



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

A 61-26

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1926



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

Price, 25 cents

ERRATA

P. 62. Para. four, fifth and sixth lines, should read:

“although it cleared soon after we went into camp. We saw three large herds of musk-oxen grazing on the plains two or three miles from our camp, and shortly after turning in for a sleep we were visited by a bear.”

P. 78. In first line “NS.” should read “NE.”

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1926



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief
of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual
Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30,
1926.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,

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

Copyright of this document does not belong to the Crown.
Proper authorization must be obtained from the author for
any intended use.

Les droits d'auteur du présent document n'appartiennent
pas à l'État. Toute utilisation du contenu du présent
document doit être approuvée préalablement par l'auteur.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Commissioner	5
Appendix A	89
Appendix B	93

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1964
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, ONT., 1926.

The Honourable the Minister
in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1926.

The most noteworthy feature of the period under review has been the continued decline in strength. As the volume of work continues to increase—it now is nearly thrice what it was immediately after the reorganization of the force—the strain is becoming severe. Our strength is 963 all ranks, and as this includes 87 special constables (dog-drivers, stokers and other employees) the officers and other ranks—who may be termed our net strength—number 876. On September 30, 1925, the total strength was 977, of whom 82 were special constables, leaving the net strength at 895; so that the decrease during the year has been perceptible.

The shrinkage has continued for some time, and is throwing an increased burden of work upon our men. Six years ago the net strength was 1,532 and the number of cases handled was 10,808; four years ago our net strength was 1,145 and the cases handled numbered 14,032; this year 876 officers and other ranks dealt with 28,828 cases. The volume of work performed, in proportion to our numbers, thus is about five times as great as half a dozen years ago. The record may be set out in tabular form:—

Year	Net Strength	Cases dealt with	Number of Cases per individual Member of the Force
1920	1,532	10,808	7.1
1921	1,555	12,595	8.1
1922	1,145	14,032	12.2
1923	1,068	16,463	15.4
1924	941	30,680	32.6
1925	895	26,806	29.9
1926	876	28,828	34.1

To the evidence of the statistics I may add the testimony of day by day administration, that in a number of instances during the period under review the work which confronted officers was dealt with only by encroaching upon the proper leisure and hours of rest of their men. The spirit and sense of duty of the force are high and emergencies are encountered uncomplainingly, but I submit that it is not fair to thrust upon the rank and file emergencies which occur only because the work is heavy and the numbers insufficient.

The force, in short, is doing as much work as it can undertake; the demands made upon it show no sign of receding; instead, they promise to grow. They take the forms of an increase in the number of detachments, in the appearance of new sorts of work, and in the increased volume of the work done already. In the

Arctic, for example, there is urgent need for the opening of a new post in Baffin island in the coming summer, and I am under pressure to establish several additional detachments on Hudson bay and the lower St. Lawrence in the interest of the aboriginal inhabitants; in general as a result of the northward shift which is in progress, the number of officers and men in the Far North has nearly trebled in half-a-dozen years. At Esquimalt, to give an instance of another type, the establishment of a permanent guard over the new dry dock is in prospect. And in addition to these specific examples, the number of cases handled shows the increase noted in the foregoing paragraphs, and in the year just closed gained more than 7 per cent upon the figures of 1925.

A feature of the present position of the force is the large deductions made from its disposable strength by sundry forms of duty which for the most part are of recent development. Mention has been made of the Arctic service; in 1920 out of a net strength of 1,532 the force had 27 officers and men in the Northwest Territories and in or near Hudson bay, and to-day with a net strength reduced to 876 we have 69 in those regions. Again, in the organized and populous portions of the country the recent years have seen heavy inroads made upon our numbers by the provision of permanent guards for important places: protection is given day and night to the offices of the Assistant Receivers General at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Victoria. Guards are required for the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, and for the Customs warehouse at Montreal. In Ottawa the buildings used by Government departments are numerous, tend to increase in number, and demand an ever-growing number of constables for protection. Of late years we have been assisting the Customs service at the boundary and at ocean ports, thus having another standing occupation for a number of men.

Out of a net strength of 876 the permanent guards and protection of public buildings absorb 226, leaving 650 officers and men available for what is termed straight duty. From these latter may perhaps be deducted the 69 in the Far North, leaving 581 to do the work which makes almost the whole of our statistical showing.

A consideration of some importance is that certain of these duties, which immobilize men in on erigid duty, require men of a valuable type. Again, the Officer Commanding in British Columbia remarks that the guard duty at Esquimalt, which accounts for a large proportion of his reduced numbers, is irksome to the young and active men of whom his command is principally composed. In the Maritime Provinces, out of 27 men at Halifax 23 are immobilized in the dockyard, so that after a meagre provision for other necessary services the Officer Commanding has only one spare man for extra duty and for relief work in cases of men being absent sick or on leave; in some sudden calls he has been obliged to trespass upon his men's hours of rest.

In addition to the foregoing deductions, during the period under review I was called upon to lend no fewer than 27 members of the force, including a number of my most experienced detectives, for service with the Customs. For the time being this constitutes still another deduction, leaving barely 550 all ranks.

Even from this a further deduction has to be made. With some 30,000 cases passing through our hands every year, with numerous detachments to administer, and a remarkable variety of duties to perform, it is clear that alike at divisional posts and at headquarters much staff and clerical work is needed; every case handled comes under review and direction at headquarters, and no small part of the successes which we have been fortunate enough to achieve is to be attributed to the central control and co-ordination which are maintained. Thus there is another deduction for staff and clerical work, and a considerable one. And once again, there are the recruits at the depot and the necessary training staff.

Again, from time to time drafts are made upon my disposable strength for non-continuous services. For example, the duty of escorting the harvesters'

excursion trains during the summer just past meant the services of 49 men for five weeks, and the supervision of race tracks absorbed 17 non-commissioned officers and men for period varying from 16 days to four and a half months. A task which periodically taxes our resources is the provision of special guards during the week or so when income tax payments are heavy.

In my annual report for 1925 I observed that "in my opinion the reduction of strength has proceeded as far as is consonant with efficient administration, and with the satisfactory performance of the multifarious and widely extended duties of the force." In particular I wrote:—

"There is one great need of a police force to keep in mind—that of a reserve of strength, to give it elasticity, the power to meet unexpected demands. Emergencies seldom if ever give notice in advance, and if the strength of a police force is closely adjusted to its ordinary daily duties, an unforeseen crisis will find it so weak that those responsible for it must make the difficult choice between inability to meet the new call or the neglect of urgently necessary tasks elsewhere.

"Again, this force for half a century has based itself upon prolonged and rigorous training—a recruit should spend at least six months at the depot; and the training establishment and its young constables constitute a necessary part of what I have termed our reserve. It is further to be observed that a force whose members are prepared so carefully is not susceptible of very rapid expansion. In this connection I may remark that at present, owing to the few accessions of the past two or three years, the average length of service of the force has increased, with the result of a gratifying state of efficiency. Only by a high level of proficiency and zeal, indeed, could we cope with the present volume of work."

The foregoing remarks still apply, as does another observation of a year ago, that the drop in numbers has caused a block in promotion which is not in the interest of the force.

Above all I direct attention to what I said in 1925 about the possibility of an emergency. That emergency has come, in the appeal for assistance by the Customs Department. It has been met, but with difficulty.

I may condense what I have said as to falling strength and rising work into the following table. This takes 1920 as the starting point, 100 being the index figure for both:—

Year	Index of Net Strength for the year	Index of Cases dealt with in the year
1920.....	100.0	100.0
1921.....	101.5	116.5
1922.....	74.7	129.8
1923.....	69.7	152.3
1924.....	61.4	233.8
1925.....	58.4	248.0
1926.....	57.1	266.7

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

The details as to strength of the force on September 30, 1926, are 53 officers, 910 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 314 horses. On the corresponding date in 1925 the strength was 53 officers, 924 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 360 horses.

Excluding special constables, the accessions to the force numbered 105; of these 7 were former members of the force who rejoined after leaving, and 98 were recruits. The number of applicants was 2,196.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1926:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Vet. Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	1	2			7	9	11	23	11	66					
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	1	2	23		28					
Quebec.....				1			1	2	9	21	3	37					
Ontario.....			2	6			5	18	36	201	14	276	31	6	37	8	
Manitoba.....				3			2	5	7	26		47	14		16	13	
Saskatchewan.....		1	2	4	1	1	6	24	30	90	14	173	87	20	107	6	
Alberta.....			2	5			6	13	19	47	21	113	67	12	79	10	
British Columbia.....			1	9			3	11	14	46	9	93	63	3	66	6	
Yukon Territories.....			2	2			3	1	6	17	3	34		9	9	19	
Northwest Territories.....				4			1	4	6	33	8	56				157	
Baffin Island.....									1	6		7				26	
Ellesmere Island.....							1			2		3				24	
North Devon Island.....										3		3				12	
On loan to Customs Department.....			1				3	12	2	9		27					
Totals.....	1	2	11	37	1	1	39	100	137	547	87	963	262	52	314	281	

On the same date the distribution into Posts and Detachments was:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	1
Quebec.....	1	3
Ontario.....	2	13
Manitoba.....	1	10
Saskatchewan.....	2	21 (1 Depot)
Alberta.....	2	22
British Columbia.....	1	13
Yukon Territory.....	1	10
Northwest Territories.....	—	15
Baffin Island.....	—	2
Ellesmere Island.....	—	1
North Devon Island.....	—	1
	<u>11</u>	<u>112</u>

This represents an increase in the number of detachments, from 106 to 112. The increase is fairly general, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia each showing one more than in 1925, and Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories each two more; in Manitoba there was one fewer, and in the other territorial divisions the number was unchanged. Of late years there has been a decline in the dissemination of the force, which seems to have reached its limit. The tendency now is to increase the number of detachments, as I already have noted. The number of detachments has been: in 1922, 124; in 1923, 117; in 1924, 113; in 1925, 106.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts have been:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32	31	30	30
Quebec.....	8	23	31	27	24	23	31
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343	339	341	334
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37	46	44	41
Manitoba.....	139	203	100	85	55	50	54
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	277	225	214	159	166	142
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49	41	37	37
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103	97	82	79
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87	90	87	98
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128	97	79	82
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43	41	38	35

The boundaries of our districts are not identical with those of the provinces and territories whose names they bear. Southern Alberta includes the Eastern Kootenay district, Manitoba a portion of western Ontario, and Eastern Ontario a portion of western Quebec; while the Western Arctic region is administered by Northern Alberta, and the Eastern Arctic by Headquarters, which are situated in eastern Ontario.

VOLUME OF WORK

The volume of work performed is maintained, and this year shows an advance of 2,200 (or 7 per cent) upon the record of 1925. Figures already given show how remarkably our work has grown, from about 10,000 cases in 1920, when the re-organization took place, to our present volume of between 25,000 and 30,000. In 1924 the record exceeded 30,000, but this was in part due to a special duty of a non-recurring type, the field work associated with a general registration of the Chinese population, which entailed about 4,000 cases which have not presented themselves again. In 1924, also, cases arising from illicit manufacture of liquor were numerous, and in 1925, as well as in this year, declined greatly, this following upon the abandonment of prohibition by several provinces.

In addition to the "cases" for which credit is taken in the statistics given in the preceding paragraphs may be mentioned a rather heavy piece of work performed, the taking of the census in certain of the wilder portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. This involved long and arduous journeys by nearly twenty parties and the travelling of about 12,000 miles; in all 7,598 persons were enumerated.

Our work is classified under four general headings.

The enforcement of federal statutes. In earlier years this was regarded as the regular, as well as the principal work of the force; as it stands now it consists of the enforcing of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes with which federal departments are directly concerned. Full particulars are to be found in Appendix B; the tabular comparative statements already given show that the cases of this nature rose from about 2,000 in 1920 to nearly 7,500 in 1923, fell to little more than 4,000 in 1925, and increased during 1925-26 by nearly 5 per cent.

The enforcement of the Criminal Code in certain localities and under certain conditions. We are charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, in the Yukon Territory, in the National parks, and in Indian reserves. We also act when departments of the Federal Government are the

aggrieved parties in breaches of the Criminal Code, as in thefts of Government property.

Further, by virtue of special arrangements between the Federal Government and the provincial administrations of British Columbia and Alberta, we enforce both federal and provincial laws in the federal parks in these two provinces; this entails a certain amount of work almost of a municipal nature. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible for the enforcement of the criminal law.

Investigations for other departments, which have increased so rapidly, consist of special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters made at the request of the Federal Government departments, together with a number of miscellaneous cases, such as the rendering of assistance to provinces and to other police forces, searches for missing persons, etc. This sort of duty naturally is closely associated with the enforcement of statutes, as when an inspection of a number of hardware stores shows that most of them have obeyed the Dominion Explosives Act, but results in the prosecution of one or two which have contravened the regulations: the law-abiding merchants contribute to our investigations, the recalcitrants to our enforcement work. Here again, as with regard to the Criminal Code, detailed figures are to be found in Appendix B.

As in recent years, the great bulk of cases handled falls under the last named of these classes; the proportion this year is 80.7 per cent, or just over four-fifths, as against 81.1 per cent in 1925. "Cases under the Criminal Code" and its allied classification of "provincial statutes and parks regulations" have increased somewhat proportionately, but still constitute a small part of our total showing. A comparative analytic statement is:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Federal Statutes.....	2,068	3,675	5,235	7,447	5,210	4,173	4,379
Criminal Code.....	152	513	470	807	701	633	761
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	88	172	219	294	238	257	408
Investigations for other de- partments.....	8,560	8,235	8,108	7,915	24,531	21,743	23,280
	10,808	12,595	14,032	16,463	30,680	26,806	28,828

The remarkable thing about the foregoing tabulation is the sudden growth of cases listed as investigations for other departments; this category declined until 1924, then suddenly trebled, and retains its high figure. This class is made up of a large number of items, some of which by their nature fluctuate exceedingly. Mention already has been made of the non-recurring Chinese registration in 1924. The changes in a number of classes may be set forth as follows:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Naturalization inquiries.....	4,396	3,858	8,638	7,982	9,042
Marine and Fisheries.....	15	701	2,649	4,590	5,274
Mines.....	153	502	2,407	2,211	1,902
Health.....	346	217	1,846	1,866	422
Interior.....	125	492	1,047	1,257	1,491
Immigration and Colonization.....	567	272	4,970	827	882
Customs and Excise.....	116	245	524	520	743
Indian Affairs.....	81	186	415	695	623

The fluctuations thus set forth have varying explanations. The surprising rise in the case of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is chiefly accounted for by the issue of radio licences. The drop in the case of the Department of Health is due to the discontinuance of the inspection by us of the records of sales of narcotic drugs by druggists, other arrangements having been made for the performance of this service.

Naturalization inquiries are made at the request of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada; many of these are made in cities, but often they involve long journeys by saddle horse or motor car into out of the way districts. As in recent years, Eastern Canada accounts for more than half of these, in contrast to the state of affairs in 1920, when four-fifths of the inquiries were prosecuted in the West. In the period under review 4,898 out of the 9,042, or 54 per cent, were made in east of Manitoba; Ontario provided 3,562 of these, while Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba each had rather more than 1,000.

The main portion of our work continues to be done in the West; out of our 28,828 cases the West accounted for 20,247, or just over 70 per cent, as against 8,581 Eastern cases, or not far short of two-thirds. A more detailed analysis of the several classes is:—

	Federal Statutes	Criminal Code	Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations	Investigations for other Departments	Total
<i>The West—</i>					
British Columbia.....	341	58	3	2,424	2,826
Alberta.....	486	177	248	3,363	4,274
Saskatchewan.....	1,182	47		5,047	6,276
Manitoba.....	571	37		2,637	3,245
Yukon.....	17	12	14	2,180	2,223
Northwest Territories.....	38	38		1,327	1,403
	2,635	369	265	16,978	20,247
<i>The East—</i>					
Ontario.....	871	245	143	4,242	5,501
Quebec.....	789	142		1,758	2,689
Maritime Provinces.....	84	5		302	391
	1,744	392	143	6,302	8,581
Total.....	4,379	761	408	23,280	28,828

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

The foregoing statistics do not completely represent our work; indeed, they may almost be said to represent that performed by those whom I have described as my disposable strength. Much of our work is protection, that is, the prevention of depredation or disorder—and success in that means the absence of "cases." Public property is guarded as well as Government buildings and dock-yards, and so are depositaries of public moneys; and a number of the other duties upon which I have enlarged in earlier paragraphs fall into this category. Again, many of the long patrols in which we take pride have for their purpose the supervision of remote areas and isolated communities rather than the detection of infractions of the law. This applies with especial force to the detachments in the Arctic; the work is most arduous, and of great national importance, and yet, if one or two exceptionally busy detachments such as those at Aklavik and Herschel island are excluded, unproductive of the specific tasks which find their way in statistics. Another type of duty is that of protecting distinguished visitors, in which the lack of untoward incidents is the measure of our success.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

The Prairie Provinces extend northward into a wild region, devoid for the most part of modern means of communication and sparsely inhabited. The force assists both Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the administration of this northern belt. In addition to occasional co-operation with the provincial police, by arrangement with the provincial authorities we discharge a number of duties, such as the issuing of marriage licenses, the administration of game laws, the keeping of certain records, etc.

A certain amount of revenue is collected as a result of these activities. In Alberta game licences collected at Fort Smith and Chipewyan amounted to \$183, while the fur tax levied at those two places amounted to \$8,586.48, making a total revenue obtained for the province of \$8,769.48. Game licences issued at Port Nelson brought the province of Manitoba \$1,400, while at Port Burwell licences and tax amounted to \$575.10, the province of Quebec being the beneficiary. The total revenue gained for the provinces thus was \$9,356.58. The game licences issued numbered 103; the fur tax receipts, 181.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Reference has been made already to the quantity of work done for other departments, and detailed figures are given in Appendix B. This class of work is exceedingly varied—often interesting—and a few general notes are given upon some of the services which we have rendered to certain other departments; further, the reports of the Officers Commanding Districts, extracts from which are to be found on later pages, contain additional particulars. A principle underlies this class of our duties. A great number of the departments of the Government from time to time require services of a field or executive nature: The Department of Mines needs to have hardware stores, local contracting operations, etc., watched to make sure that its regulations regarding the storage of explosives are observed; the Department of Marine and Fisheries is interested to see that the multitude of persons who use radios take out proper licenses, and that fishery regulations are obeyed; the Department of the Interior wishes to have migratory birds protected, persons who trespass on timber reserves brought to book, its game protection system enforced in remote places; these are but examples, which are supplemented in the paragraphs which follow. If we did not undertake these duties, it would be necessary for the departments concerned either to leave the work undone; or to employ private agencies, a course which would present problems of control; or to enlarge their staffs, so that each would have a separate force of field agents. If the last of these expedients were tried, it is safe to say that the aggregate number of persons employed, and the total cost, alike would exceed present figures. For example, the Department of Fisheries is mainly concerned with the sea and the Great Lakes, but the protection and regulation of the fisheries in the prairie rivers and in the innumerable lakes north of the prairies is an appreciable interest; and from time to time our men, often as an incidental feature of a patrol undertaken primarily for other purposes, help it to enforce its measures. A further advantage in having one force to discharge these ancillary services is that it is possible to have uniformity in methods of investigating, reporting, etc., and we avoid alike duplication of effort and working at cross-purposes. In one more or less inaccessible settlement, for example, it might be necessary about the same time to investigate the illicit manufacture of spirits, the selling of liquor to Indians, the illegal netting of fish, the slaughter of migratory birds, the raiding of Crown timber reserves, the use of unlicensed radios, the storage of explosives, and applications for naturalization; it would be wasteful to despatch eight separate agents there, when one member of the force on one patrol could attend to all these matters.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Our work this year in regard to the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs has had two principal characteristics, the continuance of the policy of striking at principals rather than at the wretched creatures who are their tools, and the purification of the medical profession by the exposure and conviction of a number of its members—few in proportion, I should add—who have sunk into the practice of dispensing these drugs illegally. The first-named course of action is laborious and difficult, as these people are wary and cunning, and safeguard themselves in such ingenious ways that it is difficult to establish a direct connection between them and the traffic.

The bulk of this duty consists of detail work, often of a laborious nature. One cluster of cases exhibits both aspects of our policy, worked out in one locality. Early in 1926 complaints were made as to unsatisfactory conditions in and near St. Joseph d'Alma, a small place in the vicinity of Chicoutimi. Local conditions impeded this investigation considerably, but patient and persistent work resulted in a number of convictions. Two men who were operating the local centre for the traffic were each fined \$200 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; a doctor who had given prescriptions for narcotic drugs was fined \$200, and a druggist whose records were found to be improperly kept was fined the same amount. A curious incident in connection with this case was that after the principal trafficker had been sentenced to jail he was released on bail by a local justice of the peace; this came to our knowledge, and was corrected.

Some of the traffic is carried on across the international boundary, and a smart piece of work during February, 1926, by Royal Canadian Mounted Police detectives of the Montreal district, in conjunction with United States officers, resulted in the seizure of twenty-two ounces of narcotics and the arrest of a white man named Robert A. Price and two Chinese. Price, who lived in Sherbrooke, was an object of much interest to the American authorities, as he was an important link in an organization by which narcotic drugs were smuggled from Montreal to customers in the United States; he once had been convicted in the courts of that country and heavily fined. The initiative in this case came from the American authorities, and the agents who worked on it expressed satisfaction with the assistance and co-operation which they received from us. Price was sentenced at Montreal to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000, and one of the Chinese, Wong Poy, to two years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine; the other Chinese was acquitted, as being Wong Poy's employee.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Our relations with the Department of Customs and Excise have been of an unusual nature, owing to the investigation by the parliamentary committee into preventive work. Assistance was given to this committee in several respects, and a number of officers and other ranks of the force gave evidence. Subsequently, in July and August, 1926, I was required to place at the disposal of the Department of Customs and Excise a number of members of the force; these included a number of my most valuable detectives. They have passed out of my control—though I desire to observe that, inasmuch as that they belong to this force, I still in a measure am responsible for them, and they swell the numbers credited to the force. I may add that in their absence my own work is handicapped.

The occurrences narrated in the preceding paragraph are independent of a considerable amount of assistance of the ordinary sort. Of recent years a number of our men have aided in the administration of the service, and on the international boundary in Western Canada this tends to increase, Bengough

being an instance of a customs port where our men are useful. In the Arctic we continue to act for the department.

A curious case of smuggling an aeroplane into Canada was dealt with in August, 1926. Two men undertook to transport liquor by aeroplane into the United States, using a farm near Emerson, Man., as the Canadian end of the route, and incidentally failing to notify the Canadian authorities of the entry of their machine. American Customs officers warned our detachment at Emerson, and it was seized; it had been damaged, and parts for repairs had been brought across without customs entry. The men were fined.

Acting in concert with police authorities of the counties of Middlesex and Elgin, and the Excise authorities, members of the force on June 1, 1926, made an interesting seizure in the township of Yarmouth. In a farmhouse a huge still was found, so large that it required the cellar, first floor and attic of the house for its accommodation; it had a high pressure steam boiler, and needed two gasolene engines; the three copper tanks were six feet in height and four and a half feet in diameter. The amount of alcohol seized exceeded one thousand gallons. This elaborate plant was for the redistillation of denatured alcohol. It took several trucks and a number of men to move the plant. Four men were arrested, one of them the owner of the house.

An unusually difficult case was handled in Regina. Extensive thefts of alcohol from a bonded warehouse being suspected by the Department of Customs and Excise, and the local circumstances being unfavourable to investigation, a detective was sent from a distant division; after prolonged and difficult work two men were caught in the act of handling stolen alcohol. They were convicted under the Saskatchewan Liquor Act and heavily fined. Some other breaches of the law were disclosed in the course of the operation.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

A patrol of about a thousand miles into a very remote part of northwestern Ontario was caused by reports of the dangerous insanity of a primitive bush Indian named David Beardy, living near Trout lake, a body of water near the Severn river. As Trout lake is in Ontario, the provincial authorities asked us to attend to the matter, Inspector F. J. Mead having a commission as magistrate in Ontario. Inspector Mead and Sergeant J. E. Capstick, M.M., in charge of the detachment at Norway House, made the patrol in February and March. A difficulty was that outside the bare fact that the area in question was in the general vicinity of Sashigo lake, no information could be obtained, and that with the exception of one or two Indians no person at Norway House had ever traversed the route to be followed. After a good deal of difficulty an Indian was found who had been as far east as Sashigo lake, and on February 22, 1926, the party left with two dog teams. On February 28 they arrived at Island lake, approximately 195 miles east of Norway House; here also information as to the exact location of the band to which the insane Indian belonged was lacking. Inspector Mead pushed on by Red Sucker lake and O'Ponask lake to Sashigo lake, no information of value being obtainable on their way; at Sashigo lake they found that the band was at Mitsican lake, three days' travel to northeast, and were able to secure a guide. At Mitsican lake, which was reached on May 10, they found a camp of sixteen Trout lake Indians, one of them being the patient, David Beardy. Inspector Mead pushed 60 miles further on to Trout lake, where there are three white men, two fur traders and an Anglican missionary.

It was learned that David Beardy had been insane since October, 1925. His brother had cared for him until he himself had been in danger of losing his mind and had been separated from him by the other Indians. This band was in great fear of the patient and treated him with much reverence as well. The unfortunate man, who was persuaded that he was being bewitched by a medicine

man some distance away, was taken out, improving in health and spirits as soon as he was in our charge. As detention in an asylum in Ontario would have meant his having no one with whom he could converse, an arrangement was made whereby he was treated in the Dynevor Hospital for Indians at Selkirk, where he improved so much that he may soon be able to return to his band.

Reference is made later in this report to the long patrol made in northern British Columbia to bring the Indians there under control.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

During the year just ended the quinquennial census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta was taken, and as usual the work of enumeration in certain of the wilder regions in the northern portions of these provinces was performed by this force. In all seventeen parties were sent out, and the distance travelled by them was about 12,000 miles; of these patrols seven were of 1,000 miles or more, and one exceeded 1,500 miles. Two of them took about six weeks, and three more a month or over, while several accounted for between twenty and thirty days. Travel was by railway train, "speeder", steamboat, motor-boat, canoe, team and saddle horse, with occasional stretches of walking; the weather to a considerable extent was stormy and rainy. Sergeant A. R. Schultz of the Grouard detachment in reporting on the enumeration at Whitefish lake and Prairie lake, says:—

"On June 8 I left Whitefish lake with the buckboard at 9 a.m. and arrived at the detachment at 9 p.m.; it rained most of the day. It is estimated that it is 95 miles from Grouard to Prairie lake and there is a fairly good road to Salt Prairie for a distance of 17 miles, but from there on the condition of the roads is abominable. It is a series of mudholes, fallen trees and muskeg."

In this region only seven people speak English and five speak French as their mother tongue, the rest being Cree half-breeds and non-treaty Indians. Sergeant J. E. Capstick, M.M., of the Norway House detachment took the census at that place and at one or two settlements on the coastline of lake Winnipeg, made a patrol to Cross lake and Sipiwek lake, to the north and between Norway House and the Hudson Bay railway, and made another patrol northeast to God's lake, and the vicinity; the weather was bad and travel on the large lakes at times was risky. His report includes the following passages:—

"Altogether the patrol covered an approximate mileage of about 1,100 miles. Some 75 portages were made, ranging from 10 yards to one and one-half miles. The number of rapids run became such a common occurrence that I early gave up the attempt to keep a tally of same.

"I found the water in the Nelson river to be at least two feet below last year's level, and on this account was very surprised to find the Gunisao and Echmanish rivers to be so high. On the other side of the divide I found the Island Lake river to be very low, and the Hayes river in a high state of flood. God's lake, the largest sheet of water, was fully four feet below last year's level."

Corporal W. H. Bryant of Fort Chipewyan had the region along the Mackenzie river from lake Athabasca to the northern provincial boundary at Fitzgerald, and the whole of the region bordering lake Athabasca, this meaning two patrols by motor-boat, one up and down the river, and one from end to end of the lake; the mileage was 1,314. He remarks in his report:—

"While we were delayed very much by the exceptionally bad weather, and were uncomfortable with so much wet weather, also rather crowded, we saved considerable time through being able to cook our meals on the boat, when it was not too rough, by means of an 'Evinrude' two-burner gasoline stove, which I have purchased personally. If we had had to land for meals we would have lost from three to five hours daily in travelling time.

"Having Constable Rivett-Carnac on this patrol helped considerably, for it allowed us to travel at all hours, by the three of us taking turns, Constable Carnac and myself looking after the engine and relieving Special Constable Heron from steering from time to time."

COUNTERFEITING

An interesting and complicated case of assistance to the United States authorities occurred in Montreal, with ramifications extending to the United States, to Halifax and to "rum row." In November, 1925, certain Americans, acting as the emissaries of more important persons in the background, attempted to induce Canadian paper manufacturers to make a considerable quantity of paper resembling that upon which liquor permits are printed by the prohibition enforcement authorities of the United States; these overtures were not considered by the firms approached, but one of them, situated in Montreal, warned this force. On our informing the United States authorities, they took a grave view of the affair, and at their instance we induced a manufacturing establishment to assist us to entrap the persons in question. The negotiations and the making of the paper took time; at one time requests were made for the counterfeiting of the paper used in American withdrawal permits, and on another there was talk of "currency" paper; there also were sundry evasions and shifts on the part of the persons ordering the paper. This caused the work of watching to be tedious and difficult; an incident of the preparatory phase of the operation was a brilliant feat of "shadowing" by one of our detectives, who by it established the identity and New York address of the two men who were the mainspring of the operation. It was our desire to shepherd the contraband paper and its purchasers across the border and into the arms of the American authorities; but it turned out that a part of the order was destined to be shipped to Newfoundland and from there sent to the United States by water, and further, while it is not certain, it is possible that the greater portion of the paper manufactured was intended to be left indefinitely in Montreal; a comparatively small proportion of the total order would have been ample for the probable purpose of those giving the order. Thanks to the minute watch kept by our men, this unwelcome development was observed and it was necessary for us to arrest those men engaged in the plot who were in Montreal. Four men were charged with forging trade marks, counterfeiting stamps and other offences with the object of defrauding the Government of the United States; after the date of the closing of this report the case against them fell through, but several of them are being prosecuted in the United States.

An odd feature of this case was the difficulty experienced in establishing any specific protection given by United States legislation or regulation to the paper used for official documents connected with the enforcement of prohibition, such as withdrawal orders, liquor permits, etc.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE

Mention already has been of the collection of over \$9,000 in revenue for the provinces. In addition to fines, considerable amounts are obtained for several departments of the Dominion Government. Thus at Herschel island we collected \$28,830.91 in customs dues and \$10,289.86 in income tax, the latter work including the making out of the forms in most cases. At Pangnirtung and Port Burwell we collected \$501.12 and \$468.72 respectively in customs dues. For the Northwest Territories and Yukon branches of the Department of the Interior we collected game licences, animal and bird, between June, 1925, and June, 1926, to the extent of \$18,771, while we paid wolf bounties amounting to \$12,930, the pelts being received in return for the payments. The radio telegraph licences collected for the Department of Marine and Fisheries added \$5,703 to the figures. Thus a recapitulation shows the following collections of revenue:—

Department of Customs and Excise.....	\$ 24,800 75
Department of Interior.....	31,701 00
Department of Finance.....	10,289 86
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	5,703 00
	<hr/> 72,494 61

Adding the revenue collected for provincial administrations, we have a total collection of revenue (other than fines) of \$81,851.19.

As the amount of fines actually collected by us was \$35,484.29 (out of a total of \$372,362 imposed and \$305,254 paid in cases initiated by us), the total amount of money passing into the Dominion treasury through our hands was considerably over \$100,000.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

The strange incident of the illegal landing of a number of Italians from the ss. *Dori* in September, 1926, was the occasion of some quick work by Inspector La Nauze and the members of the force stationed at Halifax. On Sunday afternoon, September 12, the *Dori* appeared near Hubbards on St. Margaret's bay, some 30 miles west of Halifax, and more than a hundred Italians disembarked from her. At 9 p.m. that evening Inspector La Nauze received a telephone message from the collector of customs at Hubbards apprising him of the occurrence, which had caused great local excitement. Inspector La Nauze warned the Dominion immigration agent, asked the Chief Inspector of the Eastern Fisheries Division to send the fisheries protection cruiser *Arleux* to intercept the *Dori*, communicated with the military authorities, collected all his own men who were available, and repaired to the scene; by 10.30 p.m. he was at the head of St. Margaret's bay, some 20 miles from Halifax. Learning that the unwelcome immigrants were approaching, he arranged to have them intercepted and detained; he then proceeded to the ship, and at daybreak placed a guard on board her; soon after the *Arleux* arrived. In the course of September 13 all the Italians were intercepted and conducted to Halifax, and rumours that there had been collusion with an American tourist with an Italian name who happened to be in the vicinity were investigated and proved to be groundless. Some of the stories afloat during this night of activity were amusingly wild. Tact was shown by the subordinate ranks in dealing with the stowaways, and the response to the sudden call was excellent.

When these unfortunate men subsequently were deported, precautions to avert disorders were then taken by us and the embarkation took place without incident.

POST OFFICE

Robberies of and frauds upon the post office are numerous in the aggregate, and are a source of much labour; for the most part, however, the cases are petty, and in addition they usually call for patient investigation, which sometimes extends over years. An example of the puzzling occurrences which sometimes present themselves under this heading is the disappearance of a locked mail-bag, of trifling value, from the middle of a load carried by a rural mail courier from Prince Albert, Sask., to some villages in the neighbourhood of that place. The circumstances at present are baffling, but the investigation will be continued. A case which has led to the courts is the theft on April 7, 1926, of \$1,000 from a mail-bag at Goodeve, Sask. The mail arrived in the village in the middle of the night and the person who conveyed it from the railway station to the post office at two o'clock in the morning threw the bag into the post office, which was empty, and locked the door. In the morning the door was found to have been forced, the mail-bag had been cut open, and a number of banknotes had been abstracted. After some months of investigation certain of the stolen notes were traced to a man, and others were found concealed on his premises; at the expiry of the period covered by this report the man was awaiting trial.

NATURALIZATION

Sufficient details have been given already as to the number of applications for naturalization which have been investigated and as to the distribution of these cases. It is as well, however, to add that our duties are confined to establishing the identity and ascertaining the circumstances of applicants and in general verifying the assertions made by them; we do not decide whether applicants are to receive the gift of citizenship, but transmit our reports to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

The protection of wild life in compliance with the Migratory Birds Convention has become one of our regular tasks, and vigilance was exercised in this matter in widely separated districts. In northern British Columbia, for example, steps were taken to protect swans. The usual precautions were taken during the annual spring visit of whistling swans to the vicinity of Kingsville.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

As in former years, the Explosives Act was responsible for a considerable amount of work. Much of this is of a routine nature, such as the inspection of shops, magazines and works in construction to make sure that the regulations as to storage and handling are observed; some of it is caused by explosions which must be investigated. Two sticks of explosives were found in the coal supplied to a military barrack; these were traced back to the mine and after an investigation in which our men co-operated with the provincial authorities the incident was found to be due to mine cartridges which had failed to explode getting mixed with the coal, and evading the watch kept for extraneous substances. An affair which came on the border line of jurisdiction was a fatal explosion in a warehouse in Brandon used for the storage of gasoline; here again this force co-operated with the provincial authorities, and the report submitted by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment was the subject of favourable comment by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. In so remote a place as Rae, on the northern shore of Great Slave lake, an explosion of a quantity of loose gunpowder, which killed an Indian child and injured several other persons, has been the occasion for inculcating the proper methods of storage and protection among the aboriginal inhabitants. Thefts of explosives occur from time to time and are investigated. Accidents to children do not seem to have been so numerous as was the case a few years ago; it may be added that a certain number of dangerous fireworks have been destroyed.

ESCORTS FOR HARVESTERS' EXCURSION

As in former years, we furnished escorts for the special trains sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Western Canada this autumn with harvesters. The service was administered by N Division at Ottawa, which drew upon several western Divisions to augment its strength. In all twenty trains were provided with escorts, six non-commissioned officers and forty-three constables being required. Over 11,000 harvesters travelled by these trains. The reports of our men uniformly describe the behaviour of these passengers as good; the only exceptions noted were that on one there was a little stone-throwing, which was promptly checked, while on another some bottles of liquor were confiscated and destroyed. It may be remarked that all trains were searched for firearms and none were found. Sundry services were rendered to the harvesters.

SPECIAL GUARDS

The number of places at which we furnish permanent guards at present has increased and may shortly undergo a further increase. The offices of the Assistant Receivers General at Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg and Toronto absorb between a dozen and twenty men—I prefer not to disclose their exact numbers or distribution; the dockyards immobilize 40 men. This year I have been called upon to protect by night and by day the customs warehouse in Montreal, this accounting for several more; and application has been made for a permanent guard for the new dry dock in Esquimalt. Reference already has been made to the guards furnished when income-tax payments are made; this recurrent demand constitutes a heavy tax. A less conspicuous but important duty is the protection of officers of the customs service and post office who are in possession of large sums of money; the nature of these precautions I do not deem it advisable to make public. The immigration offices at Halifax and Vancouver from time to time have required day and night guards.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

We have continued our policy of willing co-operation with other police forces. Our relations are particularly close with the police of Great Britain, and I have enjoyed most cordial relations with, and have received much assistance from, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, and various departments of the system of which he is the head. We interchange information with forces in other parts of the British Empire, and occasionally have relations with the police of continental Europe. The same can also be said of forces in the United States. With the provincial and municipal forces of Canada we are constantly in touch; often we co-operate closely; when necessary assistance is given and received; and our relations are harmonious. An instance of co-operation in the general field of policy has been the consideration given to the problem of the control of firearms, more particularly of pistols; upon this matter I am glad to be able to say that I am in accord with my fellow members of the Chief Constables' Association.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia, after noting that the strength of E Division on September 30, 1926, was 82 all ranks, and after mentioning sundry changes in personnel, observes:—

"Under conditions as they are at present, with seven detachments and a large C.I.B. staff to uphold, and with the necessity of maintaining a certain reserve of constables at Vancouver, I am of the opinion that to preserve efficiency this division should be kept at a minimum strength of 90. Due to the monotony of the guard duty at Esquimalt, it is advisable to change the men at that detachment after they have been on duty there for six months (if they desire it) and, if more men were available, other detachments could be slightly increased in strength to advantage. Having been short-handed throughout the year, extra duties have consequently devolved upon all, but all ranks have carried out their duties cheerfully and efficiently."

"Detachments at present maintained are the same as at the beginning of this year, viz:—

"*Victoria*.—Day and night guard at the office of the Assistant Receiver General. The N.C.O. in charge attends to matters in the district requiring investigation, as well as supervising the guard.

"*Esquimalt*.—Day and night guard and patrol duty in the Naval Dockyard.

"*Penticton*.—West Kootenay sub-district—now the only detachment in the West Kootenay and Okanagan districts.

"*Prince Rupert*.—Headquarters of Coast sub-district.

"*Prince George*.—Canadian National Railway divisional point of the Northern interior.

"*Telkwa*.—On the Canadian National Railway, roughly midway between Prince Rupert and Prince George. The two last-named detachments are both the centres of large numbers of Indian reserves, lengthy patrols being necessary to effectively cover the detachments in the area."

Later in his report, in dealing with the conduct and discipline of the members of the force, after expressing his satisfaction with these, he remarks:—

"A comparatively large number of lately joined men have been received from Regina from time to time during the year. These men have been found to be of a good stamp and are giving satisfaction; they are practically all young men in the early twenties and inclined to be restless of their routine if somewhat monotonous; this is specially true as regards Esquimalt detachment, where the guard duty is exceedingly irksome to young active men, and I have often found it necessary to bring a man back to the post after six months' duty there. Such routine guard duties are only suitable for men of more mature age and settled habits, and it is regrettable that none are available.

"As regards other detachments where the work is more varied and, at the same time, more dependence has to be placed on individual initiative, it is impracticable to change men around more than is necessary, and for that reason it is not possible to give every man a chance at detachments that are doing the more interesting work."

In dealing with the detachments he says:—

"On June 12 last Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch, Reg. No. 2261, Sgt. Paton, J. R., and Reg. No. 9587, Constable Cooper, W. A., left for the North to establish a temporary detachment and a patrol service at Lower Post, Liard, B.C., their work to be chiefly in connection with Indian matters. Reports received from Inspector Wunsch have shown that, after safe arrival with all stores and six dogs at their destination, the members of the patrol have carried out certain investigations and patrols of an important nature. Quarters are being made suitable for winter use and it is expected that the patrol will remain in that district until the fall of 1927."

Assistance also was given to the Department of Indian Affairs at a stampede at Williams lake (central interior) in June, and during the hop-picking season at Chilliwack and Agassiz.

Touching on the assistance given to the Department of Health he reports:—

During the past year the drug squad, though of small proportions, has rendered excellent service, not only in bringing offenders to trial, but in curbing the traffic by close co-operation with officials of the Department of Customs and Excise. The effectiveness of the latter phase of our work is reflected in the prevailing high prices of narcotic drugs quoted by members of the ring.

"I am pleased to state that during the past year we succeeded in apprehending a number of notorious smugglers and distributors. One of these, Charles Marino (who had been under observation for some years), was eventually trapped and, through the perseverance of Det./Sergt. Fripps and Det./Corpl. Healey, the case was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In this instance a trunk containing opium was taken from an 'Empress' liner to the Hotel Vancouver and thence by taxi to an address where Marino later visited, and was placed under arrest.

"In the past twelve months 221 specific investigations were conducted, resulting in 39 convictions, 9 dismissals or cases withdrawn, and 9 committed for trial. The remaining 164 cases were handed over to the departments concerned. In one instance the accused forfeited \$3,000 cash bail.

"In comparing these figures with those of previous years it should be remembered that the inspection of drug stores has been discontinued; also, that on your instructions, our efforts have been concentrated on apprehending the large dealers.

"It gives me pleasure to report that the narcotic situation in this district has, in my opinion, improved steadily. The thorough system for controlling the distribution of narcotic drugs through trade channels, put into effect by the Department of Health, together with drastic penalties imposed by the courts on persons found guilty of trafficking, have had a most beneficial effect on the communities.

"Reports published in the press of Canada and the United States to the effect that drug addiction is increasing rapidly and that the traffic has even spread to children, have, insofar as this district is concerned, no foundation in fact. It will generally be found that

such reports emanate from unscrupulous promoters of societies playing on the sympathies of the public with a view to collecting money for their personal use under the guise of assisting constituted authorities to suppress the narcotic drug evil."

Regarding assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise he says:—

"Illicit distillation of liquor is not prevalent in this district due to the fact that good liquor can readily be obtained from Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province."

Various details as to co-operation are given, one being the protection of the cash in possession of the customs officials.

Under the heading of assistance rendered to the Post Office he says:—

"Close co-operation with officials of the Vancouver office resulted in the detection of a parcel containing six tins of opium and, as a consequence, the addressee was arrested and the opium seized. Eleven other investigations were conducted on behalf of the department."

A somewhat unusual and very laborious case in aid of the Department of Labour in which several other divisions took part, is thus described:—

"Under the personal direction of Mr. J. C. McRuer, counsel for the Attorney General of Canada, in June, 1925, machinery was set in motion to collect evidence relative to alleged combines in the marketing of fruit in the four western provinces.

"The following month search warrants were executed at each of the houses which constitute the Nash organization and the documents seized, amounting to several carloads, were collected at Vancouver for examination. By October, the Crown was ready to proceed with the prosecution of fifty-three fruit dealers on various charges under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and section 498 of the Criminal Code.

"Trial was set for January 18, 1926, but a jury was not empanelled until a week later owing to defence counsel exercising 586 challenges.

"On March 13, after a bitter legal battle, four principals of the Nash organization were found guilty and each sentenced to one day imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$25,000 or, in default, to be imprisoned until such fine be paid or for a period not exceeding five years. Four branches of the Mutual Brokers, Limited, were also found guilty and a fine of \$25,000 imposed on each.

"Two officers and thirty-three other ranks of this force gave evidence for the Crown and were highly complimented by Mr. Justice D. A. Macdonald on their general efficiency.

Mr. J. C. McRuer, senior Crown counsel, stated that in his experience he had never seen more efficient and intelligent co-operation than existed among our members and that such assistance impressed him of the great importance the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is to the Dominion of Canada."

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent C. Junget, the Officer Commanding K Division comprising Southern Alberta and the Eastern Kootenay district of British Columbia, in his annual report refers to the decline in strength and to the inconvenience which it entails:—

"At the close of the year 1924-25 my annual report showed the strength of this division as 83 of all ranks. The present strength of the division is 79 all ranks.

"I have 21 detachments in this division, which is the same number as at the time of the rendering of my last annual report. They are all situated at essential points throughout this district, and each has its specific duties to carry out. Six of these detachments are located in National parks, where we are solely responsible for the enforcement of all criminal and provincial laws, as well as the regulations governing National parks. In addition, two motor-cyclists are stationed at Lake Louise and Marble Canyon in the National parks to better supervise the traffic on the highways throughout that district. Four detachments are located on or near Indian reserves in the district, on which we are responsible for the enforcement of law and order. Two of these reserves are the largest in the country. Four detachments are located directly on the International boundary, two being in British Columbia and two in Alberta.

"A short time ago the N.C.O. in charge of the Twin Lakes detachment was made acting sub-collector, the regular customs officer being transferred to a point further west.

"These detachments along the international boundary have been very active in the suppression of smuggling, and in addition have rendered material assistance in the enforcement of the immigration laws.

"The remainder of the detachments in the division are located at points in Alberta and British Columbia where they can better supervise and enforce federal laws in the division. I think I am right in saying that this division has more detachments than any other division of the force, and you can readily see that it is necessary that a reserve of men be kept at division headquarters as replacements, etc., for these detachments."

"All detachments have been kept busy during the year, and this especially applies to the detachments located in the National parks. During the busy part of the summer as many as twenty all ranks were employed within the boundaries of these parks, together with five motor-cycles."

"The increase in the number of tourists to the Waterton National park, in the southern part of the district, was very marked, and the detachment had to be increased to three men to properly supervise and carry out the duties which devolved on this force."

"There is the possibility that within a short time the new Akamina highway, in the Waterton park, will be connected up with the main highway in the Glacier National park, and when this is brought about a motor-cycle patrol will have to be supplied to enforce traffic regulations on this highway."

"Good work has been done by the patrols on the highways in the National parks in the north of the district. Each machine is supplied with a first aid kit, and the men are instructed to assist tourists at all times when in trouble. Two men who were injured in one serious automobile accident were given first aid, one by dressing and bandaging scalp wound, and other body injuries, and binding body for broken rib, and the other by dressing and putting bandage on scalp wounds, bandage on left eye, binding up hip, and several minor injuries."

"The enforcing of the speed laws are very necessary, but the men are instructed that no court action is to be taken unless the party fails to take heed of a previous warning."

"Owing to the very bad forest fires that raged along the Banff-Windermere highway, covering a considerable period of time during the late summer, the men engaged on this patrol work had a very arduous time in seeing that tourists could get through in safety. I regret to report one very serious accident which occurred near Kootenay Crossing, B.C., during the month of July, when an automobile containing two men, their wives, and two children, became entrapped by flames across the road both before and behind. The women and children were burned to death; the two men survived but were badly burned."

In dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments Superintendent Junget first mentions the Department of Immigration and Colonization, saying:

"A large number of inquiries have been made by this force at the request of this department, which entails a considerable amount of work. Escorts have been provided to the United States boundary in a number of cases for men who would make undesirable immigrants, and whose deportation has been ordered. At the border points persons endeavouring to obtain entry into Canada by stealth have been apprehended, and handed over to the immigration officials."

"Checking up all undesirables I consider a most important part of our duties."

An increase in the number of cases handled for the Department of Indian Affairs is noted, one remark being:—

"One of the chief duties of our detachments near these reserves is the prevention of intoxicants being supplied to the Indians. I am pleased to report that owing to the vigilance of these detachments this sort of offence has been reduced to a minimum, and as a result drunkenness is not prevalent on the reserves under my supervision, and consequently the enforcement of law and order has been made easier."

Work has been done in preventing trespassing on the Indian reserves, and in dealing with truancy from Indian schools. In illustration of the former class of work Superintendent Junget says:—

"To give a little idea of the damage that unprincipled persons can create in supplying liquor to Indians, I mention a case where through drinking wood alcohol three Indians succumbed on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve. The white man who supplied same was charged with manslaughter, and the department ordered the case to be handed over to the provincial authorities for prosecution."

With regard to the assistance to the Department of Customs and Excise he says:—

"A considerable number of American automobiles and contraband goods have been seized by our detachments stationed along the international boundary, which in this district alone runs for three hundred miles. In the greater majority of these cases the goods seized were handed over to the Department of Customs and Excise, penalties being imposed

by that department. In two recent cases in which a radio and a large amount of automobile accessories were found in the possession of persons in the act of smuggling same, prosecutions were ordered.

"The checking up of persons selling tobacco not bearing the necessary revenue stamp has engaged our attention under this heading, and prosecutions were initiated, which resulted in convictions.

"Although the manufacture of spirits is not entirely stamped out in this part of the country, it is not so prevalent, by any means, as it was at one time. No doubt this is due to the easy method by which liquor can now be purchased legally."

Upon the subject of assistance to the Department of Health, with more especial reference to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Superintendent Junget observes:—

"The rigid enforcement of this Act throughout the country has made it a great deal harder for the peddler to operate, and he is far more cunning in the carrying on of his business. The seven convictions shown as having been obtained under this Act hardly gives a proper estimate of the work that has been done in connection with the enforcement of the Act.

"One outstanding case handled was that of Louie Yuen, a Chinese school-teacher, who was brought to this country to teach in a Chinese school in Calgary. It was found that this man was in receipt of opium packed in school books. The manner adopted in having the stuff shipped in was a very ingenious one, and he was eventually convicted and fined \$1,000 and six months' imprisonment, and although he appealed I am glad to say the conviction and the penalty were upheld. At the expiration of his imprisonment he is to be deported, by order of the Minister of Immigration.

"Another important case under this heading is at present before the courts, the defendant being a well-known medical man in the city of Calgary."

Included in the work done for the Post Office Department was a conviction in the case of the robbery of the post office at Hillspring, Alta. Assistance rendered at Hilda, Alta., elicited a letter of appreciation.

Dealing with this subject in general, Superintendent Junget says:—

"Investigations and inquiries are being continually made by members of my command on behalf of departments of the Federal Government and other police forces. This entails such work as the checking up of explosives under the Explosives Act; patrols to migratory bird sanctuaries; assistance in the prosecutions for infractions of the Income War Tax Act; the issuing of radio licenses and the enforcement of the fisheries regulations for the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

"In addition six other ranks were detailed for three weeks during the month of August for the escorting of harvesters' excursion trains from the east. Also included is the maintenance of a permanent twenty-four-hour guard at the office of the Assistant Receiver-General at Calgary.

"Investigations made for the Department of the Secretary of State number 538 during the year. These investigations are mainly concerned with the application of persons for naturalization."

After references to matters of domestic concern, he adds:—

"In closing this report I should like to draw your attention to the increase in the number of court and other cases handled in this division during the year, as compared with my previous annual report. In Alberta alone, under the heading of 'Federal Statutes' the number of cases handled is 375, as compared with 255 last year, resulting in 237 convictions compared with 115 a year ago.

"The same increase is also noticeable under the heading of prosecutions under the Criminal Code and provincial statutes. Under this heading 330 cases were handled, which is an increase of 88, and the quota of convictions under this heading is 310 compared with 227 under the same heading last year.

"These figures do not take in the offences handled by us in that part of the province of British Columbia which is under my supervision."

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent James Ritchie, officer commanding "G" Division, which comprises Northern Alberta and the western portion of the Northwest Territories, reports a total strength of 98, of whom 17 are special constables. After noting several changes among officers, he says:—

"Acting Assistant Surgeon Cook is stationed at Aklavik, and Dr. W. A. M. Truesdell was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon last July and is stationed at Simpson. The pre-

sence of physicians at these points is welcome. The scarcity of doctors and the tremendous distance that separates the few medical men at present resident in the territories had been brought to your notice from time to time. People coming in from the North frequently tell weird stories of suffering owing to the services of a doctor not being available. One instance of a crude piece of surgery was related to me recently. In this case two trappers successfully amputated the leg of an injured comrade. All the instruments they had were hunting knives, a heated gun barrel, a small handsaw, with moose sinews for sutures, two old shirts for bandages, and just enough rum to render their patient semi-conscious. The operation with all these drawbacks saved a man's life. One shudders to think of the suffering the luckless victim must have endured.

"This division maintains fourteen detachments in the Northwest Territories, all of which serve a large area, and the wide distribution often creates difficult problems in efficient control.

"The service in the Far North is a great attraction for members of the force, and it is worthy of note that all the men have had good health notwithstanding the rigours of an Arctic climate which seldom affords more than twenty-four hours of continuous fair weather.

"A detachment was established this year at Arctic Red River, situated on the left bank of the MacKenzie river at the junction of that river and the Arctic Red river. It is 214 miles below Good Hope and 110 miles above Aklavik, 54 miles from MacPherson by water and 32 miles by the winter portage.

"In the Coronation gulf area the detachment at Tree River was moved to Cambridge Bay and a new detachment established at Bernard Harbour.

"You are considering the advisability of establishing a detachment at the east end of Great Slave lake, Pike's Portage, near Old Fort Reliance.

"We have made a reputation everywhere as an effective organization, which has materially advanced the progress of the Territories, and the force should be regarded as a valuable asset to Canada.

"The monotony of the duties of the men at isolated posts has been relieved by means of excellent radio sets which you kindly sent in. Those sent in for use at Fort Smith, Aklavik and Tree River have been well tried out. I am pleased to be able to report that they have been very satisfactory. The reports I have received show that even at these far away posts, stations all over the American continent have been picked up. Sergeant Barnes at Tree River reports having brought in fifty-five American stations and nine Canadian. Luckily for the men on duty in the North, radio reception, which varies a lot according to the climatic conditions, is at its best in winter. In fact practically no results at all are obtained during the long days in summer. I would like to see a receiving set in every detachment in the Northwest Territories, where I am sure they would be a continual source of pleasure to the men.

"Our work is ever increasing in the Far North, and while I do not wish to duplicate what my officers there have outlined in their respective reports, I would like to touch on the following points:—

"The sale of game licenses has resulted in the collection of \$18,646. This does not include the August return from Herschel, which has not yet come in. The sales at Herschel during August are likely to amount to \$1,000. The trappers in that district generally arrange to come to the Island about the time the ships are due from Vancouver.

"In August I was advised of the amendments to section 6 and section 9 of the Northwest Game Regulations, authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1146. Every effort was made to get the correspondence in connection with these changes to all the detachments, but I fear less than half would actually be reached this summer."

After some further observations upon the Game Act, he says:—

"During the year bounty was paid on 390 wolves. No change has been made in the wolf bounty payments during the year except in the actual warrant itself. At the present time \$30 is paid for every complete wolf hide turned in. The hides are shipped to the district agent at Fort Smith as opportunity offers. All detachments are now in possession of the new wolf bounty warrants, which are more in the nature of a cheque. Any number of hides can be paid for on one warrant provided there is only one payee, so that if a trapper brought in ten wolf hides he is given one warrant for \$300.

"Inspector Caulkin reported that during the summer of 1925, \$6,317.36 was collected at the outport of customs at Herschel, Yukon Territory.

"Herschel was established as a customs-excite outport and warehousing port under the survey of the port of Dawson, Y.T., from June 1, 1926. You were endeavouring to persuade the Customs Department to place this outport under the port of Edmonton.

"The sum of \$14,735.19 was collected at Herschel from white residents of the Arctic coast during 1925 in the enforcement of the Income Tax Act. This has meant a good deal of extra work for the men on detachments, especially in the Western Arctic sub-district. The income tax form bewilders the residents in the North and in almost every instance

the forms have to be made out by our men. All the non-commissioned officers and men who went north this year were sent down to receive instruction from the inspector of taxation here, so that they may be able to advise and assist taxpayers more efficiently.

"The total of \$1,093.25 was collected on fur caught and exported from the Yukon Territory from the Herschel detachment during 1925.

"Inspector Caulkin reports that under the Game Act the seasons for hunting game animals and trapping appear to be satisfactory.

"Besides maintaining law and order satisfactorily, also enforcing the various Acts of the Northwest Territories, the detachments at Fort Chipewyan and Fort Smith have handled collections of fur tax and sale of resident trappers' licenses for the Government of the province of Alberta. The total amount of fur tax collected, chiefly at Fort Chipewyan, was \$4,509.27. Ninety-one resident trappers' licenses at \$2 each and five resident big game licenses at \$1 each were also disposed of at these two points. The Game Commissioner for the province of Alberta has expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered to his department more than once.

"The administration of the estates of persons who die intestate in the Northwest Territories is being carried on by the police, acting as agents for the Public Administrator. Mr. H. Milton Martin, Public Administrator for the Northwest Territories, has now authorized the men on detachment to sell any property belonging to any estate that he would be called on to administer, where, in the opinion of the non-commissioned officer or constable, the articles could be disposed of to better advantage locally, or where by reason of the property being of a perishable nature it would entail a loss to have the effects sent on to Edmonton. I received a letter from Mr. Martin in which he expressed his high appreciation of the assistance he has received from members of the force. He further gave practical proof of his recognition of the services rendered by offering to pay a commission to members of the force on all business transacted. He commented that in other parts of the country he has to pay for the services of officials. . . . His proposals were submitted to you for your approval."

It may be noted that Mr. Martin's proposal was not approved.

In company with several other districts, Northern Alberta had to co-operate in the case against the Nash-Symington fruit houses in Vancouver; Mr. J. C. McRuer, the counsel for the Attorney General of Canada, addressed to Superintendent Ritchie a letter of appreciation of "the intelligent co-operation of the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force."

In dealing with the Arctic sub-districts, Superintendent Ritchie says:—

"Particulars of the trials conducted by Judge Dubuc at Aklavik this summer are given elsewhere in this report. It will suffice to say that the arrangements made by us proved entirely satisfactory and everything went very smoothly. I had a most appreciative letter from Mr. I. B. Howatt, K.C., Crown prosecutor in these cases. In writing of the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police he says: 'Their courtesy and kindness and gentlemanly conduct throughout could not be exceeded. That refers to the whole body.' The other members of the judicial party expressed themselves in like manner."

Another passage is:—

"Reports covering the patrols made by dog-team in the Far North, in the Western Arctic sub-district, show that nearly 10,000 miles have been accomplished by this means. In the Great Slave Lake sub-district 9,643 miles were covered by dog team. Two long patrols were made with dogs from Fort Smith. One was made by Corporal Blake when he took out supplies to the Caribou Eater Indians. This band had been reported to be in a starving condition. To reach them Corporal Blake had to travel 670 miles through a very difficult stretch of country, in which little or no wood was available. In addition this non-commissioned officer had no chance to replenish his supplies during the whole of the journey. The second patrol was undertaken by Corporal Walters, who traversed a section of the country which had not been patrolled previously by the police in summer. On his return Corporal Walters furnished a valuable map of the district through which he travelled, showing a number of corrections from the official maps of the locality. These simple figures convey little of the hardships endured by our men in carrying out the patrols. They gain their objective always; that is what they strive for.

"I would like to add that in the Western Arctic we have shelter cabins established with emergency supplies for the men on their long patrols."

Superintendent Ritchie's reference to the Indians include the following paragraph:—

"I think I am safe in saying that the Indians in the North are advancing industrially and in every other way. Their advancement has been rapid during recent years, and

everything points to the fact that they will eventually be led to support themselves. Gardens for example are new features of Indian encampments, and they thus seek to imitate the white men more and more."

A note of some interest is the following:—

"I made reference in my report last year to the transference of buffalo to the extensive Slave Lake Reserve. Despite the hardships of their new life they came through the winter very well. I understand that the hay which was put up to feed these animals during the winter was not used. They fended for themselves very successfully. Considerable interest was shown locally in the further shipments of buffalo which were made from Wainwright this summer."

The following may also be quoted:—

"On the 1st instant, the twenty-first anniversary of the creation of the province of Alberta was celebrated. This event was commemorated in an Historical Pageant staged at the Edmonton Exhibition in July. The police were represented coming into Edmonton in 1875 forty strong."

Under the heading of "Drill and Training", he says:—

"The constant calls on my few men rendered it impossible to carry on lectures or drills to any extent, but they gained much practical experience in police work which is our *raison d'être* and cannot be neglected. Notwithstanding the absence of drill the men have acquitted themselves creditably in connection with the various mounted escorts and parades we are called upon to furnish and take part in this, the capital city of Alberta."

The horse mileage during the year was 54,715.

In dealing with the work of the Criminal Investigation Branch, he says:—

"In Jasper National park and the Northwest Territories all police duties are performed by this force, and at Fort Chipewyan in northern Alberta we also do all police work on behalf of the provincial authorities. In this connection, also, arrangements have been entered into with the Alberta Provincial Government whereby Inspector G. F. Fletcher, stationed at Fort Smith, N.W.T., does the magisterial work in northern Alberta for the Alberta Provincial Police, transportation expenses, etc., being defrayed by the province of Alberta, there being no other magistrate available.

"From the figures shown in the attached schedules you will notice that the investigations for other federal departments and miscellaneous inquiries have increased more than 125 per cent over the figures for 1924-25.

"Investigations *re* infractions of the federal statutes, Criminal Code, provincial statutes, and Dominion Parks Regulations, show a slight increase over the figures for the previous year."

Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise, he says:—

"All information received regarding the alleged operation of 'illicit stills' in this district was handed over to the local Customs and Excise enforcement officer, and assistance in men and transport was given to this officer in some forty-two searches under the Customs and Excise Act, resulting in three convictions, the remaining cases being either dismissed on appeal or for lack of sufficient evidence; in some cases, however, the information leading to the search was proved to be unfounded."

In the course of his remarks upon assistance to the Narcotic Division of the Department of Health, he says:—

"A number of investigations were made regarding alleged excessive issue of narcotic prescriptions by medical practitioners, all of which cases have been fully reported upon. As a result of our investigations, I am satisfied that the illicit traffic in narcotics has very materially decreased in the last year; what traffic there is, is confined solely to the underworld. It is worthy of note that at no time during the past year have we received complaints of any person whatever having been recruited to the ranks of known narcotic addicts."

A small but interesting branch of our activities is thus glanced at:—

"Periodical patrols to the five bird sanctuaries in this district, namely: Buffalo Lake, Birch Lake, Lac-la-Biche, Ministik Lake, and Miquelon Lake, were conducted as in former years."

The work for the Department of the Interior was of a most varied nature, ranging from the investigation of thefts from the pemmican factory in Edmonton to looking into the destruction of survey posts near Artillery lake in the Barren Grounds and the repair of a beacon on Great Slave lake.

Dealing with the Post Office Department, he says:—

"Assistance was rendered this department when a patrol was made from Fort Chipewyan detachment to take over all mail *en route* to Fort Chipewyan, Alta., Fitzgerald, Alta., and Fort Smith, N.W.T., from a mail courier who was in difficulties. Two of the mail-bags containing the mail in question were damaged, and this matter was cleared up, it being ascertained that the damage was caused by an axe which was used to cut the mail-bags out of the ice, the canoes in which the mail was being transported having been swamped whilst travelling through drifting ice.

"The matter of a missing mail courier was reported to this department and the case was closely watched. However, the missing man later turned up."

A duty which entails a good deal of work is thus described:—

"During the year, investigations were made regarding 780 applicants for naturalization. This figure shows an increase of 117 more cases than were investigated during the year 1924-25.

"In conducting these investigations a total of 36,988 miles were covered; same being 22,753 miles by train, 14,015 miles by trail, and 220 miles by boat. An increase over the previous year of over 5,000 miles.

"In order to assist the department in the matter of receiving applicants for naturalization from aliens residing in the Northwest Territories, the officers commanding at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Simpson, N.W.T., and Herschel, Y.T., have been appointed to take such applications and to complete the various forms, etc. In this regard a number of applications were received."

Work of a type which recurs at intervals is done for the Department of Trade and Commerce:—

"Assistance to this department was rendered by the taking of census in a number of isolated districts in northern Alberta. In connection with this work a total of 3,047 persons were enumerated.

"The various patrols which accomplished this work travelled a distance of 7,263 miles, same being divided as follows: rail 2,371 miles, trail 1,676 miles, and boat 3,216 miles."

Under the heading of "Criminal Code", Superintendent Ritchie refers to the murder of Ook-pa-tow-yuk, an affair which began in the vicinity of Hudson bay; its earlier phases were mentioned in our annual report for 1923. He says:—

This case is referred to in my last annual report as awaiting instructions. As the Department of Justice were of the opinion that there was a grave doubt of obtaining a conviction, instructions were received to release the accused, one Itergooyuk, and to return him to his people. These instructions could not be complied with at once owing to pressure of other duties, so a position was secured for him on the schooner *MacPherson*. He was therefore able to see his people during the past summer. Before this Eskimo was released he was severely warned of the seriousness of his crime, and further that should he commit any other offence, he would be severely dealt with."

Another murder case is that of Ikayena, mentioned in my annual report of 1925. Superintendent Ritchie's note is:—

"With further reference to this case, which I also reported last year, a preliminary hearing was held before Inspector T. B. Caulkin at Aklavik, N.Y.T., at which the accused was committed for trial.

"The case was tried before His Honour Judge Dubuc, at Aklavik, N.W.T., on June 24, 1926. Owing to the nature of the defence evidence, which showed the domineering and general bad reputation of the deceased, the charge was reduced to manslaughter. After deliberating for about fifteen minutes, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was accordingly liberated."

Another case is one of infanticide in which an Eskimo woman named Ukcargoo is concerned:—

"Information in this connection was received by a patrol whilst en route from Tree River, N.W.T. to King William's Island, N.W.T., to the effect that this Eskimo woman

gave birth to twin children, sometime around the end of February, 1925. The day after the birth, the Eskimo camp moved some few miles off shore; during the course of this move it is alleged that this woman threw away these children.

"Owing to the various other cases on hand requiring attention during the winter of 1925-26, this matter will not be further investigated until the winter of 1926-27. Reports in this connection will doubtless arrive here next fall."

In this division a good deal of assistance is given to provincial authorities, the following being some of the particulars:—

"A number of miscellaneous inquiries were also made, and services were rendered in various instances. The bulk of these were handled on behalf of the Alberta Provincial Police. One of these cases occurred just outside the confines of Jasper National Park, and as our Brule detachment was the closest police station, immediate action was taken. It appears that during the early morning of May 23, a half-breed man ran amuck at a trappers' camp, with an axe, with such violence that one person was killed and four were seriously injured. Inquiries were made from Brule, Alta., as above mentioned, and the arrest of the accused, one Julien Baucher, was successfully accomplished. Assistance was also rendered in sending the injured parties to hospital, where one of them later died as a result of the wounds received. As soon as word of this occurrence reached Brule, Alta., the Alberta Provincial Police were notified and the patrol above mentioned was made by our constable at Brule. Later, the prisoner, exhibits, and full particulars of this case were turned over to the members of the Alberta Provincial Police for further action. The accused later received his preliminary hearing at Brule, Alta., on two charges of murder, and three charges of causing grievous bodily harm with intent then and there to kill, to which offences he was committed for trial. The accused in this case will be tried during the sittings of the Criminal Court in October, 1926."

Among the miscellaneous duties which fall to our lot are inquiries for missing persons. This division looked into no fewer than 71 such cases, the most important one being thus reported:—

"The case of a missing trapper in the Northwest Territories under somewhat suspicious circumstances was further investigated and samples of ashes taken from his partner's camp fire were sent outside for examination. This was conducted by the Department of Anatomy of the University of Alberta, who reported that same contained fragments of backbone from the small of the back; the samples inspected were, however, too scanty for a positive opinion as to whether or not these fragments were of human origin. A patrol was accordingly made from Simpson, N.W.T., to collect all the remaining ashes, but on arrival this was found impossible owing to the action of the elements. This case is still receiving attention."

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent W. P. Lindsay in his report upon the Southern Saskatchewan district draws attention to the number of detachments maintained. These are:—

"Weyburn, Estevan, Carlyle, Shaunavon, North Portal, Bengough, Broadview, Balcarres, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Melville, Kamsack, Yorkton and Punnichy."

The total strength is 38 of all ranks, several of these being on command. The patrolling done accounted for a mileage of 202,906; the actual number of patrols made was 3,030. In treating of the work done by the C.I.B. staff and detachments, Superintendent Lindsay says:—

"There has been a noticeable increase in the work performed as compared with that of last year.

"The total investigations conducted this year amounted to 4,845; last year's total was 4,741; being an increase of slightly over 2 per cent. There has been a gradual increase of work during the past five years.

"In this total is not included the special work done by the Bengough detachment in his capacity as a Customs officer and Immigration inspector, which is as follows:—

Customs permits issued to cars touring to United States.....	531
Customs permits received from cars returning from United States.....	356
Customs permits issued to cars touring from United States.....	803
Customs permits received from cars returning to United States..	760
Total.....	<u>2,450</u>
Admitted as non-immigrants.....	3,330
Admitted as immigrants.....	21
Total.....	<u>3,351</u> "

After noticing the work done in enforcing the Indian Act, the officer commanding notes that investigations for the Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State numbered 690—a slight increase. "These investigations," he remarks, "necessitate considerable work, as each application for naturalization is closely investigated, in many cases following on long patrols to the district in which applicant resides."

Dealing with the Department of Customs and Excise, he says:—

"A novel method of smuggling horses was discovered by our Shaunavon detachment in one instance, the *modus operandi* being the driving of a bunch of 35 head of horses over the line and leaving them unattended; they were later impounded on the Canadian side, and subsequently sold by the pound-keeper.....

"These horses were seized by the Shaunavon detachment and duty of \$750 collected for the Department of Customs.

"Assistance was also rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise, in the matter of checking up a quantity of alcohol, stored in bonded warehouses in Yorkton and Regina, from which it was believed there had been some unauthorized clearance without the duty being paid; this necessitated a great amount of work in going through the whole stock at both warehouses, the alcohol being remeasured and records made.

"Two parties were found in possession of alcohol in the vicinity of the Regina warehouse. They were arrested and prosecuted, the charges being dismissed however, owing to the inability of the Crown to identify the alcohol seized as being part of the alcohol in the bonded store.

"They were, however, fined \$750 cash as a result of action taken against them by the Regina city police, under the Saskatchewan Liquor Act; the necessary evidence in this case being furnished by members of the C.I.B. staff."

Here also there was a decrease in the investigations under the Excise Act, which numbered 519, a drop of 38. Superintendent Lindsay observes:—

"This traffic in my district is now practically confined to the foreign population, who in nearly all cases are making it for their own use only, and not for sale, as formerly happened when there was no legal method of obtaining liquor in this province.

"In view of this situation you can readily understand how difficult it is to obtain information and sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction, where very small scale stills are used, which are capable of being securely and easily hidden."

Upon the work associated with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act he remarks:—

"Unprincipled medical men are in the habit in some cases of supplying drug addicts with drugs and when checked up, state that the man is suffering from a disease other than the addiction, which precludes successful prosecution in many cases."

Under the heading of Assistance to the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, Superintendent Lindsay reports:—

"At the request of the Superintendent Motor License Branch at Regina; our detachment at Bengough issued to non-residents of Saskatchewan entering as tourists, mainly from the United States—782 permits to drive automobiles in this province."

He adds that some 20,000 miles was covered by livery, incurring an expenditure of nearly \$5,000 for hire.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent G. L. Jennings, O.B.E., the Officer Commanding F Division (Northern Saskatchewan), like so many others, reports a decrease in numbers, the division standing at a total of 37 all ranks. In this connection he says:—

"Our strength now is just sufficient to carry on with any degree of satisfaction. New detachments should be opened, but men are not available for them."

Dogs are a preoccupation in this division; concerning these Superintendent Jennings remarks:—

"These are now kept at Port Nelson, The Pas and Pelican Narrows. The last two detachments are supplied from the Pas, as a better strain of dogs is kept in that district.

Also Sergeant Grennan is very keen in having the best dogs, always on the lookout for good young ones which he buys very reasonably and brings them up himself. He also breeds some. As I said last year I believe it would be to our advantage to breed our own dogs at the Pas; and more economical. Owing to the opening up of the north country, and numerous Dog Derbys, the demand for good dogs is increasing with a corresponding increase in price."

On the subject of detachments he says:—

"The following changes in detachments have been made: Onion Lake was closed and one established at Lloydminster. This gives a larger patrol area, and on account of its size and general conditions a motor car is required in place of horses now in use.

"Pelican Narrows" was established in place of the summer detachment at Du Brochet mentioned in my report for last year. This is in the centre of a large district composed entirely of Indians and a few traders. Corporal Molloy, J. J., in charge is doing well and has been of great service to all parties, particularly the Indians. There is a good improvement in conditions generally since the detachment was started."

It is noted that the buildings at Prince Albert are considerably in need of renovation.

In reporting upon the assistance rendered to other departments, Superintendent Jennings remarks that in the year under review cases investigated under the Excise Act numbered 170, a decrease of 38 from the preceding year. He adds:—

"This decrease is due mainly to the Government sale of liquor under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Liquor Act. Apart from a number of Government liquor stores selling all classes of liquor in the cities, numerous Government stores for the sale of beer only have been established throughout the small towns of the province. Many people who were not adverse to drinking illicit spirits a year or two ago are now regularly patronizing the Government stores, where they can obtain reputable brands at reasonable prices. This change of patronage has given a severe setback to the activities of illicit distillers.

"Amongst the foreign element from Central Europe, however, who are the worst offenders under the Excise Act, the illicit manufacture of spirits will be a difficult thing to entirely eradicate, as they seem to have a preference for this class of liquor, not only on account of its great strength, but also because it is so inexpensive to manufacture, the average cost being about \$1.25 per gallon."

Regarding aid given to the Department of Indian Affairs, an increase of 65 in the cases investigated is reported, the record standing at 146 of these, with 124 convictions. The remark is made:—

"With few exceptions, these offences were for breaches of these sections of the Act dealing with intoxicants, no serious crimes having been committed amongst them, and considering that there are some 61 Indian reserves in this district, populated by large tribes of Crees, Chipewyans and some Sioux, the small amount of offences amongst them speaks well for their general behaviour. In fact, it can safely be said that apart from the liquor evil, the Indians are amongst the most law-abiding people in the district."

After some remarks upon conditions the Officer Commanding says:—

"In order to supervise the welfare of the Indians in the northeastern portion of the district, it was considered advisable to establish a detachment at some central point that would efficiently serve that territory, and a detachment was accordingly opened at Pelican Narrows, Sask., in January last. Extensive patrols to Reindeer Lake, Du Brochet, Pukatawagan and Lac La Ronge districts have been made by this detachment to inculcate a better sense of the law and cleaner methods of living amongst the Crees and Chipewyans. Satisfactory progress appears to have been made."

Another remark is:—

"The N.C.O. in charge of our Port Nelson detachment is the acting Indian agent for the Hudson Bay Coast district and pays the annual treaty monies to the Indians of the Churchill, York Factory and Severn bands. He reports last winter's white fox catch, on which these Indians largely depend, as being extremely poor. Caribou was also scarce. This necessitated the issuing of provisions to take care of acute destitution cases during the severe winter months. However, with the return of spring, the situation was relieved, geese, ducks and fish becoming plentiful."

Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Health he says:—

"The activities of drug traffickers in this district during the past year have been extremely quiet. There is no doubt that section 25 of the Act, allowing the automatic deportation of aliens convicted and sentenced to jail for illegal sale or possession of narcotics, has, together with public opinion, gone far towards putting a timely stop to the increase in the traffic that was so noticeable a few years ago. With impartial and strict enforcement of the Act, the situation is well in hand. The decrease in addicts in the district in comparison with former years is also very noticeable and gratifying.

"Illegal sale of narcotics is at a minimum, handlers of drugs finding it more and more difficult to dispose of their goods."

In noting a number of thefts and burglaries from post offices he says:—

"Cases of crime in connection with postal matters are exceedingly difficult. The opportunities of employees for committing theft are very great and the chance of detection and subsequent conviction so small that many employees succumb to the risk. In this district I find that the Post Office Department, usually with our assistance, has been successful in such investigations."

Aid was given to the local Fisheries Inspector:—

"A member of the post was detailed to accompany the inspector to investigate complaints of illegal fishing in the Wakaw district, and was successful in apprehending a number of foreigners caught red-handed in catching fish with trap-nets and other illegal apparatus. Nine cases were brought to court, resulting in eight convictions."

An increase is reported in naturalization inquiries, which numbered 433, as against 345 last year. When possible saddle horses are used on these patrols, which often are of 200 miles and more, taking our men into outlying areas.

This division participated in the heavy work entailed by the prosecution at Vancouver of the Nash-Symington fruit interests, making seizures of documents at Saskatoon; Mr. J. C. McRuer addressed to Superintendent Jennings a letter commending the thoroughness of the work done at Saskatoon, and the excellent manner in which the three members of the division sent to Vancouver produced the exhibits and gave their evidence.

A task which recurs every fifth year was performed for the Department of Trade and Commerce:—

"The taking of the 1926 census in the unorganized regions of northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba was assigned to this division.

"To take full advantage of down-stream travelling routes, this territory was divided into six districts, with an N.C.O. or constable in charge of each, and the work was carried out in a systematic and expeditious manner.

"A total of approximately 6,000 miles was travelled by the six parties, most of which was made by canoe, the only mishap reported being that which occurred to No. 4 party, the canoe being damaged to some extent by running foul of a rock in shooting a rapid, soaking bedding and provisions. However, the census returns were saved intact.

"Travelling was not easy nor without discomfort, the flies and mosquitoes being very bad, but all members realized the necessity of this duty and performed their work in a very creditable manner."

Upon patrols generally he observes:—

"Police patrols mileage for the division totalled 38,399 miles.

"Our three northern detachments at Port Nelson, the Pas and Pelican Narrows patrolled their large districts as often as was found necessary, by both winter and summer modes of travel.

"Port Nelson detachment made one winter and one summer patrol to Fort Churchill, one summer patrol to Fort Severn, Ont., one winter patrol to Shamattawa, and a number of winter and summer patrols to Mile 214, Pikwetenei, Hudson Bay railway. These patrols were made in connection with the census enumeration, treaty payments, mail and general police duties.

"The Pas detachment made both winter and summer patrols to practically all settlements in that district in connection with general police work, and also made a long summer patrol of the whole district in the taking of the 1926 census. A 24-horsepower Johnson motor was provided this detachment for summer canoe travel and has given excellent service.

"Pelican Narrows detachment was established in January last, and this detachment was also provided with a 2½ horse-power Johnson motor, as well as a dog team. Extensive winter and summer patrols in connection with census work, Indians, and general police duties were made to south Deer Lake, Lac du Brochet, Pukatawagan, Stanley and Lac la Ronge."

The mileage travelled during the year was 128,600; of this 69,764 miles were by rail, 46,500 by trail, and 12,336 by livery.

In dealing with general conditions Superintendent Jennings remarks:—

With the large number of men employed on the railway, in the Pas Lumber Company's camps and in the mines, the whole district has been surprisingly free from crime. Our duties being particularly to watch for illegal relations with the Indians, and be a deterrent to the illegal manufacture of liquor, I am pleased to report that to date the conduct of the population as a whole has been most satisfactory. This speaks well for men situated at isolated places, in an Indian country, far from the immediate supervision of the law; and also for the character of the various officials in charge."

MANITOBA

Inspector T. Dann, the Officer Commanding D. Division (which includes Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario as far as Port Arthur), in his annual report says:—

"The district, with headquarters at Winnipeg, has 11 permanent detachments, which is the same number as last year. Two temporary detachments have been established by your authority, at Morden and Portage la Prairie; the former to assist the Customs and Excise Department, and the latter to prevent the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians, which is prevalent in that district during the harvest and threshing season. These detachments fill in gaps that could well be permanently filled."

In reporting his strength—54 all ranks, as against 53 last year—he says: "It is practically a necessity that three more men be transferred for duty to make up losses."

In dealing with the assistance rendered to the Customs, he says:—

"The work done by us in connection with the above branch of the federal service has fallen mainly to our border detachments, and has consisted principally in assessing and collecting duty, issuing of tourists' permits, and the escorting of cars to the boundary after they have been released from seizure.

"A number of cases of cigarette smuggling have been dealt with by us in conjunction with Customs officers. There is no doubt that this is a very prevalent form of smuggling, especially by train crews and others whose business takes them frequently across the line.

"The practice of persons residing in this rural district adjacent to the boundary, of making their regular purchases in the States, appears to have received a check, and has not been so noticeable as last year.

"An aeroplane (Standard J.I. Biplane), valued at \$1,000, suspected of entering Canada for the purpose of spying out the land in connection with liquor running, was seized by our Emerson detachment as having entered Canada at a place other than a Customs Air Port, for commercial purposes, without payment of duty, and is being held pending the instructions of the department concerned.

"Assistance was rendered by members of my command to Assistant Inspector of Customs and Excise Knowles, in connection with a rather important case of wholesale smuggling. Information was received that certain members of the J. J. Jones circus had brought a considerable quantity of goods into Canada in the private cars of the circus and had not declared same. Part of the suspected smuggled goods were seized at Brandon and a member of my Brandon detachment accompanied Officer Knowles to Calgary, where an important seizure was made. In all, some \$8,000 penalties were collected in this instance, and a number of cases were prosecuted against those attempting to defraud the revenue. I consider that the work done in this connection will have an excellent effect upon all such travelling companies, as news of such a seizure travels from mouth to mouth, all through the fraternity of showmen.

"Two of my senior non-commissioned officers were detailed for special work in connection with the Royal Commission, to investigate conditions existing in the Department of Customs and Excise. These two men have been relieved of all other duties."

As regards the Excise Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, Inspector Dann reports:—

"A considerable amount of work has been performed by us, in connection with the enforcement of the regulations of the above-named department—355 cases being handled by us, resulting in 88 convictions, as against 274 cases last year and 70 convictions.

"Four large stills were seized in Winnipeg and vicinity during the year. These stills were elaborately fitted up, and would have cost probably \$1,000 each to erect, and all were capable of turning out some 40 gallons of first-class alcohol per day, thus making them a very profitable commercial enterprise.

"It is noticeable that the legal technicalities are increasing, and adverse rulings against the Crown are creating precedents favourable to those engaged in illicit operations. As mentioned in my last year's annual report regarding the reduction of moieties payable to informers increasing the difficulty of obtaining information, this is noticeable this year to a considerable extent, and informers are not nearly so willing as they were before to supply information."

Much work was done for the Department of Indian Affairs:—

"The conditions which existed among the Indians in the Lake Winnipeg district in regard to the traffic in intoxicants, as outlined in my last year's annual report, I am pleased to say, have greatly improved, our activities in checking this having had a salutary effect. The white men, Charles Sjogren and the Bostrom brothers, who were successfully prosecuted in this connection, have disappeared from their former trading grounds.

"A patrol was made by Inspector Mead and Sergeant Capstick into the Archigo Lake and Trout Lake district of northern Ontario, covering a distance of approximately 1,000 miles by the time they returned to Norway House. This patrol was undertaken in order to investigate a report regarding insane Indians, and conditions amongst Indians in the district. One Indian found to be mentally deranged was brought back and taken to the Indian Hospital at Norway House for treatment. The condition of the Indians known as the Trout Lake Band was found to be very bad, destitution at times being quite prevalent, and an application for the band in question to be allowed to take treaty was handed to Inspector Mead, with a request that same be passed on to the department concerned. This was done.

"The alleged murder of the Indian girl at Lac la Croix, which was mentioned in my last year's annual report, has not been lost sight of, but so far inquiries made by our men, when in the Lac la Croix district in connection with other work, have failed to elicit new information which would tend to elucidate this crime.

"One case of smallpox occurred on the Red Gut Indian Reserve in the Fort Frances district, and a guard was supplied by us to preserve quarantine.

"The statistics of this division show that 77 patrols and investigations have been carried out on behalf of the Indian Department, this, by a coincidence, being the same number as last year. Our statistics also show 199 convictions under the Indian Act as against 206 last year, the majority of these cases being connected with intoxicating liquor."

Mention is made of such diverse duties as the supervision of race tracks; aid to the Department of Immigration and Colonization (this including the surveillance of persons wanted for deportation); sundry investigation for the Department of Justice; and work for the Department of Labour. A type of work which in the aggregate doubtless prevents a certain number of accidents is thus noticed:—

"A systematic check up of hardware stores and magazines carrying explosives has been made throughout this division during the year. In cases where storekeepers have failed to carry out the department's regulations, warnings have been given. It was found advisable in three instances to prosecute, convictions being obtained in each case.

"Investigations were made in regard to accidents resulting from the careless handling of explosives—in one instance Gus Erickson of Kenora, Ont., met his death as a result of an explosion of dynamite, apparently used by him in a careless manner while blasting in connection with the laying of sewer pipes."

With regard to the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act Inspector Dann reports:—

"During the past year we have had to investigate some 16 doctors practising in this province, including two veterinarians.

"One conviction was obtained by my Brandon detachment, in connection with a medical man, concerning the illegal issuance of narcotic prescriptions. We were unable to secure a conviction in a most important prosecution in Winnipeg . . . in which the

department desired to proceed by indictment. This latter case arose out of certain investigations which I caused to be made in this city, following the death of one Molloy, from an overdose of narcotics. However, I believe, that the prosecution . . . has had a salutary effect upon other local doctors, who otherwise might have prescribed in a careless fashion.

"With respect to white peddlers of narcotics in the Manitoba district, I feel that we have been greatly handicapped by the lack of a competent, trustworthy operative, who could follow up data coming to the attention of my staff. Information has been received that there are some three or four dealers of the more unimportant type who supply narcotics to the habitués of this city, but thus far, we have not been able to find a suitable agent to make a sound case.

"We were, fortunately, able to convict perhaps the principal street peddler of opium (Chinese), and he received a satisfactory sentence. Some dozen Chinese were convicted during the year, most of them for minor infractions of the act.

"One negro was convicted for the illegal possession of drugs, and it is known that his dive had been a particularly vicious resort for male and female addicts of all races—Chinese, negro and white. The deportation of this convict should have a good effect."

As in northern Saskatchewan, so in northern Manitoba aid is needed by the Department of Fisheries:—

"Numerous complaints regarding illegal fishing and the dynamiting of fish, principally sturgeon, in the Lac du Bonnet district, were thoroughly investigated by us, and reports submitted to the Inspector of Fisheries.

"A large shipment of fish, approximately 2,000 pounds, was seized by us at Kenora, while en route from Waugh, Man., to Montreal, this fish being shipped out of season."

Another branch of our work is thus reported upon:—

"A considerable number of minor robberies from post offices, which in all cases were located in store buildings somewhat imperfectly secured, have been investigated by us during the year at the request of the above-named department. In many cases, investigations have disclosed the fact that nothing pertaining to the post office section had been stolen.

"A robbery took place at the Nesbitt post office, and in this instance \$150 worth of stamps and money order blanks were stolen, in addition to a quantity of store goods. In co-operation with the Manitoba Provincial Police two arrests were made, the men being charged by the Manitoba Provincial Police with breaking and entering, and sentenced to 7 years' hard labour in Stony Mountain penitentiary. In this connection, a letter of appreciation was received from the District Superintendent of Postal Service, Winnipeg, for the good work done.

"The store containing the post office at Nesbitt was broken into again this fall, but nothing belonging to the post office section was found to be missing.

"I feel that I should again stress the inadequate means taken for safeguarding valuables at the average post office."

In this division also applications for naturalization show an increase; Inspector Dann writes:—

"By far the greater number of those making application were of Austrian nationality, next in number being Russian Jews. The majority of these investigations were in the Winnipeg and immediate districts. Of those remaining, the greater portion were in the Fort William, Dauphin, and Shoal Lake districts. Efforts have been made to carry out these investigations in the most expeditious and economical manner possible."

Under the heading of "Assistance to Other Police Forces" the following appears:—

"On several occasions, our men have been requested to assist the provincial police forces, and have done so where it was thought necessary in the interests of the public, and other police help was not obtainable, one of which cases was the arrest of a man at Shoal Lake, wanted for murder. Assistance was also rendered in two cases in connection with accidental drownings, members of the provincial police forces not being available.

"An escaped lunatic in the Emerson district was arrested by our men and handed over to the provincial police."

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent H. M. Newson, the Officer Commanding O Division, also reports a decline in numbers. After noticing changes in officers during the year, he says:—

"During the year eight men were transferred from the division, ten were discharged, fifteen were transferred to the division and one was engaged. The strength of the division

is now forty-one; all ranks, a decrease of two from last year's strength. Also, three of my senior N.C.O.'s.—

Reg. No. 5740 D/S/Sgt. Darling, H.

Reg. No. 4493 Sgt. Birtwistle, A.

Reg. No. 5123 Sgt. Fish, G. W.

are on loan to the Department of Customs and Excise. A detachment of the division at Moose Factory, James Bay, Ont., was established on September 2, 1926, by Reg. No. 9359 Cst. Trolove, R. L. This detachment was established to cope with conditions said to be existing among the Indians in that district.

"It has been impossible to hold any regular drill in the post during the year as there has never been sufficient men available at any time. The average strength of the detachments in the division is two, and as the detachments are so far apart it was not deemed advisable to have the men brought to any one point for drill. Also, the various detachments are kept fully occupied with their duties. However, all the detachment members are drilled by the Inspecting Officer on each inspection.

"The constables in the division are receiving good training in the duties they are called upon to perform both from the knowledge they get from the actual performance of the work and from the senior N.C.O.'s."

After remarks about horses, quarters, clothing, equipment, etc., he states that the following escorts have been furnished and special duties performed during the twelve-month period by members of the division:—

"An escort of one N.C.O. and 7 constables was supplied the Interparliamentary Union delegates from Niagara Falls to Ottawa in October, 1925.

"An escort of 1 officer, 1 N.C.O., and 2 constables was supplied their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Asaka of Japan on their visit to Niagara Falls in November, 1925.

"Income tax guards were supplied from this division in April and May of this year at Toronto, Hamilton and London. Assistance in these guards was also supplied from N division.

"Two members of this division in plain clothes in addition to Inspector Hill and party from Ottawa were supplied for escort duty in connection with the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden to Niagara Falls in June of this year.

"Members of the division in race track supervision duty in June, July and September during clashes between the various tracks in Ontario."

Dealing with the work of enforcing federal statutes he writes:—

"With reference to our work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, owing to the shortage of men in the division I was not able to constitute a drug squad but we concentrated on the practice of members of the medical profession supplying narcotic drugs illegally. Altogether 38 doctors were investigated and prosecutions were entered against 9 under instructions from the Department of Health and convictions were registered against all the doctors prosecuted.

"While dealing with this subject we were only able to cover a small portion of the western Ontario district, and I am of the opinion that there is still considerable work to be done along these lines. Progress of necessity has to be slow and what with one thing and another, such as appeals, the temperament of addicts whom we are obliged to use in order to secure the necessary evidence, etc., the work is very slow.

"I am very glad to notice that the Ontario Medical Council look on the evil of doctors supplying narcotics illegally in a very serious light and stern disciplinary action has been taken by the Medical Council of any doctor that has been convicted.

"While on the subject of narcotic drugs it might be of interest to record the fact that there is no place that addicts can be sent for treatment other than expensive hospitals or to the common jails, and I am of the opinion that serious consideration should be given to establishing a suitable institution for the care of these unfortunates. Investigations go to show that traffic in narcotics is by no means stamped out and so long as there are people addicted to the use of drugs there will always be found the peddler in one guise or another supplying his wants and they are the ones to my mind on whom we should concentrate.

"The Customs Act has claimed a good deal of our attention and considerable time and effort has been spent by our Niagara Falls detachment in connection with the smuggling of alcohol from the United States to Canada, which resulted in the seizure of 316 gallons of alcohol and one car and the arrest of two men. As the investigation developed it was found that this was only a part of 10,000 gallons which had been shipped into the country.

"Offences under the Indian Act show a marked increase over last year, 94 convictions being obtained. Patrols were made to various Indian Reserves throughout the district from time to time and action taken in connection with any cases which came to our notice. The chief trouble is undoubtedly drunkenness and the manufacture of intoxicants.

"From time to time assistance has been rendered the local Excise officer. A total of 89 investigations were made during the year."

It is remarked that no fewer than 3,133 investigations of applicants for naturalization were completed. Satisfaction is expressed with the members of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

EASTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent T. S. Belcher in his annual report upon A Division says:—

"A Division, stationed at Ottawa, has under its jurisdiction a territory known as Military District No. 3.

"In addition to the above, we have a detachment consisting of an officer and 30 N.C.O's and men at Halifax. Their duties are principally to look after the dockyards and other Government property.

"At Amos, in the province of Quebec, I now have a corporal, two constables and a special. During the year, I found it necessary to increase the detachment, which originally consisted of two constables, on account of the heavy work being done up in that district. Their work principally consists of looking after the Indians and offences which come under the Indian Act, and those under the Customs and Excise. Travelling in this district is hard on account of the bad roads, a lot of our work being done by river in the summer time and with dog teams in the winter. We have a large canoe with motor engine for the summer work which does very well.

"During the summer months we have had to send a man for duty to Bersimis, P.Q. He is there for the purpose of looking after the liquor traffic amongst the Indians and seeing that the federal statutes are enforced generally. For a few months I had to send two more men down in this district to look after some special work."

The total strength of the Division on September 30 stood at 234, a gain of two in the year. Superintendent Belcher, however, remarks:—

"For some considerable time, two detectives and five constables have been taken away and loaned to the Customs; these have not been replaced, and it makes us very short-handed. I find it almost impossible to carry on the work at present."

After a number of details as to quarters and conditions, he says:—

"The duties, undertaken by this division, consist largely of protection to the Government buildings, supplying men for ceremonial purposes, investigations, and the enforcement of federal statutes, the patrolling of Government parks, and looking after fire protection in all Government buildings.

"During the year we placed guards on 27 buildings, the same as last year, this taking an average of 9 N.C.O's and 148 men daily. In addition to this, 39 buildings were visited by our patrols at night time. The doors and windows were tested, and, if found open, the patrols went through the buildings to see that everything was all right, locking them securely, and reported the matter. We find a great deal of carelessness on the part of the staffs in the different buildings, as almost every night during the year either a door or window was found open. These matters have been reported to the heads of the departments, but it does not seem to result in any improvement. It is surprising that more thieving is not taking place owing to these conditions.

"To give the men their three weeks' annual leave, and their day off, takes 18 additional men. The annual leave starts about the first of March and generally ends up in December. This year, owing to having men taken away for the Customs Department and other matters, I do not think I will be able to give all the men their holidays before the first of the new year. It is doubtful if I can do it even by then.

"We still continue to keep a heavy guard on the Finance Department, and supply armed escorts, both in uniform and plain clothes, to the Currency Branch for the protection of gold coming from the Mint. We also supply an escort to the paymaster of the Public Works Department when he is carrying money to the different parts of the city to pay their employees. These duties have been carried out without any hitch and have given satisfaction to all concerned."

A feature of our work which is not so noticeable in other divisions, is thus noticed:—

"Our Fire Department consists of one sergeant and six men. Twelve recruits were instructed in the use of all fire appliances and matters of that nature. Each recruit, on joining up, was given two months' work until he got thoroughly conversant with the matters pertaining to fire protection."

After describing the very considerable amount of fire apparatus in our possession, he adds:—

"During the year 30 fires occurred in the different Government buildings, an increase of 11 over last year. All these fires were extinguished by our own fire appliances, with the exception of four which were put out by the Ottawa city fire brigade. The loss caused by these fires amounted, as nearly as can be calculated to \$6,000, which was very small considering the number of buildings and the accumulation of inflammable material which is in the buildings. According to our investigations, nearly all these fires occurred through carelessness, either through employees throwing cigarette ends or matches around, or an accumulation of rubbish and paper with oily waste left such a time as to cause spontaneous combustion. I might also state that not one of our fire extinguishers failed to discharge when they were needed to put out a fire."

Much of the work of this division is the guarding of buildings and government property at Ottawa. In addition, however, investigations and criminal work accounted for a good deal of work. Thus over 90 cases were investigated under the Customs and Excise Acts, five under the former and 87 under the latter, a number of convictions being secured; under the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act not far short of one hundred cases were investigated, a considerable number of convictions being obtained. In this connection Superintendent Belcher says:—

"Investigations into the drug traffic is next to impossible without a reliable informer, and as a general rule it is a difficult proposition to obtain the service of a dependable person who has the requisite knowledge of the traffic. Even after such a person has been located when any case in which he figures is brought to trial he becomes known and his usefulness as an informer is thereafter almost negligible."

"Our one great difficulty during the past year has been to obtain informers. The investigations under the Drug Act have taken in the greater part of this district, in some instances extending beyond this limit, and it appears that the drug traffic takes in the rural districts as well as the larger centres. A much wider scope has been covered during the past year than in previous years."

The Indian Act accounted for a good deal of work, 125 cases having occurred; most of these were in the reservations in Québec, criminal cases arising from the duty of protecting government property were rather numerous, such as investigations of thefts. Some work is entailed in enforcing by-laws of the city of Ottawa within certain areas.

A duty which entails a considerable amount of labour is the inter-departmental mail service. Twenty-five buildings are visited, some four times, some thrice and some twice daily, and during the year 29,323 letters were handled. Superintendent Belcher says:—

"This duty occupied three constables all the time. We used to employ a motorcycle with two constables, but I found that by putting on three men we could do the work with less expense and in a more satisfactory manner."

A further remark is:—

"The mail slips are turned in each evening by the mail orderlies and are kept on file. On a number of occasions we had to refer to them owing to requests from the different departments covering missing letters, and in every case, during the last year, we were able to prove to the department that the letters in question were mislaid by their own staff and not by ours."

QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer Commanding in the province of Quebec, reports an increase of numerical strength, which is entirely accounted for by the additional duties of the Customs guard. Apart from headquarters at Montreal, there are several detachments; that at Quebec has been in existence for some time; of the others, one was maintained at Rock Island, at the special request of the Customs Department, from March 25 to April 19, 1926; another, of two men, was maintained at Pointe Bleue, at the special request of the Department

of Indian Affairs, from May 20 to August 18, 1926. At Montreal, in addition to the usual duties, a continuous guard on the Customs building, of one non-commissioned officer and five men, has been supplied since February 10, 1926. This guard was augmented during the period of the payment of income tax. In dealing with the assistance rendered to the Customs Department Inspector Phillips further says:—

"The work done for this department during the year comprises a special guard at Rock Island, and two or three special investigations, one of which resulted in cleaning up a smuggling ring, engaged in illegal importation of silk goods, from New York to Montreal. A clean sweep of the whole gang was effected. These men are now awaiting trial."

Dealing with the work done for the Department of Health in connection with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, he says:—

"I regret that I cannot report as favourably upon conditions in this respect as I did last year, inasmuch as I believe there has been a tendency towards an increase of this traffic, rather than a decrease. In every phase of our work an increase is noticed, and this in spite of the fact that we were considerably handicapped for men during the bulk of the year. We have not been able to reach the men higher up in this traffic. This is due to the fact that we have no secret agents and no men to concentrate on these cases.

"Of the outstanding cases last year, the Harry Davis case was brought to a somewhat successful conclusion, Davis being convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 which he paid. Evidence disclosed at the trial showed this man to be a very heavy trafficker, and 13 instances of sale of one ounce were disclosed, together with a seizure of some 20 ounces comprising his stock.

"The 'Red' Miller case, which was in appeal from last year, was won by us and Miller is now serving his five years.

"The Kid Baker gang, who were mentioned in my last annual report, were convicted and sentenced to three years each on six counts, with the exception of Eddie Schrieder, a tool of the gang, who drew only six months.

"Considerable praise and comment has been made upon this case and the way it was handled, both from the Department of Health and the Judge presiding, and also from the local press, and I quote hereunder a passage from Mr. Justice Wilson's summing up:—

"At last, thanks to the persistent efforts and skilful work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the direction of its able, trustworthy officers and especially Sergeants Salt and Churchman, you have been caught and brought before justice. After a fair trial, and notwithstanding the well-conducted defence by able counsel, the jury have brought a verdict of conspiracy against you."

"In addition to the number of cases shown under the Narcotic Drug Act, a further 22 convictions were obtained under the Criminal Code, as a result of work done under the Narcotic Drug Act, and in the majority of cases the sentence imposed was far greater than that usually imposed under the Drug Act.

"During the year the only outstanding cases were the Robert Price *et al.*, international smuggler of narcotics, who was convicted and sentenced to three years, and \$1,000 and costs, and the seizure of 2,400 ounces of morphine paste at Quebec city. A shipment of a considerable quantity of drugs from Vancouver was seized from Wong On Company, Montreal, resulting in the arrest of two Chinamen whose cases are in appeal now.

"A considerable quantity of opium and a complete cooking outfit were seized in an apartment house on Park avenue, resulting in the arrest and conviction of Gilbert Hufmeyer alias Gilbert the Chink and Eng Wing, two notorious traffickers. Joe Levine, another international smuggler, arrested at the same time, jumped his bail, and Sam Stutzel a notorious character was obliged to leave Canada."

In submitting his detailed statement of drugs and paraphernalia seized during the year, Inspector Phillips remarks that, exclusive of the heavy seizure of 2,400 ounces of morphine paste at Quebec, there is an increase in nearly every commodity. He adds, however:—

"A marked absence has been noticed of proper opium smoking apparatus and our seizures now are almost invariably comprised of improvised outfits."

Dealing with counterfeiting he says:—

"There has been a marked decrease in the activities of counterfeiters during the last year, and no Canadian counterfeit bills have appeared on the market with the exception of a few \$10 Bank of Montreal notes which ceased after the arrest and conviction of Macchua

and Martineau. A counterfeit \$5 Federal Reserve note appeared, but after the arrest and conviction of George Pothios no more of these bills were circulated.

"During the last two or three months, some ten or twelve United States \$1 notes raised to \$10 have appeared in Montreal; this matter is being traced up, but the quantity does not constitute any elaborate counterfeiting scheme."

Allied with this was a case, already noticed, regarding which he says:—

"In December of last year an attempt to defraud the United States Government through the use of counterfeit liquor certificates was uncovered by this detachment resulting in a very lengthy and complicated investigation. At the present moment three men are before the Courts on various charges, including forgery and attempt to defraud. Some four tons of paper was seized in this case. Should the outcome prove satisfactory to us there is no doubt that the investigation will be extended into the United States implicating many high class bootleggers."

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. D. LaNauze, the Officer Commanding in the Maritime Provinces, remarks that the general work is increasing and that he is one man under his authorized strength. Noting that the figures submitted show an apparent decrease in investigations, etc. he observes:—

"I attribute the decrease in the statistical tables to the continual shortage of men for district duties, the lack of any police transport, and the large volume of work done for the preventive branch of the Customs Department, work that in many cases cannot be recorded. My only two detective sergeants were transferred entirely to the Customs Department for the last two months of the period under record and I am unable to record any statistics of their work during the months of August and September, 1926. Consequently, while the statistics show a decrease, there has, in my opinion, been a general increase in our Federal duties all round and I have often on hand far more work than my small staff is able to perform."

"To the uninformed a staff of 27 men in Halifax seems to be a strong command, but it is seldom understood that out of these 27 men, 23 are continually employed in the protection of the Halifax Naval Dockyard and Naval Magazines, two are employed in the district office, one as a detective constable, so I have actually one spare man for extra duty and for relieving for leave or sickness."

After paying tribute to the hearty co-operation of all ranks, he adds:—

"I would, however, point out that this state of affairs cannot continue and in order to render efficient service, I must have at least six extra men."

Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise he says:—

"I have had an absolutely free hand in the suppression of smuggling in Nova Scotia and every support from the Department of Customs and Excise."

"Only lack of strength and the absolute lack of our own transport has prevented this command from making a better showing than it has done. If this phase of our work is to be continued I trust the necessary increase and transport will be placed at our disposal."

"In this work, much is done that we are unable to record, such as lying in wait and the gathering of information, but the work has been successful and is well liked by our men for its adventurous nature."

"The most outstanding cases recorded during the year were the following:—

"The seizure of the schooner *Wapiti* at Liverpool, N.S., by D/Sergt. Blakeney, loaded with 2,000 cases of whisky. The seizure of 500 gallons of smuggled rum at French village, Halifax county, and the efforts we have made to break up the Dauphinee gang of smugglers in Tantallon district, only thirty miles from Halifax. At present we have three men committed for trial for smuggling under section 219 of the Customs Act as amended."

"Five automobiles were also seized by us during the year. If we had no other work to perform, we could be busy all the year round working on the suppression of smuggling liquor which is greatly increasing in this district."

In mentioning his co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries Inspector LaNauze says:—

"An important investigation was also carried out for this department in connection with the enforcement of the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act, whereby a United States fishing vessel, the *Thomas Gorton*, shipped a part crew off the Nova Scotia coast outside the three-mile limit."

Inspector LaNauze also mentions the case of the landing of unauthorized immigrants from the Italian ss. *Dori*, which is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

With reference to the Department of Mines he says:—

"Owing to our inspectors of explosives being continually employed on Customs duty, very little has been performed this year for the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines.

"An extended patrol is at present under way in this connection.

"Much time will have to be spent explaining to small general storekeepers that they must keep a record of their small arms ammunition. This phase of the Act is met usually by patient resentment; but the dealers in dynamite and other explosives realize their responsibility and educational efforts are being put forth by our inspectors."

THE YUKON

Superintendent A. B. Allard, the Officer Commanding B Division, has the usual report to make of shortage of men:—

"Owing to the shortage of men no drill or training of any kind was possible, and the annual revolver practice was not held, there being but two men for escort duties."

He further remarks:—

"Under the heading 'Assistance to other Departments' I have drawn your attention to the enormous amount of work we perform for other departments than our own, so that although the population of the Yukon may not be on the increase, the work we do does not decrease, but is, if anything greater, and I would recommend this division be brought back to its ordinary strength of 50. Travel to outlying places is slower now than formerly, owing to supplies having to be taken right through instead of being purchased whilst *en route* there now being no roadhouses or stores where staples can be procured; this means more men for police duty, and for the reason of the lack of men the territory has not been patrolled as it should have been, and if anything out of the ordinary should happen to arise I should have no men to cope with the situation."

In this division the assistance rendered to other departments assumes special importance. Former reports have contained detailed statements of the singularly diversified duties performed by the force in one way and another; without repeating them at length it may be stated that a large proportion of the services rendered elsewhere by provincial administration and municipal institutions fall upon our shoulders. The extraneous duties range from service as sheriff and magistrate to playing the parts of tax collectors and game guardians, and include the work of immigration inspector, customs officers, inspectors of weights and measures, inspectors of fisheries, registrars of vital statistics, and so on through a long list.

Two serious occurrences are recorded.

One John Smith, of Sulphur Creek, went violently insane in January, 1926, shot at a miner and a child passing his cabin—which commanded the road—and barricaded himself in. All attempts to parley with him failing, our men had to surround the cabin and attack it; as there was no cover, and as they were anxious not to kill him, this proved a tedious and dangerous operation. On January 27 the cabin was rushed and Smith was found dead, having been killed by a ricochet bullet. Our report says:—

"Guns and axes were found at both front and back doors and supplies of food were laid out in convenient places, and a mattress laid down in front of the window, showing he was fully prepared for a siege. A coroner's inquest was held and the jury fully exonerated the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from any criminal responsibility in his death.

"In connection with this case I would draw your attention to the actions of our men who had to stand for hours on guard up to their waists in snow, taking Smith's rifle fire at the risk of their own lives (Constable Scaife having his revolver shot out of his hand), in endeavouring to carry out their instructions to capture him alive if possible."

The second was the murder of a wood-chopper named Charles Smith by one Harry Davis. Hearing that Smith had been missing for three days, Constable

A. B. Thornthwaite, in charge of the Carmacks detachment, went down the river about 100 miles and investigated. Davis posed as a friend of Smith's, but after scouring the hills in the vicinity Constable Thornthwaite became suspicious, searched his cabin, and found a body which later was identified as that of Smith; there were bullet wounds and the head had been crushed in. Davis was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Superintendent Allard adds:—

"Constable Thornthwaite's work throughout this case was excellent and thorough, and he was commended by both judge and Crown prosecutor for the manner in which his evidence was given and his exhibits prepared."

It is added: "We are fortunate in having no trouble with narcotics or drug peddlers."

Long and arduous patrols are a feature of service in this division:—

"During the past year we have patrolled the whole of the territory as far as possible; the more populous districts receiving more attention than others. This district extends from the British Columbia-Yukon boundary line to the Arctic coast, and from the 130th to 141st meridians, and being a more or less mountainous region most of our patrols are by dog-teams or canoe, and owing to distances very little of supplies required can be purchased *en route*, but have to be taken from the starting point. Many of the patrols are to investigate cases of sickness and distress. As an instance I might quote a patrol made by poling boat from Ross River detachment to Pelly River Lakes, a distance of 320 miles, by Reg. No. 9707 Const. Glover, J. W.; on arrival at his destination, he found the old trapper dead; examination disclosed no indication of foul play, and the constable being alone, he prepared the body for burial, dug a grave and buried him, the whole trip occupying 42 days. Similar cases also occur, and often it is necessary to bring the sick person to some settlement for treatment, or arrange for supplies to be sent him.

"The principal patrols made were as follows:—

	Miles
Whitehorse-Kluane, return	458
Rampart House-Fort Yukon, return	450
Rampart House-La Pierre, return	470
Whitehorse-Wellesley Lake, return	840
Ross River-Whitehorse, return	650
Teslin-Wolf Lake, return	240
Dawson-Mayo, return	500
Carmacks-Dawson, return	860

"The total mileage is as follows:—

With horses	32,978
With dogs and on foot	10,906
By train or stage	13,688
By water	23,804

Total 81,276"

His remarks upon game include a note upon the rapid increase of wolves, and the appearance of caribou on the hills near Dawson, and on the Yukon river. His general observations include the following:—

"Many old miners and prospectors have died during the past year; these are men who entered the Yukon in 1896, 1897 and 1898, in the prime of life, and the hardships and lack of proper food then encountered lessened their vitality so that they are now unable to cope with illness in their old age. We have during the past year had to send out patrols to investigate reports of sickness and destitution amongst this class, and in some cases to bring into hospital at Dawson for treatment. There is no home, such as is found on the outside, for the care of these people, and the only place in which they can receive proper care is a hospital. In consequence the hospitals always contain many of them who will end their days there."

N DIVISION

Inspector C. H. Hill, the Officer Commanding N Division, reports a decrease in numbers, the strength now standing at one officer and 31 other ranks. The

division now is quartered at the old Rockliffe Rifle Range close to Ottawa, and Inspector Hill's remarks on domestic economy include the following:—

"During the year, in July, we cut all the hay on the Range field. We have put up 60 tons. This hay is of a very good quality and will be sufficient for our requirements for about seven months which will mean a considerable saving in this respect."

Dealing with the duties performed he says:—

"During the year, the duties of this division have been very varied. In the early spring, N.C.O's and men were supplied for the various income tax guards at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, London, and Hamilton.

"In May, we supplied two non-commissioned officers and two men for duty in connection with the race track; they are still employed on this duty at September 30, 1926.

"In July three men from this division were detailed for duty with the party going to the eastern Arctic.

"On August 15 and 16 we supplied two mounted details for the Centennial parade in Ottawa.

"Details were required to be furnished for duties providing escorts for the purpose of maintaining law and order and protecting public property in connection with the harvesters' excursion trains. The supervision and administration of this duty was placed under this division."

TRAINING

Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight in his report upon the depot at Regina notes a reduction in strength during the year. His detailed statement is:—

"The strength of the division as on September 30, all ranks included, was 141. Of this number 28 non-commissioned officers and constables are stationed on detachment.

"The following engagements, transfers, etc., took place during the year:—

Recruits posted to Depot Division.....	71
Ex-members.....	1
Special constables.....	4

Promotions—Nil.

Transferred from other divisions—

Officers.....	1
Non-commissioned officers.....	1
Constables.....	11

Transferred to other divisions—

Officers.....	3
Non-commissioned officers.....	2
Constables.....	81

Struck off the Strength—

Time expired.....	4
Purchased.....	7
Invalided.....	3
Unsuitable.....	5
Dismissed.....	3
Special constables discharged.....	5

"The strength of the division at the end of the year was 24 less than the previous year, the number of transfers to other divisions having been considerably greater."

Details are given as regards the training, which proceeded on familiar lines, as regards both mounted and dismounted work, musketry, lectures and first aid; Assistant Commissioner Knight observes:—

"With regard to the training of recruits, I am of the opinion that better results would be obtained if men were engaged during the spring, when they could receive three months' continuous training. Owing to the severe weather during the winter the riding and drill instruction is frequently interrupted."

A good deal was done in the way of improving the grounds. The usual details as to domestic economy are given by Assistant Commissioner Knight.

CONTROL OF THE NORTH

Our work in the Far North steadily increases. Our detachments there have been increased by the establishment of a new one at Bache Peninsula on Ellesmere island, eleven degrees from the Polé. It is situated on Flagler fiord, close to Kane basin, just north of cape Sabine and Smith sound, and is in charge of Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, an experienced Arctic traveller, who had spent the winter at Craig Harbour. I hope in the coming summer to establish another detachment on the southwest coast of Baffin island, the Eskimo population there being in need of supervision and assistance. Another new detachment has been established at Moose Factory on James bay, this being administered from Toronto. There also is need for a detachment on the eastern shore of Hudson bay. On the western Arctic coastline the detachment at Tree River has been closed, and another one opened at Cambridge Bay, farther to the east of Victoria island, and therefore more remote, as this region is administered from Edmonton by way of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Further to the west a new detachment has been opened at the junction of Arctic Red river with the Mackenzie, and the establishment of yet another detachment is contemplated at the extreme east end of Great Slave lake, on the edge of the Barren lands. Our Arctic and sub-Arctic posts are as follows:—

The Eastern Arctic sub-district, Inspector C. E. Wilcox.—Port Burwell (mainland, near cape Chidley); Pangnirtung (Cumberland gulf; central Baffin island); Ponds Inlet (northern Baffin island); Dundas Harbour (North Devon island); Craig Harbour (southern Ellesmere island); Bache peninsula (central Ellesmere island); six detachments.

Hudson Bay.—Chesterfield Inlet; Port Nelson; Moose Factory (on James bay). Three detachments. Port Nelson is administered from Prince Albert and Moose Factory from Toronto.

Western Arctic sub-district, Inspector T. B. Caulkin.—Herschel island; Baillie island; Bernard Harbour; Cambridge Bay; Aklavik. Five detachments.

Mackenzie Sub-district, Inspector J. Moorhead.—Simpson; Arctic Red River; Norman; Good Hope. Four detachments.

Great Slave sub-district, Inspector G. F. Fletcher.—Fort Smith; Rae; Providence; Fort McMurray; Chipewyan; Resolution; Hay river. Seven detachments.

Thus there are 25 detachments in all.

Inspector C. E. Wilcox spent the winter at Ponds Inlet, and on the arrival of the G.S.S. *Beothic* with reliefs proceeded in her to visit the other detachments and to establish the new one on Bache peninsula. In the four detachments of Pangnirtung, Ponds Inlet, Dundas Harbour and Craig Harbour the distances traversed, including hunting journeys, but exclusive of travel by ship, exceeded 12,000 miles.

BACHE PENINSULA

His report of the establishment of the new "Farthest North" post is as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that I arrived on the ss. *Beothic* at Bache Peninsula on the north side of Flagler fiord at 10.50 a.m. on the morning of August 6, 1926.

"The cargo was immediately unloaded, and with all available hands working on the erection of the detachment buildings the frame and sheeting on the living quarters were practically completed.

"The site decided upon for the detachment is well protected from the winds, and a convenient spot on the south shore of the above mentioned peninsula. The buildings face Flagler fiord which runs east and west in latitude 79.04 north, longitude 76.18 west, and is bordered on both shores by high rugged hills with valleys intersecting them. This is by far the most pleasant and attractive place in the eastern Arctic.

"On August 8 I left with a party from the ship and went up the fiord with a motor boat for about 15 miles in search of an ancient Eskimo village which we discovered on our return journey on the north side of Knud peninsula. There were about 20 old stone igloos with a considerable amount of whalebone scattered around the settlement. On our way out we ran into large herds of walrus, many seal, ducks and other water fowl. This locality would appear to be the best hunting ground in the sub-district. The detachment was opened on August 9, 1926, with the usual ceremony of raising the flag, speeches being made by Mr. Mackenzie, commander of the expedition, and others."

PONDS INLET

Inspector Wilcox wintered at Ponds Inlet, his remarks upon the weather being:—

"Eclipse sound was entirely free from ice up to the middle of October when young ice covered almost the whole sound. For several nights following, the sound froze over, but the ice was broken up by strong winds during the day and eventually froze fast on October 22.

"The usual stormy weather prevailed from the last of September until freeze-up. Blizzards were frequent and heavy snowstorms occurred often. During October and November the ground was covered with about two feet of hard snow. The weather became moderate and good when the sun disappeared in November and remained so until March when severe storms came frequently until late in the spring.

"The minimum temperature recorded during the year was 53.5 degrees below zero which occurred early in March; the coldest winter in many years."

Dealing with the work of the year he writes:—

"Local patrols were made during the winter to Eskimo camps at Button Point, Navy Board Inlet and Milne Inlet. Two more extensive ones were made during November, December and March and April to Arctic sound west and south of the detachment and Home bay, on the east coast of Baffin island, and in conjunction with the above-mentioned patrols all of the natives in this district were visited with the exception of a few scattered families whom we were unable to locate. The total mileage covering these patrols by dog team was approximately 2,000 miles."

Another remark is:—

"Destitution was experienced to some extent by the natives, all of whom were issued with a small quantity of rations provided by the Indian Department for that purpose. In all cases where destitution occurred it was caused by sickness or the support of the family having died."

He estimates the native population of the Ponds Inlet district—north of latitude 70° and east of longitude 90°—as one hundred families, or 300 souls. It is noted that three births occurred, all the infants dying, while the deaths numbered twelve; eight of these were due to an unidentified disease which made its appearance. Trouble also was experienced with the disease among dogs, which reappeared. The year was reasonably prosperous as regards hunting and fur trapping, and there is little prospect of destitution around Ponds Inlet.

Additional remarks are:—

"Approximately ten tons of coal was mined in October last and utilized during the winter. This is not a profitable venture and I could not recommend that the Northern detachments be supplied with this fuel. The natives are not willing to work at the mines; even if they were, it would take six families of Eskimos to supply Ponds Inlet alone, with a cost of production greater than that of coal received at present from the outside."

"It was reported at the detachment this spring that a murder had been committed in the vicinity of Home Bay during the month of December last. The particulars are very meagre, but it would appear that native Eiksak shot and killed native Yackson in a fit of anger over the shooting of a seal on the ice. Home Bay is in the district of Pangnirtung and I learned that a police patrol had visited this point during March and that Constable Tutin had investigated the alleged crime. A crime report will be forwarded in the usual manner on my arrival at Pangnirtung in September next."

Between March 29 and May 1, 1926, Inspector Wilcox made a 900-mile patrol to the river Clyde and Home bay, on the east coast of Baffin island. He

was accompanied by Constable M. M. Timbury and two Eskimos; his first stopping place being Button point, Bylot island, concerning which he says:—

"Button point is situated on the southeastern corner of Bylot island, and in shape represents a collar button. On the east side the cliffs rise from the waters' edge to an average height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet where millions of ducks and other water fowl make this their nesting ground in the spring. The cliffs are pure white and have all the appearance of being whitewashed, caused by the dung from the various birds nesting there. On the south the slopes rising gradually to several hundred feet. There are two old buildings at this point now the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, which in former years were occupied by whalers, this vicinity being an excellent hunting ground for that industry which has now subsided."

Being detained by a storm, Inspector Wilcox visited the natives, who number about 75, remarking that many of them were ill, suffering from the prevailing lung trouble. "They treated us hospitably and courteously during our stay," he observes, "and rendered us all every possible assistance on our departure." On travelling southward from this place

"We unexpectedly came in contact with the floe edge, where Penneloo and Keepomee shot two seal, which were very acceptable as we were entirely without meat at this time. This is the most dangerous part of the patrol as the ice is continually breaking off in large pans and drifting out into Baffin bay. Many a good Eskimo has made his last journey in this manner."

A little later a blizzard was encountered:—

"The snow drifted so badly that I lost Constable Timbury on several occasions. We were constantly getting tangled up with the dogs and sleighs, and further efforts seemed useless; great difficulty was experienced in locating sufficient snow to build our igloo, but eventually some was found on the lee side of a large iceberg, where we camped for the remainder of the day."

On the following day the party passed a large glacier which recently was the scene of a dangerous adventure:—

"At this place a native family were out sealing last spring on the ice, when a large portion of this glacier broke off crashing through the sea ice, throwing these natives into the water. The man was able to drag himself on to some floating ice, and eventually rescued his wife and the three children, all of them being unconscious, but within a short time of being pulled out of the water they came to."

River Clyde, where there is a Hudson Bay Company's post, was reached on April 8.

"The post consists of six buildings and is stocked with stores and provisions for two years. It is located on the north side of the inlet, with a well protected slope facing south, and it is said to be one of the best places on the coast for caribou; their breeding grounds can be reached in one good day's walk; seals, walrus, bears, narwhal and salmon can be taken in large quantities within a few miles radius.

"River Clyde lies between cape Hewett on the south and cape Christian on the north, and extends about 30 miles in a southwesterly direction. There are several islands in it, principally Bute island on the south side of the entrance, and Agnes' Monument, a small, high, granite island on the northern side. The population in the immediate vicinity of river Clyde is approximately 50 natives.

"Mr. Jardine informed me that the health of the natives had not been as good as usual; an epidemic of pneumonia had made its appearance in April, and the prevailing disease tuberculosis had caused the death of four adults as against two births."

After a few days' rest Inspector Wilcox proceeded to Home Bay, and then returned; a number of Eskimo camps were visited, and during their second stay at River Clyde:—

"our natives hunting seal, and preparing for the return journey. During our stay at the post a dance was held by the Eskimos in honour of the two Pooooksaying (policemen) from Ponds Inlet; many of the natives travelled as far as 25 and 30 miles to attend this dance."

A small incident of the further journey is thus recorded:—

"About 4 a.m. on the morning of April 27 a native and his little boy called at our igloo and presented us with a nice hindquarter of a caribou, which was very acceptable at

this time, as we were entirely without meat. We invited them in and gave them hot coffee and biscuit and sent them on their way rejoicing. This was the first coffee the little boy had ever drunk."

In commenting on this patrol Inspector Wilcox says:—

"This patrol occupied 33 days, covering a distance of 900 miles and visiting approximately 150 natives. I regret to report that the health of the Eskimos is not of the best, and unless medical assistance is given these people at once, inside ten years the native population of North Baffin Island will be wiped out.

"This patrol in conjunction with my Cumberland Gulf, Home Bay and Cape Mercy patrols, covers the entire east coast of Baffin island with the exception of a small portion of Frobisher bay; this I intend to have done, conditions permitting, next winter."

A patrol made in November, 1925, to Arctic sound was chiefly notable for a bad storm encountered on the way back; Corporal F. McInnes and the constable accompanying him were separated for two hours, and the natives lost their bearings; the party could not move, could not find snow enough to build an igloo, and had to set up rough ice on edge to break the wind, sleeping there in their furs. The distance traversed was about 175 miles, Arctic sound being 80 or 90 miles southwest of Ponds Inlet. Elementary medical attendance was given to a few natives who were ill. In January another visit was made to this place, principally to take medicines and look after the health of the Eskimos.

A short earlier patrol, made by Corporal F. McInnes in October, 1925, by row-boat was marked by the rescue of four dogs belonging to Eskimos which had gone adrift on a large pan of ice; at first it was impossible to reach them because of the movement of other ice.

In February and March, 1926, a 300-mile patrol was made by Constable T. W. Higgins to Hamilton Bay, on the east coast of Baffin island, the Eskimos being found for the most part in good health.

Inspector Wilcox includes in his report the following:—

"I have the honour to report that during the months of March and April, 1926, the Iglookik and Arctic Bay natives arrived at Ponds Inlet on their annual trading trip.

"During their stay it was noticed that some of them were suffering from some form of sickness, apparently a mild attack of influenza. They were treated by members of the detachment with apparently good results, and early in May they started on their return trip to their respective hunting grounds.

"About 5 a.m. on May 9 a native named Sonia arrived at the barracks, Ponds Inlet, with the information that many of the Eskimos of both tribes were ill, the natives being camped at the entrance of Milne inlet. They expressed a wish that the police visit them with a view to giving them medical assistance. That night at 7 p.m. I left for their camp, accompanied by native Kippomee and 14 dogs. We arrived at the Iglookik camp at 11 p.m. of May 11.

"I found about 20 igloos at this camp, and of their number 15 were ill with a form of pneumonia. The conditions were pitiful in the extreme. The weather was getting warm, with the result that during the day the interior surface of the igloos was thawing and then freezing at night. As a consequence the interior of the igloos was a mass of icicles. The floors were covered with about six inches of slush, and to add to their discomfort they were without oil for their lamps. I found three of the women were running temperatures of 105 and 106 and their bodies were covered with sores. As can readily be understood their spirits were very low, they were thoroughly disheartened and feared the worst.

"I immediately made hot tea and gave all a ration of tea and biscuit, and treated those that were sick with Dover powders, poulticed their chests and gave them a laxative. It was very noticeable how their spirits rose after my arrival. I visited all and tried to assure them of their recovery. One instance is typical: in one igloo I found a young married woman in a very low state of health. Her temperature was around 106, and the natives all told me it was no use doing anything for her. However I told them she would certainly get better and I treated her as I did the others. To my surprise in a few days she was well and around again. It was to my mind quite illuminating what effect a cup of tea, a little laxative, coupled with a lot of faith, would have on the natives.

"The following morning, May 12, about 3 a.m., I proceeded to where the Arctic Bay natives had made their camp. I found conditions the same as at the camp of the Iglookik natives, igloos covered with slush on the floor, and icicles on the ceiling, the interior of each being cold, damp and evil-smelling. I treated them as I had done with the other

band, and having stayed until noon, returned to the other camp; I found the woman who had a high temperature on my first visit now had a normal temperature, and a few days later they were practically well. I stayed there three days.

"I would respectfully recommend that sufficient canvas to construct ten tents be sent to Pangnirtung and Ponds Inlet to issue to destitute natives. Each tent would take approximately 40 yards of material. This would be of great assistance in making the Eskimos more comfortable if sickness overtook them at a time when they were unprepared for it.

"I left for Ponds Inlet on May 16, the patrol to Milne Inlet and return covering approximately two hundred miles."

PORT BURWELL

Apart from the erection of new quarters, the year at Port Burwell was uneventful. In his report for July, Corporal H. G. Nichols observes:—

"The duties of the detachment during the month consisted of the general routine around the detachment quarters, a general supervision over the natives, attending cases of sickness amongst the natives, customs duties, and the building of new quarters and store-house.

"Several cases of a somewhat serious nature have required daily treatment and dressing, these being two cases of erysipelas, and one case of a large tubercular wound in the hip. Seven or eight cases of erysipelas have been treated during the past few months. These, after considerable attention, appear to be quite recovered.

"Two deaths occurred during the month, the first being that of a man with tuberculosis, and the second that of a three-year-old boy.

"The former case was one of several years' standing, and after several months of helplessness, died on the 7th instant. Unfortunately this man leaves a widowed mother, wife, and several young children. These will be looked after, and rations issued from supplies issued by the Indian Department, for this purpose.

"News was received that an Eskimo man and his wife had sickened and died, at their home among the Ungava bay coast. I made inquiries, and found that the man 'Joseph' had sickened first, then succumbed, followed shortly, in a like manner, by his wife. The symptoms were precisely the same as the erysipelas cases experienced previously. Unfortunately again, this case will leave four young orphans, two boys and two girls, all too young to assist with their upkeep. These children will be adopted by relations, and rations issued, should the necessity occur.

"Naturally, so much sickness, and the several deaths, has had the effect of scaring the natives, as they have a great fear of death. I have instructed them to report immediately any slightest feeling of illness, so that as far as possible under the circumstances, they will be kept apart from the tribe, in case of the infection spreading. For this purpose I have erected two police tents."

PANGNIRTUNG

Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, in his general report on the Pangnirtung detachment for the winter 1925-26, describes his autumn patrol by water in 1925, saying:—

"The *Arctic* sailed on the morning of the 23rd and on 26th (September) I left with the *Lady Borden* on the last patrol around the gulf before freeze-up. While on this patrol I issued some Indian Department stores to the families who live in places that are inaccessible until after freeze-up. These families have a hard time each fall and go through an almost starvation period until the ice sets thick enough to hunt seal on. This difficult period is from the middle of October to the middle of December, and the past season has been the worst for some years."

Dealing with the natives he says:—

"The health of the natives on the whole has been fair save for a few cases of T.B. and some internal trouble that has a fatal ending for some of the women. Many minor ailments and accidents have been attended to by the members of the detachment.

"The attention of a surgeon is necessary to some of the people. Twelve deaths have occurred among the Cumberland Gulf natives during the past year. We have been unable to ascertain the correct number of births, but so far we have knowledge of only three. Indian Department supplies have been issued to natives in the outlying settlements, from the detachment. The aged Eskimo and dependents who are unable to provide for themselves at the Post receive Indian Department relief allowance from the Hudson Bay Company, 11 aged and destitute natives receive aid in this manner permanently. Under the same circumstances of issue as last year the detachment has sufficient Indian Department stores to carry on for another year.

"There have been two trade posts in Cumberland Gulf during the past season, one at Pangnirtung and one at Blacklead Island. The posts of Kaneetookjuak (Nettilling Fiord) and Kingua have been abandoned, leaving the natives of the northwest part of Cumberland gulf without any place to get supplies from during the period of three months in fall freeze-up and the two months of spring break-up. I have come to an arrangement with the Pangnirtung post manager of Hudson's Bay Company to have a supply of foodstuffs and ammunition placed at Bon Accord in charge of a native, Ungmall, so as to enable the natives that are within reach of that place to get the essential articles during these months that they are unable to get into the trade post."

Notes are given as to the hunting and fur-trapping season, one remark being:—

"Deerskins during the past year have been scarce as the caribou have not come to the gulf shore in summer or fall of 1925, no doubt due to the very mild weather they are having in the highlands and the feeding grounds keeping free of snow.

"Sealing in the fall of 1925-26 was poor, on account of the storms and mild weather, the permanent freezing up not occurring until Christmas time."

On the general subject of patrols Sergeant Wight reports:—

"Patrols have been made to all camps, settlements and posts within reach of the detachment during the summer with the *Lady Borden*, and in winter by komitik and dogs. The patrols of any importance were:

Patrol to head of Nettilling Fiord to meet Constable Tredgold T.H. on his return from the Nettilling lake country.

Nettilling Lake patrol by Constable Tredgold, T.H. Reg. No. 9295.

Cumberland Gulf patrol with *Lady Borden*, Sgt. Wight, J. E. F.

Kekerten Patrol—Const. Margetts, S. H. G., Reg. No. 9826.

Kivitoo Patrol, Sgt. Wight, J. E. F., Reg. No. 6296 and Const. Tutin, E. F., Reg. No. 7576.

Blacklead Island Patrol—Const. Tredgold, T. H.

Lake Harbour Patrol—Sgt. Wight, J. E. F., and Const. Tredgold, T. H.

Cape Mercy Patrol—Const. Margetts, S. H. G.

Patrol to Bon Accord Harbour for seals for dog-feed in October, 1925.

The total mileage of these patrols is 4,076; 1,410 miles by motor launch *Lady Borden*, and 2,666 miles by komitik and dogs.

"Our first winter patrol was made to Kekerten by Constable Margetts, S. H. G.; this is one of the outlying settlements that have usually a hard time before freeze-up, and the patrol was made for the purpose of employing one of the men as a dog-driver for winter patrols. This patrol was made on December 26, 1925.

"A few days afterwards a report came from the Imigen camp that the natives there had an unusually hard time during the freeze-up season, and were still in need through the illness of one of the family heads there, and the lack of frost in the early winter season, which kept them from getting to the floe edge, for seals. I sent over a supply of Indian Department supplies with a reliable native Akatooga, who was going to visit his brother, Tojooapik, who was ill, and see what he could do to help them in procuring seals for meat.

"On January 5, 1926, the usual winter patrol was made to Kivitoo and Padlee by Constable Tutin and myself.

"While we were on the Kivitoo patrol Constable Tredgold made a patrol to Blacklead Island, and while en route employed one of the Dorset natives, Ookoalo as a dog-driver and guide for a patrol which we were planning to make to Lake Harbour on the South Baffin Land coast in February. On our return from Kivitoo I got an outfit ready for the southern patrol, acting on information received from Inspector Wilcox, of the North West Territories and Yukon, Department of Interior, Canada, concerning the killing of an Eskimo at Lake Harbour.

"The patrol to Lake Harbour left Pangnirtung on February 15, 1926, consisting of Constable Tredgold, T. H., and myself with two dog-drivers and two dog-teams of 13 dogs each. Lack of dog-feed along the trail was responsible for making this patrol a difficult one. Only one party had preceded us over this route, Major Burwash in 1924, and there is no recognized trail through the Nettilling and Amadjuak lake countries. There are two routes to the east of that one which have been used by the Hudson Bay Company, but they have been very expensive trips as one party left Lake Harbour in 1921 for Cumberland Gulf with 10 komitiks, and another trip was made in 1923, the party consisting of six kimitiks.

"On my return from Lake Harbour patrol Constable Margetts made a patrol to Cape Mercy settlement."

Upon the weather he says:—

"The past winter season has not been so severe as last one and rise and fall of temperature has been more varied. In November, 1925, the highest maximum was +39F, the lowest minimum -10F; in December, the highest maximum was +38F, the lowest minimum -27F; in January, 1926, the highest maximum was +29F, the lowest minimum -41F; in February, 1926, the highest maximum was +24F, the lowest minimum was -45F. The rise in the thermometer during the winter denotes snowfalls and very stormy weather, usually with a strong wind through the fiord which carries everything movable before it. But for the strong snow walls built around the buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company and police it might not be possible for them to withstand the terrific windstorms we get on a sudden change from a fine and cold period to a mild one. Low temperatures usually denote fair weather.

"Spring has come earlier this year, 1926; the Pangnirtung fiord in 1925 was clear of ice on July 8, this year it was clear on June 29. Strong winds outside the gulf have filled it with the polar pack and are still holding it."

At the end of September and beginning of October, 1925, Sergeant Wight and two constables made a patrol in the motor launch *Lady Borden*, around Cumberland gulf to Blacklead island, the purpose being to visit the natives and ascertain their general condition, "as at this period of the season previous to the freeze-up they go through their most difficult time in procuring food supplies." At Noonata on the east side of Kingua fiord a camp was visited on which the following report is made:—

"This settlement of five families had a very unlucky summer hunt and did not connect with the deer herds, seal were scarce and very little food in some of the toopees and in the rest none. They usually share their food with one another until all is used up.

"I visited all families and attended to the usual trouble of sore eyes which is prevalent among the gulf Eskimo, also issuing 100 pounds of flour, 100 pounds of sea biscuits and 10 pounds of tea which should be sufficient to keep them until such time the men will arrive back from their hunt. There were one old man, seven elderly women and fifteen children at this camp. This is not a good sealing place and when the men go away hunting they are sometimes absent for weeks at a time. The supplies issued to the five families here were from the stores of the Indian Department."

At Bon Accord, a good sealing place, six families were met, four in good circumstances and two destitute and cared for by the others because the head of the household in one of them is blind and in the other is ill with tuberculosis. Food and ammunition were issued to these people, and it is remarked of the natives "they are always willing to help each other."

Other bands of Eskimos were met and dealt with, the foregoing cases being typical; general complaint was made of the scarcity of caribou. One interesting note is:—

"The families which were settled on Blacklead Island were busily employed digging graphite or blacklead which protrudes or crops through the surface of the ground and at present only requires wedging and breaking. They had taken out about 30 tons of it, and were being paid at the rate of \$60 per ton on delivery at the Hudson's Bay Company post.

"This graphite is being worked on the advice of the Hudson's Bay Company, although the manager of the trade posts in Cumberland Gulf has no knowledge of any mining rights or permits being issued for the working of it.

"As the working is still done above ground and requires no ventilation or timbering, there is no danger in the natives working at it for some time, but if it is to be continued indefinitely it would soon require some competent white man to supervise the working of it for the safety of the natives, as they are totally ignorant of the methods used in underground workings. While it is easily obtained as at present it is of great benefit to the native as he can make about \$5 per day at trade prices, and he should be able to square off his debts and get a supply of goods ahead for the winter use."

This patrol was repeated with dogs in the latter part of January, 1926. Later, in May, 1926, a patrol was made to Cape Mercy, the usual visits being paid to native camps.

The Patrol to Lake Harbour

The principal event in the year's work of the Pangnirtung detachment was the long patrol—1,286 miles—made between February 15 and May 2, 1926, by Sergeant J. E. F. Wight and Constable T. H. Tredgold from Pangnirtung to Lake Harbour on the southern coast of Baffin island and back. This was made through the interior; the route followed was by way of Nettilling fiord on the southern shore of Cumberland Gulf to Nettilling lake; thence by the Amadjuak river to the lake of the same name, thence to lake Mingo, thence through high granite ranges to the southern coast at Amadjuak post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and thence southeastward along the coast to Lake Harbour; on the return journey the same route was followed with slight divergences. Part of the country traversed was unknown to their Eskimo guides, and the latest existing maps of the region were found to be at fault. The purpose was to obtain general information and to inquire into a case of alleged murder.

The earlier stages of the outward journey were in Cumberland Gulf, one or two native camps being visited. Concerning one of these Sergeant Wight reports:—

"While at American Harbour I visited the native settlement there, but was unable to procure any meat for our dogs, so was obliged to feed from reserves carried on the sleds. These natives had a difficult time in procuring enough seals during the freeze-up for their own use, but at present conditions were better for them, and they were able to get into the trading post when necessary. Next morning we left American Harbour at 9 a.m. and after much detouring through rough ice we got on smoother ice for travelling in p.m. and arrived at Imigen settlement at 7 p.m.

"I procured three seals here from the natives by barter, fed the dogs and camped for the night. The men of the camp were away sealing at the floe edge. The camp was getting enough seals at present, but in November and December they said that a mild spell of weather spoiled their sealing on account of not being able to get to the seals, the ice being poor, but too tough to get a boat through.

"They said at one time that they were forced to eat one of their dogs and some crows. Relief had been sent to these people from the detachment immediately after freeze-up in January."

Getting ashore at Nettilling fiord after travelling on the ice of Cumberland gulf was not without its difficulties:—

"We had considerable difficulty in getting over the barricades of rough ice between the waterhole and the rocky hills which form the shore. This barricade of ice around the gulf and its fiords attain a height of about 30 feet on account of rise and fall of tides."

Travel was difficult because of heavy snowfall, and a local native was engaged to help haul the extra dog-feed for two or three days. Sergeant Wight's narrative proceeds:—

"Leaving the camp next day (February 21) at 9 a.m. we travelled to the head of Nettilling fiord and then turned northwest through a chain of lakes that drains into the northeast corner of Nettilling lake. The travelling on this chain of lakes was heavy. We crossed a trail of caribou about dark; the animals travelling north, and along the sides of the trail were tracks of three large wolves.

"Snowhouse for the night was built about 7 p.m. at narrows on Amitok lake. We had seven bags of dog-feed on our sleds on reaching this place, and depended on getting the remainder necessary from caribou herds along the route. On the 22nd we arrived at Nettilling lake at 1 p.m.; a strong south wind was blowing with considerable snowdrift, which forced us to camp at 3 p.m. after travelling only 14 miles that day.

"During the forenoon numerous fox and wolf tracks were observed along our route of travel. The weather at this time was much colder than on any previous day of patrol.

"Continuing along the east side of Nettilling lake in southwest direction, we passed through a large group of islands and crossed some large points of land lying in a north-westerly direction. Observation was poor on account of mirage and low-lying land, at times being unable to discern whether we were on the land or on the lake. Our line of vision terminated at a distance of about five miles. There was a continual haze which kept the low land and the islands at a deceiving distance that was impossible to judge. On the 23rd after crossing a large point (Magnetic point) we changed our direction more

southerly, expecting to get in connection with the entrance of Amadjuak river into Nettilling lake, which we did on February 25 at 6 p.m.

"Many stone cairns have been built around the east side of Nettilling lake by Eskimo, and a few by Constable Tredgold and Mr. J. D. Soper during the previous summer, as land marks, and were of value in giving us an idea as to our position and probable route for the patrol while on the lake. At this time the weather was extremely cold, and on account of the low temperature our sleds were pulling very slow and the dogs working hard, which gave them an appetite we were unable to satisfy; it is impossible to carry enough dog-feed on the sleds.

"With about eight days' travel still to do and only two nights dog-feed on hand, our dog-feed problem began to be a worry with us. On account of doing much foot travel in our skin clothing, all perspired freely, which caused heavy frost to form on the outside of our clothing, and there being no way to dry anything but our skin mitts and stockings, our other clothing would be frozen stiff when putting them on in the morning, but would thaw out as the party warmed up in the forenoon.

"Our sleeping robes were getting uncomfortable at this time, but one of our dog drivers, who is a native of Cape Dorset, South Baffin Land, assured us that we would arrive at a camp of natives in about three days, so things did not look serious so far.

"Leaving the camp at the mouth of the Amadjuak river at 8.30 a.m. of the 26th, we attempted to follow the ice of the river, but the Amadjuak is of such a winding nature that we soon gave it up and cut across country at its turnings. In p.m. we came on a small cache of caribou meat which one of our dog drivers had made while hunting in previous summer (about 30 pounds) which we put on the sled.

"This day's travel proved to be a miserable one, as it drifted continually, but we were forced to keep moving in order to make the native camp on the north side of Amadjuak lake which our dog-driver expected to reach. All day we travelled in a semicircle in order to pick the country for possible travel, as it is all of granite formation and sledding can only be done along the lowest places where the snow settles. We had started travelling in the face of the sun at 8.30 a.m. and kept in it all day so that when we got on the Amadjuak river at sunset we were still travelling in the face of it.

"Next day we detoured easterly, and at noon turned to south and came upon a fresh caribou trail at 1 p.m. which we followed southeast, until about 4 p.m. without catching up to the herd, then turned in southwest direction towards the source of the Amadjuak river, where it leaves Amadjuak lake. This spot was quite easy to make out by large clouds of vapour rising from the open water of the river caused by the extremely cold weather we were having at the time.

"At 11 a.m. of this day (27th) we passed around a quite large rapid on the river, the place comprising very rough ice and open water, there being two drops totalling about 30 feet. We camped on the land about 10 miles east of the river at 5.30 p.m. and fed our last bag of dog-feed, still being about 150 miles from our objective (Amadjuak post). We hoped to reach a native's camp next day, but so far had seen no traces of any hunting parties. We left this camp at 9 a.m. of the 28th, and travelled towards the vapour cloud and arrived at the open water of the river at 12.30 noon. The river is quite swift here from the dip in the land from the Amadjuak lake and is open all winter. It serves for a good land mark while travelling through this country in cold weather on account of the height that the vapour rises above the river.

"Travelling close to the river is heavy here, as the frozen vapour falling makes a covering on the rocks about two or three feet deep which is very soft and difficult to pull the sleds through. Good travelling can be found about two hundred yards away from the river. During the day we saw two ptarmigan which were the only game we had seen on our travel south.

"We reached the Amadjuak lake at 2 p.m., where we iced the shoeing of the komitiks to make our travelling easier. Constable Tredgold and myself broke trail ahead of the dogs each day, and we were quite wet from perspiration at night when turning into our eider-downs, which by this time had to be forced open to get into on account of freezing up during the day.

"The nights were extremely cold, and a comfortable rest at night was impossible to get. On the 28th instant we camped about 10 miles southeast of the Amadjuak river beside a cone-shaped hill on the Amadjuak lake. We were travelling towards the east on account of trying to find the Eskimo families that one of our dog-drivers said would be camped at the big point on the north side of the lake. We reached this point at 1.30 p.m. of March 1st, but no sign of any people or that they had been in this vicinity during the winter. I got on a high rock and had a look around the country with the field glasses.

"West side of the lake was seen plainly, south side in mirage, land all around to the north, but on the east side nothing showing but the bare face of the lake stretching into the horizon. At this time we were using the Department of Interior map of Baffin Land (1924) as our dog-drivers knew nothing about this part of the country, and now that there was no sign of natives they seemed very uneasy with no chance of getting any game for dog-feed.

"I might say that the 1924 map of Baffin Land shows the Nettilling lake and Amadjuak lake countries in an incorrect position. The angle-shaped bay on the northeast corner of Nettilling lake shows to be west of Bon Accord Harbour when it really connects with a chain of lakes leading into the head of Nettilling fiord in a southeasterly direction, and is south of its position on the map. The Amadjuak river drains from the west corner of the north side of the lake, and not from the central position shown on the map. There is also another river leaves the Amadjuak lake about six miles east of the first mentioned one, and joins it about half way down to Nettilling lake.

"A large lake shows on the map named Tesseyoadjuak between Nettilling lake and Amadjuak lake. There is no such lake, as that part of the country is Amadjuak lake proper, and is a clear sheet of ice without land or a river showing between two large lakes as shown on the map. There is a long arm of land lying from the southwest corner of Amadjuak lake to the east for about 25 miles into the body of the lake; in fact, this arm may be divided into two parts at the east end of it as with the field glasses it shows a long low place through the centre right to the lake proper. I could not make sure if this is low land or ice leading in from the lake.

"There are three high limestone cliffs on the west side of Amadjuak lake, north of this west arm of land, which are approximately 100 feet high. By travelling on the lake and on the outside of these cliffs, or escarpments, to the north will lead straight to where the Amadjuak river leaves to flow north to lake Nettilling. These limestone cliffs are most prominent land marks around the Amadjuak lake country.

"Lake Nettilling has also a prominent land mark to the south of the shore west of where the Amadjuak river flows into Nettilling lake. This is a hill called Pingueluee, and is about three or four hundred feet high. The map of 1924 is very misleading to any one travelling through that country, and would be likely to lead any party astray if they depended on it for their route of travel.

"After discussing the situation we were in on March 1 with the other members of the patrol, I decided to travel south and come out on the Hudson straits, as none of the party knew of the particular direction to travel in to reach Amadjuak Post and I thought five days would take us to the straits, where we would be sure to come across native trails.

"We were on our second day without feed for the dogs, and it was nine days on our back trail to where we could get any seal for feed. We had quite given up hope of getting any caribou as there was no trace of any in the country. We turned in a southwesterly direction and camped on the lake at 5.30 p.m. Our dog-drivers seemed in poor spirits at this camp as they were beyond the country they had knowledge of, and did not relish going where they knew nothing about, although they realized we could not go back over our trail.

"Next day (March 2) we left snowhouse at 8 a.m. and travelled towards the west side of the lake, then turned south at noon, taking our bearings from one of the limestone cliffs. Before leaving the snowhouse I abandoned one of the komitiks, and put the two teams of dogs on the other so as to make as fast time as possible, Constable Tredgold and myself running ahead of the dogs to encourage them on, as at this time they showed signs of slowing down. We camped that night at 6 p.m. on the arm of the land lying out from the west side of lake, but had a poor night's rest as our clothing and sleeping bags were all iced and all hands were exceedingly uncomfortable although no one complained about it.

"A storm at this time would have been disastrous for the patrol. March 3 a strong southerly wind blew in our faces as we broke camp, and by 10 a.m. it was drifting so we could see only a short distance ahead. At this time we were travelling due south on land, and we thought we had cleared south of Amadjuak lake, but at two o'clock, p.m. we came on the ice once more which we knew to be the lake by coming on a large pressure ridge of ice as we continued south, and the land we had crossed was the arm of land lying towards the east.

"It was still drifting heavily and we were unable to see any land so we kept due south, although we were discouraged at coming on the lake ice again. About 4 p.m. the storm moderated, and we were travelling towards land in front. We took our bearing easterly along the land for the purpose of finding an easy place to leave the lake. Shortly afterwards we were elated at coming on two old snowhouses which had been built in early part of the winter, and old sled tracks led away from them, showing the general direction taken towards the south.

"As our dogs had been four days without anything to eat and were showing it plainly, we got everything that was eatable for them and cut it up, the feed consisting of three pair of sealskin pants, three pair of sealskin boots which had become useless to us on account of being wet and then freezing solid, also some sealskin line, butter, bacon and biscuits, hoping this would help them to finish the trip which I thought should be only a couple of more days away.

"This day we had been able to make only about 15 miles as it drifted snow all day making the hauling difficult. Thursday, 4th instant, was clear and cold with a light southwest wind. We left snowhouse at 7 a.m. and after crossing over a low ridge of land came

on to Lake Mingo, travelling towards what seemed to be a break in the high hills around the south side of it. The old sled tracks could not be traced on the lake, and on getting to the break of the hills came on a body of water flowing over the ice from a creek that drained from the high lands.

"By turning to the west we found some old snowhouses and a trail leading over a steep hill 600 feet high and then onto a chain of lakes which were easily followed. That night we camped on the first lake on the top of the high land. Next morning while harnessing the dogs we found that two were missing, and after a search for them without success we went on without them at 7.30 a.m. Travelling was better now as we were dropping in altitude and by 3 p.m. came on many sled tracks which we knew could only lead to the Amadjuak Post. This day we dropped in altitude nearly 1,000 feet, our route of travel being on a series of small lakes draining to the south.

"At 4 p.m. we came on a small house built longside a lake and had been in use lately as a cache for food by some party, evidently Hudson Bay Company. As fresh tracks led from it we continued until 7.30 p.m. and made snowhouse. The night was cold and our skin clothing wet we rested little, and were all pleased when daylight came so as to get moving.

"Saturday, March 6, was clear and cold and we got away from the snowhouse at 7.30 a.m. After crossing a lake of about four miles long then going over about a mile of higher land we came on to the Hudson Bay company trading post. We were received by Mr. David Wark, and invited to make our quarters with him.

"We were soon made comfortable and half an hour later 10.30 a.m. the dog drivers arrived with our outfit as we had been making a trail ahead of the komitik. Our distance from Pangnirtung detachment to Amadjuak showed approximately 518 miles."

After a short rest at Amadjuak—where Sergeant Wight and Constable Tredgold were "quite sick from getting chilled in our wet skin clothing and reaction on our stomachs from the sudden change to hot table diet"—the party set out for Lake Harbour, 160 miles to the eastward on the coast. This move was necessary because dog-feed was scarce and the police dogs still were nearly starved:—

"We were still sick from the trip south, but some move had to be made to save our dogs. Leaving our dog-driver Aluke at Amadjuak to make a komitik in place of the one I abandoned on the north side of Amadjuak lake, I left on Saturday (13th) with Constable Tredgold, Ojooaluk and native Avilisha as guide to patrol along the south coast. The morning was fine and cold, the mercury having dropped into the bulb of the thermometer, and we travelled to the first camp of natives (Simoneés) about 35 miles distant. There were three families at this camp, and all were hungry and no meat in the camp. Dog feed was nil, and I was able to procure only one green sealskin which I fed to the dogs.

"This feed consisted of about 10 pounds to 22 dogs, two of our dogs being left at Amadjuak as they were unfit to bring with us."

Several Eskimo camps were visited, and at one of them, Eetinik, some seal meat was procured for the dogs.

"During our stay at Eetinik I visited all families getting information regarding their living conditions which will be rendered in separate report. Some of the families did not have any food to eat, and the southerly winds were keeping the ice packed tight to the floe edge so they were unable to get seals, as the seals leave when the ice squeezes in towards the land. To the families who were in the poorest condition I gave what food I thought I could spare from our trip and sent a man into the post (Amadjuak) Tuesday morning, with a note to the post manager to devise some manner of relief to these people, and if there was no other way to arrange it, to supply them from the store and charge to the police account. I felt that something should be done immediately for them as a storm of a week's duration would place the children in a serious condition."

Lake Harbour was reached on March 21 after some heavy travel. On one day the party travelled partly on the ice of Hudson strait and partly on shore, having to climb as high as 900 feet above sea level; on another they had to march in the face of "a proper blizzard"; and they had to contend with rough ice. Most of the Eskimos encountered were in poor circumstances. At Lake Harbour it was possible to feed the dogs well, and by March 29 they were fit for the return journey. The mileage from Pangnirtung to Lake Harbour was approximately 683 miles. Sergeant Wight adds:—

"During our stay at Lake Harbour we had skin clothing made to replace the ones we were forced to feed to the dogs, also our sled and dog harness repaired, and all our sleeping

robes and clothing fixed properly. On account of the spring coming close my investigating around the Lake Harbour district was not as extensive as I had hoped to make it, but on account of the dog-feed proposition and not being able to get out of there until latter part of August or September if I missed the return trip by komitik, I made preparations to leave there on March 29."

The return journey, made over the same route was less eventful. At Amadjuak a stay of eight days was made, partly because the Eskimo dog-drivers were suffering from snow-blindness—"owing mostly to carelessness on their own part in not using their snowglasses sufficiently."—and partly because of the ever-troublesome question of dog-feed.

"At this time it looked as if we would be obliged to stay on the south coast for the summer and return to Pangnirtung by steamboat ss. *Nascopie* in September, but on the night of April 12 conditions were changed by a native Toonelee arriving at the post saying he had a walrus at his camp for us. I sent our two employed natives with the dogs next morning for the walrus meat, and they returned on the evening of the 14th with about 800 pounds which fed our dogs well and enabled us to load our sleds and get away from the post on Friday, 16th instant.

"The return trip to the detachment was uneventful save for the usual trouble in soft snow at this time of the year. On one day while Constable Tredgold and myself were walking ahead of the dogs about a mile while the natives were loading the sled a snowfall came on about 9.30 a.m. with a sudden change of the wind to a southerly direction with the result that the dog-drivers changed their direction with the wind and travelled south. While we waited for them to come up we suspected what happened and hurried back, but it was after 3 p.m. before we were gathered together again, with the result that when we built our snowhouse that night after eleven hours travel we had advanced only 12 miles.

"Next day we picked up the komitik we had abandoned on our southern trip but on reaching an island on the north side of Amadjuak lake I thought it advisable to drop it again as it was delaying us and we had only three nights feed for our dogs and nine days travel to get where we would be able to procure any seal for them at the head of Nettilling fiord. Near dark of this day (20th) we were fortunate in procuring two caribou and when we got close to the south side of Nettilling lake, Oojooalo, one of our dog-drivers, informed me that he had still four caribou carcasses in caches close by. We found the caches and I paid him for them with the cartridges we had in our supplies on the patrol. We were quite safe now in regard to the dog-feed problem, and it was only a matter of straight going until we got to Nettilling fiord on Tuesday, 27th.

"At this time all hands were suffering severely from sunburn and wind, our faces being one mass of open sores. The ice about half way down Nettilling fiord at this time was getting dangerous in places, owing to swift tide current, but we arrived at Ekeloole camp without serious mishap at 10.30 p.m. of April 29. The dogs were well fed here, also the next night at the settlement of Imigen. Seals were on the ice everywhere; at one time we counted 50 in one small locality."

From this point it was a short journey to Pangnirtung.

Among Sergeant Wight's general remarks the following may be quoted:—

"The safest method of making patrol to the south coast of Baffin Land is by the party consisting of one member of the detachment with two natives as dog-drivers, two komitiks and twenty-four or twenty-six dogs. This gives a chance of carrying sufficient dog-feed on the komitiks to take the party over the greater part of the distance as caribou cannot be depended on for dog-feed.

"A check on our route was carefully taken on the way south, and on the return trip and Constable Tredgold has made a copy in map form which although not absolutely correct is as good as can be made without sextant or triangulation work.

"Dr. W. T. Lopp is spending the spring months in interior of Baffin land, from Amadjuak post in the interest of the Hudson Bay Reindeer Company, but so far he has not found any possible feeding grounds for a domesticated herd. There is not one animal left of the herd of 550 landed at Amadjuak in November, 1921."

"Mr. J. D. Soper of Geological Survey, who has been working around Cumberland gulf and Baffin land interior during the past two years, has gone to the South Baffin land coast to continue his spring work for the Victoria Memorial Museum. On our return journey we crossed the tracks of his party on the Amadjuak river where he was taking what seemed to be an eastern branch of the river.

"The Amadjuak river has a very winding course and in flat country breaks up in several branches joining again where the country has a hilly formation; it is on the average about 200 feet wide, and there are at least three waterfalls on it, one about a mile from where it enters Nettilling lake, and two about half between Nettilling and Amadjuak lakes."

Patrol in Interior of Baffin Island

Before this long patrol was undertaken Constable Tredgold spent the summer in the interior of Baffin island in company with Mr. J. D. Soper, ornithologist of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, exploring Nettilling lake and reconnoitring the route for the first part of the coming winter patrol to the south coast. This exploring trip was briefly noticed in the annual report for 1925. Constable Tredgold left Pangnirtung on April 22, with two native drivers, two dog-teams and komatiks, and a surf boat. The journey up Nettilling fiord was tedious, difficulty being experienced with numerous "sukbuks"—patches of open water in the ice, where strong tidal currents prevent freezing—and the head of the fiord was reached only on May 4. It then took only one day to reach lake Nettilling "over a chain of six small lakes, the largest being lake Amitok, which is about nine miles in length and 180 feet above sea-level; this lake drains into lake Nettilling through a smaller lake—Lake Nettilling is approximately 85 feet above sea level." It is remarked that travelling on these lakes was very good, and the description continues:—

"The general contour of the country passed through is high and rugged, gradually decreasing in height from approximately 5,000 feet to 1,000 feet; in the vicinity of the camp (base camp) however, the country is much lower, the highest hills I would estimate at being about 400 feet above sea-level."

At the place where these small lakes discharge into lake Nettilling a base camp was established, Constable Tredgold joining forces with Mr. Soper; preparations were made for a long stay until the break-up of the lake ice—an event which did not occur until the end of July. In the middle of May a blizzard occurred, and Constable Tredgold reports:—

"During the remainder of the month the weather was fairly mild and unsettled. The snow on the hills began to melt and become undermined so that travel was confined to within a short distance from the camp. Trout was obtained in Last lake by jigging through the holes in the ice. One seal of the ringed species was caught at its breathing hole in the ice on lake Nettilling by the natives. Several large flocks of ducks were observed in flight; ptarmigan, snowbuntings, and horned larks also put in their appearance."

The weather continued unfavourable for travelling throughout June, the report saying:—

"The weather with the exception of a few bright days at the latter end of the month was mild and generally unsettled, with rain and southwesterly winds. The snow began leaving the land in small rivulets, and large pools of water formed wherever possible. This small river by the camp became swollen and freed itself of ice; no radical change was noticed in the ice on lake Nettilling, although the ice on smaller lakes began to show signs of melting fast.

"On the 8th a flock of thirty-two blue and four snow geese were observed in flight heading towards the northwest. Quite a large number of birds began to arrive, the most noticeable being the common, blackthroat and redthroated loons; squaw ducks, mergansers and numerous other smaller birds were also observed.

"Flowers bloomed profusely, and insect life in the form of butterflies and mosquitoes became more conspicuous.

"Caribou were still encountered in small numbers; very few wolves were seen."

As for July:—

"During the month of July the weather remained fine, the temperature holding an average of about 50 degrees above zero, and winds when they occurred came from a south-westerly quarter. With the exception of a few deep snow banks the snow had left the land. On the smaller lakes the ice had disappeared, but the process on Nettilling lake was much slower and it was not until the latter end of the month that signs of a general breakup was taking place became noticeable.

"Caribou were still encountered in small numbers, and a few were killed for dog-feed; so far, no does had been observed. Several wolves were seen and chase given, but without success. Bird life came to a standstill, but mosquitoes and flies appeared in their myriads."

Upon the neighbourhood of the base camp, Constable Tredgold says:—

"A general view of the surrounding country in the vicinity of Base camp shows it to be of a rugged nature, and very hilly, some of these rising to about 300 feet above lake level, and all showing the effects of heavy glaciation which had occurred in past, a distinctive landmark of the camp site being a huge glacial boulder. The valleys are pitted with numerous small lakes. Except for the brief flowering period, the similarity of the landscape tends towards the monotonous. The shore line of Nettilling lake runs approximately N.W. and W.S.W. in the form of a large 'V,' and is indented with many inlets and bays, whilst stretching across the 'V,' as far as the eye can see is a regular maze of small islands."

On August 1 it was possible to set out in a canoe and explore an "arm" of the lake which

"ran approximately parallel to the north shore of the lake for a distance of about ten miles, where it again connected up with the lake through two narrow channels. Practically the whole route was marked out by small signal cairns, no doubt erected by the Eskimos when engaged on their summer caribou hunts, using for means of transport on the lake skin boats and later whale boats."

The ice on lake Nettilling disappeared on August 6, and after a visit to Nettilling fiord Constable Tredgold and Mr. Soper on August 18 set out on the lake in their surf-boat *Fly*. The dogs were left behind with several caribou carcasses and were in good case when they returned. As this body of water is all but unknown, the report of the voyage along upwards of 120 miles of its southern and western shores may be quoted at length:—

"At 1.15 p.m. we set sail, and with a stiff northwest breeze we made good progress until it became necessary to manoeuvre in the narrow channels in between the islands, which in most cases ran us into a head wind. Finally we pitched camp on a small island about 16 miles W.S.W. from Base camp.

"The next day, heading in a general westerly direction, fair progress was made, although a lot of tacking was necessary between the islands; a sharp look-out was kept owing to the large number of reefs, many of which were submerged only a few inches below the water's surface. At 8.30 p.m. we made camp on a small island in a bay on the S.E. shore of the big point (Magnetic Point). Several colonies of terns were found breeding here. Caribou were observed on some of the islands passed. The land here is much lower, the granite hills rising to no more than 100 feet. The use of heather fires proved to be a great saving on the fuel problem.

"Setting sail the next morning, with a light westerly wind we made our way along the point, which runs approximately magnetic north. Shortly after sailing our attention was attracted by what appeared to be a dense cloud of smoke issuing from a small island, but on closer inspection this proved to be nothing but a thick cloud of midgets. Upon reaching the head of the point we made our way through a narrow channel between the mainland and two small islands. Reaching the west side of the point we obtained our first glimpse of the large expanse of open lake, which had previously been obscured by the large mass of islands passed through. Looking towards the north and west no land was visible, but to south and southwest the land became low rolling tundra with a sparse scattering of islands along the shore. Blackthroated loons were common in this vicinity, large flocks gathering upon the lake at dusk.

"On the 21st, there being no wind, we took to the oars and headed for a small bay at the foot of Pangnirtung Point; here the natives believed the river from Amadjuak lake connected with the Nettilling lake; this, however, proved incorrect upon investigation. Leaving the bay we rounded the point and headed S.W. Passing two smaller points we came in sight of the west shore of the lake, which to all appearances seemed unbroken; closer approach showed a narrow channel leading through in a S.S.W. direction. Camp was pitched at the entrance to the channel on the south side (Tundra point). Here we found three abandoned komatiks and meat caches which we presumed to belong to natives who had been caribou hunting in the spring, as the signs of their camp did not appear to be old. These natives apparently came from the south coast of Baffin Land.

"Leaving Tundra point on the 23rd we passed through the channel and entered a large bay (Tuktomoon bay); winding our way through numerous small islands, we eventually reached the mouth of the Amadjuak river on the morning of the 26th, and made camp. The river drains into lake Nettilling from Amadjuak lake; viewed from the vicinity of the camp it is very broken and delta-like in appearance, forcing its way through a gravel ridge which skirts the shore of the bay; it is swift flowing, with several rapids near its mouth.

"The country is low and broken to the E.S.E. and south. To the W.S.W. and N.W. it spreads out in a large flat plain with a large light coloured hill on the horizon; this hill,

(Pingoalowe) is approximately 300 feet to 400 feet in height, and is the most prominent landmark so far observed, being visible for about 30 miles on a clear day.

"The camp-site is well marked with ancient stone walls and tupik rings where the Eskimo have made their camps when engaged on their summer caribou hunts, the large plain in front of Pingoalowe which is rich with grasses, being the main hunting ground. With the coming of the rifle enormous numbers of these animals have been killed off, and judging from the few encountered here have no doubt sought fresh pastures.

"On the morning of the 28th, after erecting a high cairn and depositing a record, we pulled away from the Amadjuak river. Making our way out of the bay we headed northwards up the west shore of Nettilling lake, which is low lying and fringed with gravel reefs thrown up by the ice.

"On the 30th we arrived at the Koukjuak river which flows westwards from Nettilling lake into Fox channel. Proceeding down the river for about ten miles we landed on the north shore and made camp. The river is very shallow with a current of about three miles per hour, and varies in width from one to three miles across, with a limestone bed.

"The surrounding country is exceedingly flat and swampy and the beaches are rich with fossils; away to the north of the camp runs a low range of hills.

"Caribou appeared to be plentiful here, mostly does and fawns, evidently breeding here.

"Large flocks of snow geese and their young were observed.

"Old Eskimo cairns and tupik rings were also noted, showing that this route was well known to them. The finding of an old goose trap proved to be interesting; the trap consisted of a large number of boulders built up in the formation of a huge bowl about 25 to 30 feet across; the geese were then herded in through the single entrance and clubbed to death; this would take place during the moulting season.

"On September 3, we built a record cairn and deposited a record and then pulled away, taking about three days to get out of the river, because of the current. Heading down the west side of the river as far as Anderson headland we cut across to the S.E. and passed Magnetic Point, entered amongst the islands and reached Base camp on the 9th."

On September 11 they left for Cumberland Gulf, arriving at Pangnirtung on September 21.

DUNDAS HARBOUR

The weather at Dundas Harbour, in the summer of 1925, is described by Constable E. Anstead, who was in charge of the detachment, as "very poor, being dull and misty with lots of rain and snow, which also continued throughout August." The following passage in Constable Anstead's report illustrates life in these latitudes:—

"During the latter part of August we gave up hopes of seeing the relief ship, so did not use the fire because we only had about two tons of coal on hand, which would be required for the coming winter. September 2nd, it was so cold in the house that we put in the storm windows. About midday we sighted the ship; seeing no smoke, we thought it was a high iceberg. About 7 p.m. we saw it was a ship, so rowed out and reported. Found out we were three days ahead, it being August 30th. This was because I guessed the dates according as the sun returned in February, and I now find that the sun is observed at this detachment three days before I expected it."

Extracts from the account of the winter of 1925-26 are:—

"The dark period appeared to pass very rapidly, although the weather was poor, being on the whole very misty. Several bears were seen in the sound, three of which were secured. One big old bear came within one hundred yards of the living house on two alternate nights, and had a good feed of whale blubber, not being in the least scared of the dogs, several of which were loose. The second night the dogs gave warning and we shot same."

"The ice conditions in this vicinity are bad and dangerous. The ice in the sound goes out without warning, and right from the shore so no ice is left. At flood tides it is always so, so that we have to take extra precautions then. At other times this year it has also gone off on no apparent reason. Should a person get carried out in this manner it would be almost impossible to save them, unless the occurrence was quickly noticed, because the ice in the majority of places is carried out of sight in a few hours. It is quite possible that it will occur one of these years, because to go out with the dog team we have to go out in the sound. The first year here two of us were nearly carried away in this manner, and only by luck managed to reach the ice-foot.

"During March this season we thought that Constable Makinson was in the same predicament, and were just getting ready to follow his tracks when he returned. The ice

went out when he was at Croker Bay, but luckily he was on the ice-foot. He then had to make his way back overland, which made him late."

As the island lies under an ice-cap and the Eskimos were inexperienced in ice-cap travel, it was difficult to discover routes across the island. One was pioneered by Staff-Sergeant Joy in his patrol from Craig Harbour, and on his return two members of the detachment accompanied him, a practicable route being discovered from sea-level on the south coast up the hills into the interior. Late, in April and May, another patrol was made to Craig Harbour; on the return the ice was beginning to open around Belcher point, where the party landed on North Devon island, and some difficulty was experienced in crossing the wide cracks which had appeared. In the last stage of the return journey a new and better way down the hills from the interior into Dundas Harbour was discovered. This patrol covered about 320 miles.

CRAIG HARBOUR

Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy was in charge of Craig Harbour with two constables and two Eskimo families, taking over the detachment on August 25, 1925. His general report says:—

"The unloading of the detachment stores and fuel was proceeded with in haste when the drifting ice and suitable stages of the tide permitted. This work was finally completed on the morning of the 27th, and the ship left immediately for Dundas Harbour detachment."

After mentioning sundry additions to and improvements in the detachment buildings, Staff-Sergeant Joy proceeds:—

"At the end of September we began to get hard frosts, and soon after this snow-storms and gales came frequently, and before the end of October the ice set fast between the mainland and Smith island, and on the north side of Jones sound for many miles west.

"The ice went out from the vicinity of King Edward point periodically until the middle of February, and it was only during the latter part of that month and the first half of March, when strong westerly winds prevailed, that the weather appeared to be excessively cold.

"The ice at the mouth of Jones sound broke up and drifted out on July 17 this year, and in Craig Harbour on the 21st.

"Several patrols and hunting excursions were made along Jones sound and in the fiords adjacent to the detachment during the fall. Five caribou were killed some distance inland from the head of Fram fiord, and a few musk-ox tracks were seen in the same locality, but no animals.

"In November and December patrols were made across Jones sound to cape Sparbo, where musk-oxen were found and five animals killed for the fresh meat supply of the detachment. The ice in Jones sound at this time was still in motion, and these trips were made by Constable Dersch, and Eskimo Nookapeungwak with considerable risk and discomfort, but purely voluntary.

"At the return of suitable daylight patrols were made to Cobourg island, and for some distance up the east coast of Ellesmere island for the purpose of locating a place where dog feed could be obtained.

"In March, April and May other patrols were made to Cobourg island, cape Sverton, North Devon island, the western part of Jones sound, Dundas Harbour detachment, and the west coast of Ellesmere island.

"The mileage covered on patrols by the detachment during the year is approximately thirty-three hundred, and if that covered in looking for game and finding out the condition of the ice, etc. were included, it would be at least one thousand more.

"The dark period passed without incident, the members of the detachment taking plenty of exercise and being well occupied to keep them in good health.

"Several bad storms were experienced at the detachment during November and the first half of December, and a few, though less frequently, between that time and the end of April. The worst of these invariably come over the glacier from the northeast and seem to concentrate their whole force on Craig Harbour. They are generally of three days' duration, but on some occasions there is a break of less than twenty-four hours between them.

"In the month of February the detachment was threatened with a shortage of dog-feed. A series of trips were then made to Cobourg island, an excellent place for all kinds

of sea animals, and sufficient meat secured to feed the dogs well through the balance of the winter. Some bad luck was met with on these expeditions, both by the ice breaking up and taking some of the meat out with it, and by making the points where caches were placed inaccessible through the existence of open water, though several unsuccessful attempts were made later to retrieve them.

"The exchange of visits between this and the Dundas Harbour detachments in March, April and May were much appreciated, I think, by everybody concerned."

Later in his report he says:—

"Game, particularly musk-oxen, although scarce through lack of vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the detachment, are plentiful on both sides of Jones sound, and abundant on the west coast of Ellesmere island and the south coast of Axel Heiberg island. Caribou are also plentiful in the two latter areas. Other game seen in this district in fair numbers are bears, hares, and ptarmigan, in addition to sea animals such as walrus, white whales, and seals of many kinds."

The conduct of the two constables with Staff-Sergeant Joy is praised, they being described as "first-class men with even tempers."

Patrol to Axel Heiberg Island

The most important event of the winter of 1925-26 at Craig Harbour was Staff-Sergeant Joy's great patrol to Grethascor Bay fiord and Axel Heiberg island by way of Jones sound and the west coast of Ellesmere island. He left Craig Harbour on April 22, 1926, and returned on May 31, having travelled approximately 975 miles in the forty days. Constable Bain accompanied him as far as Goose fiord, seven days' journey, to convey dog-feed and fuel for a cache to aid the return journey; Constables Bain and Dersch also came as far as cape Storm to meet him on his return; during the rest of his journey his only companion was the Eskimo Nookapeungwak, of whose "splendid assistance" he writes warmly.

As this fine journey was made through a region which is little known, and presents some interesting features, Staff-Sergeant Joy's account of it is quoted substantially in full:—

"From Starnes point outside the harbour we struck N.W. for a point on the east side of Grise fiord, where we arrived at 7 p.m., and camped one hour later some distance out in the sound opposite Grise fiord. The weather was overcast and foggy with a strong steady breeze from the west until we went into camp, when it became clear and calm.

"We broke camp at 10 a.m. the following day. Fog with a strong breeze from the west prevailed again for several hours. During the afternoon the weather cleared, and shortly afterwards we sighted a female bear with two one-year old cubs, which were chased and killed. They were in poor condition, and all but a few pounds, which we kept for ourselves was cleaned up by the dogs on the spot. The dogs being well fed, I decided to let them benefit from it and camped early opposite an island at the mouth of Haven fiord.

"Before leaving camp on the 24th we cached some dog feed for Constable Bain's return journey. Starting at 10 a.m. we reached Sydkap at 1 p.m. From the detachment to this point we had excellent travelling, but here we encountered deep, soft snow, which became worse as we proceeded farther west. We camped in the centre of Baad fiord at 8.30 p.m. Midway between Sydkap and Baad fiords we saw a large funnel-shaped hole in the face of the cliff.

"We continued at 10.30 a.m. on the 25th and reached the cape between Baad fiord and Musk-ox fiord at 2 p.m. Here I lifted a record, left by the *Fram* party in 1902, from a cairn on the point. About the middle of Musk-ox fiord the snow began to get harder and the travelling improved. Later in the afternoon we encountered rough ice, but by picking our way we made fair progress. We passed two musk-oxen grazing on the hills in Musk-ox fiord, and saw many fresh bear tracks on the ice. We reached cape Storm at 9.30 p.m. and found there another cairn containing a record left by the *Fram* party, which I also lifted and replaced with a note to this effect. When passing a point about four miles east of cape Storm we spent an hour there examining old Eskimo stone fox traps and bear traps. Many of the former and one of the latter were still intact. The weather was foggy during the day but cleared towards evening.

"Leaving camp at 11 p.m. on the 26th, the ice soon became extremely rough and forced us to take to the ice-foot, and thereby follow every curve of the coast line. We reached the entrance to Goose fiord at 5 p.m. and camped on the west side of the fiord a few miles inside at 7 p.m. At the mouth of the fiord we passed several open holes in the ice, and around them the ice appeared to be quite thin. The fog which existed during the morning was cleared in the afternoon by a gale from the east. Constable Bain was troubled with a mild attack of snowblindness during the day, and Nookapeungwak shot a brace of hares near our camp in the evening.

"We started up the fiord at 9 a.m. the following day, keeping mostly to the west side. On both sides of the fiord we saw small cairns and landmarks, evidently erected by the *Fram* party. Early in the afternoon our dogs made a race towards land, indicating game. Nookapeungwak went to the top of a hill a short distance from the ice and saw four caribou, which he killed. All of them were very poor, and could not have weighed more than sixty pounds each. Had we fed them all to the dogs they would have made a very small feed. We camped two or three miles farther up the fiord in line with a cairn about six feet high on each side of the fiord. This appears to be about the location of the *Fram's* winter quarters in 1901-2. We made a cache of provisions and fuel near our camp in preparation for Constable Bain and Eskimo Panikpah to start on their return journey the following morning. Constable Bain's eyes were much improved this evening. Saw the first snow bunting of the season to-day.

"At 9 a.m. on the 28th Constable Bain and Panikpah left to return to the detachment, while Nookapeungwak and I continued up the fiord, reaching the head of it at 1.30 p.m. We passed two small cairns on the west side of the fiord during the morning, and the dogs winded game on two occasions. The ice was in excellent condition the full length of the fiord. By 3 p.m. we reached the watershed, and camped at Norstrand on the west coast at 6.30 p.m. The weather, which had been overcast and cold during the last three days, became clear in the afternoon so that we could see Bear cape and Axel Heiberg island from the watershed.

"We broke camp at noon on the 29th, after drying out our clothing, and immediately passed through a belt of rough ice three or four miles wide which lay all along the shore, then we struck travelling conditions that were almost perfect. We then headed for Little Bear cape, and soon came upon the tracks (one day old) of a very large bear leading in our direction, which the dogs followed at a lively pace for over nine hours without seeing the animal, when it turned abruptly to the west. We reached Little Bear cape soon after midnight. Very many bear tracks were seen during the day. The weather was clear with a chilly breeze from the west.

"On the 30th we broke camp at 2.30 p.m. and followed Eids fiord to the east, then crossed overland to Baumann fiord, and camped on the west side of the fiord a short distance from the mouth of a river we followed from the watershed after twelve hours' travelling. Crossing the land we met with deep, loose snow, which made very heavy hauling for the dogs. During the day we saw several old musk-ox tracks, several caribou and hares. Nookapeungwak shot one hare after camping. The weather was cloudy with a strong breeze from the west.

"Leaving camp at 3 p.m. on May 1st, we passed round the north side of a small island, and followed the south side of Hoved island. The dogs were tired and four of them footsore after yesterday's hard work, and we camped after three hours' travel to give them a rest. Two large hares were killed near our camp. The ice on Baumann fiord up to this point was in splendid condition. The weather cloudy with a strong cold breeze from the east.

"On the 2nd we left camp at 6 p.m.; arriving at the southeast corner of Hoved island we turned northward and followed the east side of the fiord. We soon ran into deep snow and patches of rough ice, which continued until we camped at 6 a.m. on the 3rd. During this march we saw several fresh bear tracks and the fresh tracks of six wolves crossing the fiord. The weather continued cloudy with a strong breeze from the northeast.

"We broke camp at 6 p.m. on the 4th, and reached the mouth of Trold fiord at 5.30 a.m. the following day. The travelling during this march was of the worst kind; deep snow that reached above our knees on the even surface, and much deeper in the rough ice, so that we had to rest the dogs every two hundred yards or so. I had intended to proceed *via* Eureka sound from here, but on account of the deep snow and rough ice I decided to try Trold fiord instead.

"A gale commenced to blow from the northeast at midday. At 7 p.m. Nookapeungwak left to investigate the travelling conditions in the fiord, and to avoid hauling any more than was necessary, I remained at the camp to look after our outfit. He intended to return within twenty-four hours, but it was 9 p.m. on the 7th before he turned up. He not only went to the head of the Trold fiord, but crossed the land on foot to within a short distance of Grethasoer bay fiord. He reported favourably on the travelling conditions, however, and stated that at the head of the fiord and beyond there had been no wind, which was a contrast to our present location, for a gale had blown first from one direction then another during the whole of his absence. One of his own dogs died while he was away.

"Near our camp on the ice I saw tracks of a herd of six musk-oxen leading to a ravine on the east side of the fiord. On the land everywhere were many signs of hares. They must have recently changed their feeding grounds, however, for not a single animal could be found.

"The gale continued all day on the 8th. We left camp at 10 p.m. and about ten miles inside the fiord we ran into calm weather and splendid travelling at the same time. About eight miles from the mouth and on the east side of the fiord we passed a small inlet several miles in length. We arrived at the head of the fiord at 1.30 p.m. on the 9th, where we rested the dogs for two hours. The inner half of the fiord was all old ice and quite smooth.

"Leaving the fiord we followed a river bed in a narrow valley bearing northeast, and soon ran into the most difficult kind of travelling; deep, soft snow with frequent bare patches of rocky ground, and several steep climbs. One of us worked constantly at the komitik to assist the dogs, while the other walked ahead dragging a piece of meat to encourage them. They endured this repeated fooling process, and were ever ready to be fooled again, for nine hours. Our load was far too heavy for this kind of travelling. In six hours we reached the head of the valley at the watershed, where we were able to see the mountains on the north side of Grethasoer bay fiord. From here we followed a small ravine eastward to a large river bed, at least a mile wide, which runs into Grethasoer bay fiord. Signs of caribou, musk-oxen and hares were abundant, but no animals other than a few hares were seen. We camped on the large river bed about five miles from the sea ice at midnight of the 9th.

"Between the head of Troid fiord and our present camp we passed several beds of coal, one being a good seven feet thick.

"On the morning of the 10th heavy fog prevailed, and later in the day a blizzard blew from the S.W. At midnight snow ceased falling, but the wind continued.

"On the 11th Nookapeungwak complained of a sore back and was hardly able to move for a while. He had evidently strained himself crossing from Troid fiord. The weather was squally with occasional heavy falls of snow. We remained in camp drying our clothing all day. In the evening on the east side of the river I saw the remains of a musk-ox, and in a ravine of the west side of the river the remains of another musk-ox and a caribou. All of them had evidently been killed by wolves, but not during the past winter. Nookapeungwak, during a heavy squall, walked onto a herd of sixteen musk-oxen in a small ravine on the east side of the river, and amongst them were four small calves. Hares were quite plentiful about here, but very wild. At midnight the weather cleared, and from a hill near our camp we saw several herds and single musk-oxen.

"On the 12th we broke camp at 5 p.m. and reached the Grethasoer bay fiord in three hours. Near the mouth of the river we passed within a few yards of a bull musk-ox. He was so old that he showed up quite red against the hill behind him. On either side of the large river bed and in the adjacent ravines is the strongest growth of vegetation I have yet seen in the Arctic. From here we turned westward and followed the south side of the fiord. We saw many bear tracks on the ice, and with the aid of the field glasses very many tracks of musk-oxen, and several herds of animals on both sides of the fiord. The country on the south side of the fiord, which consists of gently rolling hills of inconsiderable height, must be teeming with game. Both the weather and the ice were perfect, and we camped at 3 p.m. on the 12th near the mouth of the fiord opposite the most northerly of four small islands.

"After smoothing off the steel runners of the komitik we broke camp at 6 a.m. on the 13th. It commenced snowing an hour later and continued all day, accompanied by a strong, cold wind from the southeast. In the afternoon Nookapeungwak stalked and shot a seal on the ice, but it slid into the hole and disappeared. We camped at 3.30 p.m. on Eureka sound south of Storoen.

"Leaving camp at 6.30 a.m. on the 14th we crossed Eureka sound, then followed the east coast of Axel Heiberg island southward, and arrived at Bjornesundet at 6.30 p.m. where we camped, at the south side of the entrance. Deep, soft snow was encountered the whole of this march. We saw several fresh bear tracks, also the fresh tracks of ten caribou on the ice. These animals came from a ravine on Axel Heiberg, and entered another ravine a few miles farther north. Had we spared the time we could have located them in a short time, for our dogs made a race towards land at the ravine they entered, indicating that the animals were not far away. A little later the dogs made another rush for land. Fresh caribou tracks could be seen at the mouth of every ravine. In the evening I lifted a note from a cairn near our camp, which was deposited by D. B. MacMillan in 1916, and replaced it by a note giving the route of our official patrol. Nookapeungwak saw many fresh caribou tracks inside the Sound.

"On the 15th we had deep snow and hard travelling again, and reached the mouth of Wolf fiord at 3.30 p.m. after seven hours travelling. Here we put up a large bear. He had evidently heard us for some time, for he was almost at the top of the mountain when we saw him. The dogs were turned loose and soon brought him to bay on the ice about a mile east of our komitik. We had only just finished skinning him and fed the dogs when another large bear came to within a few feet of us, which was also killed and the meat cached for our return journey.

"We remained in camp on the 16th to rest the dogs. During the day we saw many fresh caribou and hare tracks, and several ptarmigan on the east side of Wolf fiord.

"On the 17th we proceeded west across Wolf fiord. The snow continued deep and soft, and the nappok of the komitik frequently dragged the surface, so that the dogs could hardly move it. Inside Gletcher fiord we saw many fresh signs of caribou, bears and hares, four female musk-oxen each with a young calf, a large bear, and several ptarmigan. We camped at 8 p.m. just inside the fiord. I lifted a record, dated 1916, from a small cairn about four miles inside the fiord on the east side, which was deposited by D. B. MacMillan, American explorer, representing the American Museum of Natural History.

"Leaving our provisions and equipment at the camp we crossed Gletcher fiord the following day to visit a point a short distance west of it. Here we saw a herd of four male musk-oxen, a second herd farther away that we were unable to count, also many bear, ptarmigan and hare tracks. We still met with deep snow everywhere, and returned to camp at 11.30 p.m., after fourteen hours absence. The weather was clear with a cold breeze from the S.W. all day.

"On the 19th I built a small cairn on Hyperit point in which I left a note giving the route taken by our official patrol. At 3.30 p.m. we left Axel Heiberg and struck southward for the northwest point of Bear Peninsula, where we arrived at 3 a.m. on the 20th. We had heavy travelling and dull, foggy weather with occasional snowfalls all this march, although it cleared soon after we went into camp. We saw three miles from our camp, and shortly after turning in for a sleep we were visited by a bear.

"The following day we remained in camp, as both of us were badly snowblind.

"We broke camp at 3 p.m. on the 21st and passed Bear point at 10 p.m. This point is very deceptive. It shows up from a long distance and appears to be on the coast line, but in reality is a lone hill on a large level plain, and stands some distance back from the shore line. We camped about three miles north of Little Bear cape at 2 a.m. on the 22nd. We travelled through deep snow again all day. We saw very many fresh bear tracks and a large bear to-day; also heard a wolf howling not far from us, but our eyes were still affected and neither of us could see it.

"On reaching Little Bear cape, the following day travelling conditions began to improve, and during the latter part of the march became quite good. We crossed an open lead five miles south of the cape, and later another about fifteen feet wide. We camped at 4 a.m. on the 23rd, after eleven hours' travelling. During the day we saw many fresh bear tracks. The weather was perfect yesterday, and again to-day.

"We broke camp at 7 p.m. on the 23rd, and reached Norstrand soon after midnight. Shortly before leaving the ice we killed a small bear, which was all fed to the dogs immediately. We then proceeded overland for the head of Goose fiord, and camped on the watershed at 10.30 a.m. on the 24th. Between the west coast and our camp we passed the fresh tracks of three small herds of caribou going south, and a mile to the north of our camp we saw four caribou feeding. The land hereabouts is almost entirely clear of snow, and large pools of water are standing in the river bed. The weather was clear and quite hot during this march.

"Leaving camp at 11 p.m. on the 24th, we reached the head of Goose fiord two hours later. The dogs scented game on several occasions while covering this distance. We also saw a few fresh caribou tracks, and passed a flock of nine hares and some single ones. It is interesting to see these animals run entirely on their hind legs. They start on all four, apparently to gather speed, then continue on their two hind legs for long distances and over any kind of country without diminishing their speed. A few miles down the fiord we picked up cache, which had been visited by several bears, but fortunately they left it untouched. Travelling down the fiord we saw fresh tracks of several caribou crossing to the west side, and on the low land between the head of Hvalros fiord and Goose fiord we saw three caribou grazing. Many bear tracks were seen during the day, and Nookapeungwak killed a seal on the ice. We camped near a small island about four miles from the mouth of the fiord at two p.m. on the 25th.

"We left camp at 2 a.m. on the 26th and soon reached the mouth of the fiord. Here we found open water the full width of the fiord, which extended five miles to the east on Jones sound. A large number of walrus were seen in the water and on the drifting ice. We spent four hours chopping a passage along the icefoot, at points where the ice had been pressed up on the rocks. Beyond these we had fair travelling, and reached the west side of cape Storm at 2 p.m. where we camped.

"On arriving at the east side of the cape the following day we came upon the camp of Constables Dersch and Bain, who had arrived there a few hours earlier. We continued our journey at 6 p.m. and camped in the centre of Baad fiord at 4 a.m. on the 28th. A bad storm came up shortly after we went into camp, and broke the spell of splendid weather that had prevailed since the 21st.

"The storm ceased at 8 a.m. on the 29th, and we broke camp immediately. The freshly fallen snow made the komitiks pull heavily until we reached Sydkap. Here I picked up a note left by the *Fram* party in 1899. We camped opposite Haven fiord at 11 p.m. Nooka-

peeungwak killed a seal at camping time. The weather was foggy with frequent flurries of snow all day.

"Leaving camp at 11 a.m. on the 30th, we soon struck splendid travelling which continued all day. A short distance east of Grise fiord we crossed an open lead several yards wide, and opposite Cone island we crossed another about ten feet wide, and arrived at the detachment at 4 a.m. on the 31st (May).

"There is no doubt that the ice conditions on the west coast of Ellesmere island must have been unusually good this year, as the pressure ridges and rough ice spoken of so much by others who have travelled this district were not met with to any extent outside of Baumann fiord. And although we had our share of deep snow, by travelling longer hours, we invariably made a good day's march.

"The low hills and plains on the west side of Ellesmere island, including the inner half of Goose fiord, as far north as the head of Bear peninsula are a pleasant contrast to the rugged east and south coast. A similar low land occurs again on the south side of Grethasoer Bay fiord, also inside Wolf and Gletcher fiords, and for some distance west of the latter on Axel Heiberg island. These areas, generally speaking, carry a fair growth of vegetation, and support very many musk-oxen and caribou. We saw more musk-oxen than caribou, but from the number of tracks and other signs met with, I believe the latter animals to be most plentiful. The caribou tracks were fresh in almost every instance, and had we spared the time, we could no doubt have soon found the animals."

In addition to this journey, the detachment made six important patrols. Two were to Cobourg island, from May 10 to May 16; and from July 8 to July 17, 1926, made by Constable P. Dersch and the Eskimo Panikpah to procure seal and walrus for dog-feed. Both were successful. Cambridge point, around which they rowed in the July visit, Constable Dersch noted as "a breeding place for many thousand of sea auk," and at Cobourg island he found many walrus: "we saw a large number of them both in the water and on the ice. On one pan I counted eighteen animals lying together." Three patrols were made across Jones Sound to the north shore of North Devon island, usually for the purpose of hunting, as that region was well supplied with game. Constable Dersch and one of the Eskimos spent thirteen days in crossing Jones sound; on the way there they had to spend a day in the lee of an iceberg, sheltering from a storm. Constable Bain and an Eskimo crossed at the end of February, spending six days; the purpose of this was to ascertain the state of the ice in preparation for the longer patrol to Dundas Harbour; about 150 miles were travelled. One remark in the report has some interest:—

"At cape Sparbo we visited the remains of the stone igloo occupied by Dr. Cook, the American explorer, during the winter of 1908-9, which is situated on the S.E. side of the cape."

A third journey, which extended to 280 miles, was from the detachment to cape Sparbo (their usual landfall on the north coast of North Devon island) and thence to cape Storm on the south coast of Ellesmere island; the purpose of this was to meet Staff-Sergeant Joy on his return from Axel Heiberg island. Both the constables went on this patrol, in the course of which they saw a herd of twenty-five musk-oxen.

The remaining patrol, which involved a measure of exploration, was made by Staff-Sergeant Joy, Constable Dersch and one of the Eskimos across the interior of North Devon island to Dundas Harbour, which is situated on the south shore of the island, and back; on the return journey they were accompanied by two constables of the Dundas Harbour, and the journey, which lasted from March 22 to April 9, resulted in the discovery of a practicable route. It also was not unaccompanied by danger in the descent of one of the glaciers which fringe the southern shore of the island. Staff-Sergeant Joy's narrative is as follows:—

"At 7.30 a.m. on March 22, I left the detachment accompanied by Constable Dersch and Eskimo Nookapeungwak with two teams of dogs, one of eleven dogs and one of nine. When we were about to leave the detachment a strong wind sprang up from the northeast and the snow began to drift badly; it would be almost at our backs, however, and I decided to start but before we were properly out of the harbour it had increased to a whole gale.

and the snow was drifting so badly that at times we could hardly see the dogs ahead of the komitik.

"Leaving King Edward point we struck south southwest in order to have the storm behind us as much as possible crossing Jones Sound. The ice on the sound, with the exception of a few short stretches, was fairly smooth, although somewhat wet, but we made good time and reached North Devon island at 5 p.m.

"The gale continued all night and the following day, but abated considerably as it was becoming dark in the evening. It came up again from the west at midnight, however, and all but carried away our tent although it was well guyed in four directions. Just after noon on the 24th it calmed considerably, and in an hour or so the atmosphere cleared so that we could see the coast line for some distance. At 2 p.m. we struck camp and moved eastward to reconnoitre for a passage to the North Devon island ice-cap.

"The coast line hereabouts is precipitous and broken up, with several glaciers, all of which appeared impracticable as a route to reach the inland ice.

"We camped again at 7 p.m. near a glacier some five or six miles broad in a well-sheltered spot S.E. of Belcher point.

"The following day Nookapeungwak with a dog team went south to examine that end of the glacier at the head of the bay and two smaller ones farther east. Constable Dersch examined the face of the large glacier in the bay, and I a ravine to the northwest. The most practicable place to climb was found a short distance south of a small island near our camp. The weather was clear and calm all day in the vicinity of our camp, but on Jones sound to the north and the ice-cap to the south a terrific gale was blowing so that the drift looked like a continuous wall. From the glacier near our camp open water could be seen along the coast about three miles to the east.

"We left camp at 6.30 a.m. on the 26th, taking a zigzag course up the glacier, to make it easier for the dogs, and on reaching an altitude somewhat higher than the coast line mountains, we struck due west, keeping to a high ridge of ice to the north of the crevassed depression of the large glacier we started on. At 2 p.m. we almost reached the end of this depression, then set our course due south. Up to this point the surface was covered by several inches of loose snow, but as we advanced southward the travelling improved steadily, and although we continued to climb the gradient was never steep and we continued to travel at a good fast pace. From 5 p.m. until we camped at 7.30 in the evening the surface was almost as even and firm as a paved road. The weather was clear and cold with a strong wind from the west during the morning, but became calm during the afternoon. The gale that had prevailed on Jones sound since the 22nd continued all day.

"We left camp at 8 a.m. on the 27th, and continued our course due south with good travelling. At noon we reached the divide. From here we could see Ellesmere island to the north and Lancaster sound, west of Croker bay, to the south. Several miles due east and nearest to us we saw an excellent landmark, the top of a snow-covered mountain, which resembles a huge round snowdrift. This cannot be seen from any great distance from the north of the divide, but is visible for many miles from the south. We kept our south course, which gave us a line on the extreme western end of the Cunningham mountains, and followed this until 4 p.m. with the dogs travelling at a gallop over the firm surface and down grade most of the time. The snow then became soft, and shortly afterwards we reached a slight depression trending southwest in the direction of Croker bay, which we followed. The snow continued to get deeper, but being down grade we still kept a good pace. A couple of hours later the refraction of the atmosphere completely changed the appearance of our surroundings. It seemed as if we were going up an incline several miles in length, commencing at our immediate position; and only our pace could tell otherwise. Our dogs then began to break through, indicating crevasses. Suddenly almost our whole team disappeared, but were up again immediately, and we found ourselves over a crevasse several feet wide. Constable Dersch's team, following behind us, were travelling too fast to be stopped before they reached the crevasse, and they also plunged into it; fortunately their traces all but one held, and they were soon hauled to the surface, but the dog whose trace broke disappeared and no sound was heard of him again. On examining the surface for a short distance ahead of us crevasses were found to occur every few feet. No indication of their existence could be seen in the deep snow. It was only by testing every foot with a harpoon or ice chisel that they could be found, and instead of being mere cracks as we had supposed they were from three to ten feet wide with a thin covering of frost under the snow.

"Our view at this time was indistinct, and I decided to camp. As soon as the camp was arranged, Constable Dersch and Eskimo Nookapeungwak proceeded to examine our prospective route, which lay in the direction of a large glacier depression we had been heading for, and found it practicable for a good mile, as far as they went.

"The next morning we tested the crevasses into which the dog had fallen, to see if there was any chance of recovering him, but were unable to touch bottom with eighty feet of line with a weight attached.

"We struck camp at 8.30 a.m., and followed the track made by Constable Dersch and Eskimo Nookapeungwak the previous evening, but had not gone far beyond the end of this, however, when we found ourselves in a maze of crevasses, and the route ahead quite impassable. We then followed our trail back for some distance and made a detour of a mile or more to the north, where we found the crevasses less numerous and narrower. Continuing down a steep gradient in a westerly direction we struck for the top of the nearest mountain, the point of demarkation on the north side of the large glacier descending to Croker bay, which we reached at 2 p.m. We followed the glacier, which has a decidedly tortuous course, keeping as near the land as possible, and found the travelling fair for about three miles. Here the glacier began to decline rapidly and crevasses became numerous, so numerous and wide, in fact, that they converged and there was frequently less surface than crevasse. Fortunately the glacier was swept clear of snow so that we could see where we were going, but our advance was slow. At 8 p.m. we reached a break in the mountains some two miles wide, in which stood a lake several hundred feet lower than the surface of the glacier at this point. The lake extended in a northerly direction between steep mountain walls about four miles to the foot of a dead glacier. We then descended to the lake on which we travelled, bearing towards Croker bay, until we came to the end, where the glacier pressed hard against the mountain, forming a dam to the drainage from the dead glacier. Here we camped at 9 p.m., having travelled not more than ten miles.

"The glacier was found quite impracticable from this point to the coast line.

"We struck camp at 8.30 on the 29th, after finding a possible route between the glacier and the mountain. Even this would have been next to impossible had not the drifted snow partly filled the scores of deep holes that existed. We progressed with difficulty, however, by relaying our loads and advancing with one komitik at a time, and reached the sea ice in Croker bay at 1 p.m. Several coal seams were seen in the face of the mountain during the morning.

"At this point we were not more than eight miles from the head of Croker bay. It could be seen that the entire head of the bay was filled by a fairly large glacier, which is divided some distance back from the face; one branch bearing north-east, the other north-west. At the face of both this and the glacier we descended lay many small icebergs, which indicated there was some action in them.

"We started again at 2 p.m. The ice on the bay was in excellent condition and we made good progress along the east coast for about ten miles, then owing to the pressed-up condition of the ice we were obliged to travel alternately on the land and ice-foot until within a mile or two of the detachment. We reached the detachment shortly after 9 p.m.

"We found Constables Anstead, Maisonneuve and Makinson in good health, and remained with them for three days. During this time we dried out our equipment, and made several preparations for the return trip.

"The spell of clear weather which had prevailed since we left Jones sound broke on our arrival at Dundas harbour, and continued stormy during the whole of our stay there.

"Several small articles, the most essential being stationery, were required by the detachment, and as these could be supplied from Craig Harbour, Constable Anstead decided to accompany us back.

"Leaving Dundas harbour at 9 a.m. on April 2nd, we were accompanied by Constables Anstead and Maisonneuve and Eskimo Klishook with a team of thirteen dogs. We followed our former route in Croker bay, and decided to try a valley a short distance south of the glacier we previously traversed, as a route to the ice-cap. We reached the valley at 3.30 p.m. The Eskimos left at once to examine it and returned at 8 p.m., having found it practicable. Starting immediately, we followed a river bed in the bottom of the valley until midnight, when we reached a short canyon, the end of which was obstructed by a precipitous snowdrift nearly a hundred feet high. Owing to the preliminary work necessary to climb this and the rocky nature of the canyon bed, we would be obliged to portage our outfit, and we decided to camp.

"By noon on the 3rd our outfit was carried to the top of the snowdrift, which was climbed by cutting steps. We then followed a winding depression bearing N.E. and camped at 8.30 p.m. well on the ice-cap. During the day we encountered two steep climbs, but the route in general was a vast improvement over our former one. The distance covered during the day was short, but we accomplished the worst part of our journey.

"Our present position is an important though difficult one to describe for the benefit of a party travelling southward, as there are no landmarks by which this easily accessible route to Croker bay can be particularly defined. The main point to follow, however, is to advance far enough south on the ice-cap, at the highest elevation, to come in line due east with cape Home, then bear directly on the cape to the brow of the inland ice; the depression then to be followed is indicated by a deep round hole, several hundred feet in diameter, which can only be seen from a point where the inland ice commences to decline rapidly in the direction of the coast. Coming from Croker bay this depression is the only extension of the valley, and cannot be mistaken.

"On the 4th we left camp at 10 a.m. and made a large detour to the east to avoid the depression and deep snow which formerly caused us so much trouble. After several hours' travel we turned N.N.E. and headed in the direction of the round snow-covered mountain, the landmark at the divide above mentioned, keeping a few miles to the west of it.

"Leaving camp at 10 a.m. on the 5th, we reached the divide at 2 p.m. and passed our old snow igloo three hours later. The travelling, which had been somewhat softer than yesterday, improved wonderfully at this point, and we made rapid progress, with the dogs racing for miles at a time and the komatik often running ahead of them. From our old igloo we followed our former trail, reaching Jones Sound at 1.30 a.m. on the 6th, and camped at the foot of the glacier. We were fortunate in having our old trail to follow for the last few hours, as our view was interrupted alternately by fog and haze, which made our surroundings very deceptive.

"At this camp a quantity of coal oil, some provisions and other equipment were cached for Constable Anstead's return trip.

"We broke camp at 2 p.m. on the 6th. Constables Anstead and (Maisonneuve and Eskimo Klishook crossed Jones sound direct to Craig Harbour, while I, with Constable Dersch and Eskimo Nookapeungwak followed the coast of North Devon island to visit cape Sparbo. During the evening we killed a female bear and two cubs, which the dogs cleaned up on the spot, and we camped at the place of killing for the night.

"For the first time since leaving Dundas harbour the weather became overcast and mild, and the komatiks dragged heavily.

"Several inches of snow fell during the night, which made the travelling slow and heavy the following day. We reached cape Sparbo at 8 p.m. on the 7th, after nearly eleven hours' travelling.

"Just before camping we saw a herd of nearly thirty musk-oxen grazing on the plain about three miles from the coast line. The fore-land, several miles broad and only a few feet above sea-level, extending some eight miles both east and west of cape Sparbo, appears to be an ideal feeding ground for these animals. There is an abundance of vegetation, which is kept clear of snow by frequent gales. This particular herd were seen here in November, December and February, and it is doubtful if they ever leave.

"We left camp at 11 a.m. on the 8th and struck across the sound for Smith island. The ice on the sound was fairly even, but the recent snowfall and the damp conditions of the ice made the komatiks haul heavily. A dense fog with a strong wind from the N.W. prevailed for several hours on the north side of the sound, and we reached the detachment at 4 a.m. on the 9th. Many bear tracks were seen on Jones sound during the day.

"The good condition of the ice at the entrance of Jones sound this year may be an exception to the average season. This enabled us to conveniently reach the glacier east of Belcher point, which offers by far the most practicable route to reach the ice-cap of any seen by the patrol. If in any season it should be impossible to reach this point, a crossing might be effected via one of the valleys in the vicinity of cape Sparbo or farther west, but by taking this route difficulties might be encountered on the south side of the island, where the ice on Lancaster sound seldom, if ever, sets fast east of cape Home. If a suitable crossing could be found from near cape Sparbo to cape Home, this journey could be made with certainty in any winter season.

"I have described the route taken by this patrol somewhat minutely so that in the event of it being made in the future by strangers at either Craig Harbour or Dundas Harbour detachments, by following our course in clear weather, a comparatively easy trip can be made.

"Time occupied, nineteen days. Distance travelled, approximately 340 miles."

HUDSON BAY

The usual patrols were made in the Hudson Bay sub-district, the detachment at Chesterfield now being the centre of these operations. During August and September, 1925, Constable W. B. MacGregor was absent from the post for the annual caribou hunt at Baker lake. In the course of his report Constable MacGregor makes the following observations:—

"Whilst hunting, many deserted native camping sites, graves, caches, etc. were found. Notably at Pah-nah, near Ah-o-lah-te-veeng point, (situated on north side of inlet, some 60 or 70 miles from inlet estuary), a circular camping site of stone construction, with door facing south, 27 paces, outside circumference, and had been originally about 4 feet high. Some stones composing bottom ring of toopek, would weigh 700 or 800 pounds. Near this ancient village, (comparatively) many graves are to be found, including one alongside of which repose the hunter's weapons; a broken kayak, double paddle, a single barrel muzzle-loading gun, with inscription of maker's name, Barnett, London.

"At another graveside rests a sheet iron camping stove, in good condition. Possibly some valuable ethnological specimens could be found, and a fertile source for excavation developed, although for diplomatic reasons, I refrained from disturbing any of the graves, because the natives, although professing belief in Christianity, are really more superstitious than the Baffin Island natives, and the women, as a general rule adhere to the ancient taboos regarding the making of skin clothing, fully as faithfully as do the Igloolungmuit, who are a very primitive tribe."

Corporal Petty, who is in charge of the Chesterfield Inlet detachment, in the course of the winter made a hunting patrol, some of the details of which illustrate life in these regions. His report in part is as follows:—

"Chiefly owing to lack of proper transport (a well equipped motor-boat) our winter supply of dog-feed was very small. Early in November it became apparent that our corn-meal and tallow supply would not be sufficient.

"We had a walrus cache on Depot island, and I left for this on November 13, with natives Parker and Nookudluk and two teams.

"It was my intention to make caches for a patrol north, and if possible, one for a Baker lake patrol, and also to bring in as much blubber as I could to Chesterfield.

"The inlet not freezing over, delayed me until December, and this time I spent hunting seal in the inlet. Results were very poor, and I had to return twice to Chesterfield and borrow blubber from the company (this was afterwards returned).

"I arrived at Depot island on December 13, and found our cache totally destroyed. I believe a bear had broken in, in the first instance; foxes and wolves had completed the destruction.

"It was useless returning to Chesterfield, where there was little feed, and there was nothing of importance on hand there. I therefore remained in the district, hunting off the floe edge, only returning to the detachment on January 19.

"We kept our dogs well fed, returned all the borrowed blubber to the company's hunters, made a small cache at Fullerton, and brought in some deermeat and about 250 pounds of blubber to Chesterfield.

"The short days and unfavourable weather had handicapped us.

"By going a day or so inland, enough deer for dog-feed could have been obtained in a few days, but I considered it better policy to obtain our meat from the sea; as we try to kill deer only when necessary.

"We were forced to kill deer, only twice—four animals all told, and two of these I brought in, chiefly for the natives who really need native meat. The police ration though large does not include fresh meat, and but little bacon."

Corporal Petty made a patrol of about 900 miles from Chesterfield inlet along a route from Chesterfield inlet to Wager bay, and from thence by Backs river and Hayes river to Baker lake and return. The journey was made in company with a manager of the Hudson's Bay Company. Leaving Chesterfield on March 16 the party proceeded by Winchester inlet and then by a little known course to Wager bay. Corporal Petty was not favourably impressed with it as a route, but observes:—

"The one interesting feature was that the country through which we passed seemed a wonderful game country. Deer were in abundance, in one area it is said they can be obtained any time of the year. In this same area there were many good fish lakes, and one lake in which it was possible during the summer to obtain fresh water seal.

"This district appealed to me as a primitive hunter's game paradise, but there is probably some drawback, for our employed men were not very enthusiastic. Of course to them our food is fast becoming a necessity.

"I gather there is a hill with a considerable mica deposit in this district, but we did not see it, although we probably passed within a few miles. As far as I can find out, it could not be obtained in large enough sheets to make it commercially valuable."

From Wager the party travelled to the mouth of Backs river, arriving on April 18, the remark made being:—

"For some reason the country between Wager inlet and Backs river is in rather ill favour with the natives.

"In parts there seemed more wolf tracks than I have ever seen before.

"We obtained plenty of deer whenever we wished, but we had passed through a better deer country on the first part of the patrol. In that district wolf tracks were not unusually numerous.

"I gathered that the district we were now in is always noted for wolves."

One of Corporal Petty's objects had been to arrest Itergooyak, the native whose killing of Ookpatowyuk is mentioned elsewhere; hearing that he had been arrested already by Sergeant Barnes of the Tree River detachment, he decided to turn back, and Baker lake was reached on April 29, the following being his comment on the country traversed:—

"The country between Backs river and Baker lake is not very well known to white men.

"Like the rest of the overland travel, it proved to be rather slow—not much riding, but at this time of the year presenting no real difficulties."

With regard to the Eskimos encountered he says:—

"All had passed a good winter as far as food was concerned, except a few at Baker Lake who had suffered for a time from lack of fresh meat. Their fox catches had not been very large.

"The Backs or Hayes river natives live and seem to live well on frozen fish during the winter and what few deer they can obtain.

"Generally they are camped some days from places where moss can be gathered, and do not seem to trouble much about going for it.

"Well clothed, clean looking, easily satisfied and anxious to please, they struck me much more favourably than the post natives, or those in easy contact with the settlements.

"Some of the men had made very rare trips to Baker lake, but they generally obtained the few goods they needed from the trader Ellennack, getting well robbed in the process.

"This is not altogether the evil it may appear. Their ammunition comes so high, that it does much to make them conserve game. They are not burdened with a lot of trash, and what they get they look after.

"The more civilized the native is, the more careless he becomes. Many of the post natives are far harder on their property than the average white person could afford to be.

"Although these Backs river people are so close to the sea they do not hunt seal. The seal are rather scarce, and they get much oil from the fish.

"They have old tribal tales which seem to connect up with the Franklin party. One about a white man's schooner with a dead man on board seems to point that way."

A case of suicide is thus chronicled:—

"Woman Kangoona: An old Netchlik, and I gather the usual case of the old unwanted woman, and not caused through starvation. These people display none of the white man's regard for the helpless, except in the case of children, and only then because they look to the future when the child will be a help. At the same time they never as a rule ill-treat the old."

Another case of suicide occurred in the district; a family had been nearly wiped out by starvation and a woman who survived hanged herself because a young son who also had survived fell ill; presumably her mind had given way under her misfortunes.

Some remarks on native traders are of interest:—

"Both companies employ a number of native traders; these men are given a large amount of debt, which they repay with the foxes they trade.

"These native traders have no set rate. For instance they might trade a small trunk worth one fox (company price) for four. On the other hand they might give a rifle from their trade goods for a dog.

"Ellennack for instance would drive up to a camp, open a case of biscuits, a case of sugar and packets of tea for the general use of the camp. The natives then bringing him their foxes.

"The native trader loses credit as the other natives get in contact with the posts, for although the companies certainly do not overpay, a white man is as a rule an incomparably more generous man to deal with than a native trader.

"It must not be thought that the native trader, from our point of view altogether a rogue, is without good points.

"In bad years he will give away all his trade goods to the destitute, and although he is generally a bolder and more determined man than the rest, I believe he seldom tries to compel them to trade with him."

One purpose of the patrol was to look into the musk-ox question, and Corporal Petty is of opinion that several small herds still exist in the region between Wager bay and Backs river, though west of Fullerton they probably

have been exterminated. A couple of Eskimos who admitted having killed musk-ox were admonished. He adds:—

"However no one can rely on a free native, and with the posts spreading inland, gathering natives together, etc., will have the effect of making ammunition easier to come by, and bring natives into district which they have previously left alone. The chances of the conserving of musk-oxen are not good."

Constable D. F. Robinson of the Chesterfield detachment made a patrol of approximately 745 miles between March 25 and May 3, 1926, to Baker lake, the mouth of the Thelon river, up the Kazan river, and to Kaminuriak lake, Haecoligua (or Yath-Kyed) lake, and return. Scarcity of caribou prevented a visit to Maguse lake and cape Eskimo on Hudson bay. This is the country where Ouangwak, the murderer, lived; and apart from the fact that a patrol there was desirable on police grounds, unnecessary slaughter of game had occurred. No unusual incidents were recorded. Information was collected as to deaths of natives; an appallingly large proportion of these were due to tuberculosis. One death was due apparently to heart disease, our report noting an interesting occurrence:—

"A Padlemiut man of middle age, this occurred about the new year, when he was visiting relatives on the Kazan river. A dance was held in his honour, but whilst singing and playing the drum he collapsed and died of heart failure. Owing to this all drums were destroyed in this tribe."

In his general remarks about the Eskimos, Constable Robinson says:—

"The natives visited still lived primitively, depending almost entirely on the country, using the kayak and spear to obtain the caribou for their clothes and food caches. In winter time life is sometimes hard, as their only fuel for cooking is moss and willows, so that their igloos are never heated, like the coast natives, who have blubber lamps.

"They are all in possession of rifles, the most popular one being the .44-40, which is cheap and effective at short ranges, but these are not used to any great extent, except when travelling. In summer the caribou are speared by men in kayaks, at the crossing places on the river of the migrating herds, and in winter, snow pits are made to trap them.

"As travellers they are very poor, the average amount of dogs possessed by each man being three, and when a trading post is visited the men travel in pairs, one man breaking trail, whilst the other guides the sled and drives the dogs, which he does by a large amount of shouting and by throwing a piece of wood, about 16 inches long, at any dog not working hard enough.

"Few of these natives visit a post more than once a year; this gives the native traders large scope, so they charge exorbitant prices for their goods.

"The only white man's supplies these natives wanted were tea, sugar, tobacco and coal oil, their main diet being deer meat and fish, both of which were eaten frozen.

"Although superstitious like most primitive people, their taboos seemed very reasonable when explained.

"At Ejuhadjug's camp I was invited to an old Angakok's igloo, immediately after my arrival, and a meal prepared for me, and when I left for my igloo, half of a large fish was given to me. This was the party to which the murderer Oungwak belonged, so no ill-feeling is held toward the police for his death. His sister, a woman of about 45, stated that he was a bad man and deserved to die.

"There is a possibility of starvation amongst the Shagwaktolmiut during a poor year, as they will not move from their permanent camps, so I spoke to them about conserving game, and caching all meat not needed for immediate consumption, as it would be very difficult for the police to provide relief in mid-winter as the natives are scattered in small parties and travelling would be difficult with a heavy load in soft snow."

In dealing with the question of game, Constable Robinson mentions a great slaughter of caribou which took place on the Kazan and Thelon rivers and near Baker lake during the spring, summer and autumn of 1925; the trading companies bought some 1,500 hides. He warned the natives against such indiscriminate slaughter, and in remarking that some means of restraint is necessary, he observes:—

"I believe the continual discharge of firearms at one spot such as at the mouth of the Kazan river will in time change the course of migration, and leave the country barren."

From May 29 to July 11, 1926, Constable W. M. McGregor with some Eskimos had an unusually productive walrus and seal hunt near Depot island, about 40 miles north of Chesterfield inlet, the principal purpose of the hunt being to procure dog-feed. In chronicling his success Constable McGregor remarks:—

“Walrus hunting, when the ice is breaking up, is a most uncertain pursuit. Four important factors, ice, wind, general weather conditions, and scarcity of walrus are conditions which vary according to seasons; in fact during a period of forty-four days, walrus were seen on five occasions only, and in two instances, included in above, two lone walrus killed.”

Sergeant Stangroom, who is in charge of the Port Nelson detachment, during March patrolled from Fort Churchill and back; he found that his duties at Churchill included a measure of relief; he says:—

“The fur catch at Churchill has been very poor this year (as has been the catch of the white fox everywhere in this vicinity this winter); many of the Indians have no dogs, they are dead of starvation; the deer up to the present have been a failure; moose only, have apparently been the only means of a food supply, and not a great many of them; there are some parties of this band that have not been heard of since last fall, and it is not known whether they too are experiencing hard times; without exception, all of those parties that have come into the Post this winter have stories of starvation, and shortage of fur to tell; under these conditions I gave the Rev. A. Gibson authority to issue 1,000 pounds flour, 500 pounds pork, twine for fishing nets, and gun caps, and powder, over and above the destitute rations sent in last summer, (all articles of which he was running short) provided he needed them; and to have the bill presented or made out when I came to Churchill next August; I trust my action in this respect will be approved of by the department; one felt obliged to do something under these conditions even though it meant extra expense to the Government.”

Sergeant Stangroom's action has been approved by the Department of Indian Affairs.

THE WESTERN ARCTIC

In his general report for the six months ended June 30, 1926, Inspector T. B. Caulkin, in command of the Western Arctic sub-district, reports the conclusion of the murder case against the Eskimo Ikayena, who killed one Ulukshuk. This case was reported in the annual report for 1925, though an error was made in identifying the deceased with one of the men who murdered the missionary priests in 1925. Inspector Caulkin's report says:—

“In regard to the ‘Ulukshak’ murder case, this came up for trial on June 24 at Aklavik, N.W.T., before His Honour Judge Debuc, and accused ‘Ikayena’ was acquitted by the jury, after the charge had been reduced to manslaughter.

“Mr. I. B. Howatt, K.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. C. O'Connor for the defence, and in cross-examination of the native Crown witnesses Mr. O'Connor brought considerable evidence relating to deceased's character amongst the eastern Eskimo, his domineering manner in dealing with them, and his attitude generally as a bully.

“Great stress was made by the defence on the manner in which deceased was seen to approach the tent of accused on the day of the shooting. Ulukshak was said to have advanced in a stealthy manner, sneaking up behind the tent, instead of walking in a direct manner, also the fact he did not smile; this seems to now be one of the crowning features for the defence of Eskimos at these trials.

“The jury were not out above 15 minutes, when they were ready with their verdict of ‘Not guilty’.”

In the “Puwyatuck” murder case, which is discussed later, the charge was reduced to manslaughter, the accused Toonnaluk, or Toongnaak (originally called Tekack) pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

In dealing with the enforcement of the Customs Act, Inspector Caulkin mentions a difficult case, that of an American trading-post situated just across the international boundary, which sold goods at prices lower than those charged by traders on the Canadian side; there were various complications, and it was

necessary to instruct the Herschel Island Eskimos regarding the formalities required by the Customs Act, "which at first is difficult to make them understand, as they have not the faintest idea what an international boundary indicates, or where it exists, but with the interpretation now being given them, they are quite prepared to follow the necessary procedure, and have reported both outwards and inwards when proceeding across the line to trade." In this connection, Inspector Caulkin adds:—

"The coming summer promises to be a very busy one at Herschel Island; since the enforcement of the coastwise laws, foreign vessels can only come to Herschel Island and transact business; this means that in compliance with the Customs Act, they must land and declare all goods from their vessels, and pay duty and taxes on them, retaining in their vessels sufficient ship's stores to do them their first port of call after leaving Herschel; this change entails considerable checking, and clerical work."

The enforcement of the Northwest Game Act caused several prosecutions, for such cases as trapping without a license; after noting these the Officer Commanding the sub-district adds:—

"Everything connected with this branch appears to be going along satisfactorily, with the exception that I do think a little more protection could be afforded the established trader, against the tactics of the transient non-resident trader; this matter has already been up for consideration, and it is to be hoped that a way be found to prohibit the practices of the transient traders from pursuing their operations.

"The transient traders generally land down river a week before the established trader's vessel, and bring inferior goods, when the established trader's stock in hand is at low ebb, and they take considerable fur from natives which rightly belongs to the established trader, who in all probability has advanced credit in lean times to some of them.

"In connection with game, there has been a noticeable scarcity of caribou in most districts in the Arctic during the winter months, and it is difficult to trace this circumstance to any of the elements; we have had an exceptionally mild winter in the Arctic in comparison with most years, and the prevailing winds have been from the east, instead of northwest, and may have had something to do with changing the usual route of travel from their general grazing areas.

"In reference to the fur trapping, it can be termed a very poor year on the whole; even the most hardy of trappers have had exceptionally poor catches, amongst both whites and natives. The only district along the Arctic coast where favourable reports are heard from, is the Baillie island district, and east from there to Inman river, N.W.T., in which area the Hudson's Bay Company posts are, and independent traders and trappers are said to have done fairly well.

"The Coronation gulf district is reported none too well off, and the Aklavik and Mackenzie delta in general, is very poor, and had it not been for the muskrat season, some trappers would have fended poorly.

"A most notable feature in connection with the fox catch in the delta district, is that most pelts trapped show considerable evidence of being rubbed, and are as a consequence, much reduced in value. This may be attributed to the light snowfall during the winter, which failed to cover the thick underbrush.

"On the coast as previously stated, the winds having prevailed continuously from an easterly direction, has caused the main ice pack to remain at sea, and a considerable proportion of the white foxes were on it, and when the fox season had closed, the winds turned to northwest and brought the icepack in, and it was then very evident from the tracks across the ice to the mainland, where the foxes had been all winter."

After noticing the series of casualties which unhappily occurred in the Baillie Island region, which are noticed in some detail elsewhere in this report, Inspector Caulkin says:—

"On the whole the health of the whites, Indians, and Eskimos generally, can be said to have been very good, in comparison with most years. The Roman Catholic Hospital at Aklavik have handled a few cases during the past winter, and this institution can be said to be quite an asset to the district, in giving shelter and proper attention to cases in need of same."

Dealing with the exceedingly important question of dogs and dog-feed, he makes the following interesting remark:—

"All dogs of the sub-district are in good condition, and considering that approximately between nine and ten thousand miles have been executed by them during the past winter they appear to have been well looked after."

On that other important subject, the weather, he says:—

"The past winter in the Arctic has been an exceptionally mild one, probably as mild as has ever been known, and there has scarcely been a day that a person could not travel by dog team throughout the whole winter. The spring promised to open up very early, and as early as March, rain and mist prevailed along the Arctic coast, but it tightened towards the end of April again, and cold weather prevailed for some time, and it snowed very heavily for two days in the early part of July.

"It was a late breakup on the Arctic coast, and from reports was two weeks later than last year, before the rivers began to run out onto the coast; it is highly probable that ice conditions will be unfavourable for navigation this summer, and in all probability we shall have a winter to go on record, to offset the mild one just past.

"Owing to the continual rains experienced at Aklavik this spring, there is a very noticeable growth of green things, flowers are in abundance, and butterflies are in considerable shoals as a result.

"The general health of the members of the sub-district has been good and no cases of sickness have been dealt with."

In an earlier report, dated 16th April, 1926, Inspector Caulkin, in describing a patrol made from Aklavik to Herschel and return between March 26 and 31, 1926, mentions some of the vicissitudes of travel in the North. The following is an extract from his report:—

"On the night of March 27 while camped at Moose river mouth, it rained heavily, and placed a sheet of glare ice over the snow, which made it very difficult to retain footing during the following day's travel, both for the dogs and ourselves, as on the 28th instant while travelling from Moose river to Shingle point, we had a very strong south wind, which blew the dogs sideways, and we eventually had to come into shore a mile and a half to get on to the proper line of travel.

"We again had a heavy rain whilst camped at Shingle point on the night of March 28.

"During the 29th instant we travelled along the coast to Kay point, and passed over cracks in the sea ice more than a yard wide, and full of water, also we found the short portage generally used to Kay point cabin, almost devoid of snow for the sled.

"On March 30 we had an exceptionally thick fog and it was impossible to travel, and after going twelve miles we had to give up and camp at Stokes point, until the following morning."

The mild winter meant treacherous ice, and many travellers found themselves in danger. An Eskimo known as Tom Goose, an experienced hunter, lost his wife and baby while on their way to set nets under the ice with dogs and sled. The ice gave way under them, and Tom Goose told his wife to cling to the sled while he clambered on to the ice; he succeeded in doing this after it had broken under him once, and he rescued an older child from the sled, but his wife and a young baby on her back were drowned.

The dangers of life in the Far North are further illustrated by the fate of W. V. Haverson, a young American, who for two years worked as a trapper on the Arctic coast in the general vicinity of Baillie island. He made use of an old and unsafe whale-boat; he was last seen on September 7, 1925. Eskimos living on the other side of Langdon bay could see the smoke from his cabin, and on several occasions noticed him out in the whale boat sealing, but after freeze-up they saw him no more; also there was no smoke from his camp. Thinking that he might be ill, they visited the camp, taking some meat with them, and found no sign of him or the whale boat; his dogs were tied up, nearly dead from starvation. Word was sent to the police detachment at Baillie island, and Corporal Pasley visited the camp. On a calendar were notes as to fish and seal taken; these ended on September 17, 1925, a date on which a northwest gale occurred. Corporal Pasley expressed the opinion that the missing man met with some accident while out in the boat and was carried out to sea.

A feature of the case was the disappearance of a canoe, which Haverson had in addition to the whale-boat; it is believed that the wind blew it clear off the beach and out to sea; such incidents frequently happen in that region.

In forwarding the reports on the affair, Inspector Caulkin remarked:—

"September is a bad time for sudden storms in the Arctic, as elsewhere, and I consider Haverson took great risk in attempting to handle a boat, with sail, alone along the coast, and the fact that his disappearance was first discovered last September, and no trace has been found of him up to date, there is no likelihood of his still being alive."

The dead man's effects were taken care of on behalf of the Public Administrator for the Northwest Territories. Even here there was misadventure, for the moving of them to Baillie island meant a heavy journey of more than 200 miles, the snow in one place being covered with sand, it was necessary to cache about 400 pounds of the least valuable of them, and the shifting of the ice caused them to be lost. The Public Administrator, Mr. H. Milton Martin, of Edmonton, in acknowledging the account rendered to him, wrote:—

"I have perused very carefully, all the reports mentioned herein and I would ask you to be good enough to express to Inspector Caulkin and the non-commissioned officers and constables who looked after the property of the deceased my very sincere appreciation of the thorough manner in which they protected the interests of the estate.

"With reference to the report of Corporal Pasley regarding Constable Wilson's endeavour to bring to the detachment all of the effects of the deceased. I wish to say that not only do I not hold Constable Wilson responsible for the loss of the goods, but I can only express amazement that he managed to get as much of the goods safely to the detachment. My appreciation of the services rendered by those attached to the northern detachments is extremely difficult to express. Having had some little experience in northern regions and knowing the difficulties attached to travelling on ice, I cannot restrain my praise of those men who are continually facing danger in the carrying out of their work."

A trapper named John C. Bishop died in June, 1925, in a camp on the Arctic coast-line, near Cape Parry, of scurvy. Bishop and a friend were in partnership; they spent the winter of 1924-25 in this remote region, and in March Bishop fell ill with scurvy. Neither he nor his companion recognized the disease, but thought it a sickness due to rheumatism, from which he had suffered earlier in the winter; they therefore did not take the necessary measures, and, while Bishop grew steadily worse, the companion also sickened. In June a neighbouring trapper—a native, by the way, of the Fiji Islands—becoming uneasy at not hearing from them, visited their camp, and found Bishop very near death and the other man very ill. Unable to move them himself, the newcomer went away to get help, and, to complete the list of misadventures, was afflicted with snow-blindness, lying out in the open for five days with nothing to eat. Eventually he managed to find some Eskimos; they repaired to the camp and found Bishop dead; they buried him, gave aid to the survivor and took him to the camp of his neighbour, where he recovered. A feature of this case was that the two men had had a good season, and the unfortunate man's estate realized a considerable sum. Bishop was a native of Prince Edward Island, and after some correspondence we were able to find his next of kin.

Yet another fatality was the drowning of four Eskimos off Maitland point, in the general vicinity of Baillie Island, on September 24, 1925. Two whale-boats were making their way from a fishing camp to the tribe's winter quarters in Harvey bay; the weather was fine when they started, but a gale rose quickly and both of the boats were wrecked; the occupants of one got ashore with difficulty, but the other disappeared, no trace having been found of boat or crew. Those drowned were two men, a woman and a lad of fifteen. The same storm wrecked a schooner and a boat belonging to white men. In forwarding our report on the calamity, Inspector Caulkin notes that storms come up suddenly at that time of year, and that the natives are likely to be caught in their small boats; the chance must be taken, he adds, as that is their only mode of travel in the summer months; at any time sailing small craft on that coast is risky.

In the annual report for 1923 an account was given of the death by shooting of an Eskimo named Ookpatowyuk near Baker Lake, in the Hudson Bay

sub-district. This man and another named Itergooyuk were partners in a fur-trading venture, and in March or April, 1923, they began a journey to a post at Baker lake. Subsequently Oopatowyuk's body was found outside an igloo where the two men had slept; he had been shot while packing his sled preparatory to a day's march; and the conjecture was that Itergooyuk had killed him. The suspected man fled the country, betaking himself to the Arctic coastline. The foregoing facts were learned by Inspector W. Munday, then stationed at Chesterfield Inlet. Our detachments on the Arctic coast were warned, and by April, 1924, Corporal E. Pasley reported from Baillie Island that he had been informed by Mr. Knud Rasmussen, the explorer, on the strength of statements made by the natives, that the murder was prompted by Itergooyuk's desire to obtain without payment something in the trade stores owned by the victim; further, Mr. Rasmussen said that the accused was in Adelaide peninsula. Sergeant F. A. Barnes, in charge of the Tree River detachment, took the matter up, and in the course of his long patrol in search of Toongnalik (otherwise Tekack) he found Itergooyuk in King William's land and arrested him on May 10, 1925. He admitted having killed Ookpatowyuk, and accounted for his action by a story of disagreements during the journey. His statement is thus reported by Sergeant Barnes:—

"He lives with his parents and brother and sister, on a small lake north of Baker lake. In the late winter of 1922-23, he was sent together with Ookpatowyuk, into Baker Lake post of the Hudson's Bay Company with a bunch of fox pelts, by a native trader by name of Elanyah. On the second night of the journey, Ookpatowyuk would not let him eat, so he took some food while Ookpatowyuk slept. This made Ookpatowyuk mad apparently, and later he made Itergooyuk go outside without his parka. It was very cold, and when asked by Itergooyuk for the parka Ookpatowyuk would not give it to him. Later, when Ookpatowyuk left the snowhouse, Itergooyuk went and looked for the parka but was unable to find it. Nothing further was said, and they both loaded up the sled. After the sled was loaded, Itergooyuk asked to be allowed to go back to his people, but Ookpatowyuk would not let him go. While Ookpatowyuk was busy hitching up the dogs, Itergooyuk shot him through the head. He (Itergooyuk) then cached the load, got his parka, and took the sled and dogs back to Elanyah. He then went on to his own camp one day further on. He twice visited the camp of Elanyah after this, once in company with his father. He told Elanyah that he had shot Ookpatowyuk because he would not give him his parka nor let him eat. After some days, he came to the Arctic coast with his father, Mittik, and two others, Kubloo and Eekalook, the latter being his brother-in-law."

The man described as Elanyah is mentioned as "Ellen Nack" in the earlier accounts.

It developed that Itergooyuk is a very young man, who at the time of the killing could not have been more than sixteen.

The case proved a perplexing one. For one thing, if he were tried it would be necessary to return him to Chesterfield Inlet, and while Sergeant Barnes regarded this as practicable, it would be expensive and inconvenient to do this. Aside from this, which of course was merely a matter of detail, there was the solid consideration that great difficulty would have been experienced in obtaining a conviction, the evidence available, apart from his own statement, being insufficient, while he alleged provocation. The prisoner's extreme youth furnished another consideration. The Department of Justice decided that the chances of obtaining a conviction were not sufficient to justify proceedings against him upon a charge of murder, and consequently the youth was released with a warning against the taking the law into his own hands. A sequel to the affair was that arrangements had to be made to return him to his family in King William's Land; this meant his remaining for some time at Tree River, where he was useful.

Mention was made in the annual report for 1925 of a very long patrol made by Sergeant Barnes from Tree River to King William's Island in search of a native whose name was given as Tekack, who in the winter of 1920-21 killed

his partner, whose name was given as Puyrack. This journey lasted from April 1, 1925, to June 3, or sixty-four days, and was unsuccessful in effecting the arrest of the accused, although the facts of the killing were ascertained; Tekack, or Toongnalik, or Toongnaak, as he now is known, had gone up to the Back river and Sergeant Barnes had not time to pursue him, as he had visited sundry places in King William's island and Adelaide peninsula, the total distance traversed being 1,357 miles. Sergeant Barnes left word that he would return next winter; however, the accused and the witnesses in the summer of 1925 voluntarily came to Tree River in a trading schooner and surrendered. During the winter of 1925-26 they were sent to Herschel Island over the ice, and Toongnalik was tried by Mr. Justice Dubuc on June 24 at Aklavik. The charge was reduced to manslaughter, the accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Herschel Island.

This was another of the jealousy cases so common among the Eskimos. Puwyatuck, as the name now is spelt, had two wives and Toongnalik, who lived with him, had none. About the New Year of 1921, when the band was camped beside a lake in Adelaide peninsula, the two men and the younger wife—called the "spare wife" in one of our reports—were sitting in the snowhouse engaged in various domestic duties, when Toongnalik shot the other through the head and killed him. Toongnalik then took one of the dead man's wives. Suspicion was felt that he had been urged to commit the deed by another man of the band, who took the younger of the widows, but no evidence to this effect was forthcoming, and Toongnalik denied it, saying that he acted of his own accord. In this case, as in so many, the failure to smile was regarded as a danger sign. Toongnalik's own statement when put under arrest was in part:—

"At a dance held the night before the murder Puwyatuck watched me and I did not like the way he looked. He looked like he wanted to kill me, and did not smile. We had never quarrelled before, but he had watched me for a long time before that. I went to my igloo and loaded my .44 rifle. Next morning I was sitting in the snowhouse with Goongnow and Puwyatuck. Cardlakeetow came in and went out again. Puwyatuck was fixing a snow shovel, and Goongnow was fixing sinew. I picked up my rifle and shot Puwyatuck through the head. Then I went outside, followed by Goongnow. After a while, I went back into the house and saw that Puwyatuck was dead. I took Cardlakeetow for my wife then."

The evidence of the witnesses corroborated this account. The woman whom the murderer espoused said:—

"Puwyatuck did not like Tekack for some reason, but he never told me why. He used to watch Tekack all the time."

Inspector Caulkin in forwarding the deposition of the witnesses remarks that "upon it (Toongnalik's passion for his wife) becoming known to deceased, he showed resentment in the usual form, of looking at accused in a manner denoting hostility, by not smiling."

A feature of this case was the wide divergence between the names by which those Eskimos concerned were described by different people and at varying times; this applies to everyone concerned.

Discussing this case in his half-yearly report, Inspector Caulkin says:—

"In the 'Puwyatuck' murder case, Toongnak, the accused, was taken ill with double pneumonia about ten days prior to the arrival of the court, and it was at first thought that the case would not be proceeded with, but accused was sufficiently recovered to dress and walk to the court, where he appeared before Judge Dubuc following the acquittal of Ikayena.

"Counsel for this case were the same as for the Uluksack case, and as stated in my crime report on this case, the charge was reduced to manslaughter, and counsel for the defence entered a plea of guilty, upon which His Honour Judge Dubuc sentenced accused to one year's imprisonment in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police guardroom at Herschel Island, where he will be taken immediately.

"Had this case been proceeded with, I am of the opinion that the defence was to be that of a cartridge stuck in the breach of accused's rifle, which he was trying to force out with a file, it exploded and the bullet entered deceased's head, killing him; the only person

in the igloo at the time this affair took place was the woman 'Coongow,' who said she was preparing sinew, and did not see what occurred, until she saw deceased roll backwards when the shot was fired; but it appeared very evident to me that the case was purely one accruing from jealousy between the two men, probably fomented by the wife of the deceased, who was more attached to accused, who had no wife, than her own husband."

Corporal E. Pasley, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment at Baillie Island, in the course of a patrol eastwards in February, 1926, found nineteen Kogmolik Eskimos living in a starving condition at the camp of a native named Assesowna, otherwise Lester, and supported by Assesowna and another Eskimo named Pitokana, otherwise David; five others were living with a man named Nengasik, otherwise Bennet. These people had found and killed plenty of caribou at Darnley bay, and had stayed there all summer. The weather was such as to prevent their drying the meat, and it turned bad, making them sick. They remained at Darnley bay, thinking that they would recover, but instead they grew weaker; finally they decided to travel westwards in search of some native camp where they could get food. One of their number, a man named Tiktarluk, was too weak to move, and they left him in a snow hut with "lots of meat"—presumably the putrid half-dried deer meat which had caused the trouble; they intended to return for him, "but the people kept dying and getting weaker, six of them dying before they got over the divide to Bennet's camp; these they left on the trail, as is their custom, just covering them over with snow." Corporal Pasley's story proceeds:—

"On arrival at Bennet's camp, Bennet fed them and gave them clothing; they stayed there several days, then Bennet took nineteen of them over to Tomcod bay to natives Lester and David where he left them, Bennet keeping five people at his camp.

"Lester now takes up the story, and he states that Bennet arrived at his camp with these people about the middle of December, 1925, and asked him and David to feed them until the police arrived, which they did, and also supplied them with what clothing they had. They could not bring these people into Baillie island as the ice conditions along the coast were dangerous, also some of the natives were too weak to travel.

"I visited these people in their snow houses and found four of them in such a starving condition (all the four native doctors) that I don't think they will recover, the others were not too bad, but they certainly showed signs of great hardship.

"I asked Lester and David if they could keep these people until my return from the east and they said they could, so on my return I took two of them with me to Baillie island with their dog team and gave them supplies out of police stores to take them all, 25 people, back to Bernard Harbour, where they will be among their own people."

The dead, whose names Corporal Pasley records, were three men, two women and a baby. A search for the man Tiktarluk who had been abandoned failed to find him, and he also is presumed to be dead. Corporal Pasley surmises that the illness which afflicted these people was dysentery. He adds:—

"I would especially like to bring to your notice the conduct of these three natives, Assesowna, Pitokana and Nengasik, for the way they took these people in and cared for them, clothing and feeding them, although they had no call on them, not being related or belonging to the same tribe. I have no doubt that these people would all have perished if the above-mentioned men had not been in a position to feed them.

"These men are the best rustlers around this district and this accounts for them having enough grub to feed these other natives the length of time they did."

A curious case of self-accusation by an Eskimo caused our Tree River detachment some work which probably was unnecessary. In the autumn of 1925 Sergeant F. A. Barnes of Tree River heard sundry rumours that an Eskimo of the Coppermine tribe had killed an Indian, presumably of the Great Bear Lake tribe; contrary to their usual practice, the Eskimos would not talk about it. Sergeant Barnes reported the currency of the rumour on January 31, 1926, and later assertions that the Eskimo mentioned in the story was named Anger-vranna (or Ungeryvranna) Opinguah; being unable at the time for lack of dogs to proceed to the scene, he sent word to the man to come to see him, and on April 4, 1926, Anger-vranna came to the detachment and on being questioned

declared that during the summer of 1925 he had shot two Indians, "a long way" inland from Tree River. His story was thus recorded by Sergeant Barnes:—

"I left the camp one morning to hunt deer, taking my rifle along with me. Some way from the camp, I saw a tent. I put my rifle and ammunition down, and went towards the tent, intending to visit whoever was there. Five Indians came toward me from the tent, two of them wearing long white artiggies, one of whom also had a lot of feathers around his head. The Indians commenced to shoot at me when 100 yards away. They fired four shots, but failed to hit me. I held up my hands and shouted Timer, Timer! (Eskimo for Finish). I turned quick and ran back to my gun. I then started to shoot at them, firing twice. Two Indians fell, and the others ran away, so I also ran away to my camp. After one sleep, we moved away north, and we did not go back to see the Indians."

Further questioned, he could not say whether the two men who fell were dead, as he ran away. Camping with him were his wife and two other Eskimos.

In reporting this confession Sergeant Barnes stated that he had ascertained that no Indians of the Great Bear Lake tribe were missing, so that the men said to have been shot must have belonged to the Simpson or Slave Lake bands. While disposed to credit Angervanna's story, Sergeant Barnes decided not to arrest him, as he seemed to have acted in self-defence, but directed him to report at Tree River during the winter of 1926-27.

Inspector Caulkin, in forwarding Sergeant Barnes' report on June 15 was sceptical, observing that it was peculiar that five Indians should miss the Eskimo at one hundred yards, and that the Eskimo should hit two men with only two rounds; he added that if the Indians were the aggrieved party something would be heard of it. Superintendent Ritchie approved Sergeant Barnes' course in not arresting Angervanna. Later, in his half-yearly report, Inspector Caulkin remarked that the story might be mythical, and that the Eskimo might have invented it with the end in view of obtaining a trip out to civilization. He based his conclusion partly on the intrinsic weakness of the story, and partly on the fact that no such incident had been mentioned by any of the Indians. Father Falaise of the Roman Catholic mission on the Coppermine river when questioned said that he could account for all the Bear Lake Indians, "and is of the opinion that the native is endeavouring to get a trip outside, under the same circumstances as those who have now been out, and have since been returned to their own country." However, the matter will be inquired into further.

The incident illustrates the fact that steps taken to punish these natives may have an effect contrary to that intended. Cases have occurred of Eskimos being brought out for imprisonment and returning delighted with the experience, which for them meant security, ample food, and the sight of things which to them are great marvels.

A long and arduous patrol was made by Sergeant F. A. Barnes, in charge of the detachment at Three Rivers, in search of the two native murderers, Itergooyuk and Tekack, or Toongnalik, whose cases have been noticed earlier. The patrol went past Kent peninsula and Adelaide peninsula to King William island, Franklin island and Franklin isthmus; it lasted for 64 days, from April 1 to June 3, the party travelled on 46 days, and the distance travelled was approximately 1,357 miles, or an average of 29½ miles a day. Itergooyuk was apprehended, but Tekack could not be found, apparently having gone up the Backs river; later he surrendered voluntarily.

Considerable hardships were experienced, as shown in the following extract from Sergeant Barnes' diary:—

April 4th. Broke camp at 9 a.m. Went east. No trace of natives. Snowing in p.m. and we camped at 5 p.m. in heavy snowstorm. Hard going. Mileage 25. Cloudy and cold. Interpreter going blind.

"5th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Went N.S. Made camp at Point Croker at 5 p.m. Very hard going on account of soft snow. Getting blind myself. Interpreter no better. Mileage 28. Snowing all day.

"6th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Going N.E. Met some natives sealing about 10 a.m. Made camp at 5 p.m. Mileage 28. Cloudy, with strong east winds. Both getting blinder.

"7th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made H.B.C. at Kent peninsula at 11 a.m. Both of us practically blind. Snow deep and soft. Cloudy and snowing. Mileage 10.

"8th. Resting. Natives putting dough runners on sled. Cloudy and cool.

"9th. Resting. Eyes getting better. Cloudy and some snow.

"10th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Fair going. Made camp at 5 p.m. Fine and clear. Mileage 28."

Later on the interpreter whom Sergeant Barnes took with him was taken ill, and towards the end Sergeant Barnes himself suffered severely from illness, his last report being:—

"2nd/3rd June. Broke camp at 10 p.m. Made Hepburn island at 6 a.m. and cooked meal, and fed dogs. Several very bad open cracks in the ice, but our long sled enabled us to get over them without having to go much out of our way. Dogs getting worse. Left at 9 a.m. and arrived at Tree River at 3.30 p.m. Dogs were all in on arrival at the detachment. Mileage 50. Very warm. No wind to speak of."

Towards the end of April, Sergeant Barnes visited a Hudson's Bay post in the southern portion of King William island, the entries for two days giving some idea of travel in these regions:—

"April 27th. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Good going, but bad visibility on account of heavy drift from N.W. Followed native trails all day. Blizzard gradually got worse, and we were forced to camp at 5 p.m., at which time we could not see 50 yards ahead. Cannot be far from the H.B.C. Mileage 30. Blizzard from N.W.

"28th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and found H.B.C. 400 yards away. Still heavy weather from the N.W. Informed that people I require are out in various directions sealing and deer hunting. Warmer."

In his general report Sergeant Barnes says:—

"The patrol left Tree River with steel runners, which accounts for the hard going from here to Kent. At Kent I had dough runners put on, in the absence of mud, and progress was speeded. The guide I hired at Parry River was of no use in the bad weather which we encountered going in, but he was good on the return trip. Attached to this report, is a map copied from the one I used on the trip. It is not a good map, being far from accurate, but it serves to illustrate points mentioned in the report, and which might not be on another map. The weather experienced on the ingoing trip, and around King William island, bears out the statement made by most of the natives in the east—that this has been an unusually severe winter and late spring. We had better luck on this patrol than we had on the last, losing no dogs, and being able to purchase all the dog-feed we needed. The natives in the far eastern part, are different from the local ones, keeping aloof more or less, and displaying little curiosity. However, they assisted me whenever requested to do so, and were quite ready to talk when spoken to. The majority have seen but four or five white men, which accounts perhaps for their shyness. Mileage was figured by guesswork mostly, assisted by the map, and also by information obtained from Mr. P. Norberg of the H.B.C. at King William's land, who has sailed a boat into Douglas bay for two summers now."

Sergeant Barnes made a 290-mile patrol between November 21 and December 4, his only companion being the Eskimo prisoner Iterkooyuk, whom he took as snowhouse builder. Sergeant Barnes' report of his journey is as follows:—

"The patrol was made for several reasons as follows. Certain articles were needed that could not be purchased at Tree River, such as dog collars, webbing, etc. Rectifications had to be made regarding licenses; to hear if anything had happened among the natives to the east of Kent; to cancel an engagement that I made with a native at Parry river last winter, to guide me into King William's land again; next of kin of white trappers to be got; to locate the Klengenbergs if possible and issue any licenses that might be required.

"The trip was uneventful. Weather was fine on the whole. My native was sick and a passenger for practically the entire trip. The robbing of my cache by wolves at Point Croker was unfortunate, but the native family with whom I had camped the previous night had sold me some deer meat, so that the dogs did not suffer."

Sergeant Barnes in his report on general conditions in the territory covered by the Tree River detachment makes the following remarks on a subject which from time to time is of concern to us:—

“Continued rumours regarding infanticide come in, though in no case am I able to get definite evidence. In the majority of cases it is white men who state that so and so was about to have a child when he saw her once, and that next time he saw her she had evidently had one, but that the child was not in evidence. Conclusions may be drawn from such statements of course, but when it comes to interrogating the natives it is always a case of the child dying or there was no child. Personally I am of the opinion that infanticide is still practiced extensively, and that the only difference between it now and a few years ago, is that it is now hidden, where it used to be done openly. As reported previously, evidence in such cases is hard come by because the natives are all tarred with the same brush and will not talk.”

THE MACKENZIE SUB-DISTRICT

The Norman detachment cleared up the circumstances of the death of two trappers and prospectors, J. C. Nicol and L. Beaman, in a remote region. In August, 1923, they left Norman intending to go up the Gravel river, a stream which enters the Mackenzie river some distance south of Norman, and rises in the mountains which divide the Northwest Territories from the Yukon; they were last seen on August 30 at the mouth of the Gravel. In the autumn of 1924 a sister of Nicol's, living in Ontario, wrote to McMurray to inquire as to his whereabouts. Nothing had been heard of them locally; the inhabitants of the region were not uneasy, as they were under the impression that the men had taken two years' supplies. Inspector Fletcher, the officer commanding the sub-district, refused to believe this, as their only means of transport had been an 18-foot canoe. Consequently an alarm was sent out, our search extending to the Yukon, as it was surmised that they might have ascended the headwaters of the Gravel and descended the mountains on the other side. Nothing was heard of them until December, 1925, when a trapper accidentally found Nicol's body in a shack in the bush some distance from the Gravel river, but only twelve miles from its mouth. The body was on its knees, and as there was ample food in the cabin, and no trace could be seen of Beaman, it was felt that the circumstances warranted inquiry, and preparations were made for an inquest. However, in January, 1926, Constable R. A. Williams proceeded to the scene of the death, accompanied by the trapper who had made the discovery. “He had died,” says Constable Williams in his report, “according to a calendar on the wall, sometime after March 20, 1924, as this was the last date crossed off, a daily habit as I saw from previous months. . . . A bear had entered his shack and greatly disarranged things, but had not touched the body. It entered through the window and blundered out through the doorway, which opened outwards, after having eaten the sugar, dried fruits, etc. Mice had made havoc with the rest of the provisions.” No explanation of the death was available at first sight, but Constable Williams searched the neighbourhood carefully, and found, first a deserted shack, about a mile and a half distant, and finally the body of Beaman under a small shelter-tent; with it was a fragmentary diary which showed that both had died from natural causes, probably scurvy; the last entry was on May 22, 1924. The bodies were buried roughly at first, and during the season of open water a second visit was paid to the place and the unfortunate adventurers were given more formal sepulture.

Constable Williams' winter journey on this melancholy errand involved the travelling of 133 miles. He says:—

“The Gravel river is a very treacherous stream to travel upon in winter, and should not be travelled unless a competent guide is employed. The snow was very deep covering all treacherous spots. I broke through in one place about two miles from the mouth, notwithstanding all our caution, but luckily no harm was done. The water on this river

is very swift and drops considerably after the freeze-up, causing 'shell' ice in many places, which being unsupported by water is easily broken through. The trail as far as possible is made to follow all sandbars and snyes, but the main channel in several places has to be traversed. This is when caution is needed."

Describing the visit to Nicol's cabin he says:—

"The trail led to a blind snye up which we travelled a quarter of a mile and then up the right bank of the river on an almost impassable trail with a dog team to the base of a small hill, about 200 feet above the level of the river. This difficulty was the reason I did not camp there last night, as it would have been impossible to surmount this trail with a dog train that had been tired with the deep snows encountered on the river."

The necessary steps were taken with regard to these men's estates. Both the Public Administrator and the Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon expressed satisfaction with Constable Williams' work, the former writing:—

"I . . . cannot thank your officers and men sufficiently for the manner in which they have followed up and dealt with these two cases. I appreciate immensely their services on behalf of the beneficiaries of these two estates."

The Officer Commanding the Mackenzie sub-district in forwarding the report says of Constable Williams' work:—

"But for his diligence in searching for Beaman's body and the finding of the diary, the cause of Nichol's death and the disappearance of Beaman may have become an insoluble problem."

GREAT SLAVE LAKE SUB-DISTRICT

Inspector G. F. Fletcher, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Great Slave Lake sub-district, in his winter inspection trip of 1925 to 1926 covered 648 miles. The most interesting passage of his report is as follows:—

"I heard of no trouble between Indians and white trappers; the game preserves created to protect Indian trapping grounds have proved to be a wise policy. White trappers are getting more numerous every year; numbers of them are now going to the east end of Great Slave lake; this is a great distance from our nearest detachment, Resolution, and makes supervision difficult. There are three trading posts now operating near Fort Reliance; this is about 225 miles east of Resolution, so you will see that all that can be done from that detachment is one patrol a winter. It may be found necessary in the future to establish a small detachment near Fort Reliance, to keep whites from encroaching on the Yellowknife game preserve, and for the protection of Indians and game. The attraction to this part of the country is the presence of the caribou herds, which always pass this way in their annual migrations. I am rather of the opinion that now that this Fort Reliance district is being invaded by white trappers a detachment would be a good thing to prevent the wasteful slaughter of these animals. I do not say that wasteful slaughter is going on, but it may, and by it the caribou migration may be deflected still further to the east."

A report that some Caribou Eater Indians were starving caused Corporal A. R. Blake, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Fort Smith detachment, to make a patrol of 672 miles. While on patrol late in February, 1926, to the Taltston river, about 20 miles northeast of Fort Smith, he heard that the head man of the Caribou Eater Indians had sent word that there were no caribou, that they were starving and needed rations, and that the weakness of their surviving dogs made it impossible for him to come in himself. When the message was sent the Indians were camped on Sparks river, which runs into Thekulthili lake, 210 miles north east of Fitzgerald. After a rapid consultation with the Department of Indian Affairs, Corporal Blake was despatched on an errand of relief. As the distance was great and a considerable quantity of food had to be conveyed, it was necessary to hire help and to make somewhat elaborate transport arrangements. Corporal Blake and Constable Salkeld left with three others and four dog-teams on March 4, 1926. "The trails were very bad owing to

continual wind and snow," he reports, and after four days' travel it became apparent that the dogs could not haul the loads, so a fifth dog-team and its owner were engaged. After seven days' travel the party reached Lake Thekulthili, where an Indian named Louison Abraham was found in distress. "He had had practically nothing to eat except a few rabbits and fish since December. He was very emaciated, and his wife was in the family way." Destitute as he was, this Indian had taken care for some time of a sick woman and another Indian known as "Old Therese," fishing for their dogs as well as for his own. He was of opinion that the other Indians, who had sent the appeal for help, were worse off than he was. Corporal Blake relieved this man's necessities, and then pushed on to Sparks river, only to find the camp of the band for which he was searching deserted. He followed the trail for two days and found another deserted camp, this time with caribou feet, heads and skins. Another stage of more than two days took Corporal Blake's party to another deserted camp, with additional signs that the Indians had found game. The emergency seemed to be over, the party had been fourteen days on the trail, and the dog-feed was exhausted, so Corporal Blake turned back. A cache was left for the Indians, another care of destitution was relieved, and the party returned. Corporal Blake's report concludes:—

"There is no doubt that these Indians had been practically starving in the early part of the winter, but I feel sure that they have found the caribou and have followed them off. I arrived back at Fort Smith on March 23, being twenty days on the trail and covering 672 miles."

This non-commissioned officer submitted a sketch map of the unexplored portion of the country which he traversed.

A fur-stealing case at Fort Chipewyan was complicated by difficulties of translation. The complainant spoke nothing but Cree and the accused nothing but the Chipewyan language, so that the evidence had to be passed through the medium of two interpreters.

While the Pelican Narrows detachment is administered from Prince Albert, this may be the appropriate place to note that Corporal J. J. Molloy, the non-commissioned officer in charge of it, under date of March 30, 1926, has reported a distressing case of starvation among Eskimos. The affair occurred in a band of inland natives, reputed descendants of stragglers from coast bands at Chesterfield Inlet, Fort Churchill, etc., who inhabit the region about Nueltin lake, Ennodai lake, and other large lakes northwards to Dubawnt lake—that is, southwestward from Chesterfield Inlet. Four years ago they are believed to have mustered fifty-two hunters, or about fifty families; as the caribou long had been plentiful they depended upon them entirely for food, clothing, etc., and took no pains to acquire skill as trappers. In the winter of 1924-25 the caribou failed, and the Eskimos remained in their usual hunting grounds, fishing somewhat ineffectively, until they found themselves without enough food for the men or a sufficient number of dogs to take them to succour. When the caribou returned in the spring of 1925 some of the starving people died of over-eating. In all 55 men, women and children are believed to have perished; one party of 15, apparently all related, all died south of Dubawnt lake while travelling in search of musk-oxen. The tribe is now reduced to 30 hunters, some of them mere youths. A number of lives were saved by fur-traders.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

As an outcome of the long patrol into the upper Liard country mentioned in the annual reports for 1924 and 1925, a patrol was despatched to Liard, B.C., under Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch, the intention being to keep it in the country for some time. The party left Vancouver on June 12, 1926. The route was by sea to Wrangel, thence up the Stikine river to Telegraph Creek, to Dease lake, to

McDame, to Liard; the sea voyage was 735 miles and the journey by sundry rivers, by scow, row-boat, motor and on foot, was 367 miles, exclusive of patrols, etc., undertaken during halts. The first of these halts was at Telegraph Creek, where a day was spent, Inspector Wunsch's report reading in part:—

"Since our arrival in Telegraph Creek, I have been busy meeting all the residents. This town is a clearing-house for the Cassiar district, and all the white settlers pass through it both going and returning.

"A great deal of information was acquired which may be of value at a later date.

"Sergeant Paton spent a lot of time with the Indian Agent and Commander Hodgson, both of whom attend to the local Indians when they are ill.

"Sergeant Paton, who holds a St. John's Ambulance First Aid Certificate, will issue the medical supplies sent in to Liard by the Indian Department; these are being handed over to me by Mr. Scott Simpson, Indian Agent."

Some days were spent at Porter's Landing on Dease lake, visits being paid to the old mining town of Centreville, and to Buck's Gulch, Laketon, McDame and other local centres of activity. Some work was done in protecting the Indians against liquor, several complaints were investigated; an accidental death was inquired into, miners and prospectors were visited, a supply of fish was caught and smoked for dog-feed, etc. Regarding the stretch of the road from Telegraph Creek to Dease Lake, Inspector Wunsch says:—

"The trail from Telegraph Creek to Dease Lake has had a lot of work done on it since I was over it in 1924, but a great deal more is yet required.

"The Hudson Bay Company operate two tractors which make the trip of 75 miles in four days loaded, and three days empty. Motor trucks are run by two private individuals, and in good weather they only take two days for the return trip of 150 miles; but after rain they sometimes take a week or ten days. The caterpillars naturally cut the road up a great deal, and the traveller on foot suffers in consequence."

After describing his arrival at Liard, Inspector Wunsch gives the following account of work in this remote region in northern British Columbia:—

"On our arrival at Liard, we took possession of the cabin rented from the Hudson's Bay Company; this was absolutely bare, and a great deal of work is necessary to make it habitable; more will be required as the winter approaches. Sergeant Paton and Constable Cooper have built beds, tables, cupboards and shelves, and in addition unpacked stores and cut firewood, etc.

"When the first Hudson's Bay Company scow arrives at Liard, all the residents of the district, white and Indian, are there to meet it. They spend about a week hanging round the post and then return to the woods. I have therefore been busy meeting all these people and becoming *au fait* with the local news.

"I have attempted to improve our maps by addition of rough sketches of the surrounding country, gathering this information from those who hunt and trap in the locality.

"All without exception were glad to see us return. The Loot family evidently bear us no malice. I must say that their stay in Vancouver has done them no harm; they all were much cleaner both with regard to their clothes and themselves, and present a marked contrast to the other Indians who have never been out of Liard."

The report for the week ending July 24 contains the following paragraphs:—

"Sergeant Paton has been very busy attending to those Indians who are sick; there is at present a mild local form of influenza and also the usual number of minor ailments. . . .

"We were a bit hard pressed for dog-feed this last week; all our hunting trips were unsuccessful. There have been so many people camping at Liard lately, that the moose have been driven away. However, we caught some fish, and these, together with those brought dried from Porter's landing, sufficed.

"We have all suffered a slight attack of the local influenza, but with this exception the health of the party is excellent."

In the report for the ensuing week occurs a paragraph which may serve as an illustration of the varying conditions under which our men travel:—

"The dogs are in good shape, better than when we brought them in, and carried their packs well on our patrol to Stone Lake."

Sergeant J. R. Paton, M.C., has submitted a report on the first aid work he performed up to the middle of July. It included relief to a couple of people who had sustained accidents, and he adds:—

"I find that colds and chest trouble are very prevalent in this district, chiefly attributable to their mode of living.

"I have received from the Indian Agent a supply of medical stores which will be of great service in attending to these people."

Inspector Wunsch noticed several cases of white trappers living with Indian women; in one case a man had deserted a woman with whom he had been living, and by whom he had had two children, and had gone away with her sister. Pressure was brought to bear upon such of these as could be reached, and a priest, Father Allard, O.M.I., who entered the country at the same time as our patrol, married two of these couples. Protection of these natives has its difficulties as they are not treaty Indians.

Between August 18 and September 1, Inspector Wunsch, Sergeant Paton, M.C., and an expert river man named Fred Allan, made a patrol up the Frances river to Frances lake. The Frances is a tributary of the upper Liard river, its course being nearly altogether in the Yukon Territory; it has a bad reputation as a turbulent and difficult stream. Inspector Wunsch's report in part is as follows:—

"We took eleven days for the journey up the river, and four returning. We went through the Liard River canyon, and three on the Frances river, all of which have bad rapids for two or three miles.

"The Liard and the Frances are both very swift and although we put in long days we never made over 15 miles. On August 22 we crossed the river nineteen times in our search for good beaches to line on.

"The canyons are full of rocks, and in many cases the banks overhang the water. On several occasions when the water was too deep and swift for poling, and the rocks too high for lining, we had to turn back into the woods, climb over the jutting out rock, and drop a line down to the canoe by a log.

"We portaged once in the Liard canyon and once in the Middle canyon of the Frances going up-stream, and again in the Middle canyon on the return journey.

"The water is very low this year, owing to the mildness of last winter, and our return trip through the canyons was always difficult and in some places dangerous. The canoe got scraped in some of the fast water, and although repairs were made temporarily en route some of the ribs are badly cracked.

"We found no Indians at Frances lake as they had all gone hunting, but I left an inscribed board on one of the cabins stating that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had come from Liard in a canoe in eleven days.

"The fast water helped us make good time in our return journey, and we made over 40 miles a day.

"According to Dawson's map the distance from Liard to Frances Lake is 135 miles, but I think 150 would be nearer.

"This patrol will have a good effect on the Indian population round Frances lake, as they were under the impression that they were in an inaccessible spot. I do not know if any patrols from the Yukon ever go to this place, but in 1924 one of the Ross River Indians who was at Liard told the Loots that he was not afraid of the Police as they could never get through the canyons."

He adds:—

"The country between the canyons on the Frances river is a natural game preserve. The Frances lake Indians do not hunt south, and the Liard Indians do not go further north than the first canyon. The country between is therefore untouched.

"We saw forty-six moose in three days and there were beaver houses nearly every mile. Tracks of lynx and mink were numerous, also those of otter, of which latter we saw several."

A case which came under Inspector Wunsch's notice was the alleged murder half a dozen years ago of two Indian children near Porter's Landing on Dease lake. They were orphans, the age of the elder being variously stated at 10 and 14, and the younger being 5. In 1920 they went to the woods for the winter with a party of Indians, and when the party returned in the spring the

children were missing, it being stated that they had died of sickness. Later the wife of one of the Indians left him and made statements that the children had been killed, the elder one in a very cruel manner, by being tied up by the feet head down in cold weather. No motive was stated, but the woman making the assertion said that she had been tied up on suspicion of witchcraft. Inspector Wunsch investigated the matter this summer. Some witnesses are dead, the accounts conflicted to some extent, the remains would be difficult to find and identify, the principal actors in the affair are old people, and the prosecution in the more recent Moccassin case has served as a warning; so no prosecution has been undertaken. The affair shows, however, the cruelties which are inflicted in the absence of control.

The disappearance of two prospectors in a remote part of British Columbia was the occasion of a protracted search, which unfortunately proved unavailing. In May, 1923, Charles McClair, an experienced Canadian prospector, and O. L. Saunders, an American, departed from Hazelton for the headwaters of the Finlay river. In September, 1924, a letter was received at Hazelton from McClair; since then no word has been heard of them. Tales of a horse belonging to the prospectors being found wandering about caused uneasiness, and in August, 1924, the Provincial Government agent at Smithers asked our detachment at Prince George to make inquiries. Nothing could be learned of the men's whereabouts, though efforts were made in that year and in 1925; in the latter year a special constable of the British Columbia Provincial Police found traces of them near lake Tatlatui, a body of water in the general vicinity of the source of the Finlay river. In the early autumn of 1926, a joint patrol was made into this remote and difficult region by Constable F. H. Fenton of the Prince George detachment and a constable of the British Columbia Provincial Police. The route followed was from Prince George up Crooked river to Fort McLeod, thence down the Parsnip to Finlay forks, thence up the Finlay river past Fort Graham to the Ingenika river and thence up that stream through and to Fort Graham and Prince George, the patrol covered 1,117 miles, of a wild, difficult and mountainous country to the group of lakes, Kitchener, Tatlatui and Thutade, in which the Finlay rises. The report continues:—

"We proceeded via Swannell creek, and Wrede creek to Thutade lake and went down a nameless creek that drains Tatlatui and Kitchener lakes. We hoped to find further traces in this direction of camps that would be made by McClair after he left the one found by Burns on Tatlatui lake. We found one camp about eight miles from Tatlatui lake, on the above-mentioned creek. This camp was a white man's camp and about two years old and had been made originally on the deep snow. Beyond this point we found no other traces.

"Burns' report definitely established that McClair was relay packing his supplies over the ice by toboggan and Burns found his camps four and five miles apart all along.

"We were unable to find any other camps within a reasonable distance of the one we found and his other camps were probably washed away by the high water."

After describing fruitless inquiries made among the few Indians to be found in the district, Constable Fenton says:—

"The only theory we were able to form was that McClair had attempted to raft his supplies down some river in the spring and had swamped and drowned."

The patrol from Fort Graham to the lakes and back occupied 44 days and covered 467 miles on foot and 76 miles by boat. Including the journey from and to Fort Graham from Prince George, the patrol covered 1,117 miles, of which 584 were by boat and 66 by motor car.

Apart from the search for the unfortunate prospectors, the journey was interesting as well as arduous. Early in the patrol, while descending Crooked river the flat-bottomed boat in which the party were travelling was capsized, "at a place that has been the scene of many accidents to the rivermen of the district," and provisions, personal effects, etc., were lost. In the final portion

of the journey, while in the region of the headwater lakes, the road is thus described:—

"The trail we followed had been cut out by Indians many years ago, but was very poor, and had to be cut out and reblazed practically the whole of the way. The trail was through a low pass with a gradual incline, climbing above timber limit, and is unfit for travel owing to snow until about the middle of July, when the pass is open for about ten weeks. The going was very difficult along the height of land for about 50 miles. The snow went before our return, and we travelled back in six hours a distance that took us two and a half days to travel going in.

"Crossing the height of land there was no pasture, and we had to share our rations with the pack-horse for three or four days. Snow was about four inches deep and soft, and in many places we had to back-pack our supplies and beat down a trail to get the horse through. We were fortunate in having a reliable old pack-horse used to the country. We also had a dog that packed about 40 pounds for us.

"Long detours were necessary at times to circle round swamps and many of the creeks we passed were deep and swift.

"Many of the creeks, small lakes and other natural features were not shown at all on our map, which was about the most detailed one obtainable."

It is a region of sparse population, the report saying:—

"During the foot patrol of 36 days we encountered no one but three Indians from Bear lake. There are no trappers or other whites in this district at all, and the Indians told us that we were the first white people they had seen through there since the Hudson's Bay Company discovered Bear lake.

The Indians encountered in the less remote regions are described as law-abiding; the remark being made that the recent police patrols have had a salutary effect. Our constable makes the customary observations upon the supply of game, nature of the fur catch, health of the population, etc. A paragraph which illustrates the hazards encountered by these people is:—

"During the past few years a number of trappers have been missing and no traces found. There seemed to be a unanimous desire on the part of the settlers to see a Royal Canadian Mounted Police post established somewhere in that district."

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Prince George detachment in forwarding Constable Fenton's report adds:—

"Although the rivers travelled are used a great deal, the country itself is very little known and seldom travelled. Much of the data on existing maps was found to be incorrect and patrols of this nature would appear to be very desirable in many respects."

A patrol made by Corporal T. C. Brice, who is in charge of the Telkwa detachment in northern British Columbia, was the occasion of an unusual display of recalcitrance by Indians. Late in June, 1926, a constable of the detachment visited Babine Lake, and satisfied himself that drinking had taken place at the annual gathering of the Indians of the district, though difficulty in finding witnesses prevented his making any arrests. Corporal Brice and two constables thereupon proceeded to Fort Babine by saddle horse and gasoline launch, and arrested several Indians, allowing them, however, to visit their homes on condition of presenting themselves when he was ready to return to Telkwa. A meeting of Indians was held, at which the chief declared that he would not allow the culprits to be taken away. Corporal Brice refused to make any promises as to what would befall the men under arrest, and declined to consider a suggestion that the court be sent to Fort Babine, but allowed them to go to Hazelton unattended, the Indians' excuse being that in going there they could ride, whereas by accompanying the police in their return journey they would have to proceed in part by boat, and on their return must walk. The Indians kept the arrangement, reporting to Corporal Brice as soon as he arrived in Hazelton; in the end two Indians were convicted. While the outcome thus was a set of commonplace court cases, the Indians showed excitement, and it was the opinion of the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia that Corporal Brice had shown good judgment in his handling of the situation. The patrol lasted for ten days, and 544 miles were travelled.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

The figures in connection with the Ticket of Leave Act for the period under consideration are as follows:—

Report for the period September 30, 1925, to September 30, 1926

	1924-25	1925-26
Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	299	326
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories	418	424
Totals.....	717	750
Licenses revoked for failing to report, or not carrying out the conditions of same.....	26	51
Licenses forfeited for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty.....	30	33
Sentences completed on ticket of leave.....	790	712
Licenses made unconditional.....	70	4
Licenses varied	70	48
Totals.....	916	848

From 1899 to September 30, 1926

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	8,402	8,728
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols, and reformatories	9,669	10,093
Totals.....	18,071	18,821
Licenses revoked for failing to report, or not carrying out the conditions of same.....	599	650
Licenses forfeited for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty.....	443	476
Licenses completed on ticket of leave.....	16,381	17,097
Sentences not yet completed.....	648	598
Totals.....	18,071	18,821

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Finger Print Section still reports a steady increase in its work. The finger prints received numbered 21,683, an increase of nearly 750 on last year, while the identifications effected were nearly 250 in excess of those of last year. For some time every year has seen an increase in the volume of work.

As usual, a large number of other police forces and public authorities have been assisted, and a wide correspondence is maintained, within the Dominion, with other parts of the Empire, and with foreign countries. We are anxious to co-operate in every way with others in keeping records of criminals for purposes of identification.

The statistical report of the section for the period under review will be found in Appendix B.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (three years).....	98
Engaged special constables	42
Re-engaged after leaving.....	7
Deserters rejoined	1
Total Increase	148
Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....	161
Total decrease for the year 1926.....	13

Died:

Reg. No.	9045	Corporal	Davidson, T.E.
"	9050	"	Smith, R.
"	9095	"	Milne, J.
"	7766	Constable	Maisonneuve, V.

Pensioned:

Reg. No.	532a	S/Sergeant	Deslauriers, L. F.
"	4005	"	MacBrayne, W. A.
"	4279	"	Clay, S. G.
"	4252	Corporal	Stephens, C.
"	9046	Constable	DeHaitre, D.

OFFICERS

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector W. P. Lindsay.
Inspector E. Telford.

Promoted Inspector:

Reg. No. 9031 S/Sergt. A. A. Marcoux.

Resigned:

Inspector H. L. Fraser.

HEALTH

The reports of the principal and other medical officers show that the general health has been satisfactory and that the sanitary conditions of the barracks are good.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Members of the force continue to show their interest in the first aid work of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Classes were held at Ottawa (Headquarters, A Division and N Division), Halifax, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, and Esquimalt. During the year there were awarded 74 certificates, 23 vouchers, 14 medallions and 7 labels. These awards are fewer in number than those of last year, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting a full attendance at the classes owing to the many unexpected duties which those belonging to them were called upon to perform, often at short notice. During the year 38 holders of certificates left the force. Of those now in the force 288 hold certificates, as against 252 last year. A Division team won the Eastern Shaughnessy trophy, with N Division third, and the Depot Division team won the Saskatchewan Provincial trophy; prizes were gained in other competitions.

Our reports contain accounts of a number of cases in which this training has been useful. Mention has already been made of the manner in which Sergeant J. R. Paton, M.C., in the course of the Liard patrol rendered first aid to a number of people, both whites and Indians, who had suffered injuries, or were ill. On September 24, 1926, while on patrol to Babine, B.C., Constable Greenfield of the Telkwa detachment was asked to see a seven-years old girl who two days before had been seriously burned. No first aid materials being available at her residence, the child was removed by boat to Fort Babine and there treated by Constable Greenfield. She had not slept owing to the pain, but after the second dressing she quieted down and fell asleep, and from that time steadily improved. On two occasions in the mountains of British Columbia relief was given to the victims of motor accidents. On two occasions assistance was given to men suffering from misadventures sustained in the wilds of northern Manitoba.

HORSES

The number of horses now stands at 314, a drop of 46 from the figure of last year. The details of gains and losses during the period under review are:—

Purchased	6	
Increase		6
Cast and sold	46	
Died	1	
Destroyed	5	
	<hr/>	
Decrease		52
Total decrease for year 1926.....		<hr/> 46

From 1920 until the year just closed no horses have been purchased, and it follows that those we have are aging. It shortly will be necessary to obtain more. The health of those we have on the whole has been satisfactory.

TRANSPORT

Our motor transport is well cared for, but is no longer new, and it is becoming necessary to replace it. The use of motor-cycles now is largely confined to such work as the patrol of highways where that duty falls to our lot.

BUILDINGS

A new post has been erected at Bache Peninsula, as noted earlier in this report, and another at Cambridge Bay. The new buildings at Jasper Park and Hay River have been taken over. The quarters of N Division at Ottawa are now situated at the old rifle ranges at Rockcliffe Park, and are an improvement upon the structures at Lansdowne Park which were formerly in use.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing have been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply of forage has been satisfactory and the quality good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION-STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax.....				1			1	1	2	23		28					
St. John (on loan to Customs Department).....								1				1					
On loan to Customs Dept.....								1				1					
Totals.....				1			1	3	2	23		30					
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal.....				1			1	2	6	16	1	27					
Quebec.....									1	1		2					
On loan to Customs Dept.....										1		1					
On leave.....									1			1					
Totals.....				1			1	2	8	18	1	31					
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters Division.																	
Bache Peninsula.....							1			2		3					24
Dundas Harbour.....										3		3					12
Pangnirtung.....									1	3		4					20
Ponds Inlet.....										3		3					6
Port Burwell.....									1	1		2					
Chesterfield Inlet.....							1			2		3					13
On command.....				1						1		2					
On leave.....								1	2	5		8					
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	1	1			6	9	10	23	13	65					
On leave.....				1								2					
On loan to Customs Dept.				1			1	1				4					
"A" Division, Ottawa.....			1	3			2	11	13	143	6	179					
Amos.....									1	2	2	5					
On command.....										1		1					
On leave.....								1	2	9	1	13					
On loan to Customs Dept.							1	1		6		7					
"N" Division, Ottawa.....				1			1	2	2	15	3	24	22	2	24		
On command.....							2		1	3		6					
Totals.....	1	1	3	7			14	26	35	222	25	334	22	2	24	75	
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
"O" Division—																	
Toronto.....			1	1				3	3	11		19					
Halleybury.....							1			1		2		2	2		
Niagara Falls.....										1		1					
Sault Ste. Marie.....									1			1					
Windsor.....									1	2		3					
Sarnia.....									1			1					
Muncey.....										2		2	1			1	
Hamilton.....								1	1	1		2					
Ohswegen.....								1	1	1	1	3	4	2	6		
Camp Borden.....										1		1	1		1		
Moose Factory.....										1		1					
On command.....										1		1					
On leave.....										1		1					
On loan to Customs Dept.							1	2				3					
Totals.....			1	1			2	5	8	23	1	41	6	4	10		

DISTRIBUTION-STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1926—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
<i>“D” Division—</i>																	
Winnipeg.....				3			2	1	3	13	2	24	4		4		
Brandon.....								1		2		3			2		
Dauphin.....										2		2			2		
Emerson.....									1	1		2			2		
Fort Frances.....									1	1		2			1		6
Fort William.....								1		1		2			2		
Hodgson.....										2		2		2	2		
Kenora.....									1	1		3					2
Lac du Bonnet.....								1	1			3			1		1
Norway House.....								1				2					6
Shoal Lake.....									1	1		2		1			1
Waskada.....									1	1		2		1			1
On command.....										1		1		1			1
On leave.....										2		2					
On loan to Costoms Dept.								3		1		4					
Totals.....				3			2	7	9	29	4	54	17	2	19	14	
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>Depot Division—</i>																	
Regina.....		1	1	3	1		4	9	16	60	11	106	60	14	74		
Balcarres.....									1	1		2		1			1
Bengough.....									1	1		2		1			1
Big Muddy.....										1		1					1
Broadview.....								1				1					1
Carlyle.....								1		1		2		1			1
Estevan.....								1				1		1			1
Kamsack.....										2		3		2			2
Melville.....									1			3		1			1
Moose Jaw.....								1		3		4		1			1
North Portal.....										1		1		1			1
Punnichy.....								1		1		2		1			1
Shaunavon.....									1	1		2		2			2
Swift Current.....									1	1		2		1			1
Weyburn.....								1		1		2		1			1
Yorkton.....										2		2		2			2
On command.....								1		1		1		1			1
On leave.....						1		1		3		5		5			
On loan to Customs Dept.							1	1		1		2					
Totals.....		1	1	3	1	1	5	18	22	79	11	142	77	14	91		
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>“F” Division—</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1			1	3	4	9	2	21	7	4	11		
Humboldt.....								1	1	1		2	1		1		1
Lloydminster.....									1			1		2			2
North Battleford.....							1					1		1			1
Meadow Lake.....									1			1		1			1
Port Nelson.....								1		1		2					6
Pelican Narrows.....									1	1		2		2			6
Saskatoon.....							2	1	1	1		4					1
The Pas.....								1				2					
On leave.....										1		1					
Totals.....			1	1			2	8	8	13	4	37	10	6	16	13	

DISTRIBUTION-STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1926—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"K" Division—</i>																	
Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	3	5	14	6	32	5	2	7		
Banff.....				1					2	3	1	7			3		
Big Bend.....											1	1	24	5	29		
Blairmore.....										1		1			1		
Calgary.....				1			1	1	2	6	2	13	3		3		
Canmore.....									1			1	1		1		
Cardston.....							1			1	1	3	2		2		
Coutts.....									1			1			1		
Cranbrook.....									1			1			1		
Drumheller.....										1		1			1		
Exshaw.....													1		1		
Fernie.....				1				1	1	2		5	2		2		
Field.....										1		1			1		
Gleichen.....								1			1	2			1		
Kingsgate.....									1			1			1		
Macleod.....								1				1			1		
Medicine Hat (on loan to Customs Dept.).....								1				1	1		1		
Morley.....										1		1			1		
Newgate.....									1			1			1		
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1			1		
Twin Lakes.....								1				1			1		
Waterton Park.....									1			1	1		1		
On leave.....										1		1					
On Loan to Customs Dept.....								1				1					
Totals.....			1	4			3	10	17	32	12	79	54	8	62		
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	1			3	1	2	12	7	27	13	2	15		
Peace River.....								1				1	1		1		
Grande Prairie.....									1			1	2		2		
Grouard.....								1				1	2		2		
Fort McMurray.....								1				1					
Fort Chipewyan.....									1		1	3					10
Fort Smith.....				2					2		2	3	9				13
Resolution.....								1		2	1	4					16
Rae.....								1		2	1	4					10
Providence.....									1	2		3					12
Hay River.....									1	2	1	4					15
Simpson.....				1						4	1	6					12
Norman.....										2		2					9
Good Hope.....									1	1	1	3					11
Arctic Red River.....										2		2					9
Aklavik.....								1		3	1	5					8
Herschel.....				1						3		4					9
Baillie Island.....										2		2					8
Bernard Harbour.....							1			2		3					12
Cambridge Bay.....							1			1		2					
Jasper.....				1					1	2		4		2	2		
Brule.....								1				1					
On command.....										2	1	3	2		2		
On leave.....								1	1	1		3					
Totals.....			1	6			3	10	12	49	17	98	20	4	24	154	

DISTRIBUTION-STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1926—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>British Columbia—</i>																
<i>“B” Division—</i>																
Vancouver.....			1	5			2	5	5	21	7	46	50	3	53	
Victoria.....							1	1	1	4		5				
Esquimalt.....							1			9	2	13				
Penticton.....				1				1	1	1		4	1		1	
Prince Rupert.....				1				1		1		3				
Prince George.....								1		1		2	2		2	
Telkwa.....									1	2		3	3		3	
On command.....				1				1		1		3				6
On leave.....										1		1				
On loan to Customs Dept.....								1	1			2				
Totals.....			1	8			3	10	10	41	9	82	56	3	59	6
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																
<i>“B” Division—</i>																
Dawson.....			1	1			2		2	5	2	13		3	3	
Carcross.....										1		1				
Carmacks.....										1		1				4
Dawson Town Station.....								1	1	1		3				
Granville.....										1		1		1	1	
Keno.....									1	1		2				4
Mayo.....							1			1		2		2	2	
Rampart House.....										2		2				5
Ross River.....										1		1				4
Teslin.....									1	1		2				2
Whitehorse.....				1						3	1	6		3	3	
White Pass Summit.....										1		1				
On command.....			1							1		1				
Totals.....			2	2			3	1	6	18	3	35		9	9	19

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	2	23		30				
Quebec.....				1			1	2	3	18		31				
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	7			14	26	35	222	25	334	22	2	24	75
Western Ontario.....			1	1			2	5	8	23	1	41	6	4	10	
Manitoba.....				3			2	7	9	29	4	54	17	2	19	14
Southern Saskatchewan.....		1	1	3	1	1	5	18	22	79	11	142	77	14	91	
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	1			2	8	8	13	4	37	10	6	16	13
Southern Alberta.....			1	4			3	10	17	32	12	79	54	8	62	
Northern Alberta.....			1	6			3	10	12	49	17	98	20	4	24	154
British Columbia.....			1	8			3	10	10	41	9	82	56	3	59	6
Yukon Territory.....			2	2			3	1	6	18	3	35		9	9	19
Totals.....	1	2	11	37	1	1	39	100	137	547	87	963	262	52	314	281

APPENDIX B

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in all Provinces from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926:

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	341	158	24	9	19	10	121	341
Alberta.....	486	295	18	1	83	12	77	486
Saskatchewan.....	1,182	480	55	10	86	30	521	1,182
Manitoba.....	571	290	22		1	11	247	571
Ontario.....	871	286	110	29	12	68	366	871
Quebec.....	789	285	65	44	80	72	243	789
Maritime Provinces.....	84	38	6	8	4	2	26	84
Yukon Territory.....	17	16	1					17
Northwest Territories.....	38	20	8			2	8	38
	4,379	1,868	309	101	285	207	1,609	4,379
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	58	44	2		1	4	7	58
Alberta.....	177	156	15	1	1	2	2	177
Saskatchewan.....	47	28	6		2	4	7	47
Manitoba.....	37	28	5		2		2	37
Ontario.....	245	60	52	7	17	14	95	245
Quebec.....	142	48	15	11	30	5	33	142
Maritime Provinces.....	5	1	4					5
Yukon Territory.....	12	11	1					12
Northwest Territories.....	38	28	3			3	4	38
	761	404	103	19	53	32	150	761
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	3	2			1			3
Alberta.....	248	225	19			1	3	248
Ontario.....	143	128	2				15	143
Yukon.....	14	12	2					14
	408	365	23		1	1	18	408

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

British Columbia.....	2,424
Alberta.....	3,363
Saskatchewan.....	5,047
Manitoba.....	2,637
Ontario.....	4,242
Quebec.....	1,758
Maritime Provinces.....	302
Yukon Territory.....	2,180
Northwest Territories.....	1,327

RECAPITULATION of All Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Federal Statutes.....	4,370
Criminal Code.....	761
Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations.....	408
Investigations for other departments.....	23,280
	28,828

RETURN showing Total number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Air Board Act.....	9					2	7	9
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	1	1						1
Bankruptcy Act.....	4	4						4
Customs Act.....	396	92	35	44	101	34	90	396
Canada Shipping Act.....	1						1	1
Dominion Lands Act.....	1		1					1
Dominion Elections Act.....	1		1					1
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	4	4						4
Excise Act.....	1,338	319	45	19	45	60	850	1,338
Explosives Act.....	41	15	1		4	2	19	41
Extradition Act.....	7				2		5	7
Fisheries Act.....	33	29	2				2	33
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	2		1				1	2
Income Tax Act.....	99	96	1		2			99
Immigration Act.....	159	41	3		60	1	54	159
Indian Act.....	1,062	882	83	1	4	28	64	1,062
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	12		3		8		1	12
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	61	9			12	3	37	61
Militia Act.....	36	1			18	5	12	36
Naturalization Act.....	2				1		1	2
Naval Act.....	12				2		10	12
Northwest Game Act.....	26	13	6				7	26
Northwest Territories Act.....	3	2	1					3
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	891	280	122	36	11	60	382	891
Post Office Act.....	20	1	1	1	2	9	6	20
Penitentiaries Act.....	8	1			2		5	8
Radio Telegraph Act.....	55	49	2		2		2	55
Railway Act.....	16	16						16
Secret Commissions Act.....	1		1					1
Special War Revenue Act.....	5	4			1			5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	69	5			8	3	53	69
Miscellaneous.....	4	4						4
	4,379	1,868	309	101	285	207	1,609	4,379

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Murder.....	11	2	2		1	3	3	11
Suicide attempted.....	2		1				1	2
Assault common.....	58	51	4		1	1	1	58
Assault indecent.....	3	1	2					3
Assault aggravated.....	2	1					1	2
Assault causing bodily harm.....	4		2	1			1	4
Carnal knowledge.....	6	3	2				1	6
Causing dangerous explosion.....	1		1					1
Communicating venereal disease.....	1						1	1
Desertion.....	2						2	2
Non-support.....	6	4					2	6
Rape.....	1		1					1
<i>Offences against property—</i>								
Arson.....	1	1						1
Beating board bill.....	3	3						3
Burglary.....	1		1					1
Breaking and entering.....	9	3				1	5	9
Cruelty to animals.....	11	9	2					11
Damage to property.....	5	3	1			1		5
False pretences.....	14	7				1	6	14
Forgery and uttering.....	111	12	42	8	5	2	42	111
Fraud.....	5						5	5
Robbery.....	1	1						1
Receiving stolen property.....	7	6	1					7
Shop-breaking.....	1						1	1
Theft.....	181	68	17	5	19	11	61	181
Theft from mails.....	13	4	2		1	4	2	13
Wounding cattle.....	3	1	1				1	3
<i>Offences against public order—</i>								
Alien in possession of firearms.....	1	1						1
Concealed weapons.....	31	4		1	22	2	2	31
Pointing firearms.....	1	1						1
<i>Offences against religion and morals—</i>								
Corrupting children.....	3	3						3
Circulating obscene matter.....	1					1		1
Disorderly house, keeper of.....	1		1					1
Disturbing church meeting.....	1		1					1
Drunk and disorderly.....	13	13						13
Incest.....	3		2				1	3
Indecency.....	3	3						3
Inmate of bawdy house.....	1	1						1
Lotteries.....	2				1		1	2
Procuring.....	2						2	2
Prostitution.....	3	3						3
Vagrancy.....	141	139	1	1				141
<i>Misleading justice—</i>								
Contempt of court.....	1	1						1
Corrupting witness.....	1		1					1
Conspiracy to intimidate.....	5	4	1					5
Failing to obey summons.....	1		1					1
Intimidation.....	1	1						1
Perjury.....	5		5					5
<i>Corrupting and disobedience—</i>								
Assaulting a peace officer.....	4	1	3					4
Assisting to escape custody.....	1	1						1
Attempting to escape custody.....	1	1						1
Bribery.....	1		1					1
Conspiracy to bribe.....	5	4	1					5
Escaping lawful custody.....	5	1					4	5
Falsely representing as peace officer.....	3	2					1	3
Obstructing peace officer.....	6	5	1					6
Obstructing public officer.....	9	8					1	9
Resisting peace officer.....	2	2						2
Skipping bail.....	1					1		1

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.—*Concluded.*

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.....	23	18	1	1	1	2		23
Causing forest fire.....	1		1					1
Counterfeiting.....	4			2		1		4
Mischief.....	11	7			2	1	1	11
	761	404	103	19	53	32	150	761

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Total
Department of Agriculture.....	8	2	9		2	2				26
Department of Customs and Excise	53	13	21	561	10	13	45	2	25	743
Department of External Affairs.....	3				3	2				8
Department of Finance.....	1	1				1	3			6
Department of the Governor General.....					1					1
Department of Health.....	90	17	6	110	39	135	25			422
House of Commons.....					5	19				24
Department of Immigration.....	140	105	189	272	6	3	9	158		882
Department Indian Affairs.....	28	184	44	70	74	2		133	88	623
Department Interior.....	14	101	11	7	4	3		371	980	1,491
Department Justice.....	23	24	7		10	5	27		2	98
Department Labour.....	1	2								3
Department Marine and Fisheries..	567	1,060	3,043	194	185	124	5	77	13	5,274
Department Mines.....	498	374	417	207	60	108	16	221	1	1,902
Department National Defence.....	34	16	18	15	74	14	24		1	196
Post Office Department.....	12	12	14	14	1	5	4			62
Department of Public Works.....	2				5		2			9
Department Railways and Canals.....					3					3
Department Secretary of State.....						5				5
Department Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	822	1,126	1,115	1,052	3,562	1,220	116	9	20	9,042
Department Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		2	1	6		4	1			14
Department of Trade and Commerce.....		4						73		77
Inquiries for missing persons.....	71	113	111	117	116	54	18	62	10	672
Assistance to other police forces.....	57	68	31	12	50	24	3			245
Assistance to provincial authorities.....		112	7		3	11	1	1,020	144	1,298
Accidental deaths.....		8							13	21
Deaths.....									9	9
Deceased persons' estates.....									11	11
Suicides.....									1	1
Miscellaneous.....		15	1		29	4		54	9	112
	2,424	3,363	5,047	2,637	4,242	1,758	302	2,180	1,327	23,280

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	13	7	1		5			13
Excise Act.....	28	6	1		1	2	18	28
Explosives Act.....	9	6	1				2	9
Fisheries Act.....	1	1						1
Immigration Act.....	18	3			9		6	18
Indian Act.....	108	90	11		1	2	4	108
Militia Act.....	1					1		1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	156	40	10	9	8	5	89	156
Radiotelegraph Act.....	7	5					2	7
	341	158	24	9	19	10	121	341

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Murder.....	3		1			2	3
Common assault.....	8	7			1		8
Alien in possession firearms.....	1	1					1
Circulating obscene matter.....	1				1		1
Concealed weapons.....	1	1					1
Conspiracy.....	8	8					8
False pretences.....	4	3				1	4
Intimidation.....	1	1					1
Lotteries.....	1			1			1
Theft.....	9	6				3	9
Uttering forged document.....	3		1		1	1	3
Vagrancy.....	15	15					15
Wilful damage to property.....	3	2			1		3
	58	44	2	1	4	7	58

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Handed over to Department concerned	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>				
British Columbia Liquor Act.....	1		1	1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>				
Motor Vehicles Regulations.....	2	2		2
	3	2	1	3

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

British Columbia		—
Department of Agriculture.....		8
Department of Customs and Excise.....		53
Department of External Affairs.....		3
Department of Finance.....		1
Department of Health.....		90
Department of Immigration.....		140
Department of Indian Affairs.....		28
Department of the Interior.....		14
Department of Justice.....		23
Department of Labour.....		1
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		567
Department of Mines.....		498
Department of National Defence.....		34
Post Office Department.....		12
Department of Public Works.....		2
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....		822
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		71
Assistance to other police forces.....		57
Total.....		2,424

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	38	1			31	4	2	38
Excise Act.....	62	9	1		9	4	39	62
Extradition Act.....	3				2		1	3
Fisheries Act.....	17	16	1					17
Immigration Act.....	47	12	2		31		2	47
Income Tax Act.....	86	84	1		1			86
Indian Act.....	165	149	10		2		4	165
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	45	7	3	1	1	4	29	45
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
Railway Act.....	13	13						13
Ticket of Leave Act.....	8	2			6			8
Special War Revenue Act.....	1	1						1
	486	295	18	1	83	12	77	486

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder.....	1				1			1
Assault, common.....	21	21						21
Assault, indecent.....	2	1	1					2
Attempted suicide.....	1		1					1
Beating board bill.....	3	3						3
Causing bodily harm.....	1		1					1
Cruelty to animals.....	4	3	1					4
Damage to property.....	1	1						1
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	3						3
Escape from custody.....	1	1						1
Incest.....	2		2					2
Mischief.....	4	4						4
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1						1
Pointing firearms.....	1	1						1
Prostitution.....	2	2						2
Rape.....	1		1					1
Resisting peace officer.....	2	2						2
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1						1
Skiping bail.....	1					1		1
Theft.....	33	24	6			1	2	33
Vagrancy.....	90	88	1	1				90
Wounding cattle.....	1		1					1
	177	156	15	1	1	2	2	177

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Alberta Boilers Act.....	2	2				2
Alberta Game Act.....	9	6		2	1	9
Alberta Juvenile Act.....	1	1				1
Alberta Insanity Act.....	2	1	1			2
Alberta Liquor Control Act.....	79	75	2		2	79
Alberta Mines Act.....	1	1				1
Alberta Masters and Servants Act.....	6	3	3			6
Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act.....	13	9	4			13
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Fisheries Regulations.....	12	12				12
Forest Regulations.....	7	5	2			7
Game Regulations.....	28	27	1			28
Grazing Regulations.....	2	2				2
Gambling Regulations.....	9	9				9
Liquor Regulations.....	3	3				3
Motor Regulations.....	56	54	2			56
Stray Animal Regulations.....	1	1				1
Unsealed Weapon Regulations.....	3	2		1		3
Miscellaneous.....	14	12	2			14
	248	225	19	1	3	248

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Alberta		
Department of Agriculture.....		2
Department of Customs and Excise.....		13
Department of Finance.....		1
Department of Health.....		17
Department of Immigration.....		105
Department of Indian Affairs.....		184
Department of the Interior.....		101
Department of Justice.....		24
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		1,066
Department of Mines.....		374
Department of National Defence.....		16
Post Office Department.....		12
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....		1,126
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		2
Department of Trade and Commerce.....		4
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Accidental deaths.....		8
Inquiries for missing persons.....		113
Assistance to other police forces.....		68
Assistance to provincial authorities.....		112
Inquiries not classified.....		15
Total.....		3,363

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	1	1						1
Customs Act.....	128	62			41	13	12	128
Dominion Lands Act.....	1		1					1
Dominion Elections Act.....	1		1					1
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	4	4						4
Excise Act.....	691	186	21	9	10	13	452	691
Explosives Act.....	4	1			3			4
Fisheries Act.....	9	8	1					9
Income Tax Act.....	13	12			1			13
Indian Act.....	225	187	23		1	1	13	225
Immigration Act.....	58	8			19	1	30	58
Livestock Pedigree Act.....	11		3		8			11
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	3	3						3
Militia Act.....	3				2	1		3
Naval Act.....	1						1	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	23	4	4	1		1	13	23
Radiotelegraph Act.....	1				1			1
Secret Commissions Act.....	1		1					1
Special War Revenue Act.....	1	1						1
Statistics Act.....	3	3						3
Total.....	1,182	480	55	10	86	30	521	1,182

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Criminal Code, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Arson.....	1	1					1
Assault common.....	3	3					3
False pretences.....	1					1	1
Non-support.....	1	1					1
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1					1
Obstructing public officer.....	6	5				1	6
Perjury.....	1		1				1
Possession concealed weapons.....	3	1				2	3
Receiving stolen property.....	1		1				1
Shop-breaking.....	1					1	1
Theft.....	6	2	2	1		1	6
Theft from mails.....	11	3	2	1	4	1	11
Vagrancy.....	11	11					11
Total.....	47	28	6	2	4	7	47

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of the Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Saskatchewan	Total
Department of Agriculture.....	9
Department of Customs and Excise.....	21
Department of Health.....	6
Department of Immigration.....	189
Department of Indian Affairs.....	44
Department of the Interior.....	11
Department of Justice.....	7
Department of Labour.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries (Radio-Telegraph Branch).....	3,043
Department of Mines.....	417
Department of National Defence.....	18
Post Office Department.....	14
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,115
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	111
Assistance to other police forces.....	31
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	7
Inquiries not classified.....	1
Total.....	5,047

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Air Board Act.....	1					1	1
Canada Shipping Act.....	1					1	1
Customs Act.....	9	6				3	9
Explosives Act.....	3	2				1	3
Excise Act.....	300	72	8		10	210	300
Fisheries Act.....	6	4				2	6
Immigration Act.....	19	18	1				19
Indian Act.....	186	169	11			6	186
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	36	14	2		1	19	36
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1					1	1
Naval Act.....	2					2	2
Post Office Act.....	1					1	1
Radiotelegraph Act.....	4	4					4
Special War Revenue Act.....	2	1		1			2
Total.....	571	290	22	1	11	247	571

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Assault.....	8	5	2	1		8
Corrupting a witness.....	1		1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1				1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1				1
Failing to obey summons.....	1		1			1
Incest.....	1				1	1
Obstructing a peace officer.....	2	1	1			2
Obstructing a public officer.....	3	3				3
Theft.....	6	5			1	6
Vagrancy.....	12	12				12
Miscellaneous.....	1			1		1
Total.....	37	28	5	2	2	37

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Manitoba	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	581
Department of Health.....	110
Department of Indian Affairs.....	70
Department of Immigration.....	272
Department of the Interior.....	7
Department of Mines.....	207
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	194
Department of National Defence.....	15
Post Office Department.....	14
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	6
Department of Secretary of State.....	1,052
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	117
Assistance to other police forces.....	12
Total.....	2,637

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	7					2	5	7
Bankruptcy Act.....	4	4						4
Customs Act.....	137	10	30	26	3	13	55	137
Excise Act.....	156	35	12		3	9	97	156
Explosives Act.....	22	4				2	16	22
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	2		1				1	2
Indian Act.....	220	167	22	1		8	22	220
Immigration Act.....	12						12	12
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	1						1	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act	31						31	31
Militia Act.....	9				5	1	3	9
Naturalization Act.....	1						1	1
Naval Act.....	4						4	4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	229	54	44	2		33	96	229
Radio Telegraph Act.....	9	7	1		1			9
Railway Act.....	3	3						3
Special War Revenue Act.....	1	1						1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	23	1					22	23
Total.....	871	286	110	29	12	68	366	871

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault common	10	8	1				1	10
Assault aggravated	2	1					1	2
Assault indecent	1		1					1
Assault on peace officer	4	1	3					4
Breaking and entering	9	3				1	5	9
Carnal knowledge	5	2	2				1	5
Causing dangerous explosion	1		1					1
Contempt of court	1	1						1
Counterfeit coin, possession of	1					1		1
Counterfeit stamp, possession of	1			1				1
Counterfeiting	2			1			1	2
Cruelty to animals	4	3	1					4
Corrupting children	3	3						3
Desertion	2						2	2
Disorderly house, keeper of	1		1					1
Disturbing church meetings	1		1					1
Escaping lawful custody	4						4	4
False pretences	6	1				1	4	6
Falsely representing as peace officer	3	2					1	3
Forgery	32	3	19	2			8	32
Fraud	5						5	5
Injury to property	1		1					1
Indecency	3	3						3
Inmate of bawdy house	1	1						1
Non-support	3	3						3
Mischief	7	3				2	1	7
Obstructing peace officer	1	1						1
Offensive weapons	1			1				1
Printing lottery scheme	1						1	1
Procuring	2						2	2
Prostitution	1	1						1
Robbery with violence	1	1						1
Receiving stolen property	3	3						3
Suicide attempted	1	1						1
Theft	93	11	3	1	15	10	53	93
Theft post letters	2	1					1	2
Uttering forged documents	23	2	18	1			2	23
Vagrancy	2	2						2
Wounding	1						1	1
Total	245	60	52	7	17	14	95	245

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, Enforced in Province of Ontario from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
Ontario Highway Traffic Act	1	1			1
Ontario Temperance Act	5	5			5
Ontario Trespass Act	2	2			2
Ottawa City vehicular traffic by-law	118	118			118
Miscellaneous	2		2		2
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>					
Miscellaneous	15			15	15
	143	126	2	15	143

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Ontario	
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Customs and Excise.....	10
Department of External Affairs.....	3
Governor General's Office.....	1
Department of Health.....	39
House of Commons.....	5
Department of Immigration.....	6
Department of Indian Affairs.....	74
Department of the Interior.....	4
Department of Justice.....	10
Department of Mines.....	60
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	185
Department of National Defence.....	74
Post Office Department.....	1
Department of Public Works.....	5
Department of Railways and Canals.....	3
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	3,562
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	116
Assistance to other police forces.....	50
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	3
Miscellaneous inquiries.....	29
Total.....	4,242

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	1						1	1
Customs Act.....	41		2	15	20	3	1	41
Excise Act.....	77	2		9	19	21	26	77
Extradition Act.....	4						4	4
Explosives Act.....	1				1			1
Indian Act.....	134	100	4			15		134
Immigration Act.....	5						4	5
Militia Act.....	23	1			11	2	9	23
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	20				12	3	5	20
Naval Act.....	5				2		3	5
Naturalization Act.....	1				1			1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	393	159	58	19	7	16	134	393
Penitentiaries Act.....	8	1			2		5	8
Post Office Act.....	18		1	1	2	9	5	18
Radio Telegraph Act.....	20	20						20
Ticket of Leave Act.....	38	2			2	3	31	38
Total.....	789	285	65	44	80	72	243	789

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Quebec	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault causing bodily harm.....	3		1	1			1	3
Assisting to escape custody.....	1	1						1
Attempting to escape custody.....	1	1						1
Burglary.....	1		1					1
Bribery.....	1		1					1
Conspiracy to commit indictable offence.....	14	10	1	1		2		14
Conspiracy to bribe.....	5	4	1					5
Conspiracy to intimidate.....	5	4	1					5
False pretences.....	3	3						3
Forgery and uttering.....	52	6	4	5	5	1	31	52
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1						1
Offensive weapons.....	25	1			22	2		25
Perjury.....	4		4					4
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2						2
Theft.....	24	15	1	4	3		1	24
	142	48	15	11	30	5	33	142

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Quebec	
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Customs and Excise.....	13
Department of External Affairs.....	2
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Health.....	135
Department of the Interior.....	3
Department of Indian Affairs.....	2
Department of Immigration.....	3
Department of Justice.....	5
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	124
Department of Mines.....	103
Department of National Defence.....	14
Post Office Department.....	5
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,220
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	4
House of Commons (Special Committee).....	19
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquires for missing persons.....	54
Assistance to other police forces.....	24
Assistance to Provincial authorities.....	11
Inquiries not classified.....	4
Total.....	1,753

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Maritime Provinces	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	30	6	2	3	1	1	17	30
Excise Act.....	23	9	2	1	3	1	7	23
Explosives Act.....	2	2						2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	6	6						6
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	9	2	1	4			2	9
Radiotelegraph Act.....	14	13	1					14
Total.....	84	38	6	8	4	2	26	84

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Maritime Provinces	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Theft.....	4		4	4
Forgery.....	1	1		1
Total.....	5	1	4	5

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Maritime Provinces	Total
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Department of Customs and Excise.....	45
Department of Finance.....	3
Department of Health.....	25
Department of Immigration.....	9
Department of Justice.....	27
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	5
Department of Mines.....	16
Department of National Defence.....	24
Department of Public Works.....	2
Post Office Department.....	4
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	116
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	18
Assistance to other police forces.....	3
Assistance to Provincial Authorities.....	1
Total.....	302

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Yukon Territory	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
Offences against— Indian Act.....	17	16	1	17
	17	16	1	17

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Yukon Territory	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
Under Criminal Code— Vagrancy.....	7	7		7
Assault.....	1	1		1
Theft.....	3	2	1	3
Murder.....	1	1		1
Total.....	12	11	1	12

CLASSIFIED Summary of Yukon Ordinances Enforced from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Yukon Territory	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
Offences against— Game Ordinance.....	7	6	1	7
Liquor Ordinance.....	2	1	1	2
Interdiction.....	1	1		1
Insanity.....	3	3		3
Prairie Fire Ordinance.....	1	1		1
Total.....	14	12	2	14

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Yukon Territory		
Department of Customs and Excise.....		12
Department of Immigration.....		158
Department of Indian Affairs.....		133
Department of the Interior.....		371
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		77
Department of Mines.....		221
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....		9
Department of Trade and Commerce.....		73
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		62
Assistance to Province of British Columbia.....		5
Assistance to Yukon Government.....		1,015
Inquiries not classified.....		54
Total.....		2,180

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>						
Excise Act.....	1				1	1
Indian Act.....	7	4	1	2		7
Insanity Ordinance.....	1	1				1
Northwest Game Act.....	26	13	6		7	26
Northwest Territories Act.....	3	2	1			3
Totals.....	38	20	8	2	8	38

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	6	1	1	3	1	6
Common assault.....	7	6	1			7
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1				1
Communicating venereal diseases.....	1				1	1
Causing forest fire.....	1		1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2				2
Drunk and disorderly.....	10	10				10
Non-support.....	2				2	2
Theft.....	3	3				3
Vagrancy.....	4	4				4
Wounding animals.....	1	1				1
Total.....	38	28	3	3	4	38

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Northwest Territories	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	25
Department of Indian Affairs.....	88
Department of the Interior.....	980
Department of Justice.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	13
Department of Mines.....	1
Department of National Defence.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	20
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Accidental deaths.....	13
Deaths.....	9
Deceased persons' estates.....	11
Suicide.....	1
Assistance to Provincial authorities.....	144
Inquiries for missing persons.....	10
Miscellaneous inquiries.....	9
Total.....	1,327

RETURN of Criminal Identification Bureau from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo negatives received	Photo prints made	Photographs received
1925							
October.....	1,932	219	6		79	298	519
November.....	1,634	172	4	1	97	366	225
December.....	2,152	313	5	1	89	332	575
1926							
January.....	1,985	234	2	2	92	344	519
February.....	1,757	256	3	3	99	356	320
March.....	1,868	204	1	1	71	272	465
April.....	2,064	218	4	1	72	266	459
May.....	1,648	178	1	3	120	322	348
June.....	1,667	202	4		71	272	497
July.....	1,505	197	1		77	294	421
August.....	2,026	211			69	236	648
September.....	1,445	227	3	1	50	192	419
Total.....	21,633	2,631	34	13	986	3,580	5,415

The following table gives a résumé of the work of the section to date:—

FINGER Print Records received and Identifications made from January, 1911, to September 30, 1926

Year	Records received	Identifications made
1911.....	5,554	145
1912.....	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	756
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918.....	8,941	670
1919.....	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (9 months to September).....	13,022	1,499
1922-23 (1-10-22 to 30-9-23).....	13,788	2,297
1923-24 (1-10-23 to 30-9-24).....	20,144	2,309
1924-25 (1-10-24 to 30-9-25).....	20,937	2,387
1925-26 (1-10-25 to 30-9-26).....	21,683	2,631
Total.....	194,133	19,384

RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Convictions	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed			Number fined	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized	Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized	Race of those arrested
				Yrs.	Mos.	D.					
371	468	280	120	119	0	11	147	\$12,650 00	lbs. ozs. grs. Opium..... 74 12 91 Opium seconds 2 0 225 Opium residue 8 2 0 Ozs. Grs. Heroin..... 22 97 Ozs. Grs. Cocaine..... 49 300 ½ pint liquid Ozs. Grs. Morphine..... 48 53 2,400 ozs. paste Grs. Codeine..... 64	Opium pipe bowls... 136 " stems 120 " lamps..... 86 " pipe scrapers 60 " needles 130 " knives..... 27 " scissors..... 44 " scales..... 27 Hypodermic needles 87 " syringes 18 Eye droppers..... 35 Miscellaneous..... 203	White 175 Chinese 187 Coloured 9

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

RETURN of all Fines Imposed in all Cases from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Province	Fines imposed	Paid	Term in default	Collected by R.C.M.P.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Yrs. mos. dys	\$ cts.
British Columbia	219,469-00	212,684-00	4 2 28	
Alberta	16,132 00	11,227 00	5 2 130	650 00
Saskatchewan	50,031 00	35,513 00	28 5 0	20,299 29
Manitoba	20,695 00	18,050 00	17 11 15	3,060 00
Ontario	27,008 00	17,938 00	15 5 0	2,600 00
Quebec	33,212 00	7,402 00	24 0 12	
Maritime Provinces	4,105 00	3,005 00	0 3 0	2,680 00
Yukon Territory	565 00	565 00		
Northwest Territories	1,145 00	870 00	0 3 0	195 00
	372,362 00	305,254 00	96 1 5	35,484 29

RETURN of all Fines Imposed in all Cases from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Province	Fines imposed	Paid	Term in default	Collected by R.C.M.P.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Yrs. mos. dys	\$ cts.
British Columbia	219,469-00	212,684-00	4 2 28	
Alberta	16,132 00	11,227 00	5 2 130	650 00
Saskatchewan	50,031 00	35,513 00	28 5 0	20,299 29
Manitoba	20,695 00	18,050 00	17 11 15	3,060 00
Ontario	27,008 00	17,938 00	15 5 0	2,600 00
Quebec	33,212 00	7,402 00	24 0 12	
Maritime Provinces	4,105 00	3,005 00	0 3 0	2,680 00
Yukon Territory	565 00	565 00		
Northwest Territories	1,145 00	870 00	0 3 0	195 00
	372,362 00	305,254 00	96 1 5	35,484 29

