together with an additional squad of men. On the same day a report was received from Odessa that a man resembling the suspect had menaced three small boys with a revolver some 400 yards west of the town. Additional men and the dog "Pal" were sent to Odessa and an intensive search was conducted there. The aircraft was also used but nothing of a suspicious nature was discovered. Later, it was suspected that the boys had invented the story after listening to radio broadcasts describing the fugitive. Darkness again brought all patrol and road block activities to a halt.

In the meantime enquiries had been made in the Province of Quebec concerning Lukashuk and his companion who was believed to be one, Archie Dlugopolsky. Photos of the latter, together with his description, were available on July 26 and were distributed to all members. By systematic patrols as many residents in the area as possible were made familiar with the suspect's appearance.

The local radio stations were broadcasting this information so that it was given province-wide coverage.

The police at Odessa learned by telephone that a suspicious looking man with a moustache, and badly in need of a shave, had been walking along a road north of Montmartre. Police dog "Pal" and patrols in the area were immediately sent to the Montmartre district and, after a short investigation some two miles north of the village, they sighted their quarry walking across a ploughed field in a south-westerly direction. The police cars closed in until they were abreast of him and from there he was followed on foot. Members of the police patrol were within 500 yards of the fugitive before he saw them and started to run towards a bluff. The chase continued until the man disappeared in the dense brush. "Pal" soon picked up the scent and when released immediately darted into the bush and started barking. When the patrol arrived, "Pal" had the man down and was holding him. The dog was called off and the man got to his feet, his hands in the air saying, "I give up, I won't give you any trouble". He identified himself as Archie Dlugopolsky. He was found to be carrying a fully loaded .32 calibre revolver in his pocket, along with an ample supply of ammunition. The stolen currency and two other revolvers, all wrapped in cloth, were on the ground where he had thrown them at the time he was attacked by the dog.

Dlugopolsky was at the point of exhaustion; his socks had worn out and had been discarded; he had not eaten for four days. After being fed and rested, the prisoner was returned to Wolseley where the money was turned over to the bank for checking. A patrol was made to the Qu'Appelle River where Dlugopolsky showed where he had hidden the silver stolen from the bank, as well as the 44.40 rifle used in the holdup. The silver recovered from the river bed accounted for all but a few dollars of the total sum stolen.

Both accused appeared in court at Regina on July 27, 1950, and entering pleas of "Guilty" to a charge of Robbery with Violence, were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

*George Mallock, John Mallock and William Carter—Conspiracy—Vancouver, B.C.*

During the summer of 1950, the Mallock brothers, George and John, formerly of Winnipeg, Manitoba, took up residence in Vancouver and set out to take control of the distribution of illicit narcotics in that city with the intention of eventually extending their operations into the Western United States.

Following preliminary investigation, an agent of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, co-operating with our Vancouver Drug Squad, purchased one ounce of heroin from John and George Mallock and William Carter. The three were then arrested and a search of the Mallock residence produced considerable additional evidence, as well as the \$500.00 in marked money which was used to make the buy. Two late model automobiles were also seized.

The three accused were charged with unlawfully selling narcotics, contrary to Section 4(1)(f) of the Opium & Narcotic Drug Act, also with conspiracy to sell narcotics under Section 573 of the Criminal Code. The Mallock brothers were released on bail of \$20,000.00 each, while Carter remained in custody, being unable to post a bond for that amount. The two Mallocks subsequently absconded and when they failed to appear for trial on January 30, 1951, the bail was ordered estreated. Bench Warrants for their arrest were issued but they have not yet been located. William Carter, the third accused, was convicted on the charge of conspiracy and on March 5, 1951 was sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary.

Some indication of the scale on which these criminals operated can be gained from the fact that, in addition to the seizures effected in this case, a quantity of heroin, having an estimated illicit market value of \$20,000.00, was later seized from the common-law wife of George Mallock. At the same time, \$17,000.00 in

cash, found in a safety deposit box rented by the latter, was detained and subsequently attached by the Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue.

*John Kissick, Peter Kissick, William Kissick & Stella Smallwood  
Conspiracy—Winnipeg, Manitoba*

The four above named persons were arrested in Winnipeg following an investigation in which several purchases of narcotics were made. The transactions usually took place in an automobile on the street and, as a result, two cars which were used for this purpose were placed under seizure.

Twenty-five charges, covering illegal sale and possession of narcotics and conspiracy to sell, possess, distribute and transport drugs, were preferred. In the case of John Kissick, the original bail set at \$50,000.00 is said to be the highest on record in local courts. It was later reduced to \$35,000.00.

On October 25, 1950, all four were found guilty on three charges of conspiracy and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to seven years. Appeals against these convictions are at present pending and the charges under the Opium & Narcotic Drug Act are still before the court.

An interesting feature of this case was the use of motion picture photography to cover the movements of the suspects during the investigation. The film was admitted as evidence and shown in court at the preliminary hearing. However, an application for the admission of this evidence at the trial was disallowed, not on the grounds that it was admissible but because, in the opinion of the presiding judge, ample evidence in meticulous detail had already been given and the motion picture would, therefore, be so much surplusage.

(2) FINGERPRINT CASE

*Female Body Found in Woods—Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario*

On August 23, 1950, two Federal District Commission employees were engaged in clearing some underbrush in Rockcliffe Park when they discovered the body of a woman about 150 yards from the Princess Drive. A jacket from a two-piece suit had been thrown over the head and shoulders of the deceased, and the entire remains covered with small branches from surrounding bushes.

Members of the fingerprint section were called upon to render assistance in establishing identity of the subject.

The body was in a very advanced state of decomposition and identification from facial features was an impossibility. A blue hand bag found in the vicinity of the corpse contained a letter mentioning the name: "Annie Bedard".

Numerous photographs were taken showing the position of the body before it was removed to the Ottawa Civic Hospital morgue. There was no skin or flesh on the right hand, but five fingers of the left were removed for fingerprint examination. Only one of the fingers, the left fore-finger, was found suitable for identification purposes. After some difficulty the epidermis was removed, placed between two pieces of glass and photographed.

Search in the Finger Print Section records revealed an "Annie Bedard" who had been charged with vagrancy in Magistrate's Court at Ottawa on July 10, 1950. The charge was withdrawn on this occasion, but she had not been seen since that time.

The photograph of the left forefinger from the deceased was compared with that of left forefingerprint of Annie Bedard, and the identity of the deceased was established beyond question. Had decomposition progressed much further, it is doubtful whether identification by the means employed would have been possible.

## (3) CRIME INDEX CASES

*Steve Bertnyk, et al—Safeblowings and Armed Robbery—Ontario*

On September 9, 1950 information concerning several safeblowers who were suspected of being responsible for a series of safeblowings and armed robberies in Hamilton District was forwarded to the Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters, Toronto. Among the suspects whose particulars were sent was one Steve Bertnyk.

On October 20, 1950 five men and two women were arrested in connection with offences in the Hamilton District, where more than \$250,000.00 in cash and bonds had been stolen. One of the five men arrested was Steve Bertnyk.

The Ontario Provincial Police later advised that the photograph and particulars of Bertnyk supplied by the Crime Index Section proved vital to the investigation because Bertnyk's photograph had been identified by a key witness.

On December 14, 1950, at Hamilton, on seven charges of retaining, Bertnyk was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Other members of the group also received prison terms.

*B. Stratton Murphy—False Pretences—Glendon, Alberta*

In October, 1950 a request was received from the R.C.M. Police, St. Paul Detachment, "K" Division, to identify the above-named who passed a worthless cheque at Glendon, Alta., in the amount of \$50.00.

A search of Crime Index Records revealed three possible suspects, and their photographs were forwarded as a result of which one William D. DeCoste was positively identified. "K" Division was also advised that DeCoste had been arrested at Chatham, Ontario, on November 18, 1950, for attempted forgery.

Apparently, after the offence at Glendon, DeCoste alias Murphy, using the name Robert Wilson, obtained employment at Kormak, Ontario, with a lumber company. He stole a number of their blank cheque forms, and forged and cashed them at Montreal, Quebec; Moncton, New Brunswick; Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland.

On November 27, 1950, at Chatham, DeCoste was sentenced to serve three years' imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary. In view of this the charge in "K" Division was withdrawn.

*Francis D. Joyce @ Rinelli—False Pretences—Durham and Toronto, Ontario*

In February, 1947, Francis D. Joyce, upon leaving the hospital at Durham, Ontario, paid his account with a worthless cheque in the amount of \$46.68. The cheque was subsequently filed in our Fraudulent Cheque File.

In July, 1950, one Francis Rinelli, upon release from a hospital at Niagara Falls, Ontario, paid his account of \$318.00 by cheque—later found to be worthless.

At this time the Crime Index Section were able to establish that the Rinelli cheque appeared to have been written by one Oliver J. F. Grossi. Photograph of Grossi was identified at Niagara Falls, and a warrant issued for his arrest. It appeared that the cheque written by Francis D. Joyce at Durham in 1947 was also the work of Grossi, whose photograph could not be identified at Durham owing to the lapse of time.

On December 12, 1950, we were able to advise Niagara Falls and Durham that Grossi had been arrested at Oshawa, Ont. Grossi subsequently pleaded guilty to false pretences at Niagara Falls and Durham on December 18 and 28, 1950, and to a charge of theft at Toronto, and was sentenced to serve one year on all charges, to run concurrently.

It is interesting to note the concluding paragraph of a letter from the Chief Constable, Niagara Falls:

"In bringing this case to a successful conclusion it is fully realized that these results could not have been obtained without your very valuable assistance both in comparison in handwriting on the cheque and through photographs supplied and fingerprint identification when this man was finally arrested. May we at this time express our appreciation for this cooperation."

(4) POLICE SERVICE DOGS

*Edwin Joseph Batog—Juvenile Delinquents Act—Nestow, Alberta*

Information was received that someone had entered the store of W. Lewko, had stolen some merchandise, and, after entering the post office and stealing a sum of money, had set fire to the premises. The fire was discovered, however, before serious damage resulted. Police dog "Asta" was taken to the scene, and picked up a trail from a set of footprints found leading from the store into a bush at the rear. While other members patrolled the surrounding roads, "Asta" followed the trail for two and a half miles, eventually ending up at the rear door of a farmhouse. The occupants were awakened, and after considerable questioning and investigation, Batog admitted his guilt and led members of the patrol to the cache of stolen goods.

(5) CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES CASES

*Victor Wahwaeye (Treaty Indian)—Accidental Death by Asphyxia  
Wadena, Saskatchewan*

During February of 1951, a report was received by the Wadena Detachment that a young Indian male, thirteen years old, had committed suicide by hanging at the home of one Old Man Sacasekawinin.

On arrival at the Indian Reserve with the Coroner the body was found covered with a blanket in the house. There were no marks of violence except slight skin abrasions on the neck and behind the ear. No suggestion of rope furrow was evident.

Old Man Sacasekawinin stated: "he went to the barn, found deceased suspended by a rope, his feet were four inches from the floor, called his wife to bring a knife, and he cut down the body."

The investigator stated that in view of the condition of the body, the length of the rope, plus the height of the roof from the floor and a combination of other circumstances it was felt on the surface death appeared suspicious.

The Coroner considered an inquest necessary and also requested an autopsy be performed.

The laboratory staff Pathologist, Dr. D. K. Merkeley, conducted a post mortem examination on February 5, 1951, in Wadena, Sask.

Following a thorough examination of the body, Dr. Merkeley's findings established that death had been caused by some form of asphyxia and although no furrow mark was found on the neck, it was not inconsistent with death by hanging. Some abrasions were noted on the neck and behind one ear.

However, the circumstances were sufficiently suspicious to warrant him removing part of the liver, the stomach and contents for toxicological examination. Mr. Eagleson, the laboratory chemist, established that the blood contained 211 milligrams of ethanol per 100 cc.s and indicated considerable alcohol had been imbibed. This led to a new avenue of investigation that directed attention to Old Man Sacasekawinin, who finally admitted he had made some "home brew" that the deceased had drunk causing him to lose consciousness and that he, Old Man Sacasekawinin, thinking him dead had made a noose to place around his neck to simulate a hanging.



The asphyxia was now more capable of reconciliation. Dr. Merkeley gave evidence at the Coroner's inquest that death was due to asphyxia probably caused by acute alcoholic poisoning and that the marks on the neck occurred shortly before or shortly after death.

Old Man Sacasekawinin was sentenced to three months' imprisonment under Sec. 128 of the Indian Act for supplying liquor to another Indian.

*Rex vs. Doris Jamieson*

In the City of Toronto, one of the main centres for distributing illegal narcotics in Canada, one Doris Jamieson was suspected as acting as "front end" for her husband. Surveillance disclosed that she was indeed very active.

On occasion, she would proceed by taxi to a congregation of addicts, collect their money, and advise each one where the narcotics were cached—invariably at the base of a numbered street light standard.

A position of observation was taken up by the police outside the windows of the basement apartment occupied by Jamieson, and through a partially opened window, two telephone conversations were overheard, during which reference was made to an address on Leslie Street. During the second conversation, Doris Jamieson was observed by the police to have a sheet of paper in her hand, and after hanging up, ticked off something. She then walked out into a passageway and apparently placed this sheet of paper under a small linoleum mat.

On proceeding to the Leslie Street address police found five capsules of powder in a rubber container wrapped in newspaper at the base of a light standard.

After further observations on the Jamieson apartment and the removal of additional "plants", police returned to the apartment and upon searching the public passageway where Doris Jamieson had been seen to place a paper under the linoleum mat, two sheets of paper, each bearing a number of street addresses, were recovered. Search at the base of the light standards at these addresses yielded a further 10 caches.

Doris Jamieson was subsequently apprehended and a search of the apartment resulted in the finding of a notebook and an envelope and letter. The last two items were admitted to be in her own handwriting.

One of the two lists of addresses which was handwritten, the notebook, and the envelope and handwritten letter were submitted for examination and comparison.

This examination disclosed: (a) that the writing on the list of addresses was written by the writer of the envelope and letter; (b) that the present back page of the notebook bore indentations which could be matched with the handwriting on the list of addresses; and (c) that the notebook and the list of addresses contained other physical features, such as creases in the tops of the pages, corresponding torn edges, which indicated that the sheet bearing the list of addresses was at one time a part of the notebook.

On January 23, 1951, Doris Jamieson, after electing trial by Higher Court, appeared at the General Sessions of the Peace before His Honour Judge Forsyth and jury. Evidence for the prosecution covered the apprehension of three persons, two of whom were arrested at the "plants" after the telephone conversations of the accused were overheard by police at her apartment; the recovery of narcotics as a result of the lists of addresses found in her apartment; and the testimony of the laboratory technician who expressed his findings.

A verdict of "guilty" was returned by the jury, and Doris Jamieson was sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine or, in default, an additional six months.

*Rex vs J. H. McAuliffe—Murder*

On Wednesday, June 21, 1950, the Imperial Bank of Canada at Langton, Ontario, was robbed of approximately \$23,000.00 by a lone armed bandit, later

identified as one J. H. McAuliffe. McAuliffe escaped in a car which he had parked, with the motor running, outside the bank. He was pursued immediately by two of the bank customers, A. Lierman and W. Goddyn, in Lierman's automobile. Both Lierman and Goddyn had been present in the bank at the time of the offence. The chase lasted for approximately fifteen minutes covering a distance of some 9 miles, at which point McAuliffe lost control of his car and drove into the ditch on the right side of the road. The pursuing vehicle, containing Lierman and Goddyn, came to a halt a few yards behind. McAuliffe fired through the rear window of his car towards the halted Lierman vehicle. Then, leaving his automobile, he walked to the riddled pursuit car, fired first through the open window on the right side of the vehicle, then went around the car and fired through the open window on the driver's side, after which he made a hurried escape into the nearby heavily wooded countryside, leaving most of the stolen money behind. Both Lierman and Goddyn were later found dead in the car having been killed instantly by one of McAuliffe's bursts of fire.

The entire district was alerted and, with the assistance of the civilian population, numerous posses were organized to search for McAuliffe. At the scene of the fatal shooting the Ontario Provincial Police recovered approximately \$22,000.00 in the abandoned car and on the nearby ground. A number of fired .45 ACP cartridge cases were found in the McAuliffe vehicle, and a search of the Lierman car resulted in the recovery of a number of 9 m/m Parabellum cartridge cases and a quantity of fired bullet material, later determined to be of both 9 m/m Parabellum and .45 ACP types. On June 23, 1950, McAuliffe was apprehended.

On July 3, 1950, the Ontario Provincial Police submitted the following exhibits: one .22 cal. Enfield rifle; four revolvers of assorted calibres and makes, two auto-loading pistols of assorted calibres, twenty-three fired bullets and bullet components, thirty-three fired cartridge cases and ninety-nine rounds of unfired ammunition. Of the unfired ammunition submitted, one round was .22 cal. Hornet type, seventy-eight rounds were of 9 m/m Parabellum type and twenty rounds were of .45 ACP type.

The problem presented was the determination of the type and make of weapon, or weapons, involved in the shooting. Examination of the submitted exhibit bullet and cartridge case material indicated that the suspect weapons were most likely a 9 m/m Spanish "Star" auto-loading pistol and a .45 cal. Thompson sub-machine gun. Neither of these two makes of weapons were among the firearms submitted. This information concerning the weapons used was given to the Ontario Provincial Police within an hour of the submission of the exhibits.

Subsequently, a search was instituted of the area around the scene of the shooting for these two makes of weapons, resulting in the recovery and submission to the Laboratory of a .45 cal. Thompson sub-machine gun on July 7, 1950. Examination and comparison of this weapon with the .45 ACP fired ammunition bullet and cartridge case material previously submitted disclosed: (a) that all the fired .45 ACP cartridge cases recovered in the McAuliffe car had been fired in the Thompson sub-machine gun; (b) that some of the fired .45 ACP bullet material recovered from the Lierman car had been fired from the Thompson sub-machine gun; and (c) that other .45 ACP bullet material recovered from the Lierman car could have been fired from the Thompson sub-machine gun.

It may be mentioned here that the fired bullet material submitted to the Laboratory was recovered from the upholstery, body, and other parts of the Lierman car. Post mortem examination of the victims yielded only one foreign object from Lierman's body, which was comparable to the lead core of a .45 ACP type of bullet and one lead fragment from the body of Goddyn. Neither of these exhibits could be satisfactorily related to the Thompson sub-machine gun.

McAuliffe was tried at Simcoe, Ont., before Mr. Justice R. W. Treleaven where evidence of the Laboratory findings was presented. The accused was found

guilty. On appeal to the Appeal Court of Canada, the appeal was dismissed and the conviction upheld.

*Rex vs Thomas Grant—Murder—Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan*

The burned body of Wenzel Hartel, a citizen of Moose Jaw, Sask., was found at the junction of two country roads some six miles south of that city. Investigation showed that the deceased had been shot with a small calibre arm and then covered with gasoline which had then been ignited. Some lead alloy bullet fragments were found on and beside the body. A discharged .22 cal. cartridge case was also found near the body on the ground. A car belonging to Hartel was discovered locked in a parking lot in Moose Jaw. On the floor of this vehicle a live 22. cal. cartridge was found. Autopsy revealed a quantity of bullet metal in the victim's head among which were two base fragments of .22 cal. bullets weighing 12 and 14 grains respectively. Laboratory examination established that both these were fired from one and the same firearm and that this arm was very probably a single shot .22 cal. rifle of "Cooley" make. The discharged cartridge case was also established as having been fired in an arm of that make. The live cartridge found in Hartel's car bore extractor marks of the same weapon in which the discharged cartridge case found beside the body had been fired.

One week after the discovery of the body a William Hunter mentioned to the investigators that one, Thomas Grant, had borrowed a cut down rifle from his wife shortly before Hartel's death and had later surreptitiously returned the arm. As the weapon was of "Cooley" make it was brought to the laboratory for examination. Subsequent laboratory tests and examination established that this arm was the one employed to fire both base portion bullet fragments and was also the arm in which the discharged cartridge case had been fired. Further, that the live cartridge found in Hartel's car bore the effect of the extractor of that particular weapon.

Subsequent investigation showed that Grant, who had been a pallbearer at Hartel's funeral, had killed him. A second autopsy uncovered enough bullet metal to show Hartel had been shot three times. Grant was tried, convicted of murder, appealed on a technicality and on re-trial was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment.

*Rex vs Guay and Glandon*

Early in the morning of July 31, 1950, Mr. Clarence Wilson, a farmer residing in Goulburn Township, Carleton County, Ontario, discovered that some person had cut and removed a square section from the wire fence which marked the boundary between pasture land on his farm and the road allowance. Mr. Wilson, on checking, found that two calves were missing and had apparently been forced through the hole in the fence.

The Ontario Provincial Police were informed of the damage and loss incurred. Investigation disclosed, among other clues, a heavy gouge mark on the road near the hole in the wire fence which extended down the road. The investigator followed this gouge mark for several miles. At a service station an automobile was found having a rear wheel, minus tire and tube. In this vehicle the following exhibits were found: a pair of linesman's pliers; a pair of general utility pliers; a small square section of wire fence; and a considerable quantity of hair and feces on the rear seat and floor of the vehicle.

Whilst checking the suspect car, another vehicle was noticed approaching. Suddenly this car came to an abrupt halt, turned, and made off rapidly in the opposite direction. The investigator pursued the fleeing vehicle and overtook it in a few minutes. The three occupants of the car were questioned and their answers to their actions were evasive and unsatisfactory. One of the occupants, answering to the name of Armand Guay, admitted ownership of the suspect car which was parked at the service station. A second man, by the name of Bob Glandon, stated

that he had been a passenger in the car owned by Guay, and had come with Guay from Ottawa the previous evening. The third man was apparently taking the other two men back to the Guay car with the necessary equipment and material to replace the missing tire and tube.

Guay and Glandon were taken into custody and returned to Ottawa. The exhibits recovered in the Guay vehicle were submitted to the Crime Detection Laboratory.

Examination disclosed that the wire exhibit found in the Guay vehicle was the portion missing from the fence in question at the Wilson farm. It was further established that three of the cut ends of wire fence at the Wilson farm had been cut by the linesman's pliers found in the Guay vehicle. Examination by a laboratory of the Department of Agriculture of the hair and feces found on the rear seat and floor boards of the suspect car disclosed this material to be of recent animal origin—more particularly, of the bovine family.

The two men appeared before Magistrate O'Connor at the Carleton County Court House on August 31, 1950. Glandon elected trial before Magistrate and was convicted. Guay, who elected to be tried by a higher court and was committed, later pleaded guilty. Counsel for Guay commented that it was the most convincing case of its kind he had encountered.

**SECTION 5—GENERAL ASSISTANCES**

**1. Non-Criminal Investigations**

The investigations and assistances referred to under this heading are classified as group 2 and 3 cases—as distinct from the criminal investigations, which are classified under group 1. These comprise: (a) Enquiries where there is no breach of statute; (b) Assistances and administrative acts for other Departments and authorities.

The distribution of these cases is given in the table below:

<i>Province in which Assistance is given</i>	<i>Group 2 Cases</i>	<i>Group 3 Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
British Columbia.....	8,741	697	9,438
Alberta.....	18,333	11,126	29,459
Saskatchewan.....	12,039	3,776	15,815
Manitoba.....	13,917	1,730	15,647
Ontario.....	15,885	3,672	19,557
Quebec.....	7,193	3,077	10,270
New Brunswick.....	6,523	1,548	8,071
Nova Scotia.....	7,164	5,642	12,806
Prince Edward Island.....	854	353	1,207
Newfoundland.....	2,641	8	2,649
Northwest Territories & Yukon Territory.....	1,105	21,418	22,523
Total.....	94,395	53,047	147,442

This is an increase of 10,784 over the previous year.

**2. Protection of Government Property**

(a) *Buildings*

At Ottawa in particular and at other centres on a smaller scale, where guards are required for general security purposes for government buildings, the services of the Corps of Commissionaires continue to be used. Although this has considerably reduced the number of guard duties carried out by members of the Force, it is still our responsibility to supervise this work to ensure that the terms

and conditions of our contract with the Corps are being complied with. I might add that the services of the Corps have proven very satisfactory.

(b) *Fire Prevention*

At Ottawa, thirty fires occurred in the government buildings that are under the supervision of our fire prevention branch. These fires caused a total estimated loss of \$8,853.00. Of this amount, damage of \$6,500.00 was sustained in one fire at the National Research Council Building on Sussex Street, where one room was gutted; the origin of this fire was attributed to a mechanical failure of a constant temperature bath. No other fires of a serious nature took place during the fiscal year.

Though there was a slight increase in the amount of property lost through fire in comparison to last year, when consideration is given to the overall property involved, some \$75,000,000.00, the loss is remarkably low. I wish to point out, however, that the crowded and structural conditions of many of the older buildings present a serious threat in the event of sudden outbreaks of fire, not only to property, but also to the occupants of the buildings themselves. These buildings require constant surveillance, and the preventive measures and safety precautions laid down should be adhered to with special regard.

The Government Fire Warden Service is being maintained, and much credit is due those who have assumed positions as wardens in this service for their continued co-operation. Periodical fire drills were held, and in this respect, the recommendations made by the National Joint Council are being carried out.

The collection of waste paper from the buildings has improved. The Crown Assets Disposal Corporation are taking over the contract from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The co-operation received from the Superintendent of Government Buildings, the staff of the Department of Public Works and the Chief, officers, and men of the Ottawa Fire Department has been excellent. The Ottawa Fire Department were called upon twenty-three times, three of which were false alarms. In the fire at the National Research Council mentioned above, their prompt action prevented the fire spreading to other parts of the buildings, and in all other instances their work has been equally efficient.

The temporary appointment of the non-commissioned officer in charge of our fire prevention branch as Executive Officer of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association terminated in May, 1950.

(c) *Parks*

No major changes have taken place in the policing of federal government parks at Ottawa. Both the Corps of Commissionnaires and the motor cycle detail of our traffic branch made frequent daily patrols of these areas.

### **3. Social and Humanitarian Services**

(a) *General*

We continue to render a variety of services to the public, apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers.

In the past year noteworthy instances in which our facilities played an important part were the Red River Flood in Manitoba and the Leduc Hotel explosion at Leduc, Alberta.

Our youth and the police programme, in its slightly more than five years of existence, has now become a part of the everyday duties of the Force. The interest of our men continues at a consistently high level and the numerous commendatory comments received by the Force from people in both private and public life in all parts of the country have confirmed the belief that it is worth the time

and effort devoted to it. 27,605 individual talks have been delivered by our members to over two and one-half million children in all parts of Canada.

In many cases, too, talks have been given to various adult groups upon request, when staff has been available for such appearances. Topics are usually of a general interest nature supplemented with films.

The booklet entitled *Law and Order in Canadian Democracy*, which was mentioned in my report last year, and which was prepared by the Force in collaboration with the Honourable Wilfrid Bovey, K.C., O.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Honorary Counsel to the Committee on International Relations of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, was completed and published during the year. The favourable notices given to it by the press and the way it was accepted by many people corroborate the opinion that the painstaking effort devoted to its preparation was wholly warranted. One instance of its use was that the University of Ottawa made available to the public a night course, based on the booklet, at which officers of the Force and other officials lectured.

(b) *Services rendered at sea*

Numerous assistances to the public and to vessels in distress were rendered by the "Marine" Division during the year. The two instances below illustrate this type of work.

At 4:03 a.m. on April 16th, R.C.M.P.S. "MACBRIEN" departed Halifax to render assistance to the S.S. "FEDERAL TRADER", displaced tonnage being quoted as 4,700 tons. This ship was reported disabled in position forty miles N.N.W. of Sable Island. At 5:15 p.m., on the same date, the S.S. "FEDERAL TRADER" was located in position Latitude 40° 30' 30" North, Longitude 59° 40' 30" West, this being approximately eleven miles east of the original reported position. This Ship was disabled, due to defective boilers, and, therefore, could not raise sufficient steam to proceed under her own power. A towing hawser was placed on board and at 6:05 p.m. tow was proceeding towards Halifax. Due to heavy drift ice fields, it was found necessary to steer various courses. At 11:30 p.m. Salvage Tug "FOUNDATION VERA" arrived in the vicinity and, due to the drift ice and the dangerous sand bars on the west end of Sable Island, tow was not handed over to Salvage Tug until 8:30 a.m. on April 17th. R.C.M.P.S. "MACBRIEN" then proceeded to H.M.C. Dockyard to replenish fuel, supplies, etc. R.C.M.P.S. "MACBRIEN" towed the "FEDERAL TRADER" a distance of 110.5 miles prior to turning same over to the commercial salvage tug.

R.C.M.P. "FRENCH" on June 12th rendered assistance in conveying a sick woman from St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, to hospital at Burin for surgical operation. The medical officer stated that the patient was suffering from appendicitis and complications were feared if operation was delayed. The distance between St. Lawrence and Burin is approximately 15 miles by water and to make the same trip by land it would require a drive of 100 miles over rough roads. Taking into consideration that the regular coastal steamship was not due for several days, it was considered advisable to have patient moved to hospital without delay.

(c) *R.C.M. Police Service Dogs*

As mentioned in section four of this report, the police service dogs have been used in many different cases. In outlying areas where bush and woods hamper ordinary search parties, they have proven themselves extremely useful in finding missing persons, especially children who have strayed from home and become lost. Examples of two such successful cases are given below.

*Robert D. Crosby—Missing Person—Eatonville, Cumberland County, N.S.*

In this case, a patrol was made with police dog "Prince" to a lumber camp where Robert Crosby, two and one-half years of age, had been reported missing.

After half an hour's search of the immediate vicinity, the small tracks of a child were found. Because searchers had previously been in this area, "Prince" was taken out of range and succeeded in picking up a track leading into the dense bush. After tracking through muddy roads and bogs for about four miles, the trail appeared to end in a large clearing; however, "Prince" was circled in this area and again picked up the trail which led straight into the bush. After following this trail for a short time, "Prince" quickened his pace, indicating that the track was getting fresher, and soon came upon the child who was still walking into the woods.

*Heather Robertson—Lost Child—Peace River District, Alberta*

In this case, the assistance of police dogs "Asta" and "Smoky" was requested after organized searching under police direction had been conducted without result. Upon arrival at the scene, the dogmaster, with one Louis Sokoloski as guide, employed "Asta" and "Smoky" on searching for "dead" off leash. Because so many people had trampled the area before their arrival, this proved almost useless. During this search, however, Sokoloski mentioned that while searching on the previous evening, he had located a set of small footprints. Though he led the dogmaster and dogs to this area, the footprints could not be found. "Asta" and "Smoky" were then put on free searching, and within a short time, it was noticed that the dogs were interested in a small section of the ground which, upon examination, appeared to have been disturbed, as though a small child had lain on the grass. "Smoky" then disappeared into the bush and upon his return some ten minutes later, it could be seen that he was interested in something. After following "Smoky" for a short distance, a small clearing was reached, and approximately two hundred yards ahead, the missing child was seen walking towards the search party.

#### 4. Collection of Revenue

A substantial increase in revenue collected on behalf of the federal, provincial, municipal, and other authorities occurred during the year. In comparison with last year's figure of \$668,035.41, the total collections show a sharp rise of over 100%:—

*For the Federal Government.*

Revenue .....	\$295,005.22	
Fines .....	439,559.82	
Costs .....	40,309.41	
		\$774,874.45

*For the various Provincial Governments.*

Revenue .....	\$394,264.47	
Fines .....	188,932.81	
Costs .....	14,216.73	
		\$597,414.01

*For the various Municipal Authorities.*

Revenue .....	\$ 298.50	
Fines .....	96,827.43	
Costs .....	11,497.44	
		\$108,623.37

For Others .....

8,021.99

\$1,488,933.82

The increased monies collected is largely accounted for by the extension of our duties in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

The fines listed above are not to be considered as the total of fines imposed during the year; they are only those collected by this Force for the authorities indicated. A further statement of fines appears in the Appendices of this report.

**SECTION 6—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON**

**1. General**

For the purposes of administration the Territories referred to in the heading of this section form one division known as "G" Division. The areas under its jurisdiction include, besides the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the extreme northwest part of British Columbia; the part of northern Quebec called New Quebec; the Fort Fitzgerald District of northern Alberta; and the portion of northern Ontario bordering James Bay.

The divisional headquarters of "G" Division is at Ottawa, where the federal government administrative offices for the Northwest and Yukon Territories are situated. Inspector H. A. Larsen commands this division, and a commissioned officer is stationed at each of the three sub-divisions, namely, Fort Smith, N.W.T., Aklavik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

**2. Strength**

On March 31, 1951, the strength of this division is 124, made up as follows:

Officers .....	4
Non-commissioned officers and constables .....	102
Special constables .....	18
	124

There is a slight decrease in strength over last year owing to the transfer of the "St. Roch" and her personnel to the "Marine" Division of the Force. In addition, there are thirteen employed civilians and twelve civil servants.

**3. Sub-Divisions and Detachments**

(a) *Yukon*

Whitehorse is the only sub-division in the Yukon. Detachments are situated at Whitehorse; Watson Lake; Teslin; Minto; Dawson; Mayo; Old Crow; Haines Junction and Keno (temporary detachment).

(b) *Northwest Territories*

There are two sub-divisions in the Northwest Territories with detachments at the following places:

*Fort Smith Sub-Division*

Fort Smith; Yellowknife; Resolution; Spence Bay; Hay River; Reliance; Rae; Providence; Norman; Simpson; Fort Liard; Coppermine; Cambridge Bay and Port Radium.

*Aklavik Sub-Division*

Aklavik; Herschel Island; Good Hope; Arctic Red River; Fort McPherson; Tuktoyaktuk.

The detachments in the Eastern Arctic, northern Quebec, and Ontario are supervised directly from "G" Division Headquarters, Ottawa. These detachments are: Lake Harbour; Frobisher Bay; Pangnirtung; Pond Inlet; Resolute Bay; Dundas Harbour; Baker Lake; Chesterfield Inlet; Eskimo Point; Fort Chimo, P.Q.; Port Harrison, P.Q.; and Moose Factory, Ontario.



#### 4. Inspections

Inspector H. A. Larsen and Reg. No. 10575, Staff-Sergeant W. C. Dodsworth left Ottawa on June 12, 1950, by R.C.M.P. aircraft and carried out inspections of "G" Division detachments in the Whitehorse, Fort Smith, and Aklavik Sub-Divisions. They then proceeded to the Eastern Arctic and inspected the detachments there. This inspection patrol is particularly noteworthy because it is the first time that the Officer Commanding "G" Division has inspected detachments in all sub-divisions and the Eastern Arctic in the same year. The patrol covered 13,874 miles by air, 3,008 by boat (the *C. D. Howe*), and 446 by police car, a total of 17,328 miles.

As usual, the Officers Commanding the various sub-divisions carried out summer and winter inspections of their detachments.

#### 5. Patrols

The patrols made during the year were of a routine nature, but it will be seen from the table of miles shown below that the members of this division were very active in the past twelve months:

—	N.W.T.	Y.T.	P.Q.	H.B.	Total
Dogs .....	36,073	3,306	3,742	5,354	48,475
Boat .....	28,387	7,820	4,449	12,101	52,757
Plane—					
Public.....	76,696	43,366	5,000	3,575	128,637
Police.....	19,026	—	—	—	19,026
Auto.....	65,718	169,352	—	—	235,070
Rail.....	3,271	140	—	—	7,176
Foot.....	613	9,040	194	429	10,276
Total .....	229,784	233,024	13,385	25,224	501,417

#### 6. Dogs

The strength of dogs as of March 31, 1951, is 243. A total of 61 dogs were taken on the strength. Of these, 16 were donated, 16 purchased and 29 bred at our own detachments; 72 dogs were condemned and struck off strength. As will be noted from the above table, the dogs were again extensively used for patrol purposes.

#### 7. Barracks and Buildings

The new barrack block at Whitehorse, mentioned in my last year's report, was completed and occupied in July.

The Department of Public Works has plans ready for a new public building at Whitehorse and have included space for our divisional offices and for sleeping quarters for six single men. When this building is finished, all our accommodation requirements at Whitehorse will have been taken care of.

The barrack block at Aklavik is under construction and is expected to be completed some time during the next fiscal year.

Three prefabricated houses have been erected at Aklavik, Fort Smith and Rae. A building that was to have been torn down and disposed of at Whitehorse was instead dismantled and reconstructed at Mayo, Y.T., with the cooperation of the Department of National Defence (Army), and now provides office, guard-room, and single men's quarters there.

## 8. Crime

### (a) *General*

There has been a slight decrease in crime throughout the areas policed by "G" Division.

In the Yukon the agreement entered into with the Province of Alberta authorizing the transfer of Yukon prisoners serving sentences of not more than two years less one day to the Alberta Provincial Jail at Fort Saskatchewan has had salutary effects.

In the Northwest Territories no outstanding general features in the criminal field took place during the year.

### (b) *Criminal Code*

812 offences, compared with 826 last year, were entered under this heading. There were 63 investigations arising out of sudden and accidental deaths. One charge of murder was laid in the Yukon Territory; the accused was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter. Also in the Yukon Territory there was one charge of wounding with intent to commit murder; in this case the accused was found guilty. One murder indictment (Eskimo) is pending trial in the Northwest Territories and a fatal shooting is as yet to be fully investigated. As usual, the majority of the offences committed were for drunk and disorderly conduct, minor theft, and common assault.

In addition to the cases mentioned above, there were ten Criminal Code offences investigated in northern Alberta, northern Ontario and northern Quebec, and six investigations into sudden and fatal deaths in northern Quebec and Ontario.

### (c) *Indian Act*

A substantial decrease of offences under the Indian Act for this year is evident, although there were still over 300 cases. These offences involved Indians being found intoxicated, Indians in possession of intoxicants and both Indians and white persons supplying liquor to Indians. Many of the offenders were men who had been previously convicted under this Act.

### (d) *Customs Act*

There were seven investigations under the Customs Act, all in the Yukon Territory. Five of these infractions involved persons found in possession of goods unlawfully imported into Canada; two were for abandoning vehicles on the Alaska Highway (Northwest Highway System).

### (e) *Juvenile Delinquents Act*

There were twelve cases disposed of under this Act in the Northwest Territories and fourteen in the Yukon Territory. The offences consisted of thefts by juveniles and of adults contributing to Juvenile Delinquency. Nineteen convictions were registered, with many of the juveniles receiving suspended sentences only.

It is about two years since the Juvenile Delinquents Act was proclaimed to be in force in certain parts of the Territories and it is proving very useful in certain cases.

### (f) *Territorial Ordinances*

A total of 622 investigations were made under the various Northwest and Yukon Territorial Ordinances, which is slightly less in number than last year.

A breakdown of this figure shows infractions and investigations occurring in 226 cases under the Liquor Ordinance; 288 under the Motor Vehicle Ordinance; 31 under the Game Ordinance and 77 under Miscellaneous Ordinances, such as the Insanity—,Protection of Children—,and the Venereal Diseases—Ordinances.

(g) *Municipal By-Laws*

Members of "G" Division carry out the enforcing of by-laws in the two local administrative districts at Yellowknife, N.W.T., and Hay River, N.W.T.

In June, the towns of Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon became incorporated municipalities. The council of both cities requested that the Force continue policing these municipalities and, as a result, agreements were entered into with the two city councils concerned.

**9. Assistance to other Departments**

Extensive administrative work, apart from our regular police duties, is still being carried on for other federal and territorial departments, mainly the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development. In fact, where the Indian and Eskimo population predominates, this work forms a large share of our duties. Nineteen federal departments alone depend on our assistance in the North in such things as the registering of vital statistics; the issuing of various licenses, destitute rations, family allowances, medical supplies; the collecting of Income Tax, Fur Export—, Crown Timber—, Fur Farming—fees, Customs and Excise tariffs, meteorological data; the inspecting of drug stores, scales and weights, and licensed and unlicensed magazines containing explosives; and acting as agents for the Public Administrators in cases where persons have died intestate. The clerical work involved in most of this work has at times reached voluminous proportions.

**10. Policing of Other Districts**(a) *Fort Fitzgerald District of Northern Alberta*

This District is within the jurisdiction of "K" Division of this Force, but is policed by our Fort Smith Detachment, which is located in the Northwest Territories close to the Alberta boundary. The arrangement obviates "K" Division establishing a detachment at Fort Fitzgerald, Alberta, and is both an economical and satisfactory one.

(b) *James Bay District of Northern Quebec and Ontario*

In Northern Ontario we maintain a detachment at Moose Factory, which is on the south coast of James Bay. No formal agreement between the federal and provincial authorities for the policing of this region by the R.C.M. Police exists; it is done, however, as a form of assistance to the Ontario Provincial Police, whose nearest detachment is some 200 miles away at Cochrane, Ontario. Duties of our Moose Factory detachment are in most respects similar to those performed by our men in the Northwest Territories.

Two detachments are situated in northern Quebec, one at Port Harrison on the east coast of the Hudson Bay, the other at Fort Chimo on Ungava Bay. Here again, no formal agreement exists for the policing of these areas by the R.C.M. Police. The duties of our men are similar to those undertaken at Moose Factory, Ontario.

(c) *Northern British Columbia adjacent to the Yukon Territory*

The extreme northwest part of British Columbia lying west of the Skagway-Whitehorse Railway has for some years been policed by the Yukon Sub-Division of "G" Division. With our taking over the B.C. Provincial Police duties, however, this area will in all probability be enlarged. In fact, the Lower Post Region in British Columbia has already been merged with the territory covered by our Watson Lake, Y.T. detachment, and it is expected a similar arrangement will be made for the supervision of the country around Atlin, British Columbia.

## 11. Development in the Yukon and Northwest Territories

### (a) *Yukon*

The Yukon Territory continues to develop rapidly. Mining operations are still the main reason for this expansion, aided by large water power projects and by steadily improving means of travel.

On the *Northwest Highway System* alone 17,000 vehicles, both tourist and commercial, passed through the Customs Port at Snag on the Alaska boundary, which is an increase of about 70% over last year. The cost of maintaining this highway is thus proportionally greater, and it is expected that road restrictions will be brought into effect in 1951.

The Whitehorse-Mayo road was opened in September. This all-weather highway is now travelled by private cars, a regular bus service, and a fleet of ore trucks working out from Keno. With the closing of navigation last fall, the British Yukon Navigation Company's river steamers ceased operating into Mayo, and in future all freight designated for that place will be carried in by road.

Further, activities in Alaska indicate that the Yukon will undergo more innovations in the future.

All developments, of course, directly effect the policing of the Yukon Territory, and as major changes take place, the duties of the Force are usually influenced accordingly.

### (b) *Northwest Territories*

The activities in the Northwest Territories have remained fairly constant during the year and no outstanding developments have taken place that have concerned this Force.

## SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

In concluding this report, I should like to express to the officials of the various federal, provincial, and municipal departments, to the members of other police forces, and to the consultants, specialists, and honorary officers of the Force my appreciation for their wholehearted cooperation during the past year. Also, I should like to thank the many public spirited citizens who have on different occasions voluntarily aided the Force in carrying out its duties.

Further, I should like also to extend to the members of the press and their associated members of other public media of communication in Canada my sincere appreciation for their kind tributes to the Force and for the integrity of their context when presenting to the public various newsworthy aspects of the Force's work.

Finally, I should like to express my thanks to the Deputy Minister of Justice and his officials for their assistance and continued support, and have much pleasure in again recording that I have had the loyal and sustained efforts and devotion to duty of all officers and men of the Royal Canadian Police and its Reserve and the members of the Civil Service attached to our organization.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. T. WOOD,

*Commissioner.*

## SECTION 8—APPENDICES

## Appendix "A"

OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1951

*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—

Assistant Commissioner J. P. A. Savoie

*Divisions*"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—  
Superintendent O. LaRiviere"B" Division, St. John's, Newfoundland—  
Superintendent D. A. McKinnon"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—  
Assistant Commissioner J. Brunet"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—  
Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—  
Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—  
Assistant Commissioner C. E. Riyett-Carnac"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—  
Inspector H. A. Larsen"H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—  
Assistant Commissioner G. M. Curleigh"J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—  
Superintendent D. L. McGibbon"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—  
Assistant Commissioner S. Bullard"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—  
Inspector N. W. Churchill"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—  
Superintendent C. N. K. Kirk, A.D.C."O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—  
Superintendent M. F. E. Anthony"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—  
Inspector J. C. StoryMarine Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—  
Superintendent J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.

## APPENDIX "B"

### STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	
<i>Newfoundland—</i>																									
<i>"B" Division—</i>																									
St. John's—(H.Q.)—					1	1	1		4	1	12	4	2	26											
Baie Verte											1			1											
Battle Harbour											1			1											
Bell Island										1				1											
Bonavista											2			2								1			
Bonne Bay											1			1											
Botwood											2			2											
Buchans											1			1											
Burgeo											1			1											
Burin											1			1											
Cartwright											1			1											
Channel											1			1											
Clarenville											1			1											
Corner Brook									1		8			9								2	1		
Deer Lake										1	1			2											
Fogo											1			1											
Ferryland											1			1											
Gander										1	3			4								1			
Glovertown											1			1											
Goose Bay											1			1											
Grand Bank											1			1								1			
Grand Falls									1	1	6			8								2		1	
Hampden											1			1											
Harbour Breton											1			1											
Harbour Grace									1		5			6								2			
Hawkes Bay											1			1											
Hebron											1			1											

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	
<i>Newfoundland—(Concluded)</i>																									
Hopedale.....											1			1											
Lewisporte.....											1			1											
Nain.....											1			1											
Placentia.....										1	2			3								1			
Red Bay.....											1			1											
Springdale.....											1			1											
St. Anthony.....											1			1											
Stephenville.....										1	3			4								1			
Stephenville Crossing.....											1			1								1			
St. George's.....										1	1			2											
St. John's.....										2	17			19								8	1	5	
St. Lawrence.....											3			3											
Twillingate.....										1	1			2											
Whitbourne.....											1			1											
On Command.....											15			15											
On Leave.....																									
Totals.....					1	1	1		7	14	110	4	2	140								21	2	7	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																									
<i>"L" Division—</i>																									
Charlottetown—(H.Q.).....					1	1		1	1	1		1		6								2			
Alberton.....										1	2			3								2			
Borden.....											1			2								1			
Charlottetown.....									1	3	11			15								3			
Montague.....										1	2			3								1			
North Rustico.....																									
Souris.....										1	3			4								1			
Summerside.....									1	1	3			5								3			
On Command.....											1			1											
On Leave.....																									
Totals.....					1	1		1	3	9	23	1		39								18			

Nova Scotia—

"H" Division—

Halifax—(H.Q.)	1	1	1	3	10	14	29	5	3	67							16	1	12
Amherst						1	3			4							2		
Antigonish						1	1			2							1		
Arichat							1			1							1		
Baddeck							1			1							1		
Barrington Passage						1				1							1		
Bridge Town						1	1			2							1		
Bridgewater						1	2			3							1		
Chester							2			2							1		
Cheticamp							1			1							1		
Dartmouth					1		5			6							2		
Digby						1	2			3							2		
Eskasoni							1			1							2		
Glace Bay					1		4			5							3		
Guysboro							2			2							1		
Halifax					1		9			11							6		
Ingonish Beach							1			2							1		
Inverness							1			3							1		
Kentville							4			4							2		
Liverpool							2			3							2		
Lunenburg							1			1							1		
Meteghan River							1			2							1		
New Glasgow					1		5			7							3		
New Waterford							2			3							1		
North Sydney							2			3							1		
Parrsboro							1			2							1		
Pictou					1		3			5							2		
Port Hawkesbury							1			2							1		
Port Hood							1			1							1		
Pugwash							1			1							1		
Sheet Harbour						1	1			2							1		
Shelbourne							1			1							1		
Sherbrooke							1			1							1		
Springhill						1	1			2							1		
Stewiacke							1			2							1		
St. Peters							1			1							1		
Sydney				1	1	1	5	17		25			4				10		
Tatamagouche							1			2							1		
Truro					1		1	3		7			1				3		2
Windsor							1	6		7							2		
Yarmouth							1	3		4							2		
On Command								4		4									
On Leave																			
Totals	1	1	1	1	4	17	45	134	5	3	212			5			86	1	14



STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Show Sedans
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																								
“J” Division—																								
Fredericton—(H.Q.)						2		2	6	7	4	5	4	30							4	2	6	
Albert											1			1							1			
Bathurst											1			2							1			
Buctouche												2		2							1			
Campbellton														1							1			
Campbellton Town Det.											1			6							1			
Caraquet												5		1							1			
Chatham Town Det.											1			4							1			
Chipman											1			2							1			
Dalhousie											1			2							1			
Doakton											1			1							1			
East Florenceville														2							2			
Edmundston											1			3							2			
Fredericton								1		1	4			10							4	4	4	
Gagetown											1			1							1			
Grand Falls												2		2							1			
Grand Manan												1		1							1			
Jacquet River											1			1							1			
Mcadam												1		1							1			
Minto											1			2							1			
Moncton						1		1	2		4			12							9		1	
Newcastle									1		1			2							2			
Newcastle Town Det.											1			4							2			
Perth												3		3							2			
Petitcodiac												1		1							1			
Plaster Rock												2		2							1			
Port Elgin											1			1							1			
Richibucto											1			2							1			
St. Andrews Town Det.												1		1							1			
St. George											1			1							1			
St. John								2		3				10							5			
St. Leonard														1							1			
St. Quentin												3		3							1			
St. Stephen										1				2							2			

St. Stephen Town Det.									1	2	1		4							1			
Sackville									1	1			2							1			
Shediac									1	1			2							1			
Shediac Town Det.									1				1							1			
Shippegan										1			1							1			
Sussex									1	2			3							1			
Sussex Town Det.									1	2			3							1			
Tabusintac										1			1							1			
Tracadie										2			2							1			
Woodstock							1		1	2			4							3			
On Command					1				1	6			8										
On Leave																							
Totals					1	3		3	13	41	103	6	4	174					1		69	4	7
Quebec—																							
"C" Division—																							
Montreal—(H.Q.)			1		1	2		4	6	19	83	15	22	153						33	4		
Amos										1				1						1			
Bedford										1	3			4						2			
Bersimis										1	1			2						1			
Carleton											1			1						1			
Caughnawaga											1			1						1			
Chicoutimi										1	1			2						1			
Coaticook											1			2						1			
Drummondville										1	2			3						1			
Escourt											2			2						1			
Granby											3			3						2			
Hemmingford										1	1			2						1			
Huntingdon											4			4						2			
Joliette											2			2						1			
Lacolle										1	1			2						1			
Megantic											3			3						1			
Montmagny										1	2			3						1			
Quebec					2	1		1	5	10	1			19						8			
Rimouski									1	2				3						2			
Rivière du Loup										1	2			3						1			
Roberval											1			1						1			
Rock Island										1	2			3						1			
Rouyn										1	1			2						1			
St. Georges de Beauce											2			2						1			
St. Jean									1	1	3		1	6						3			
St. Jerome										1	1			2						2			
Seven Islands											1			1						1			
Sherbrooke								1	1	5	1	2		10						3			
Sutton										1	1			2						1			
Three Rivers										1	2			3						1			
Val d'Or								1	1	3				4						2			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
<i>Quebec—Concluded</i>																								
“C” Division— <i>Concluded</i>																								
Valleyfield										1	2			3								1		
On Command								1		1	6			8										
On Leave																								
Totals			1		1	2	1	6	11	42	156	17	25	262								80	4	
<i>Ontario—</i>																								
“N” Division—																								
Rockcliffe					1			3	5	10	152	18	24	213	44	2	46					6	5	
On Command																								
On Leave																								
Totals					1			3	5	10	152	18	24	213	44	2	46					6	5	
<i>Ontario—</i>																								
“A” Division																								
Ottawa—(H.Q.)					1	2	1	3	16	28	105	14	15	185								27	6	10
Belleville										1	1			2							1			
Brockville										1	1			2							1			
Cornwall										1	2			3							1			
Kingston										1	1			2							1			
Ottawa Town Station									1	1	2			4							1			
Pembroke										1	1			2							1			
St. Regis										1	1			2							1			
H.Q. S/Division	1	1	2		3	8	5	10	32	63	82	23	55	285							2			
On Command						6	3		4	4	13	7		37										
On Leave			1		1				3	3	11	3		22										
Totals	1	1	3		4	17	9	13	56	105	219	47	70	545								35	6	10

Ontario—

"O" Division—

Toronto—(H.Q.)	1	2	1	2	7	19	43	2	12	89	25	2	
Camp Borden						1	1			1	1		
Cobourg						1	1			1	1		
Fort Erie						1	2			3	1		
Guelph						1	2			2	1		
Hamilton						1	7		1	9	4		
Kirkland Lake					1	1	3			5	2		
Leamington						1	1			1	1		
London						1	5			6	3		
Manitowaning							1			1	1		
Muncey							2			2	1		
Niagara Falls						1	6			7	2		
Oshweken						1	2			3	2		
Orillia						1	1			2	1		
Owen Sound							1			1	1		
Sarnia						1	2			3	3		
Sault Ste. Marie						1	4			5	2		
Sudbury						1	5			6	3		
Timmins						1	3			4	1		
Toronto Town Station						2	13			20	7		
Wallaceburg						1	2			3	1		
Windsor					1	4	7			12	6	1	
On Command							4			4			
On Leave						1	3	1		5			
Totals	1	2	1	3	8	40	125	3	13	196	71	2	1

Manitoba—

"D" Division—

Winnipeg—(H.Q.)	1	1	1	3	8	10	21	11	3	59	6	3
Amaranth							1			1	1	
Arborg							2			2	1	
Ashern							2			3	1	
Beausejour							3			4	1	
Barens River							1	1		2		
Bissett							1			1	1	
Boissevain							1			1	1	
Brandon	1				3	3	6	1	1	15	6	
Camp Shilo							1			1		
Carberry							1			1		
Carman							3			4	1	
Charleswood							1			1	1	
Churchill						1	2			3	1	
Cold Lake							2			2	1	
Crystal City							2			1	1	
Dauphin			1			4	14			20	6	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>																									
<i>"D" Division—Concluded</i>																									
Deloraine.....											1			1							1				
Elphinstone.....											1			1											
Emerson.....									1		3			4							2				
Ethelbert.....											1			1											
Flin Flon.....											3	1		11							2				
Fort Frances, Ont.....											1			2							1				
Fort Garry.....											1			1							1				
Fort William, Ont.....								1			3			5							2				
Gimli.....											1			1											
Gladstone.....											1			2							1				
Gretna.....											1			1							1				
Hamiota.....											1			1							1				
Headingly.....											2			2							1				
Hodgson.....											2			2							1				
Kenora, Ont.....										1				1							1				
Killarney.....											2			3							1				
Lac du Bonnet.....											2			3							1				
Manitou.....											1			2							1				
McCreary.....											1			1							1				
Melita.....											2			2							1				
Minnedosa.....										1	3			4							1				
Morden.....											1			1							1				
Morris.....											1			1											
Nipigon, Ont.....											1	1		3							1				
Norway House.....											2		1	4							1				
Oak Point.....											2			2							1				
Piney.....											1			1							1				
Portage La Prairie.....								1			3			10							2				
Reston.....											1			1							1				
Roblin.....										1				2							1				
Rosburn.....											1			1							1				
Russell.....											3			4							1				
Ste. Rose du Lac.....											2			2							1				
Selkirk.....									2		7			9							4				

COMMISSIONERS REPORT

Shoal Lake									1												1																		
Snow Lake										1												1																	
Souris										1												1																	
Steinbach									1													1																	
Swan River																							1																
Teulon																							1																
The Pas									1														1																
Transcona									1														1																
Treherne											1												1																
Tuxedo										1													1																
Virten										1													1																
Wabowden																							1																
Wasagamung										1													1																
Whitemouth										1													1																
Winnipeg				1	1	1	1	1	4	15		33		2								58						1										23	
Winnipeg Beach										1													1															1	
Winnipegosis										1		1											1															1	
On Command									1																														
On Leave																							1																
Totals			1	3	3	1	6	25	60	184	18	4	305									2														106	3		
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																																							
“Depot” Division—																																							
Regina—(H.Q.)			1	4	1	5	9	16	190	45	28	299	53				53																			6	3		
Fort Walsh										1		2	3	46			46																					1	
On Command					1																		1																
On Leave								1	3	1													5																
Totals			1	4	2	5	10	19	191	46	30	308	99			99																				6	4		
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																																							
“F” Division—																																							
Regina—(H.Q.)			1	1		1	5	15	21	2			46											1													7	1	
Assiniboia								1	2				3																								1		
Avonlea									2				2																										
Balcarres									1				1																									1	
Bengough									1				1																									1	
Biggar									1	2			3																									1	
Big River									1				1																									1	
Blaine Lake										2			2																									1	
Broadview										2			2																									1	
Cabri									1				1																									1	
Calder									1	1			2																									1	
Canora									1	3			4																									1	
Carlyle									1	1			2																									1	
Carnduff									1				1																									1	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	
<i>Saskatchewan—Continued</i>																									
<i>"F" Division—Continued</i>																									
Climax.....											1			1											
Consul.....										1				1											
Craik.....											1			1											
Cumberland House.....											1		1	1											
Cutknife.....											1			1											
Delisle.....											1			1											
Elbow.....										1				1											
Esterhazy.....											1			1											
Estevan.....										1				1											
Eston.....											1			1											
Fillmore.....											1			1											
Foam Lake.....											2			2											
Fort Qu'Appelle.....											1			1											
Fox Valley.....											1			1											
Glaslyn.....										1				1											
Goodsoil.....											1			1											
Gravelbourg.....										1	2			3											
Green Lake.....											1			1											
Gull Lake.....											1			1											
Hafford.....											1			1											
Hanley.....											1			1											
Hudson Bay.....											1			1											
Humboldt.....									1		2			3											
Ile à la Crosse.....											2			2											
Imperial.....											1			1											
Indian Head.....											2			2											
Kamsack.....											4			4											
Kelvington.....											1			1											
Kerrobot.....											2			2											
Kindersley.....											2			2											
Kipling.....											2			2											
Kyle.....											1			1											
La Ronge.....											1			1											
Lanigan.....											1			1											







Coutts										2										2									
Crossfield										1											1								
Derwent										1											1								
Drumheller										1											1								
East Coulee																					1								
Edmonton							1			1					2			5			7								
Edson																					26								
Entwistle																					1								
Fairview																					1								
Formost																					1								
Fort Chipewyan																					1								
Fort McMurray																					2								
Fort Vermillion																					1								
Gleichen																					1								
Grand Prairie																					1								
Hanna																					1								
Hardisty																					1								
High Prairie																					2								
High River																					2								
Hilda																					1								
Innisfail																					1								
Irricana																					1								
Jasper																					1								
Lac La Biche																					2								
Lamont																					1								
Leduc																					1								
Lethbridge							1														2								
Lomond																					3								
MacLeod																					1								
Magrath																					1								
Manning																					1								
Manyberries																					1								
McLennan																					1								
Medicine Hat																					1								
Mercoal																					3								
Nanton																					2								
Nordegg																					1								
Okotoks																					1								
Olds																					1								
Oyen																					1								
Peace River							1														1								
Picture Butte																					1								
Pincher Creek																					1								
Ponoka																					1								
Provost																					1								
Red Deer																					1								
Rochfort Bridge																					1								
Rocky Mountain																					1								
Ryley																					1								
Slave Lake																					3								

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Steigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	
<i>Alberta—Concluded</i>																									
<i>"K" Division—Concluded</i>																									
Smoky Lake.....										1				1							1				
Spirit River.....										1	1			2											
St. Albert.....											1			1											
St. Paul.....									1					1											
Stettler.....										1	2			3								1			
Stony Plain.....										1				1											
Strathmore.....											1			1											
Taber.....											1			1											
Thorhild.....										1				1											
Three Hills.....											1			1											
Trochu.....										1				1											
Turner Valley.....											1			1											
Two Hills.....										1				1											
Vegreville.....										1	6			7								2			
Vermilion.....										1	2			3											
Viking.....										1				1											
Vulcan.....										1				1											
Wainwright.....										1	1			2											
Waterton Park.....										1				1											
Westlock.....									1		3			4				2				3			
Wetaskiwin.....									1		9			10								3			
Whitecourt—Closed 31-3-51. (Not yet in General Orders).																									
On Command.....									2					2											
On Leave.....										1				1											
Totals.....			1		2	4	2	9	29	91	258	25	17	438				6			150	11	6	1	
<i>British Columbia—</i>																									
<i>"E" Division—</i>																									
Victoria—(H.Q.).....			1		1		2	4	11	10	28	8	56	121								8			
Abbotsford.....									1		4			5							3				
Agassiz.....											2			2							1				
Alberni.....											3			3							1				



STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	
<i>British Columbia—Concluded</i>																									
<i>"E" Division—Concluded</i>																									
Keremeos.....											1			1								1			
Kimberley.....											4			4								1			
Ladysmith.....											1			1								1			
Langley.....											2			2								1			
Lillooet.....											2			2								1			
Lumby.....											1			1								1			
Lytton.....											2			2								1			
McBride.....											2			2								1			
Masset.....											2			2								1			
Merritt.....											1			1								1			
Mission.....											4			4								2			
Nakusp.....										1	1			2								1			
Nanaimo.....									1	1	12			15								4			
Natal.....											1			1								1			
Nelson.....					1				4		7		1	13							10				
New Denver.....											1			1								1			
New Westminster.....											7		1	9								3			
North Vancouver.....										3	19			22								3			
Ocean Falls.....											3			3								1			
Oliver.....											2			2								1			
Osoyoos.....											2			2								1			
Parksville.....											1			1								1			
Penticton.....								1		1	11		1	14				1			5				
Port Alberni.....									1	1	5		1	8							2				
Port Alice.....											1			1								1			
Port Coquitlam.....											3			3								1			
Port Edward.....											2			2								1			
Pouce Coupe.....											1		1	2								1			
Powell River.....									1		3		1	5								1			
Prince George.....							1		3		16		1	21							2		1		
Prince Rupert.....											12		3	17								1			
Princeton.....										2	3			4											
Qualicum.....										1	1			1								1			

Queen Charlotte.....									1	3															1					
Quesnel.....									1	3																				
Red Pass.....									1	3	1																			
Revelstoke.....									1	3																				
Richmond.....								1	1	8																				
Rossland.....										1																				
Salmo.....										2																				
Salmon Arm.....									1	2																				
Sechelt.....										1																				
Shawnigan Lake.....										1																				
Sidney.....										2																				
Smithers.....									1	2	1																			
Sooke.....										1																				
Spences Bridge.....										3																				
Squamish.....										1																				
Stewart.....										1																				
Sumas.....										1																				
Summerland.....										1																				
Telegraph Creek.....										1																				
Terrace.....										2																				
Trail.....									1	12																				
Ucluelet.....										1																				
Union Bay.....										1																				
University.....										4																				
Vancouver.....					1		1	2	10	15	64	23	13	129																
Vanderhoof.....										1	2																			
Vernon.....										1	10																			
Victoria.....							1	1	4	4	14		3	23																
Wells.....										1																				
Westview.....										2																				
Williams Lake.....									1	3																				
Yale.....										1																				
Youbou.....										1																				
Zeballos.....										1																				
On Command.....								2	1	10																				
On Leave.....								1	1	7	1																			
Totals.....				1	2	1	5	11	44	72	494	53	72	755			2	4							212	4	5			
North West Territories																														
"G" Division—																														
H.Q. (Ottawa, Ont.).....						1		1	2	2	5			11																
Aklavik.....							1		1		5			9													1			
Arctic Red River.....											1			2																
Baker Lake.....											2	2		4																
Cambridge Bay.....											2			3																
Chesterfield Inlet.....									1		1			3																

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans			
<i>North West Territories—Concluded</i>																											
<i>"G" Division—Concluded</i>																											
Coppermine.....											2	1		3													
Dundas Harbour.....											2	2		4													
Eskimo Point.....										1				1													
Fort Chimo Quebec.....											1	1	1	3													
Fort McPherson.....											1	1		2													
Fort Smith.....						1			1	1	6			9									1	1			
Frobisher Bay.....											3			3													
Good Hope.....										1		1		2						9							
Hay River.....											3			3								1					
Herschel Island.....											2			2						10							
Lake Harbour.....											1	1		2						17							
Liard.....											1	1		2						7							
Moose Factory Ont.....											1			1						7							
Norman.....											1			1						7							
Pangnirtung.....											1			1						11							
Pond Inlet.....											2			2						11							
Port Harrison Quebec.....									1			2		3						12							
Port Radium.....											1			1						17							
Providence.....											2			2									1				
Rae.....											2			2													
Reliance.....											2			2													
Resolute Bay.....											1			1						15							
Resolution.....											1			1													
Simpson.....											2			2						12			1				
Spence Bay.....											2			2									1				
Tuktoyaktuk.....											2	1		3						11							
Yellowknife.....									1		3			4						7							
On Command.....																						1	1				
On Leave.....																											
Totals.....						2	1	1	5	8	60	16	13	106					234		3	6					

<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																			
<i>"G" Division—</i>																			
Whitehorse.....						1				3	12	1	17					3	2
Dawson.....										1	2	1	4					1	1
Haines Junction.....											2		2					1	1
Mayo.....											3		3					1	1
Minto.....											1		1						
Old Crow.....											2		2			9			
Teslin.....											1		1					1	1
Watson Lake.....										1			1					1	1
On Command.....																			
On Leave.....																			
Totals.....						1				5	23	2	31			9		8	4
<i>"Marine" Division—</i>																			
<i>Halifax, N.S.—(H.Q.)</i>																			
R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine".....						1	2			1	2	2	5	10				1	1
R.C.M.P.S. (Macbrien).....							1			1	1	3	9	17					
R.C.M.P. SCHR. "St. Roch".....	(Under	Re-Fit).									2		10	20					
R.C.M.P. M/L "Fort Pitt".....	(Under	Re-Fit).									2								
R.C.M.P. M/L "Fort Walsh".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
R.C.M.P. P/B "Grenfell".....										1	2								
R.C.M.P. P/B "Big Bend".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
R.C.M.P. P/B "Willow Bunch".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
R.C.M.P. P/B "Slideout".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
<i>North Sydney, N.S.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. P/B "Brule".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
<i>St. Laurent—Is. Orleans, Que.</i>																			
R.C.M.P. P/B "Moosomin".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
<i>Kingston, Ont.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. P/B "Carnduff".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
<i>Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. P/B "Chilcoot".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
<i>Sarnia, Ont.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. P/B "Cutknife".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
R.C.M.P. P/B "Tagish".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
<i>Toronto, Ont.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. P/B "Shaunavon".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
<i>Vancouver, B.C.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. P/B "Little Bow".....										1									
<i>Esquimalt, B.C.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. P/B "Stand Off".....	(Under	Re-Fit).																	
<i>Kenora, Ont.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. M/B "Kenora".....	(Laid Up)																		
<i>Fort Frances, Ont.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. M/B "Fort Frances".....	(Laid Up)																		
<i>Ganges, Salt Spring Island, B.C.—</i>																			
R.C.M.P. M/L "6".....												1							





RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS — 31-3-51

"B" Division, Nfld.					1	1	1		7	14	110	4	2	140						21	2	7		
"L" Division, P.E.I.					1	1		1	3	9	23	1		39						13				
"H" Division, N.S.			1		1	1	1	4	17	45	134	5	3	212				6		86	1	14		
"J" Division, N.B.					1	3		3	13	41	103	6	4	174				1		69	4	7		
"C" Division, Que.			1		1	2	1	6	11	42	156	17	25	262						80	4			
"N" Division, Ont.					1			3	5	10	152	18	24	213	44	2	46			6	5			
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	3		4	17	9	13	56	105	219	47	70	545						35	6	10		
"O" Division, Ont.					1	2	1	3	8	40	125	3	13	196						71	2	1		
"D" Division, Man.			1		3	3	4	1	6	25	60	184	18	4	305			2		106	3			
"Depot" Division, Sask.				1	1	3	2	5	10	19	191	46	30	308	99		99			6		4		
"F" Division, Sask.			1		1	4	2	7	31	39	237	5	4	381				3	4	137	3		1	
"K" Division, Alta.			1		2	4	2	9	29	91	258	25	17	438				4	4	150	11	6	1	
"E" Division, B.C.			1		2	1	5	11	44	72	494	53	72	755				2	4	212	4	5		
"G" Division—																								
—N.W. Territories						2	1	1	5	8	60	16	13	106					234	3	6			
—Yukon Territory						1			5	23	2			31					9	8	4			
"Marine" Division					1	6		10	11	24	59	101		212						1	1			
"Aviation" Section						1		1	6	5		10		24					8					
Totals	1	1	9	1	20	53	26	83	281	679	2,528	377	282	4,341	143	2	145	18	251	8	1,009	60	50	2

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES — 31-3-51

Headquarters Staff	1	1	3		3	11	6	10	36	66	91	25	51	304						1				
Newfoundland					1	1	1		8	15	119	4	2	151						21	2	7		
Prince Edward Island					1	1		1	3	9	22	1		38						18				
Nova Scotia			1		2	7	1	14	26	70	189	96	3	409				6		87	2	14		
New Brunswick					1	3		3	13	40	100	6	4	170				1		69	4	7		
Quebec			1		1	3	1	6	11	43	157	20	26	269					17	80	4			
Ontario					3	6	3	12	34	95	401	40	53	647	44	2	46			115	13	11		
Manitoba			1		3	4	1	5	25	56	179	18	4	296				2		101	3			
Saskatchewan			1	1	1	7	5	12	41	108	429	51	34	690	99		99		3	4	1	143	7	1
Alberta			1		2	4	2	9	29	92	257	28	17	441				4		2	2	150	11	6
British Columbia			1		2	4	5	11	49	72	495	66	72	777				2	4	1	212	4	5	
North West Territories						1	1		3	5	56	13	12	91					210	3	6			
Yukon Territory						1				23	2			31					9	8	4			
On Command—Spec. Duty: Abroad:									3	5	10	7	4	27						1				
Totals	1	1	9	1	20	53	26	83	281	679	2,528	377	282	4,341	143	2	145	18	251	8	1,009	60	50	2

CITIES AND TOWNS POLICED BY R.C.M.P. BY PROVINCES MARCH 31, 1951.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		NEW BRUNSWICK		MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Place	No. of Men.	Place	No. of Men.	Place	No. of Men.	Place	No. of Men.	Place	No. of Men.	Place	No. of Men.
Souris .....	1	Campbellton .....	7	Beauséjour .....	1	Assiniboia .....	1	Brooks .....	2	Alberni, City of .....	2
		Chatham .....	4	Carberry .....	1	Biggar .....	2	Camrose .....	4	Armstrong, City of .....	1
		Dalhousie .....	3	Carman .....	2	Canora .....	2	Claresholm .....	2	Burnaby, District of .....	28
		Newcastle .....	4	Charleswood .....	2	Delisle .....	1	Drumheller .....	5	Chilliwack, City of .....	3
		Shediac .....	1	Dauphin .....	5	Eston .....	1	Gleichen .....	1	Chilliwack, Twp. of .....	3
		St. Andrews .....	1	Flin Flon .....	8	Foam Lake .....	1	Grand Prairie .....	3	Coquitlam, District of .....	3
		St. Stephen .....	4	Gimli .....	1	Gravelbourg .....	1	High River .....	3	Courtenay, City of .....	2
		Sussex .....	3	Killarney .....	1	Hudson Bay .....	1	Innisfail .....	1	Cowichan, District of .....	2
				Manitou .....	1	Humboldt .....	3	MacLeod .....	2	North .....	2
				Melita .....	1	Indian Head .....	1	Nanton .....	1	Cranbrook, City of .....	3
				Minnedosa .....	2	Kamsack .....	3	Okotoks .....	1	Duncan, City of .....	2
				Portage La Prairie .....	7	Kindersley .....	2	Olds .....	2	Enderby, City of .....	1
				Russell .....	1	Lloydminster .....	4	Peace River .....	1	Ferne, City of .....	3
				Sellkirk .....	4	Maple Creek .....	1	Red Deer .....	6	Grand Forks, City of .....	1
				Swan River .....	1	Meadow Lake .....	2	Stettler .....	2	Greenwood, City of .....	1
				Tuxedo .....	3	Melfort .....	3	St. Albert .....	1	Kamloops, City of .....	6
				Virden .....	2	Melville .....	4	St. Paul .....	1	Kaslo, City of .....	1
				Winnipeg Beach .....	1	Moosomin .....	1	Three Hills .....	1	Kelowna, City of .....	7
						North Battleford .....	6	Vegreville .....	2	Kent, District of .....	1
						Radville .....	1	Vermilion .....	2	Kimberley, City of .....	4
						Rosetown .....	2	Wetaskiwin .....	3	Ladysmith, City of .....	1
						Shaunavon .....	2			Langley, District of .....	3
						Tisdale .....	2			Maple Ridge .....	
						Watrous .....	2			District of .....	3
						Weyburn .....	5			Matsqui, District of .....	1
						Wilkie .....	1			Merritt, City of .....	1
						Yorkton .....	7			Nanaimo, City of .....	9
										Peachland, District of .....	1
										Penticton, City of .....	7
										Pitt Meadows .....	
										District of .....	1
										Port Alberni, City of .....	6
										Port Coquitlam .....	
										City of .....	2
										Prince George .....	
										City of .....	8
										Prince Rupert .....	
										City of .....	12
										Revelstoke, City of .....	3
										Richmond, District of .....	8
										Rossland, City of .....	2
										Salmon Arm, City of .....	1
										Salmon Arm .....	
										District of .....	1
										Spallumcheon .....	
										District of .....	1
										Sumas, District of .....	1
										Summerland .....	
										District of .....	1
										Trail, City of .....	10
										Vancouver .....	
										City of North .....	12
										Vancouver .....	
										District of North .....	14
										Vernon, City of .....	6

**APPENDIX "C"**

Return of Investigations, Cases Entered, and Convictions, Etc.,  
for the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 1951

**1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951.**

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		49	38	352		18	2,547	92			3,096
Alberta.....	1	50	17	154		34	1,296	53		154	1,759
Saskatchewan.....	5	436	16	130		11	771	29		61	1,459
Manitoba.....		249	11	120	1	12	664	12		167	1,236
Ontario.....	1	265	18	1,184	7	283	3,329	85	264	336	5,772
Quebec.....	1	865	46	1,388	4	89	1,954	31	158	658	5,187
New Brunswick.....		118	9	290		5	363	3		31	819
Nova Scotia.....	1	325	10	284	6	48	572	24	40	61	1,371
Prince Edward Island.....		565	10	32		23	112	9		12	763
Newfoundland.....		26	148	43		2	44	2	1	50	316
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	4	2	7	239	4	8	716	23	7	30	1,040
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>4,216</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>22,818</b>

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....	7	51	686	48	12	46	2,739	167		6	3,762
Alberta.....	365	166	1,749	811	64	715	3,576	259	8	501	8,214
Saskatchewan.....	415	82	1,326	628	10	300	2,404	139	2	169	5,475
Manitoba.....	84	92	630	511	12	157	1,626	76	1	377	3,566
Ontario.....	6	14	132	158	2	30	218	35	6	35	636
Quebec.....		1	6	90	1	32	294	9	18	26	477
New Brunswick.....	401	55	497	440	22	175	1,527	133	15	189	3,454
Nova Scotia.....	126	40	803	414	39	127	1,431	323	200	185	3,688
Prince Edward Island.....	42	3	146	64		30	262	35		31	613
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	27	12	94	168	8	41	511	37	1	42	881
Newfoundland.....						43	696	80	87	306	1,688
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>6,349</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>15,284</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>32,454</b>

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM 1 APRIL, 1950 TO 31 MARCH, 1951.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....				239		4	6,379	112			6,734
Alberta.....	2	20	74	188		112	7,263	127	1	233	8,020
Saskatchewan.....	35	296	173	321	3	92	5,780	88	7	55	6,850
Manitoba.....	1	48	7	294	5	57	4,554	33		76	5,075
Ontario.....			1			9	39	2	1	1	53
Quebec.....							1				1
New Brunswick.....		645	62	476	6	45	4,716	58	5	68	6,081
Nova Scotia.....	1	3	3,208	1,223	52	64	6,273	141	196	107	11,268
Prince Edward Island.....		892	13	153		34	1,016	20		18	2,155
Newfoundland.....	2	76	66	143		5	664	54	62	147	1,219
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....				1			21	3			25
Total.....	41	1,980	3,604	3,038	66	422	36,706	647	272	705	47,481

SEE REMARKS SECTION FOUR—CRIME—REGARDING CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over 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	Newfoundland		Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	
Aeronautics Act.....		1		24		3	24	4		10	66	1		10	6	31	14	3				1	66	
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				3	2		4			1	10					6	4						10	
Bank Act.....	1			3							4		1	1			2						4	
Bankruptcy Act.....				1							1					1							1	
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....	1		5	26		3	125	2		100	262		32	128	102								262	
Canal Regulations Act.....			2	3			6				11					11							11	
Canada Shipping Act.....	1			178		1	10	1		9	200	19			1	98	80					1	200	
Combines Investigation Act.....				2							2					1	1						2	
Customs Act.....	2	1,002	176	2,071	3	25	1,847	18	22	646	5,312	348	139	62	153	1,604	1,809	529	376		275	10	5,312	
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....				24	1		78	6		3	112		64		20	2	24		2				112	
Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.....				1			2				3					3							3	
Excise Act.....		1,887	37	156		14	513	16	21	70	2,714	16	91	494	311	150	684	9	317	631	11	2	2,714	
Explosives Act.....	1		6	86			12	2		4	111	35	2	5	3	30	13	6	14	1		2	111	
Export Act.....				2		4		1	7		14					14							14	
Family Allowance Act.....		2	2	51	1	7	123		9	59	284	2	6		48	201	15	3			7	2	284	
Federal District Commission Act.....			1	47		2	351	4			407					405	2						407	
Fisheries Act.....				5	1	2	302	21		2	333	143	122			1			67				333	
Food and Drugs Act.....				2		1	1			2	6	3	2			1							6	
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....	1	8	4	369	4	81	152	16	17	53	705	39	52	25	23	249	264	19	17	9	4	4	705	
Immigration Act.....				56			3			1	60	51			1	3		2				3	60	
Income War Tax Act.....		2	25	182	1	249	2,026	37	354	348	3,224	13	438		41	1,256	1,107		299	70		3,224		
Indian Act.....		6	7	66	3	42	5,226	112	10	62	5,534	1,892	524	601	331	989	524	185	172	22	294	5,534		
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	2	1	7	14	1		224	8	1	9	267	111	29		92	1	1	1	3		29	267		
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults)	3	2	5	18		1	148	15		22	214	31	103	34	45	1							214	
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			1	5							6					6							6	
Lord's Day Act.....		1	4	30		1	4	17		5	62		13	28	12			3		3	3		62	
Maple Products Marketing Act.....				1		1	1			1	4					3	1						4	
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....				1			1				1					1							1	
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		2	3	64		4	179	6	1	5	264		5	11	4	78	103	13	32	15	2	1	264	
National Harbour Board Act.....							7				7			7										7

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—*Concluded*

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over 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	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	
National Health and Welfare Act			1								1												1
Northwest Territories Act	1			54	4	2	224			12	308												308
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act		33	32	362		80	364	9	25	67	1,017	239	58	31	65	306	211	12	33	4	4	308	1,017
Penitentiaries Act				4						1	5						5						5
Pensions Act							1				1				1								1
Post Office Act				1						3	4				1	1	1				1		4
Radio Act										1	1												1
Railway Act				24		1	143	1			169	70	47	20	21						9		169
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act			1		5						6					6							6
Soldiers' Settlement Act				3			1				4												4
Special War Revenue Act			1	6			25			1	33				1	2	28	2					33
Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations										4	4				4								4
Automatic Firearms Regulations				2			7				9				9								9
Ticket of Leave Act			1	65			1		1	12	80	4				70	6						80
Tobacco Restraint Act				4			2				6	2					4						6
Transport Act		1								1	2											2	2
Unemployment Insurance Act				1	1		85	1	1	2	91	26	30						34		1		91
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property				11		6	430	4			451				451								451
Veterans Rehabilitation Act				1							1					1							1
War Measures Act				1						1	2				1	1							2
War Veterans Allowance Act				3			3			3	9	1		2	3	2	1						9
War Service Grants Act				20		3	7	2		4	36		1	1		11	15	8					36
Yukon Act		1	1	158			207	6	1	4	378											378	378
Total	13	2,950	323	4,216	22	533	12,368	363	470	1,560	22,818	3,096	1,759	1,460	1,235	5,772	5,187	811	1,379	763	316	1,040	22,818

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Dispositions by Provinces										TOTAL			
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland		Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory		
Offences Against Public Order																									
Part 2—																									
Affrays and Duels . . . . .						2	59	1	2		64	3	47		2		7		5				64		
Explosive Substances . . . . .			2								2		2											2	
Forcible Entry and Detainer . . . . .							1				1													1	
Offensive Weapons . . . . .	16	4	22	64	1	9	170	9	10	21	326	31	50	63	58	1	1	47	49	5	7	14		326	
Administration of Law and Justice																									
Part 4—																									
Common Law . . . . .	1		4	2		2	29	3		2	43	8	19	7	1		2	4		2				43	
Corruption and Disobedience . . . . .							3				3		3											3	
Bribes and Rewards . . . . .			2	5	1		6		1	1	16		1		1	10	3							16	
Escapes and Rescues . . . . .			6	73	1	2	51	3	1	3	140	12	7	11	15		72	6	11	3	3			140	
Misleading Justice . . . . .				1			4		1	2	8		3	3			1			1				8	
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury . . . . .	2		3	7		4	4	4	4	6	34	2	16	3	2		5	4	1	1				34	
Fabrication of Evidence . . . . .							2				2		1	1										2	
Obstructing, Resisting or Neglecting to Aid Peace Officers and Public Officers . . . . .	1	1	1	8	2	15	250	12	8	3	301	39	48	66	17	24	5	39	34	9	8	12		301	
Personating a Peace Officer . . . . .			4	8		2	16	5		2	37	4	6	7	2	6	11	1						37	
Religious Morals, Public Convenience—Part 5—																									
Disorderly Houses . . . . .	1	4	14	37		1	244	1		2	304	11	128	23	69		17	27	5	4	20			304	
Offences Against Morality . . . . .	2	5	6	1			9	4		13	40	5		4			7	6		18				40	
Buggery . . . . .	2	3	1				3	1		2	12	1	3		1		2	2		3				12	
Incest . . . . .	7	8	3				11	4	1	1	35	1	8	7	7		5	7		3				35	
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency Obscene and Fraudulent Publications . . . . .	1		9	6	3	4	98	3	3	1	128	27	22	15	7	3		12	32	3	3	4		128	
Procuring . . . . .		1	2	2		2	2			1	10			3	4	3									10
Seduction of Girl 16 to 18 . . . . .	3	1					1			1	6		1	3	1		1								6
Nuisances . . . . .	10	2	20	14	1	50	2,572	94	9	20	2,792	585	432	569	257	2	261	192	33	214	247			2,792	
Religion . . . . .	1		1	1		1	5				8		1		1		1				5			8	
Vagrancy . . . . .	1	1	6	7	1	49	568	30	2	8	673	235	117	72	46		1	50	19	48	59	26		673	



3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over 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	Newfoundland		Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	
Person and Reputation—Part 6																								
Abduction.....	1		2	1			1				5													5
Abortion and Attempts.....		1		1				1		1	4		3											4
Aggravated Assault.....			1	2		4	74	1	1	2	85	17	16	11	5	7	1	6	10	9			3	85
Common Assault.....	42	5	20	14	2	248	1,265	287	15	31	1,929	194	357	428	200	2	1	259	258	44	142	44	1,929	
Indecent Assault.....	8	11	15	13		19	82	22	5	9	184	14	29	34	32			18	33	4	11	7	184	
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm.....	12	5	12	11	5	65	317	81	6	8	522	22	146	92	75	2	2	68	69	9	20	17	522	
Bodily injuries, acts and omissions causing danger to the person.....	4	1	13	16		10	127	7	4	10	192	44	38	28	7	1		31	40		2	1	192	
Driving while intoxicated.....	1	3	6	2	1	22	755	94	29	15	928	95	132	78	93	24		181	211	34	62	18	928	
Failure to stop after accident.....	13	4	72	8	4	9	297	18	6	10	441	73	61	81	3	1		92	84	23	21	2	441	
Furious Driving.....	4		19	23	1	28	1,203	101	4	14	1,397	389	479	179	33			142	105	21	23	26	1,397	
Taking motor car unlawfully.....	15	3	21	1	3	12	267	14	1	2	339	95	74	54	36	3		21	23	9	12	12	339	
Wounding.....	2		2	4		1	13	1		4	27	7	4		1			4				3	27	
Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel.....	3		2	3							8			2	1									8
Duties tending to the Preservation of Life.....	23	5	85	20	13	70	112	25	7	61	421	1	156	99	34	1		52	32	9	28	9	421	
Attempted Murder.....				1		2	1	1	1	3	9			1				5	1			2	9	
Manslaughter.....		1		2		3	14	20	10	7	57	4	6	2	5			11	20	1	8		57	
Murder.....				6				1	1	8	16	6	4	2				4						16
Threatening letters and threats.....			3	3			1			4	11		2	1	2	1						3	1	11
Accidental death by auto accidents.....			4	374						20	398	4	116	59	44			79	78	5	10	3	398	
Accidental deaths general accidents.....			52	1,476						45	1,573	16	407	437	267			121	144	27	88	71	1,573	
Accidental death by railway accidents.....			2	24						1	27		3	9	6			3	6					27
Neglect at childbirth, concealing dead body.....		1	3	4			3	1		1	13		2	2	1			3	1		4			13

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over 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	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory			
Person and Reputation—Part 6—																									
<i>Concluded—</i>																									
Offences against conjugal rights	1	4	7	6			2		1	7	28		9	3			4	5			5	2		28	
Suicide			17	188						3	208	3	54	45	42		15	28	6		7	7	8		208
Attempt to commit suicide	1	4	11	41		4	11	2		7	81	4	22	18	7	1	9	12	2		1	5			81
Unlawful carnal knowledge and attempts	6	1	18	8		5	34	3	6	21	102	4	4	18	10	1	14	18			25	8		102	
Rape	4	9	11	7		8	9	17	3	3	71	5	18	8	11	1	6	17			3	2		71	
Venereal diseases				1		1	1				3		1				1				1			3	
Right of Property, Rights Arising out of Contracts, Offences Connected with Trade—																									
Part 7—																									
Burglary and Housebreaking	160	36	555	72	7	18	456	28	19	126	1,477	192	207	219	125	71	8	200	310	17	97	31		1,477	
Shopbreaking	157	28	886	77	2	29	965	16	43	282	2,485	239	579	357	404			240	381	61	160	4		2,485	
Safebreaking			23				19		2	14	58	5	32	1	12	1			4		3			58	
Possession of burglar's instruments			1	1			4				6								6						6
Attempted Safebreaking			25	1			21			5	52	2	19	15	6	2		3	4			1			52
False Pretences	108	70	120	58	67	203	877	37	4	159	1,703	135	663	286	202	15	153	92	55	9	26	37		1,703	
Forgery and uttering	26	14	57	28	13	406	408	18	5	86	1,061	30	532	89	123	47	127	27	32	12	37	5		1,061	
Forgery, Offences resembling			3	1			7			1	12		7				2				3				12
Fraud		1	1	4		7	19			8	40	1	8	3	10	9	6	2			1				40
Receiving clothing etc., from deserters				1			1			1	3				1	2									3
Unlawful wearing decorations or uniform							5	1			6	1	1	1	1		2								6
Offences connected with trade and breach of contract							9				9					9									9
Intimidation			1				6	3		2	12	5	2				1	2		1	1				12
Personation			1	2			1			1	4					2	2								4
Receiving stolen goods, possession of	10	2	8	8	1	33	193	38	6	11	310	57	70	26	33	16	4	22	55	6	10	11		310	

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

Criminal Code	Complaint Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over 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	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	TOTAL	
<b>Rights of Property, Rights Arising out of Contracts, Offences Connected with Trade—Part 7—Concluded</b>																								
Robbery and extortion	1		4	1		1	14		1	1	23	8		6	1	1		2	4		1		23	
Robbery with violence		5	11	2		2	46		3	6	75	11	23	10	2		13	15		1			75	
Theft, general	449	136	2,538	151	21	138	1,719	123	33	431	5,739	724	1,409	1,016	656	89	2	648	644	97	233	161	5,739	
Theft agricultural machinery	3		53			2	16			9	33	6	57	18				1						83
Theft, cattle	20	15	149	10		9	108	8		41	360	4	116	127	36		21	36		7	13			360
Theft, Federal Government property	3	10	107	123	4		44	7	2	18	318	32	9		13	138	67	17	22	2	3	15		318
Theft, grain	5	15	58	4		2	19	1		10	114		53	47	11		1			2				114
Theft, money and other Negotiable securities	109	21	310	53	6	27	320	17	7	97	967	68	239	187	134	53	2	124	101	18	37	4		967
Theft motor cars (Vehicles only)	24	17	175	30	4	34	171	4	2	33	494	91	194	69	47	2		45	35	3	6	2		494
Mail and postal matter	1	2	5	7		1	21	1		5	43	3	2	5	2	3		3	9	2	8	1		43
Offences resembling theft			2	1		9	8			1	21	3	7	2			1					3		21
<b>Wilful and Forbidden Acts—Part 8</b>																								
Arson and other fires	8	28	133	57	1	3	23	9	2	37	301	4	42	31	15	3	1	53	57	13	81	1		301
Injuries to cattle and other animals	13	10	33	5		4	36	4	2	4	161	2	67	32	19			5	34	1	1			161
Cruelty to animals	6	9	25	22		1	44	9		10	126	7	44	30	13			13	10	1	6	2		126
Mischief—Damage to Property Public property (Interfering with)	261	20	388	63	3	52	610	62	3	60	1,522	154	257	255	123	35	6	229	262	40	128	31		1,522
Railways, mines and electrical plants		1	7	1							9	3	4	1								1		9
Trees—vegetables, roots and plants	1			1			7	1			10			4					1			5		10
Vessels and rafts				1							1										1			1

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—*Concluded*

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over 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	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	TOTAL
Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money—Part 9																							
Bank Notes, Counterfeit . . . . .	3	1	11	37	2	7	4	1	6	72	1	7	9	27	21	2	3	3	3	3	3	72	
Coins, Counterfeit . . . . .		1	1	4					3	9	1	1		7								9	
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories—Part 10 . . . . .	1	3	8	14	12	94	5	11	4	152	11	9	11	59	17	33	7	5				152	
Jurisdiction—Part 11 . . . . .									1	1				1								1	
Procedure on Appearance of Accused—Part 14 . . . . .			4		1					5		5										5	
Surety to Keep the Peace—Part 15 . . . . .	19	15	77	45	4	35	282	20	2	499	6	458	8	9		3	8	1	5	1	499		
Punishment, Fines, Forfeitures, Costs and Restitution—Part 20 . . . . .				1			12		1	14		2	7		1					3	1	14	
Render by Sureties and Recognizances—Part 21 . . . . .							3			3	3											3	
Total . . . . .	1,564	543	6,349	3,398	172	1,696	15,284	1,293	288	1,867	32,454	3,762	8,214	5,475	3,566	636	477	3,454	3,688	613	1,688	881	32,454



4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Alberta—(Concluded)</i>											
Dangerous Dogs Act.....						1	1		1		3
Dental Act.....						1	1				2
Domestic Animals Act.....		3	4	1		5	15	1		4	33
Domestic Relations Act.....	1		2	1		2	7	3		2	18
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....		2									2
Frozen Food Locker Act.....						1	2				3
Fire Prevention Act.....						1	1				2
Forests Act.....				5		1	145	10		1	162
Forest Reserve Act.....							4				4
Fuel Oil Licence Act.....			1								1
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				1			71				73
Game Act.....			3	13			163	6		15	200
Insurance Act.....			1				2	1			4
Juvenile Offenders Act.....			1	4			39	1			45
Labour Act.....			1	2		1	11				15
Liquor Act.....	1	4	9	35		20	2,691	22		31	2,813
Live Stock Products Act.....							1				1
Maintenance Orders Act.....										1	1
Masters and Servants Act.....		1	4	3		25	43	6		4	86
Medical Professions Act.....			1							1	2
Mental Diseases Act.....				1		2	136	4		2	145
Mines Act.....			2				22			2	26
Noxious Weeds Act.....			1			2	10				13
Private Detective Act.....				3			2				5
Public Health Act.....				1		11	7				19
Public Service Vehicles Act.....		6	17	31		16	1,133	7		62	1,262
Public Works Act.....				1			1	1			3
School Act.....							1				1
School Attendance Act.....						1	4	1		1	7
Securities Act.....				9			3	1		4	17
Slot Machine Act.....				2							2
Stock Inspection Act.....				1			4				5
Tradesman Qualification Act.....							2				2
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....		4	27	68		21	2,480	60		58	2,718
Welding Act.....							25			1	26
Municipal Laws.....						2	137	2			141
Total.....	2	20	74	188		112	7,263	127	1	233	8,020
<i>Saskatchewan</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....			1	1		1	1			2	6
Auctioneers Act.....				1							1
Annual Holidays Act.....			2			2	1	1			6
Brand Act.....	1			2							3
Boilers Pressure Vessel Act.....							2				2
Child Welfare Act.....	2			8		5	5	1			21
Companies Act.....				1							1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....	2		6	5	3	10	31	3	2		62
Education Tax Act.....	1		22	160		14	118		3	30	348
Electrical and License Act.....			1	1			5				7
Frozen Food Locker Act.....							1				1
Fur Act.....			4	3			18	1		2	28
Fisheries Act.....							14	5			19
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....		2	2	3		1	136		1		145
Fire Prevention Act.....						2	3				5
Game Act.....		5	15	6		4	143	8			181
Health Services Act.....						4	1				5

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<b>Saskatchewan—(Concluded)</b>											
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....			1				15				16
Highways and Transportation Act.....	3		2	8			32				45
Hotel Keepers Act.....							3				3
Injured Animals Act.....			1	1							2
Leasehold Regulations.....		1									1
Liquor Act.....	3	269	45	32		22	1,844	37	1	9	2,202
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....	1	1	2	1			2				7
Marriage Act.....			1								1
Masters and Servants Act.....	3					3	6	1			13
Mental Hygiene Act.....	1	1	22	11		3	118	2			158
Noxious Weeds Act.....							1				1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	1		1	1			10				13
Public Health Act.....				8						1	9
Pure Bred Sires Act.....						1	3				4
Rural Municipalities Act.....				1			4				5
Rural Telephone Act.....	1										1
Saskatchewan Hospital Act.....				12		3	410	1		3	429
Securities Frauds Prevention Act.....				1			1				2
School Attendance Act.....							2				2
Steam Boilers Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	1	1	1			8	9	6			26
Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act.....	1										1
Theatres and Cinematograph Act.....	2		1	1		1	2				7
Travelling Shows Act.....			2	1			1				4
Threshers Lien Act.....	1										1
Vehicle Act.....	11	16	41	46		8	2,725	22		6	2,875
Veneral Diseases Act.....				1							1
Veterinary Surgeon Act.....				1							1
Municipal By-Laws.....				3			113			2	118
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5,786</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6,850</b>
<b>Manitoba—</b>											
Amusement Act.....				19			3				22
Animal Husbandry Act.....			1	7		1	4				13
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....			1	1							2
Child Welfare Act.....				4			3			4	11
Fire Prevention Act.....				1							1
Fisheries Act.....		1		1			2			1	5
Game Act.....		21	1	32		1	78	1		3	137
Gasoline Act.....				1							1
Government Liquor Control Act.....		22		151	4	17	1,528	14		31	1,767
Highway Traffic Act.....		3	3	40		27	2,242	17		26	2,358
Manitoba Election Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....	1	1	1	16			112				131
Petty Trespass Act.....				1		1	5				7
Public Health Act.....				3			2				5
Public School Act.....							1				1
Securities Act.....							5				5
Small Debts Recovery Act.....				1							1
Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....				15	1	7	18	1		11	53
Municipal Laws.....						3	551				554
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5,075</b>

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Ontario</i>											
Deserted Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....						2	1				3
Highway Traffic Act.....						5	36	2	1	1	45
Highway Improvement Act.....						2					2
Mental Hospital Act.....				1			1				2
Ontario Liquor Control Act.....							1				1
Total.....				1		9	39	2	1	1	53
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....										2	2
Boys Industrial Home Act.....							1				1
Childrens Protection Act.....		2		1		2	31	2		1	39
Deserted Wives and Childrens Act.....						3	12	2			17
Forest Fires Act.....			4	15		1	3				23
Game Act.....		5		3			15	1			32
Gasoline Tax Act.....		1		2		1	27				31
Health Act.....				1			1				2
Highway Act.....				2			14	1			17
Illegitimate Children Act.....					2	10	12	3		1	28
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		633	43	424	4	20	2,132	28	5	47	3,336
Motor Vehicles Act.....		4	14	23		2	2,091	18		9	2,165
Provincial Hospitals.....				3		2					5
Private Acts.....							3				3
Schools Act.....				1			1				2
Sheep Protection Act.....							1				1
Slot Machine.....				1			9	2			12
Towns incorporation Act.....							2				2
Transient Salesman Act.....			1								1
Municipal By-Laws.....							361	1			362
Total.....		645	62	476	6	45	4,716	58	5	68	6,031
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				5		2	6	9		1	23
Amusement Tax Act.....						1	2				3
Childrens Protection Act.....				1					1		2
Education Act.....				4	2		12	3	1		22
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1			38	1			41
Lands and Forests Act.....			25	111	6	2	302	38	17	4	505
Liquor Control Act.....			3,147	593	34	52	2,863	58	94	62	6,903
Mines Regulations.....			1	2	1		39	2	1		46
Motor Carriers Act.....				18			4			3	25
Motor Vehicle Act.....	1	3	33	477	9	6	2,684	29	67	37	3,346
Public Highways Act.....			2	5			215		14		236
Small Tree Conservation Act.....							1				1
Securities Act.....				1							1
Summary Convictions Act.....							1				1
Slot Machines Act.....				5			1	1			7
Vital Statistics Act.....							7				7
Municipal By-Laws.....						1	98				99
Total.....	1	3	3,208	1,223	52	64	6,273	141	196	107	11,268



4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Agricultural Market Act.....										2	2
Amusement Tax Act.....				1							1
Domestic Animals Act.....				1							1
Dog Act.....				57				4			61
Electrical Inspection Act.....							1				1
Falconwood Act.....		1		33							34
Forest Fires Act.....			1	5		1	2				9
Game Act.....				3		7	12				22
Highway Traffic Act.....			2	6		9	431	6		2	456
Pedlars Act.....				1			1				2
Public Health Act.....				1			1				2
Public Vehicles Act.....				2			2				4
Public Welfare and Health Act.....				1			12				13
Road Act.....							1				1
Slot Machine Act.....							3				3
Temperance Act.....		891	10	42		17	550	19		14	1,543
Total.....		892	13	153		34	1,016	29		18	2,155
<i>Newfoundland—</i>											
Alcoholics Liquors Act.....	1	75	18	10		1	223	7	26	62	423
Codfish Act.....							2				2
Defence Price Goods Act.....			1						8	1	10
Dog Act.....	1		16	11			122	7		22	179
Food (Current Prices) Order.....				1			9	1			11
Forest Fires Act.....			4	9			3		2	1	19
Highway Traffic Act.....		1	7	53		2	202	4	15	32	316
Logging Act.....							7				7
Mines Regulations.....							2				2
Nuisances and Municipal Regulations.....			2				2	1			5
Public Health, Child Welfare Act.....			8	16		2	15	2	5	20	68
Department of Health Act (Mentals).....			5	33							38
Public Works Act.....				3							3
School Attendance Act.....			1				1				2
Shop Act.....			1	3			15	22		1	42
Summary Jurisdiction Act.....							3				3
Vegetable, Grain Act.....							5				5
Wildlife Act.....			3	3			29	8	6	8	57
Municipal Regulations.....				1			24	2			27
Total.....	2	76	66	143		5	664	54	62	147	1,219
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—</i>											
Municipal By-Laws.....				1			21	3			25

INFRACTIONS OF CRIMINAL CODE BY JUVENILES  
FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951

PROVINCE	DELINQUENTS	OFFENCES
Alberta.....	445	284
Saskatchewan.....	556	315
Manitoba.....	374	251
New Brunswick.....	254	149
Nova Scotia.....	181	207
Prince Edward Island.....	29	89
	1,839	1,245

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM & NARCOTIC DRUG ACT  
FROM APRIL 1st, 1950 TO MARCH 31st, 1951

DRUG	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (Weight or strength undetermined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....		7	6	11	Hypodermic Syringes.... 12
Opium Poppy.....				34	Improvised Syringes (Made from medicine droppers) 169
Opium Poppy — pods.....		34			
Opium Poppy — tea.....			91		
Opium Dross.....		3		315	Hypodermic Needles..... 197
Morphine.....		14	382	50	Automobiles (Used in transporting)..... 17
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin).....	4				Miscellaneous Articles.... 102
Cocaine.....		½			Opium pipes..... 1
Codeine.....		1	386	375	Opium Pipe Scrapers..... 1
Demerol.....				256	Opium Lamps..... 1
Marihuana.....		7		4	

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM  
1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951

—	Federal		Provincial		C.C.C.		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
British Columbia.....	89,701	97	111,767	50	52,239	50	253,758	97
Alberta.....	187,151	00	109,998	00	40,124	00	337,273	00
Saskatchewan.....	18,771	50	95,962	00	30,063	00	144,796	50
Manitoba.....	24,681	81	76,399	75	16,318	00	117,399	56
Ontario.....	207,024	08	881	00	120,555	50	328,460	58
Quebec.....	147,560	13			16,095	00	163,655	13
New Brunswick.....	5,032	00	65,014	15	22,377	60	92,423	75
Nova Scotia.....	33,132	76	137,736	55	18,443	50	189,312	81
Prince Edward Island.....	7,425	00	20,617	50	2,521	00	30,563	50
Newfoundland.....	13,477	00	640	00	5,570	00	19,687	00
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory....	8,518	80	9,006	44	9,316	10	26,841	34
	742,476	00	628,022	89	334,173	20	1,704,672	09

M4

P.C. 113/215

## PRIVY COUNCIL

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 13th January, 1951.

## CANADA

K. M.

T. B. 400520

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that Order in Council of February 17, 1949, P.C. 4/777, establishing rates of pay for members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police be cancelled and that the following revised rates of pay be approved with effect from December 1, 1950.

Deputy Commissioner.....	\$10,000.00 per annum
Assistant Commissioner.....	7,500.00 per annum
Superintendent, Surgeon and } Veterinary Surgeon }	6,120.00 per annum on appointment, with annual increases of \$300.00 until a maximum of \$6,720.00 is reached.
Inspector, Detective Inspector, } Assistant Surgeon and } Veterinary Surgeon }	5,400.00 per annum on appointment, with annual increases of \$300.00 until a maximum of \$6,000.00 is reached.
Sub-Inspector.....	\$5,220.00 per annum
Sergeant-Major and Staff-Sergeant.....	3,900.00 per annum
Sergeant.....	3,600.00 per annum
Corporal.....	3,300.00 per annum
First Class Constable First year.....	2,520.00 per annum
First Class Constable Second year.....	2,640.00 per annum
First Class Constable Third year.....	2,760.00 per annum
First Class Constable Fourth year.....	2,880.00 per annum
First Class Constable Fifth year.....	3,000.00 per annum
First Class Constable Sixth year.....	3,120.00 per annum
(Discretionary)	
Second Class Constable (21 } years of age and over) (2 } years in this rank) }	2,400.00 per annum
Third Class Constable (under } 21 years of age) }	2,040.00 per annum
Special Constables, and Civil- } ians under Part VII }	At rates authorized by the Minister.

The Board further recommend that the following deductions to be made from members of the Force occupying Government-owned or rented quarters, or for meals provided in Police Messes, et cetera, be approved:

## (a) Quarters

Officers, married.....	\$3.30 per diem
Officers, single.....	1.00 per diem
"Other Ranks", married.....	1.20 per diem
"Other Ranks", single.....	.50 per diem

(b) *Meals*

Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables..... .40 a meal

(c) *Members receiving Rations (uncooked) in kind, as in the Far North*

Married—all ranks..... 1.70 per diem

Single—all ranks..... .85 per diem

Nothing in the rates of pay above quoted shall cause any Third, Second or First Class Constable now in the Force, and who was recently taken over from either the former British Columbia Provincial Police or from the Newfoundland Rangers or Constabulary at higher respective rates of total pay and allowances to receive any reduction, unless ordered by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Board also recommend that Order in Council of November 4, 1938, P.C. 50/2766, as amended by Orders in Council of November 2, 1939, P.C. 87/3423, of October 21, 1942, P.C. 104/9591, of November 24, 1943, P.C. 102/2340, of April 7, 1943, P.C. 114/2814, of March 27, 1948, P.C. 311/1288 and also as amended by Order in Council of February 17, 1949, P.C. 4/777 (now recommended cancelled) be further amended by rescinding all paragraphs dealing with general living allowance, meal allowance and ration allowance, effective from December 1, 1950.

(Sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

R/3

P.C. 60/833

PRIVY COUNCIL

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 16th February, 1951.

CANADA

BEH

T.B. 402232

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that Order in Council of January 13, 1951, P.C. 113/215, which established revised rates of pay and rates of deductions to be made for Government-provided services, applicable to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, be amended in accordance with the following provisions, to have effect as from December 1, 1950:

- (1) By the addition of the following immediately after Paragraph marked "C", on Page (2) of the said Order-in-Council:—
 

"In applying the terms of this Order-in-Council, the Commissioner of the Force is hereby authorized:—

"A" To issue Standing Orders setting reasonable per diem rates to be paid to the R.C.M. Police Messes from Public Funds.

"B" At his discretion to issue Standing Orders governing the procedure by which the deductions in Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above mentioned may be made respecting meals and/or lodgings supplied to members of the Force at Government expense, and the circumstances under which such deductions may be deemed applicable."
- (2) That the following be added immediately after the Paragraph beginning, "Nothing in the rates of pay above quoted..." :—
  - (i) Furthermore in regard to those members of the Force who engaged prior to December 1st, 1950, until they reach the age of 21 years, the provisions of this Order, insofar as it refers to the deduction of .50¢ per diem from the pay of single men occupying Government-owned or rented quarters, will not be effective in the following cases:—
    - (a) Members of the Force who engaged prior to December 1st, 1950, during such periods of time as they occupy Government-owned or rented quarters and receive neither rations or meals in Royal Canadian Mounted Police Messes, while under the age of 21 years.
  - (ii) From December 1st, 1950, no deductions will be made from the pay of married members of the Force for meals or lodgings received aboard Royal Canadian Mounted Police ships while on duty aboard such ships."

(Sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

SG/3

C O P Y  
P.C. 1/4175

PRIVY COUNCIL

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 26th August, 1950.

CANADA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that, pursuant to Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, authority be granted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over the policing of the Province of Newfoundland formerly undertaken by the former Newfoundland Rangers and certain selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary under the terms and conditions listed in the attached agreement.

(Sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this twelfth day of July, A.D., 1950.

BETWEEN: The Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented herein by the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice,

OF THE FIRST PART

—and—

The Government of the Province of Newfoundland, represented herein by the Honourable Leslie Roy Curtis, K.C., Attorney General of Newfoundland.

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, being Chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended is as follows:

5 (1) The Governor in Council may enter into arrangements with the government of any province of Canada or, with prior approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any such province, with any municipality thereof, for the use or employment of the Force, or any portion thereof, in aiding the administration of justice in such province or municipality, and in carrying into effect the laws of the legislature or municipality thereof respectively; and may, in any such arrangement, agree upon and determine the amount of money which shall be paid by the province or municipality as the case may be, for such services of the Force.

(2) There may be included in any such arrangements provisions for the taking over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of such officers and men of any provincial or municipal police force, respectively, as may be required, and for the extension to such officers and men of any provincial, but not to the officers or men of any municipal police force, of the pension benefits provided for officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, upon such terms and conditions, including recognition of prior service, as may be approved by the Governor in Council and agreed upon between the Dominion Government and the Government of any province.

AND WHEREAS it is the desire of the Government of the Province of Newfoundland for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over from the 1st August, 1950, the duties at present being performed by the Newfoundland Rangers and certain selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary whose duties are outside the City of St. John's, and to enter into an agreement for a six year period from the 1st August, 1950, similar to that arranged between the Federal Government and other Provinces, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES HERETO MUTUALLY COVENANT AND AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediate succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of August, 1950, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of Newfoundland and shall perform all the duties and services of a law enforcement nature formerly undertaken by the former Newfoundland Rangers and the said certain selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties, which by mutual consent are agreed upon to be

those which would have been assigned to the said Newfoundland Rangers and the said selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province of Newfoundland, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Newfoundland Forces were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (17) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of an additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st August, 1950 to the 31st July, 1956, and unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st July, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st July, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Newfoundland for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of one hundred and forty Officers and men including all ranks, provided that the strength of one hundred and forty men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney General of Newfoundland on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below one hundred and thirty officers and men except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in Newfoundland being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of Newfoundland subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

(5) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of Newfoundland approximately forty (40) detachments, but where the Province of Newfoundland requests that any additional detachments in excess of forty shall be established, the Province shall, in addition to the fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum referred to in paragraph 6 of this Agreement, pay to the Dominion Government the sum of seventeen hundred dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

(6) Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of Newfoundland agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars (\$196,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 31st day of October, and the 30th day of April, in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 31st October, 1950; provided that the said cost, which is based on fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary by mutual consent a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.



## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

(7) It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of Newfoundland within the meaning of Section 1036 (b) of the Criminal Code.

(8) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Newfoundland shall be at St. John's, Newfoundland, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney General of the Province.

(9) The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Newfoundland in carrying out this agreement shall act under the direction of the Attorney General of the province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in paragraph 17.

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the said Newfoundland Rangers and the selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary shall be as agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Honourable the Attorney General of Newfoundland.

(11) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In case the Dominion Government desires to establish permanent quarters at the point where the quarters are leased from the Provincial Government under this agreement the Dominion Government agrees to purchase from the Provincial Government the quarters so leased provided that terms, mutually satisfactory to the parties, can be agreed upon.

(12) All arms, equipment, furnishing and supplies of every description of the Newfoundland Rangers and the selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary, which are suitable for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the "agreed-on" price shall be payable in three equal annual instalments on the 1st day of October in each successive year, beginning the first payment on the 1st day of October, 1950.

(13) As the present rates of pay and allowances of the majority of members of the said Newfoundland Police Forces are difficult to fit into the ordinary rates of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the same or corresponding ranks, it is agreed that the marital status of the said members of the Newfoundland Rangers and the selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary and their rates of pay and allowances on entering the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be those agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Honourable the Attorney General of the Province of Newfoundland, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rules and Regulations.

(14) Every officer and man taken over from the Newfoundland Rangers and from the Newfoundland Constabulary who makes payment to the Domi-

nion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place him in good standing under the pension provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, on the basis of Newfoundland Ranger and Newfoundland Constabulary service shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this agreement in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Newfoundland Rangers or the Newfoundland Constabulary. The payments referred to in this paragraph may be made direct to the Dominion Government by the Newfoundland Government.

(15) In the event of any officer or man taken over from the Newfoundland Rangers or Newfoundland Constabulary not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sums required to place him in good standing under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act or if the Newfoundland Government does not make the payment for him, such officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him subsequent to the said 1st day of August, 1950.

(16) In the event of the services of any officer or man of the Newfoundland Rangers and Newfoundland Constabulary taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by him under Section 14 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

(17) If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney General of Newfoundland in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province or any prolonged civil disturbances, then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the province at the request of the Attorney General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney General of the province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(18) If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of Newfoundland, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

(19) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Newfoundland up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the province. The costs of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the province or any municipality in Newfoundland shall also be borne by the province.

(20) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Newfoundland as

will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Newfoundland for policing the said province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(21) It is further agreed that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over from the Newfoundland Rangers and the said selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary, such duties of a law enforcement nature in municipalities as are at present undertaken by the said Police Forces upon the understanding that such municipalities must appoint other officials to undertake duties which are not of a law enforcement nature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable Leslie Roy Curtis, K.C., Attorney General of the Province of Newfoundland has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Province of Newfoundland.

SIGNED on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice in the presence of

(sgd.) "S. S. GARSON"  
*Minister of Justice*

(sgd.) "RUTH VOGEL"

SIGNED on behalf of the Province of Newfoundland by the Honourable Leslie Roy Curtis, K.C., Attorney General in the presence of

(sgd.) "LESLIE R. CURTIS"  
*Attorney General*

(sgd.) "JAMES A. POWER"

( C O P Y )  
P.C. 2/4175

SG/3

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 26th August, 1950.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that, pursuant to Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, authority be granted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over the policing of the Province of British Columbia formerly undertaken by the former British Columbia Provincial Police under the terms and conditions listed in the attached agreement.

(Sgd) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 9th day of August, A.D., 1950.

BETWEEN: The Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented herein by the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice,

OF THE FIRST PART

—and—

The Government of the Province of British Columbia, represented herein by the Honourable Gordon Sylvester Wismer, K.C., Attorney General of British Columbia.

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, being Chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended is as follows:

5 (1) The Governor in Council may enter into arrangements with the government of any province of Canada or, with prior approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any such province, with any municipality thereof, for the use or employment of the Force, or any portion thereof, in aiding the administration of justice in such province or municipality, and in carrying into effect the laws of the legislature or municipality thereof respectively; and may, in any such arrangement, agree upon and determine the amount of money which shall be paid by the province or municipality as the case may be for such services of the Force.

(2) There may be included in any such arrangements provisions for the taking over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of such officers and men of any provincial or municipal police force, respectively, as may be required, and for the extension to such officers and men of any provincial, but not to the officers or men of any municipal police force, of the pension benefits provided for officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, upon such terms and conditions, including recognition of prior service, as may be approved by the Governor in Council and agreed upon between the Dominion Government and the Government of any province.

AND WHEREAS it is the desire of the Government of the Province of British Columbia for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over from the 15th August, 1950, the duties at present being performed by the British Columbia Provincial Police, and to enter into an agreement for a six year period from the 15th August, 1950, similar to that arranged between the Federal Government and other Provinces, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES HERETO MUTUALLY COVENANT AND AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediate succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the fifteenth day of August, 1950, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of British Columbia and shall perform all the duties and services of a law enforcement nature formerly undertaken by the former British Columbia Provincial Police including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties, which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Provincial

Police in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the British Columbia Provincial Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (17) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of an additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties; provided, however, that in all matters relating to the enforcement of Federal Laws where Doukhobours are concerned, the Minister of Justice shall be consulted and no action in that regard shall be taken by the R.C.M. Police hereunder except such as may be agreed on from time to time by the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the 15th August, 1950 to the 14th August, 1956. However, either party is free to terminate the agreement at any time on one year's notice in writing being given but unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 14th August, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 14th August, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of British Columbia for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of five hundred and fifty (550) officers and men including all ranks, provided that the strength of five hundred and fifty men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney General of British Columbia on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below five hundred officers and men except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in British Columbia being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of British Columbia subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 relating to new detachments. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, it is understood that in the event of the expiry or cancellation of a municipal police contract at any time, the total strength shall be decreased by the numbers of police employed in the municipality immediately prior to such cancellation.

(5) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of British Columbia approximately one hundred and twenty-four (124) detachments, but where the Province of British Columbia requests that any additional detachments in excess of one hundred and twenty-four shall be established, the Province shall, in addition to the fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum referred to in paragraph 6 of this Agreement, pay to the Dominion Government the sum of seventeen hundred dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

(6) Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of British Columbia agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$770,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st March, 1951; provided that the said cost, which is based on fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary by mutual

consent a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the province under this paragraph. The payment shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the costs of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.

(7) It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of British Columbia within the meaning of Section 1036 (b) of the Criminal Code.

(8) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of British Columbia shall be at Victoria, British Columbia, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

(9) The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia in carrying out this agreement shall act under the direction of the Attorney General of the province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expenses involved as provided in paragraph 17.

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the British Columbia Provincial Police shall be as agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Honourable the Attorney General of British Columbia.

(11) In places in the Provinces where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Provincial Government presently owns suitable quarters, the Dominion Government may acquire same by lease or purchase upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In case the Dominion Government desires to establish permanent quarters at the point where the quarters are leased from the Provincial Government under this agreement the Dominion Government agrees to purchase from the Provincial Government the quarters so leased, provided that terms, mutually satisfactory to the parties, can be agreed upon.

(12) All arms, equipment, furnishings and supplies of every description of the British Columbia Provincial Police which are suitable for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the "agreed-on" price shall be payable in three equal annual instalments on the 1st day of October in each successive year, beginning the first payment on the 1st day of October, 1950.

(13) As the present rates of pay and allowances of some members of the British Columbia Provincial Police are difficult to fit into the ordinary rates

of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the same or corresponding ranks, and some two hundred and ten (210) members of the former force would be adversely affected financially without some adjustment on becoming members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it is agreed that the Marital Status of the said members of the British Columbia Provincial Police and their rates of pay and allowances on entering the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be those agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Honourable the Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rules and Regulations.

(14) All personnel taken over from the British Columbia Police Force who make or cause to be made payment to the Dominion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place them in good standing under the pension provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and the Dominion Civil Service Act on the basis of the British Columbia Provincial Police service shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this Agreement with either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Provincial Police. Where the amount now at the credit by way of employer and employee contributions to the Provincial Superannuation Fund, which is subject to transfer to Canada under this paragraph, is insufficient to place such personnel in good standing for the purposes of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and the Dominion Civil Service Act, the Province will pay to the Dominion such amount for that purpose as may be mutually agreed upon.

(15) In the event of any officer or man taken over from the British Columbia Provincial Police not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sums required to place him in good standing under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act or if the British Columbia Government does not make the payment for him, such officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him subsequent to the said 15th of August, 1950.

(16) In the event of the services of any officer or man of the British Columbia Provincial Police taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by him under Section 14 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

(17) If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of British Columbia in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province or any prolonged civil disturbances, then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(18) If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of British Columbia, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement



the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

(19) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of British Columbia up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the province. The costs of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the province or any municipality in British Columbia shall also be borne by the province.

(20) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of British Columbia as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of British Columbia for policing said province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(21) It is further agreed that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over from the British Columbia Provincial Police all the duties in municipalities undertaken by the said British Columbia Provincial Police, through contracts or agreements at present in force between the said municipalities and the Government of the Province of British Columbia, upon the understanding that in all cases where a municipality is called upon to pay more than fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum by such contracts or agreements for the services of a member of the British Columbia Provincial Police Force or its successor—the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—the amount in excess of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum from the 15th August, 1950, shall be forwarded in each case to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for deposit to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, during the unexpired term of such contracts from the 15th August, 1950.

(22) The Province further agrees to pay to all personnel employed by the Province at the time of signing this agreement and subsequently employed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a result of this Agreement, or any other agreement related thereto, an amount, by way of separation the date of this Agreement and March 31, 1952 as determined by the rate payable by way of pay and allowances receivable from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the time of employment and the rate of pay and allowances actually paid by the Province immediately prior to that time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Dominion of

Canada, and the Honourable Gordon Sylvester Wismer, K.C., Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Province of British Columbia.

SIGNED on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice in the presence of

} (sgd.) "S. S. GARSON"  
*Minister of Justice*

(Sgd) "RUTH VOGEL"

SIGNED on behalf of the Province of British Columbia by the Honourable Gordon Sylvester Wismer, K.C., Attorney General in the presence of

} (sgd.) "G. S. WISMER"  
*Attorney-General*

(Sgd) "C. W. HARVISON"

