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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1938

To be purchased directly from THE KING'S PRINTER
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUBE, I.E.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

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1938

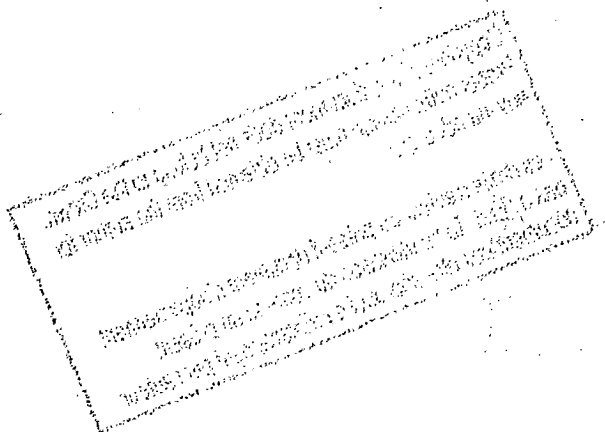
To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1938.

Respectfully submitted,

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



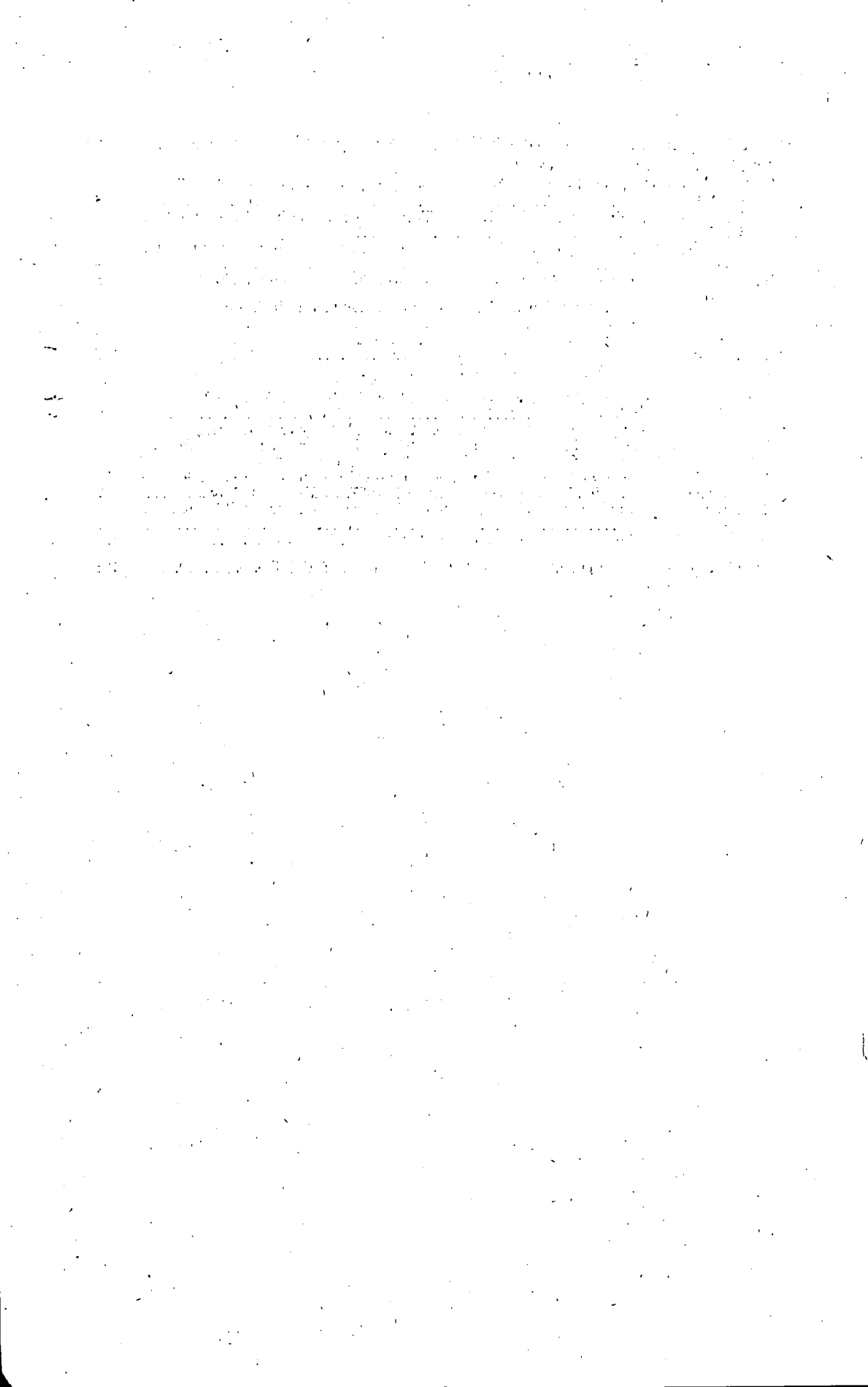
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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 20, 1938.

To the Right Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice
(Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police),
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1938.

I was promoted to the command of this force on March 6, 1938, succeeding the late Major-General Sir James H. MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who had commanded it since August 1, 1931, and who, I very much regret to report, died on the 5th March, 1938, in Toronto, following a most serious operation. On account of his robust health and rugged constitution, high hopes were at first held that he would fully recover, but having entered the Toronto General Hospital about the middle of December, 1937, it was later found that a second very serious operation was essential, and this unfortunately proved too much and he passed away, as already mentioned, on the 5th March last.

During his service, as Commissioner, of six years and eight months, he was responsible for much reorganization and expansion and brought the force up to its present standard of efficiency and strength. His passing was not only universally regretted throughout the whole force, but having had such a long and distinguished military career, he had made a host of friends throughout Canada and the Empire, and it was not surprising to see such whole-hearted tribute paid to his memory from all parts of his native land and the Empire at large.

It would be difficult to find an officer and a gentleman who had so many people, high and low, who looked upon him as a "friend." To his zeal and ability as an administrator I desire to pay tribute. The Headquarters building in which this report is being written may be considered as one of the monuments to his memory. For his friendship and counsel I shall always be grateful.

The form of the report is the same as that submitted for several years past, and, as usual, an appendix has been added containing items of interest from the reports of officers commanding the respective divisions, and also from officers on the Headquarters staff, which could not very well be embodied in the report itself, but which are considered to merit publication.

SECTION I

GENERAL REVIEW

I. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The amendments mentioned in the Commissioner's report for last year became law on the 10th April, 1937, and is known as Chapter 38 of the 1937 Statutes.

By Bill No. 40, which is being submitted to Parliament now in session, it is being recommended to restrict the application of the R.C.M. Police Act to "Reservists" to Part I of the Act only, except in the case where a reservist is injured or killed in the performance of duty.

The Bill also provides for "stoppage of pay" as an obligatory punishment upon conviction of absence without leave and one or two other minor matters

considered necessary for purposes of clarity. In fact the whole of the Bill above mentioned is for the purpose of rectifying a few omissions and clearing up one or two points of interior administration.

The benefits provided by Part IV of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act continue to provide a boon for the dependants of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables who are contributors and we shall await the first valuation of the assets and liabilities of this fund as at March 31, 1939, with much interest.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

The agreements now in force with the six provinces, which are at present using the services of the R.C.M. Police, terminate on the following dates:—

Alberta	May 31, 1940.
Saskatchewan	May 31, 1943.
Manitoba	April 1, 1940.
New Brunswick.....	March 31, 1942.
Nova Scotia	Continued on a yearly basis from June 1, 1935. Agreement may be terminated on 3 months' notice.
Prince Edward Island.....	May 31, 1940.

Copies of each of the agreements were printed in the Commissioner's report of last year, and it is therefore not necessary to repeat them this year.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective provinces in which this force serves during the period under review.

It is essential to repeat that it is only possible to give the most efficient and economical service when long-term agreements are entered into. It is obvious that short-term agreements do not lend themselves to this.

The agreement with each province provides for a stated strength at a fixed price. The strength may be increased upon request, but must be paid for by the Province at a fixed rate. At the present time, the Province of Alberta has an extra 25 men used solely for investigating and issuing relief.

3. The Force at Large

The progressive benefits referred to in my predecessor's report of last year, which resulted from his arduous efforts to increase efficiency, are being maintained and it is quite safe to say that the force, as a whole, has a much different outlook from that entertained a few years ago.

The duties of the force in the field and at this Headquarters have been arduous during the past year, but on account of the benefits referred to in the preceding paragraph, the pressure has not been so great. The past year has been one of definite progress and it is my definite aim to continue this state of affairs and to make any further improvements which may be possible.

It is gratifying to record that it has been possible to retain the higher educational tests for recruits which were instituted a few years ago, and this standard is used in the tests for "reservists" also. It is regrettable that we cannot accept all applicants who have outstanding qualifications and who are now on our waiting list, as some of these have either had university training or are already in possession of their degrees.

In the case of the law students who have been allowed to attend Law Schools and Universities while still members of the force, for the purpose of obtaining their degrees, the results have been most gratifying and it seems that there is no reason why the scheme could not be extended to include other subjects, with mutual benefit to the force and to the recruits themselves.

During the past year, the Main Training Centre at Regina, Saskatchewan, has been kept busy and at last it is possible to report that the desire of the

late Commissioner to establish a *National Training Centre* there, which would be available to all police forces in Canada, has been realized in part.

The largest class from an outside police force to be afforded instruction at our training centre at Regina during the past year came from the Canadian Pacific Railway, when ten C.P.R. Constables were assembled in Regina for three months' instruction. This class commenced immediately after the new year and has just been concluded.

It is hoped to make further advances in the direction of improved equipment and accommodation.

A *Police Crime Detection Laboratory* has been established in our barracks at Regina, Saskatchewan, under the care and charge of Dr. Maurice Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M., of Rockland, Ontario, who has just finished his course in forensic medicine at New York University, leading to the degree of Doctor of Science in Forensic Medicine. It is hoped later to also establish a similar laboratory at Ottawa, and eventually to place their services at the disposal of other police forces. It is possible to give some, if not full, assistance now to other police forces desiring it. A further reference to this will be made under Section 4.

The training of our recruits and reservists and *Refresher Courses* at Regina and other centres have occupied a good deal of attention and further details regarding these will be given under the heading of Recruiting and Training—Section 3.

The courses of training for the Marine Section, during the winter months, have again been carried out with beneficial results which are noticeable in the personnel. The Royal Canadian Navy has again rendered most valuable assistance in this training and the hearty co-operation afforded is sincerely appreciated.

The members of the Aviation Section have also been given Refresher Courses during the past winter at Trenton, Ontario, and elsewhere, and we are much indebted to the Royal Canadian Air Force for their valuable assistance and training.

General.—The effort made during recent years to embrace the advantages of well-tried and proven new methods in the prevention and in the detection of crime will be maintained and if possible enhanced. For example, there is a definite necessity now for funds to improve our methods of communication. The need for wireless equipment in our cars in certain parts of the country is urgent. There are similar needs in the direction of broadcasting equipment. No attempt has to date been made to instal, on a sufficiently large scale, radio or wireless equipment, as a result of the definite advances made in those lines of communication during recent years, and it is now felt that we can safely proceed with the necessary installation at those points where there is the greatest need.

To accomplish these ends, a larger appropriation will be necessary and a definite policy of refusal adopted to all those requests which would have large or small detachments of the force occupied in non-essential duties, such as providing colour at picnics under the pretence of police supervision, or having members of the force situated at strategic points for the benefit of tourists where they can serve no useful purpose.

The tendency to expect the force to be something of a travelling circus has reached its limit, and is seriously interfering with the more important duties of crime prevention and detection. However, once the public is made aware that such activities are looked upon with disfavour, it will no doubt help to lessen the tendency complained of.

For your support in the stand I have so far taken in this matter, I am most grateful, as such alleged duties merely cheapened the force in the eyes of the public at large.

Criticism.—While every police force should welcome fair and constructive criticism, bearing in mind that such forces are the instruments of the State, Province, County or Municipality which they serve, it is nevertheless of interest to mark the present trend in this direction.

It is singular that in this day and generation of rapidly changing conditions that all police forces of any size, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, have made it a special point to lay emphasis upon thorough training and exemplary behaviour towards the public. It is true to say that never at any time were police executives and police personnel so fully seized with the need of this training and especially of patience, restraint and understanding in their attitude towards their fellow men, but the task of maintaining that attitude is not made less difficult by the numerous agencies, a certain section of the press, and some individuals who know better, but who, by persistent campaign, open attack, and by insidious propaganda, attempt to undermine public confidence in Constituted Authority, in Police Forces, and in the State itself.

It has now become routine procedure for subversive elements, following any police action, to immediately accuse the police of unnecessary brutality, intoxication and similar offences, and demand an investigation in the hope that they will have much to gain by such publicity at no cost. The public should analyse the situation very carefully before forming any opinion when such charges are made, and bear in mind the causes which have led up to any clash between the police and any section of the populace.

4. The Preventive Service

It is not intended here to do much more than note the changes which have taken place either in service or in duties under this heading during the past twelve months, but as the Preventive Service is of considerable importance to the country, it is considered essential to attempt a general outline of the situation at the same time. Examples of the important cases handled will be found in Appendix "A" of this report. Furthermore, extracts from the report of the Chief Preventive Officer have also been included in that appendix.

It might be well to mention here that the R.C.M. Police took over control of the service for the prevention of smuggling on April 1, 1932, and therefore the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1938, mark the termination of the sixth year of operation of this service by the R.C.M. Police.

The basic weakness in dealing with rum-running vessels, from a preventive angle, mentioned in the last report of my predecessor, namely, that eighty per cent of the rum-running craft are immune from seizure outside the three-mile limit, still exists, as most of the vessels engaged in the traffic are not registered in Canada, but in some other British possession. However, there is still reason to hope for improvement. It is however most important to draw attention to the fact that while the United States eastern seaboard has been entirely free of rum-runners for the past two years, due to the low price of liquor in that country, the coasts of our Maritime Provinces have been infested with them. There have been as many as 23 vessels at one time, at certain seasons of the year, off these coasts, and the cost to this force in vessels and personnel to deal with the situation at sea amounts to approximately \$725,000 annually. This figure does not include the cost of the numerous personnel, motor cars, equipment, and planes employed on land, in conjunction with our Marine Section.

LEGISLATION

CUSTOMS ACT

There were no amendments to the Customs Act passed at the last session of parliament, which had any bearing on Preventive Service work.

EXCISE ACT

Several amendments to the Excise Act were passed at the 1937 session of parliament; those of special interest to preventive work included the following:—

Sec. 2 (Para. K).—This section was amended to make all members of the R.C.M.P. "Excise Officers" within the meaning of the Act. The amendment widens the powers of members of this force, who are thereby enabled to take action in certain cases which were outside their scope while operating under the 1932 amendment to the R.C.M.P. Act. The latter amendment conferred all the powers of "Customs-Excise Enforcement Officers," but did not make members of this force "Statutory Excise Officers."

Sec. 96.—This section was amended to provide penalties against any person or master in charge of a vehicle or vessel who refuses or neglects to stop when required to do so in the King's name, by any authorized officer conducting an investigation under the Excise Act. This amendment brings the Excise Act in line with the Customs Act in dealing with this type of infraction.

Sec. 319 A.—This is a new section which provides penalties for infractions of the Act relating to the regulations covering the sale of denatured alcohol for medicinal purposes, by wholesale and retail druggists and others who are licensed by the Commissioner of Excise to handle this commodity. Section 319 A was invoked frequently during the past year, as a considerable number of cases of this nature were brought before the courts.

CO-OPERATION

INTERNATIONAL

The Preventive Forces have continued to function in close co-operation with the United States Coastguard Service and the United States Alcohol Tax Unit, through the exchange of information relative to the smuggling of liquor and other merchandise into both countries, and this arrangement proved of mutual benefit.

Our Halifax Divisional office has been in continual touch with the United States Coastguard Authorities at Boston, Mass., and, through the information exchanged regarding the positions and movements of known or suspected liquor vessels, patrol cruisers and coastal detachments were kept fully advised of the areas where it was probable that landings would be attempted.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

The congenial relations existing between this force and the Department of National Revenue have been maintained throughout the past year. Our suggestions were invited with respect to amendments to the Customs and Excise Acts and several recommendations which it was considered would strengthen the sections of the Acts dealing specifically with Preventive Service work were submitted and have been given sympathetic consideration by the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner of Excise.

The Department of External Affairs rendered splendid assistance, particularly in making representations on our behalf to the Government of the United Kingdom, with a view to having other British colonies recognize the "twelve-mile limit" for customs purposes, in so far as vessels registered in their ports are concerned.

Practically every day during the year there has been occasion to request the Department of Justice to nominate counsel to act in prosecutions under the Customs or Excise Acts, and frequently it has been necessary to obtain nominations at short notice, to avoid remands. Everything possible has at all times been done by the department concerned to meet our requirements and their co-operation has been of great assistance.

Counsel appointed for our cases have generally given of their best, and our experience over the past few years has shown that certain counsel in the larger cities are outstanding in their vigorous prosecution of the more important cases, and the outcome of such prosecutions is dependent to a very great extent on the calibre and ability of the legal agent appointed to act for the Crown.

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

Our relations with other police forces, both provincial and municipal, were well maintained on the basis of mutual assistance throughout the year. In some provinces, as for example in British Columbia, searches for violations of the liquor statutes are frequently carried out jointly by members of the provincial police and members of our detachments, so that appropriate action may be taken, dependent upon whether the type or quantity of the liquor seized warrants action under the federal or provincial Acts.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

Flying operations along the Atlantic Seaboard were carried out, during the past season, entirely by aircraft purchased by this Force and operated by R.C.M. Police pilots. Previously, the work had been performed by R.C.A.F. seaplanes operated by Air Force pilots, accompanied by members of this Force acting as observers.

Three De Havilland Twin Engine Dragonfly land planes were used, based on Moncton, N.B. Flying operations commenced July 9, and terminated October 31, 1937. A total of 117 separate patrols were carried out, involving a total flying time of 350 hours. No accidents or untoward incidents occurred during the patrols.

Observations were made of liquor vessels off shore and information was promptly relayed to patrol cruisers and to Divisional Headquarters at Halifax, N.S., for dissemination to all interested detachments and patrol vessels. In the case of the seizure of the liquor-laden schooner "Geneva Ethel" off Prince Edward Island, the information regarding her position supplied by the aircraft, played an important part in the subsequent seizure.

Upon the completion of flying operations on October 31, 1937, the aircraft were flown to St. Hubert Airport, Montreal, where they are being overhauled by the personnel of the Aviation Section, in preparation for the coming season.

No aircraft were used for Preventive Service patrols on the Pacific Coast during 1937. The R.C.A.F. for several years prior to 1937, provided a seaplane for our use, based at Jericho Beach, Vancouver, British Columbia. A seaplane is therefore urgently needed on the West Coast.

MARINE SECTION

During the past year the strength of the Marine Section, of some two hundred and twenty-five men, was maintained for the operation of the thirty-five patrol boats engaged in the enforcement of the Customs Act on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Under the command of Commander G. M. Hibbard, on loan from the Royal Canadian Navy, an able and effective patrol was maintained.

The standard of discipline was high and nearly all members attended training classes during the winter lay-up, receiving instruction in the following: Rules and Regulations of the R.C.M. Police, and R.C.M. Police Act; Physical Training and Foot and Arm Drill; Swimming and Life-saving, Navigation and Pilotage; Rifle and Revolver Practice; Police and Preventive Service Duties; Constables' Manual and Selected Revised Statutes; Selected Provincial or Territorial Statutes or Ordinances; First Aid to Injured as laid down by the St. John's Ambulance Association; Signals; Gunnery; Seamanship.

Considerable thought and study was given to wireless communication between ship and shore, and ship and ship, with very good results.

Two new speed vessels were built to the design of Fred Cooper, M.I.N.A., designer of the "Blue Bird," "Miss England II," and other famous racing craft. (It will be recalled that the "Blue Bird" was the holder of the world's water speed record obtained last year when driven by Sir Malcolm Campbell at 126.32 miles per hour.) These craft have ably demonstrated their speed and effectiveness and are very able units, with a great deal of attention paid to the comfort of the personnel on board.

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of the late Engineer Lt. Commander Charles Stephen (late R.N.) who was the Technical Adviser for the Marine Section at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, and who had held that position since the 1st April, 1932.

This official died in the Ottawa Civic Hospital on March 14, 1938, following a short illness. He will be missed very much not only at this Headquarters, but throughout the Marine Section, as amongst other things he was responsible for the building of new types of vessels to keep abreast with changing conditions.

It is regretted that the builders, Messrs. Ditchburn Boats & Aircraft Limited, Gravenhurst, Ont., who have been engaged for many years in shipbuilding and who, incidentally, have built some eight patrol cruisers for our Service, have now retired from the industry.

The "Adversus" had a return trip from Vancouver to Halifax, and again demonstrated her good seagoing qualities.

GENERAL NOTES

The total number of seizures effected under the Customs and Excise Acts was 2,737, a decrease of 310 from the preceding year. The decrease was entirely in seizures under the Customs Act; seizures under the Excise Act were slightly higher than during the year ended March 31, 1937. There were several factors which contributed to the decrease in the number of seizures of merchandise under the Customs Act, the most important, undoubtedly, being the Regulation which allows Canadian tourists to bring back with them goods of a certain character, to a value of \$100, providing the tourists have been out of Canada for not less than forty-eight hours.

Another factor contributory to the decrease in question is the definite relaxation of Regulations governing the entry of non-duty paid automobiles on Tourists' or Travellers' Vehicle Permits. The number of vehicles entering Canada during the past year was considerably higher than for several years but in only a relatively few cases were seizures effected for violations of the permits granted.

CUSTOMS ACT

Liquor vessels were quite active throughout the entire navigation season off the coasts of the three Maritime Provinces. The bulk of the rum shipments apparently originated at St. Martin's, French West Indies, which has become the chief point of transshipment for rum intended for the Canadian trade. Such

vessels are not, at present, under restrictions when clearing from the Colony with their cargoes, as they are not required to deposit bonds pending the production of genuine landing certificates, which is necessary when vessels clear from ports in the British West Indies.

The larger vessels, known as "Mother Ships," convey the liquor to points adjacent to our shores but invariably remain outside the waters under Canadian jurisdiction, relying on smaller motor vessels to run the liquor ashore under cover of darkness or fog.

There was considerable activity in the Lower St. Lawrence River as soon as navigation opened in May, 1937, but the local detachments of "C" Division, co-operating with patrol vessels, completely broke up the traffic, seizing the vessels, in most instances, within a few weeks of their entry into the business. There is little demand for rum in the Province of Quebec and the traffic in this area was almost exclusively in alcohol, most of which was brought over by larger vessels from St. Pierre-Miquelon. No fewer than sixteen contact boats were seized in the Lower St. Lawrence, twelve of which were forfeited for having smuggled liquor on board, and destroyed. Even after navigation safeguards were removed and ice was forming, one of the principal bootleggers made a desperate attempt to run a load of liquor in from St. Pierre-Miquelon, but from the best information available the vessel became icebound and was lost near Bonaventure Island off the Gaspé coast, the crew escaping to shore over the ice.

During the past year there were isolated cases of the smuggling of liquor over the United States Boundary into Canada by automobile, but they did not reach any great number. The few incidents uncovered concerned the Province of Manitoba and to a slightly greater extent the Province of Quebec in the St. John and Sherbrooke areas.

It has become more and more evident that those interested in the distribution of illicit liquor throughout Canada, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces, prefer to rely on liquor illicitly distilled in Canada rather than take the risk involved in transporting the contraband over the International Boundary.

Reports indicate that, on the Pacific Coast, the smuggling of liquor by way of the sea is practically non-existent. Seizures under the Customs Act from that area, during the past year, consisted almost entirely of small articles such as silk, etc., brought ashore without being reported, by the crews of the liners plying between Vancouver and the Orient.

EXCISE ACT

The enforcement of the provisions of the Excise Act provided the greater portion of the field of operations during the past year. Seizures and prosecutions in connection with all phases of this work were well maintained. The infractions dealt with included the seizure of illicit stills, spirits, mash, rubbing alcohol, malt flour, malt syrup, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Particular success was achieved in the suppression of illicit distilling plants of commercial capacity, the city of Montreal providing the greatest number of seizures of this type of still. Such plants are capable of producing as high as five hundred gallons of illicit liquor per day and the cost of installing the necessary machinery entails the outlay of large sums of money by the principals.

Similar plants, though fewer in number, were seized in the city of Winnipeg and vicinity and in Toronto, and adjacent towns and cities in the Niagara, Hamilton and Windsor areas of Ontario.

In many of these cases the policy of preferring charges for "Conspiracy" under the provisions of the Criminal Code, in addition to charges under the Excise Act, was followed in dealing with persons owning or operating commercial capacity stills.

CONSPIRACY CASES

The procedure of invoking the sections of the Criminal Code relating to "Conspiracy" was again followed during the past year whenever it was found that organizations were operating large illicit stills and defrauding the Federal Government of very substantial sums of money. Further details may be found in the report of the Chief Preventive Officer in Appendix "A."

5. New Duties

A request was received through the Attorney General of the Province of Saskatchewan for the R.C.M. Police to take over the policing of the Town of Melville, and on the 16th August, 1937, an agreement was entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan and the Administrator of the Town of Melville for the services of the R.C.M. Police in that town as a municipal force from the 16th August, 1937, to the 31st July, 1942. A copy of the agreement will be found in Appendix "D" of this report, as ratified by Order in Council of the 15th December, 1937, P.C. 3078.

We have received numerous requests from other points for similar services, but the policy is not to undertake the duties except at the request or through the concurrence of the Attorney-General of the province concerned.

This force now operates in the municipalities of Flin Flon, Man., and Melville, Sask.

During the past year the usual numerous requests for increased police protection have been received from various Departments of the Federal Government, and it is most likely that the important duty of providing police protection and supervision to the new Bank of Canada Building, Ottawa, will have to be undertaken in the near future. A survey of what will be required has already been undertaken.

The usual increase of duties at remote points, where it would be costly to maintain an employee of the Federal Government for one part-time service only, has taken place during the past year, especially in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

6. Economies and Unified Control

Continued reduction in costs consistent with efficiency has been effected throughout the force, particularly in those provinces which are policed by this force, due to the elimination of overlapping of duties, reorganization of personnel and the provision of adequate transport.

We have continued to reduce costs wherever possible, consistent with efficiency.

7. Health

During the year which ended on March 31, 1938, I am pleased to record the health of the force has been very good, and there were no serious epidemics.

The number of members of the force who were sent to hospital during that period was 852, compared with 814 of the previous year, an increase of 4.5 per cent.

The number of members of the force laid off duty through illness increased from 2,064 to 2,139, which is less than 4 per cent. During the year under review, therefore, there were 2,991 members of the force off duty through illness of one kind or another. The total last year was 2,878. This year's increase is small.

The daily average of men off duty through illness for the whole force for the twelve months ended March 31, 1938, was therefore 8.19 compared with 7.88 last year.

With the strength of the force on the 31st March, 1938, at 2,598 of all ranks, the daily percentage of loss to the force, on account of sickness during the twelve months ended on that date, was therefore .311. A daily percentage of sickness of one per cent would be equivalent to a loss of about 26 men.

Influenza, tonsillitis, fractures and injuries, and appendicitis accounted for a good deal of time lost and from the standpoint of importance in the statistics appear in that order.

The actual number of days lost throughout the year through sickness of all kinds, injuries, etc., was 19,556½ or an average of 7.52 days per member of the force. The average for the previous year was 7.49. In other words, the total number of days lost through sickness, injuries, etc., in 1937-38 was 2.062 per cent of the total man-power days available.

It is gratifying to note that the average of absences from duty on account of illness is again within reasonable limits and compares favourably with the average of other units of like size.

RECREATION

There is still room for improvement under this heading, but the best has been made of local conditions, and some Officers Commanding have shown considerable resource and interest in this matter. For example, games take the place of physical training during certain definite afternoons of the week or month as the case may be.

As much interest as possible is created in organizing dances at the barracks, etc. It is felt that with the present strength of the force, it should be able to again organize and support a band. It is recalled that in the early days, the force had a band, which at one time was mounted, when the total strength was under 600.

3. Crime

The statistics regarding crime will be found in Appendix "C" of this Report, and the detailed comparison of the figures will be given at some length in Section 4, but it is desired here to give a few of the outstanding characteristics of the present situation, in so far as the "Cases entered" are concerned. For "true" cases, see Section 4.

GENERAL

The aggregate of cases entered for the three main classifications mentioned in the statistics in Appendix "C" is an increase of 2,136 over last year, as set forth below:—

	1937	1938	Increase	Decrease
Federal Statutes	15,182	15,345	163	.....
Criminal Code	23,273	22,674	.....	599
Provincial Statutes	21,782	24,354	2,572	.....
	<u>60,237</u>	<u>62,373</u>	<u>2,735</u>	<u>599</u>
			2,735	599
			<u>2,136</u>	
Total increase.....			2,136	

From the above it will be noted there has been a small increase under Federal Statutes, and a substantial one under the Provincial Statutes, and a decrease in cases entered under the Criminal Code.

The comparatively small increase under *Federal Statutes* is principally due to increases in the Indian Act cases and under the Juvenile Delinquents Act. There were also small increases under the Excise Act and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and while there were decreases under other Federal Statutes, the net result was a gain of 163 cases.

In so far as the *Criminal Code* is concerned, the decrease is due to a less number of cases under Part V of the Code—offences against religion, morals and public convenience and against Part VIII, wilful and forbidden Acts.

With respect to the increase in the cases entered under the *Provincial Statutes*: This is due to comparatively large increases in the number of cases handled in the Provinces of Manitoba and New Brunswick. There were also smaller increases in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

A few further remarks with respect to each of the main classifications already referred to may be of additional interest.

FEDERAL STATUTES

As stated in the Commissioner's report for last year, the Federal Acts which show up most conspicuously under this heading are the Excise, Customs, Indian, Juvenile Delinquents, and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts, although they do not necessarily come in that order of numerical importance each year.

In so far as the *Excise and Customs Acts* are concerned, these require determined and unrelenting attention, and the outstanding characteristics have been touched upon in Subsection 4 of Section 1.

There is a considerable increase under the *Indian Act*, the larger portion of which is due to an increased number of liquor cases. The situation is well in hand.

Under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, there is also a considerable increase in the number of cases entered. The majority of offences under this heading are petty thefts by youths.

There is a gratifying decrease in the number of offences under the *Railway Act*, but nevertheless, the number of cases entered is principally composed of cases against transients travelling on trains illegally, which is still much too prevalent. In addition to the 253 cases which were brought to court, no less than 61,206 transients were removed from railway trains and railway transport, and an additional 14,612 persons were warned against illegal travelling on trains, during the twelve months under review.

The increase in the number of cases under the *Opium and Narcotic Drug Act* has little significance apart from the fact that we have been most fortunate in tracking down and convicting a few notorious ringleaders and clever offenders, together with their assistants. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Department of Pensions and National Health in this matter.

CRIMINAL CODE

The number of cases entered under the major crimes of violence has slightly increased in some respects during the past year.

In my predecessor's last report, there were 45 cases entered under the heading of murder, 9 under attempted murder, and 36 under manslaughter, a total of 90. During the year under review, the totals were as follows:—

Murder	35
Attempted murder	10
Manslaughter	53
Total	98

from which it will be seen that while the cases under murder and attempted are less, the number of cases under manslaughter have increased considerably.

The number of cases entered for thefts and offences against the rights of property during the year ended March 31, 1937, was 12,590. During the year ended March 31, 1938, the total was 12,688, an increase of less than one per cent.

The number of cases entered relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money during the past year has slightly decreased.

REGISTRATION OF REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS

During the year under review, 7,214 pistols and revolvers have been registered with the various police forces throughout the Dominion. Particulars, including name of registered owner, make and serial number, have been received by the Firearms Branch at this Headquarters where at the present time we have record of 168,389 such weapons.

The results obtained from registration are proving of increasing value and far beyond expectation. In many instances, men have been arrested in possession of weapons and, as a result of a search being made of our central files, we have been in a position to give the name of the original owner. In this way the possessor of the weapon is connected with the original crime, or with the persons responsible for the commission of same, and it is of interest to note that weapons have been recovered a distance of one thousand miles from the scene of the original offence.

A member of a police force in an eastern city was wounded by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of a man whom he later arrested. Details of the weapon used were secured and our records searched, with the result that it was established that the revolver had been registered by a local merchant from whom the weapon, together with a sum of money, had been stolen some weeks previous. Further investigation was conducted with the result that the prisoner was charged, not only with shooting with intent, but with breaking, entering and theft.

It is of interest to note that one of the largest collections of revolvers and pistols, numbering 358, is owned by a lady. In the collection are to be found many very old weapons, both of American and European manufacture.

Owners of revolvers and pistols are again requested to seriously consider whether they have any really good reason for retaining these weapons, since it is doubtful if they require them. It should be kept in mind that it is these particular weapons which are the cause of so many fatal accidents in homes. They likewise form the source from which criminals secure by theft their arms with which to commit other crimes. Persons desiring to surrender their weapons and ammunition may do so at any police station.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The most conspicuous figures in cases entered under this heading, shown in the statistics in Appendix "C," are those dealing with liquor and motor vehicular traffic, and these Acts require constant and unrelenting endeavour.

The R.C.M. Police have had the full and adequate support of the respective Attorneys-General in each of the different provinces in which this force is responsible for the enforcement of these statutes.

The methods adopted in carrying these laws into effect vary slightly according to local needs, or special requirements, and every effort is made to meet the desires of the respective Provincial Governments.

There is an increase of 2,572 cases entered under Provincial Statutes during the year under review, and over 1,100 of these were in Manitoba, principally concerned with Highway Traffic Control. The remainder of the increase was divided amongst the Provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, in order of numerical importance.

In New Brunswick, an increase of more than 700 cases entered occurred under the Intoxicating Liquor Act and the Motor Vehicle Act. In Alberta there was an increase of over 300 cases entered under the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.

9. Industrial and other Disturbances

It is gratifying to record that the year has passed with less than the average number of disturbances where the police have been called in to perform a definite duty to life and property, no matter how unpleasant such a task may be.

Set forth below are a few notes respecting certain strikes where police action was taken.

General Motors Strike, Oshawa, Ont.—One of the most important and militant strikes occurring during the period in question was the strike of automobile workers employed by General Motors, Oshawa, in April, 1937. The strike, which involved some 3,700 workers, took effect on April 8, following lengthy negotiations between the representatives of the Oshawa Local of the United Automobile Workers of America (C.I.O.) and corporation officials, respecting the demands presented by the union; it constituted the first major struggle initiated by the C.I.O. following its invasion of Eastern Canada. Certain disturbing features of the dispute and the possibility of disorder ensuing therefrom, prompted the provincial authorities to concentrate police reserves in Toronto as a precautionary measure. However, no disturbance occurred which was serious enough to necessitate police interference. The strike, after having been in progress for 16 days, was formally concluded on April 23, when an agreement was reached between the strikers and the corporation.

Textile Strike, Quebec Province.—Approximately 10,000 textile workers came out on strike at various points throughout the province of Quebec on August 2, 1937. It was called by the National Federation of Textile Workers at eight plants of the Dominion Textile, Limited, and its Valleyfield subsidiary—Montreal Cottons, Limited. On August 4 disturbances occurred at Drummondville, where strike pickets stoned and manhandled the mill manager. Four mills in Montreal resumed operations on the morning of August 19 with a limited number of workers at work; 10 arrests were made as a result of minor disturbances in front of these plants when strikers interfered with workers returning to work. On August 27 an agreement was reached and operations were resumed at the various plants three days later.

Textile Strike, Peterboro, Ont.—Minor disorders and rioting marked the strike of textile workers at the Bonner Worth Mill, Peterboro, Ont. on the 10th August, when pickets attacked a number of strikers who attempted to return to work. Fourteen persons were arrested.

Steelworkers Strike, Sorel, P.Q.—On August 4, approximately 1,200 steelworkers, members of the Catholic Syndicate of Steelworkers, came out on strike at Sorel, P.Q., tying up operations in five plants. On August 14, disorders broke out in which a house and an automobile were set on fire. A mob, advancing on the Sorel Gaol in a futile attempt to liberate one of their fellow strikers who had been arrested, was successfully dispersed by Provincial Police. A final settlement of this dispute in five of the steel plants was reached on October 2.

Coal Miners Strike, Minto, N.B.—Demanding recognition of their union (U.M.W.A.) and a check-off system, approximately 1,200 miners in the Minto area came out on strike on the 13th October, 1937, stopping operations in 11 mines. No trouble was experienced until the 29th October, when stones were thrown at cars used to take men to work at the Evans Mine. After being in

progress for over two months, the strike assumed the condition of a lock-out. An agreement was finally reached during the early part of January of this year which marked the official termination of the dispute.

Rubber Workers Strike, Kitchener, Ont.—Operations in the A. R. Kaufman rubber plant at Kitchener, Ont., came to a complete standstill on the 23rd September, when 600 employees staged a walkout in an attempt to enforce a series of demands presented by the United Rubber Workers of America, an affiliate of the C.I.O. On October 14, a large body of strikers interfered with the movement of freight-cars from the plant which resulted in a clash with the police and the arrest of over 20 strikers. The strike came to an end on the 3rd November with the signing of an agreement between the strikers and the company.

Relief Project Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—Vancouver Police experienced considerable trouble as a result of the activities of single unemployed led by the Relief Project Workers Union. With the closing of Provincial Relief Project camps on May 1, 1937, many of the single men employed in those camps converged on Vancouver, and, led by the Relief Project Workers Union, appeared on many important street corners throughout the city, soliciting alms. On May 3 fifty-two of these men were arrested on charges of obstructing police officers. Following their trial and conviction on the morning of the 4th May, approximately fifty members of the Relief Project Workers Union, carrying tin cans, took the places of those arrested on the previous day. Further arrests followed; in all 300 men taking part in these demonstrations were taken into custody, the majority of them being sent to gaol to serve short terms of imprisonment. On October 25, extra police were called to Vancouver gaol to quell a disorder which broke out among 36 unemployed men held on charges arising out of mass begging on the streets. Ventilating shutters, plumbing and other things were smashed during the demonstration; the main water pipe was broken, but the water supply was shut off before any extensive flooding took place.

SECTION 2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1938, the Force had a total strength of 2,598 of all ranks, made up as follows:—

Officers	91
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	2,154
Marine Section.....	230
Special Constables	123
	2,598

The total strength on March 31 of the previous year was 2,573. For the year 1938, there is therefore an increase in strength of 25, or a little less than one per cent.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case, on March 31, 1938. The details given also include those for the Marine Section:—

40	Able Seamen.....	1 50 to 2 00	"			33	4	3											
16	Ordinary Seamen.....	1 25 to 1 50	"			13		3											
1	Boy Seaman.....	0 50	"			1													
8	Chief P.O. Telegraphists.....	3 00 to 3 25	"			7		1											
2	Petty Officer Telegraphists.....	2 75	"			2													
9	Leading Telegraphists.....	2 25 to 2 75	"			8		1											
2	Telegraphists.....	2 00 to 2 25	"			2													
4	Chief Eng. Rm. Artif. 1st Cl.....	4 00 to 4 25	"			3		1											
6	Chief Eng. Rm. Artif. 2nd Cl.....	3 50 to 4 00	"		1	5													
11	Engine Room Artif. 1st Cl.....	3 00 to 3 50	"		1	5	4	1											
14	Engine Room Artif. 2nd Cl.....	2 50 to 3 00	"			13		1											
12	Enginemen.....	2 25 to 2 50	"			9		2			1								
1	Leading Stoker.....	1 50 to 2 00	"			1													
12	Cook Stewards.....	1 50 to 3 00	"			11		1											
9	Ships Cooks.....	1 50 to 2 75	"			8		1											
5	Mess Boys.....	0 75	"			5													
2,598	Total.....					153	35	367	138	171	392	193	540	336	150	40	80	2	1
189	Saddle Horses.....										45		92	6	45	1			
9	Team Horses.....										2		5		2				
4	Pack Horses.....													4					
202	Total.....										47		97	10	45	3			
434	Dogs.....							1		16	31	34	13		45	294			
4	Aeroplanes.....								4										
493	Motor Cars.....			2	12	67	49	45	42	65	108	81	19	3					
19	Motor Trucks.....					1	1	2	3	2	3	4	2	1					
17	Motorecycles.....				1	4	3		7			2							
529	Total.....			2	13	72	53	47	52	67	111	87	21	4					

2. Divisions and Detachments

Apart from the Marine Section, there are fourteen divisions and four hundred and twenty-five detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	33
Quebec.....	"C"	24
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	26
Manitoba.....	"D"	59
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	97
Alberta.....	"K"	96
British Columbia.....	"E"	16
Yukon Territory.....	"B"	10
Northwest Territories.....	"G"	22
	14	425

This is an increase of one detachment since the last report.

A detailed list of detachments in each division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, two hundred and twelve men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., being one hundred and eighty-seven, resulting in a net increase of 25. Of the two hundred and twelve who joined, five were special constables who were engaged as regular members, eighty-eight were members of the Reserve and eleven returned to the force after leaving it. Of the remaining one hundred and eight, thirty-one were engaged for duty in the Marine Section and thirty-nine as special constables.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Appointed Commissioner:

Acting Deputy Commissioner S. T. Wood.

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Acting Deputy Commissioner G. L. Jennings, O.B.E.

Appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner D. Ryan.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Acting Assistant Commissioner M. H. Vernon

Appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent W. F. W. Hancock.

Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector G. C. P. Montizambert.

Resumes the rank of Inspector:

Acting Superintendent H. Darling.

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector S. Bullard.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 8915 Acting Staff-Sergeant T. R. Michelson,
 Reg. No. 7351 Acting Staff-Sergeant M. F. E. Anthony,
 Reg. No. 4829 Staff-Sergeant R. C. Bowen,
 Reg. No. 8199 Acting Sergeant-Major N. Courtois.

Appointed Surgeon:

Maurice Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Died:

Commissioner Major General Sir J. H. MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.

Retired to Pension:

Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding,
 Superintendent H. J. Martin,
 Superintendent A. E. G. O. Reames,
 Assistant Veterinary Surgeon J. E. Littlehales, V.S.

Retired:

Inspector B. B. Currie.

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

Pensioned:

Reg. No. 4748 Sergeant Major Mulhall, W.
 " " 5694 Sergeant Major Anderton, F., M.B.E.
 " " 5111 Staff-Sergeant Richardson, C.
 " " 11468 Staff-Sergeant Skelton, J.
 " " 4214 Sergeant Ashworth, W. E.
 " " 4479 Sergeant Meyrick, B. G.
 " " 4736 Sergeant Mann, F. W.
 " " 5266 Sergeant Balsdon, H. G.
 " " 5361 Sergeant Clifford, G.
 " " 6161 Sergeant Ball, A.
 " " 7373 Sergeant Margetts, J. E., M.S.M.
 " " 9129 Sergeant Moore, B. V.
 " " 4990 Corporal Darwin, J.
 " " 5378 Corporal Trainor, J. J.
 " " 6328 Corporal Pacey, A. E.
 " " 9065 Corporal Sundkvist, O.
 " " 9364 Corporal Scaife, G. H.
 " " 4950 Lance-Corporal Clanchy, J. D.
 " " 5524 Lance-Corporal Warrior, R. W.
 " " 9123 Acting Lance-Corporal Doherty, J.
 " " 5207 Constable Rogan, J. B.
 " " 5421 Constable Read, C.
 " " 8004 Constable Walsh, M. J.
 " " 9089 Constable Sutherland, W.
 " " 9173 Constable O'Brien, M. J.
 " " 11311 Constable Batts, A.
 " " 12417 Constable Besserer, L. E.

Died:

Reg. No.	9801	Sergeant Lucas, F.
"	"	11147 Constable Gray, C. W. H.
"	"	11231 Constable Regimbald, O.
"	"	11393 Constable Arnason, A. S.
"	"	12093 Constable Boorman, W. G.
"	"	12102 Constable Lindsay, E. L. C.
"	"	12485 Constable Moore, J. S.
"	"	12588 Constable Bartlett, L. R.
"	"	12743 Constable Abbott, R. McD.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

The organization at Headquarters is substantially the same as it was a year ago, but we are now making preparations to open new branches in the Criminal Investigation Branch, and to appoint a Director of Training.

On account of the death of the Technical Adviser of the Marine Section (Eng. Lt. Commander Chas. Stephen), previously referred to, it is proposed to ask the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) to look after any new construction, repairs and refits and similar matters in that Section.

CENTRALIZATION OF ISSUE OF PAY CHEQUES

As reported by my predecessor last year, the issue of all pay cheques, except those for "B" Division, Dawson, Y.T., has been centralized at Headquarters, and throughout the past year this has worked very well.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

The effort to reduce the incoming and outgoing mail at Headquarters has been continued but, as expected, the reduction is reaching its limit.

During the past 12 months, the number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at Headquarters was 368,399, compared with 377,460 the previous year.

In the case of outgoing mail, the reduction during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1938, was from 129,581 to 125,451, which is also less than last year.

5. Administration and Organization in the Field

At the first opportunity it is proposed that the Commissioner shall visit all Divisions, both East and West, and possibly some of the more important Sub-Divisions, but in the meantime, no alterations are being made under this heading.

The system of inspection and organization of certain detachments by Patrol Sergeants has been continued and has been found most beneficial.

The usual periodical rearrangement of detachments, in all provinces, has, of course taken place, and is usually brought about by changing conditions and alterations in the locations of the centres of population.

The new agreements with the provinces permit of the number of detachments being increased, if desired, but any increase in the total number of police agreed upon must be met by an increased rate of payment.

Every effort has been made to increase the knowledge and experience of selected members of the Force, who have been given special training, both in Canada and outside it, and who in turn are returned to duty in key positions or on the training staff where they may impart their practical knowledge to others.

CLERICAL SECTION

This Section is being continued, and is giving satisfactory service. It is supplemented from time to time by the engagement of youths with a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting who are appointed to the rank of Sub-Constable. They remain in this rank until they have attained the age of 21 years.

Promotions within the Clerical Section are made as vacancies occur and are subject to passing examinations and to general efficiency and seniority.

6. Accommodation

Having our Headquarters offices situated in the new Justice Building is a very welcome relief from our old quarters, and is much appreciated by all concerned, nevertheless some of our Headquarters personnel have to be accommodated in three other buildings, and at the present time we have no spare space in which to organize a Police Academy or Training School at this Headquarters.

Public Buildings.—During the year ended 31st March, 1938, it has been possible, through the Department of Public Works, to provide space in Government-owned buildings for four more detachments. We have now 62 such detachments throughout the Dominion. In addition, other Departments, such as the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Immigration Branch, and the Department of National Defence supply accommodation for 16 more detachments.

During January, 1938, the Sub-Division at Moncton, N.B., moved into the old Post Office Building at that point, thereby saving a heavy annual rental.

In dealing with Public Buildings, I should like to record my sincere appreciation of the splendid co-operation and assistance we have received from the Department of Public Works.

Rented Buildings.—It may be of interest to note that this force paid \$188,055.57 for rentals of various buildings last year.

Police-owned Buildings.—These are usually located at such well established Divisions as at Regina, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, etc.

It is gratifying to be able to report that we have been able to improve the situation at Regina somewhat, where additional office space and a new gymnasium have been erected during the past year.

It was also possible to make extensions to the heating plant at Edmonton, and to construct a suitable garage at Winnipeg, which fills a long-felt want.

For new building requirements, see "Buildings"—No. 15 in this Section—Page 30.

7. Discipline

During the period under review, there have been very few cases of a serious nature, and the conduct of the members of the force has been very good.

I can add little to the remarks made by my predecessor last year when he stated that it is absolutely essential that a high standard of discipline be maintained in a force which is so widely scattered amongst so many small detachments and posts, and no effort has been spared to attain that end.

8. Honours and Awards*(i) Order of St. John of Jerusalem*

During the period under review, Reg. No. 7479 Sergeant Forsland, D. E., and Reg. No. 10070 Constable Spindler F. J., were admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with the Grade of Serving Brother.

(ii) *Royal Canadian Humane Association*

The undermentioned were recipients of the Parchment Certificate of the Royal Canadian Humane Association:—

Reg. No. 9167 Corporal Jewers, S. A., for his action in rescuing one Robert Fraser from drowning in the waters of Bedford Basin, N.S.

Reg. No. 12436 Able Seaman Martin, F. E., for his action in rescuing one James Walsh from drowning at North Sydney, N.S.

(iii) *Coronation Medal*

In commemoration of Their Majesties' Coronation, His Majesty King George VI was graciously pleased to award the said medal to members of the force as under:—

Officers	39
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	178

Of the above, two officers and thirty-three other ranks who comprised the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detail of the Canadian Coronation Contingent were presented with the said medal at Buckingham Palace. (See page 47.)

(iv) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal*

During the year ended March 31, 1938, the following awards under this heading were made:—

Serving Officers	5
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	30

9. Medical Treatment

The very satisfactory and economical arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health and with the Department of National Defence are being continued and there is nothing new to report under this heading. The existing arrangements have worked very smoothly during the past year, and we are grateful for the excellent co-operation.

10. Dental Treatment

There is nothing new to report under this heading either. The existing arrangements whereby the rates of the Department of National Defence apply for all dental work performed is economical and most satisfactory.

11. St. John Ambulance Association

The importance of a knowledge of first aid is fully realized and with this in mind instruction in this subject has been included in the Syllabus of Training for all Recruits' Classes and also Promotional and Refresher Classes with the result that the number of men who do not hold a certificate or other award is quite small.

During the past year classes were held at Ottawa, Rockcliffe, Fredericton, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Dawson, and the following awards were made to members of the force who were successful in passing the necessary examinations:—

Certificates (1st examination)	204
Vouchers (2nd examination)	201
Medallions (3rd examination)	75
Labels (4th and subsequent examinations)	56
Instructors' Certificates	1
Total	537

This is an increase of 52 over last year.

12. Transport

(i) *Aeroplanes—Aviation Section*

At present we have an *Aviation Section* which came into operation during the early summer of 1937, consisting of four De Havilland "Dragonfly" biplanes fitted with two inverted Gipsy engines, each of which will develop 130 horsepower. They are cabin planes, and have accommodation for pilot, co-pilot and 3 passengers.

The planes are fitted with radio and are flown by R.C.M. Police personnel who are fully qualified pilots under the direction of a Sub-Inspector. They are chiefly used in co-operation with the Marine Section in the prevention of smuggling activities.

(ii) *Motor*

On March 31, 1938, the force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars	493
Motor trucks	19
Motorcycles	17
	529

which is an increase of 21 passenger cars, the same number of motor trucks, and a decrease of 4 motorcycles from last year.

Every effort has been made to keep the operating costs and maintenance to a minimum.

(iii) *Ordinary Pedal Bicycles*

As reported last year by my predecessor, we still have a few of these machines on charge in "A" Division, Ottawa, which are kept in good working condition, and prove useful in that Division.

(iv) *Marine*

On March '31, 1938, there were 29 cruisers and patrol boats in the Marine Section, in active service, distributed as follows:—

Division	Cruisers	Patrol Boats
"L" Division, P.E.I.	—	3
"H" Division, N.S.	8	9
"J" Division, N.B.	—	4
"C" Division, P.Q.	1	3
"E" Division, B.C.	—	1
	9	20

This is a decrease of 2 cruisers and an increase of 8 patrol boats over the number reported by my predecessor last year.

It is hoped to add to the number of cruisers in the near future.

The figures regarding the personnel of the Marine Section will be found in Appendix "B."

The vessels, above referred to, are used exclusively in the Preventive Service.

Apart from the vessels of the Preventive Service, the police auxiliary schooner *St. Roch*, which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic, was brought out to Vancouver during the summer of 1937 for repairs. She will return to the Western Arctic during the summer of 1938, and will likely take up winter quarters at Cambridge Bay.

13. Horses

There has been no outbreak of disease during the past year and the health of the horses has been good.

The number of horses on the strength is 202 made up as follows:—

Saddle horses	189
Team horses	9
Pack horses	4
Total	<u>202</u>

This is a decrease of 7 from the total of last year.

The details of losses and gains during the twelve months covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold	15	..
Destroyed	8	..
	<u>23</u>	<u>..</u>
Purchased . . . . .	..	16
	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>
	16	
Decrease	7	

14. Sleigh Dogs

On the 31st March, 1938, there were 434 sleigh dogs on charge in the force, which is an increase of 37 over the number reported last year.

More than half the total of dogs on charge are located in the Northwest Territories. The recapitulation table at the back of Appendix "B" shows the distribution.

The Institute of Parasitology (McGill) and other scientific authorities are still continuing their investigations into the cause of heavy losses by death which occur periodically amongst these animals in the remote areas.

15. Buildings

I have already dealt to some extent with the principal buildings which have been erected or placed at our disposal under the heading of "Accommodation," but we require certain new buildings which are referred to in the next paragraph.

New Building Requirements.—We are badly in need of a lecture room at Regina, Sask., and a new stable at Rockcliffe, Ontario.

As we have to pay comparatively large sums for the storage of our aircraft during the winter months, it would be much more convenient and economical if a hangar of our own could be built at Rockcliffe.

Instead of continually paying "Living Allowances," it would be much more economical to provide blocks of married quarters at Ottawa and Regina to house the married personnel.

Fires.—It is gratifying to report that we were free from losses by fire during the past year.

16. Clothing and Supplies

The inspection of all stocks of supplies throughout the force by the Inspection Officer of Finance and Stores has been continued, and is found to be beneficial in many ways.

Approximately 200 tons of clothing and stationery were shipped from the Supply Stores at Ottawa during the past year.

New Slicker.—A new slicker of black heavyweight material, without leg straps or gusset, but with buttoned vent and lined shoulders has been taken into use. The olive coloured garment has been discarded.

General.—With the exception of brown serge jackets, the quantities of stores maintained were sufficient to meet requirements. There was some delay in securing suitable material.

Marine Stores.—The method of vessels of the Marine Section turning in old stores and drawing new stock was revised during the past year, reducing clerical work and affording better control.

17. "Living" and other Allowances

Reference to these allowances has already been made under the heading of "Buildings," and as stated there, the erection of married quarters would preclude the necessity of granting these allowances at two important points, nevertheless, the allowances themselves are inadequate both for rations and quarters, and have not been changed for twenty years.

SECTION 3

RECRUITING AND TRAINING

1. Recruiting

The number of applicants for engagement in the Force for the past twelve months was 2,249, an approximate increase of 24 per cent over the number who applied during the previous year.

Of the 2,249 applicants above referred to, 126 recruits were engaged and eleven others returned to the force after leaving it. The number of special constables engaged was 39 and 31 members were engaged for duty in the Marine Section, in addition five specials were engaged as regular members of the force, making a total of 212 who joined the force during the past year. I have already reported elsewhere that the wastage during the same period was 187, resulting in a net increase of 25.

The excellent physical and high education standards for entry into the force have been maintained and the type of young men who were engaged in accordance with these standards were extremely satisfactory. The requirements of the force necessitate the engagement of men who are well educated and physically fit in every way and many rejections are caused by reason of insufficient education and medical unfitness.

2. Training

During the past year a considerable amount of training was undertaken throughout the force. Promotional Courses were held at Fredericton, N.B., Rockcliffe, Ont., and Regina, Sask., in addition refresher classes were held at almost all Divisional Headquarters.

The members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve, which is mentioned elsewhere, were trained for a period of two months at the following points: Fredericton, N.B., Rockcliffe, Ont., Regina, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C., a Recruits' Course was also held at Regina, Sask.

By special arrangement, training courses at Regina were arranged for members of the Canadian Pacific Railway Police and municipal police forces, a number of whom attended.

I have already referred to the training of the Marine Section ratings at Halifax when dealing with the Preventive Service under Subsection 4 of Section 1 of this report.

3. Musketry Practice

It has not been possible for every Division of the Force to carry out the annual musketry practice in view of demands in other directions and the fact that ranges are not available at all points. It is gratifying to note, however, that a considerable number of the personnel practice on indoor ranges whenever possible.

The number of points necessary for qualification for crossed rifle badges has been raised from 90 to 100 points and notwithstanding this fact, the percentage qualifying was very satisfactory.

The winner of the Gold Badge which is awarded to the best rifle shot in the force was won by Reg. No. 8925 Corporal Young, C. J. of "E" Division with a score of 134 out of a possible 140 points.

4. Revolver Practice

The number of points required to qualify for crossed revolver badges has been raised from 200 to 210 and the number of men who were successful in qualifying was very gratifying.

The Commissioner's Shield, which is competed for annually was won this year by "E" Division, Vancouver, with an average of 200.66.

Reg. No. 6117 Sergeant Ford, A. of "K" Division and Reg. No. 10294 Acting Sergeant McCombe, D. of "F" Division, tied for the distinction as the best shot in the force with a possible score of 240 points and in this connection the above named non-commissioned officers will be required to fire the complete classification course again to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$10.00.

In view of the fact that there were no members of the force who fired the annual course eligible for the Recruits Prize of the Minto Cup, \$10.00 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5.00, these awards were not made.

During the winter months, a large proportion of the personnel practised on indoor ranges wherever possible.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

The present distribution of the Mounted Section is identically the same as reported by my predecessor last year, there being mounted troops at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario; "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan; and "E" Division, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Special instruction in equitation is given the personnel composing this section, and from time to time members are released for general duty and replaced by others, thereby permitting an interchange of duties.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

During the year legislation was passed authorizing the formation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve the main objects being:—

- (i) To train suitable young men annually in order that they may later become members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, if they so desire, and
- (ii) To have a "Reserve" strength upon which to draw in times of emergency.

In accordance with the above, 281 men were engaged at different points throughout Canada and received a course of intensive training during the months of July and August, 1937, at the following points: "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, 114 men; "J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 58 men; "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, 82 men and "E" Division, Vancouver, British Columbia, 27 men.

Upon the conclusion of the training period, eighty-eight members of the Reserve were engaged as regular members of the force as elsewhere reported.

At the present time the strength of the Reserve is 181.

SECTION 4

CRIME

I. Aids in the detection and apprehension of Criminals

A glance at the cases mentioned in Appendix "A" of this report will indicate the change which has taken place in the mental outlook of members of the Force during recent years in the detection of crime and in the apprehension of offenders, as a result of training in the use of scientific methods.

Set forth below are a few general remarks respecting the use of certain aids which are now employed in the R.C.M. Police:—

- (a) *Scientific Laboratory.*—During the past year a Scientific Laboratory has been equipped and opened at Regina, Sask., under the able management of Surgeon Maurice Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M., who has recently taken a course in New York University towards obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medical Science in forensic medicine, and has been given practical experience with the New York Police Force and the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C.

Briefly stated, exhibits found at the scenes of crime are examined at the laboratory for the three-fold purpose of:—

- (1) Affording evidence against the person responsible for the commission of the offence.
- (2) Quickly eliminating innocent suspects.
- (3) Supplying leads for further investigation.

and up to the present a marked degree of success has been secured.

- (b) *Other scientific training.*—During the past 12 months, selected personnel have taken exhaustive courses in Canada and the United States dealing with handwriting and questioned documents, and similar subjects. Similar personnel have also attended the training courses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C., and are now available to impart the knowledge gained to other members of the force through our own training classes.

It is not suggested that scientific training can supplant determination and zeal. On the contrary, it demonstrates the need for taking great pains to explore all possible avenues.

Courses in ballistics and related matters are now being taken by other members of the force.

- (c) *Modus Operandi.*—A "crime index" based upon the Modus Operandi System of Crime Detection has also been opened at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, which closely follows the system in operation by the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London, Eng. This system records in detail the characteristics and methods employed by habitual criminals.

The different Police forces throughout Canada have been communicated with, with the view of having them contribute accurate data to the Central Index at Ottawa, and printed forms and stationery are being supplied free of charge for use in transmitting the information. The response, so far has been very encouraging. In fact, several Chiefs of Police have decided to instal similar systems in their own departments to cope with local conditions and problems.

The Section employed in this work is in close contact with the Finger Print Section. It has already shown its usefulness.

- (d) *R.C.M. Police Gazette*.—As reported by my predecessor, this publication was first issued on March 3, 1937, and was distributed to all police Divisions, Sub-Divisions and Detachments in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and to the Chief Constables of the various cities in those provinces, and also to the Investigation Department of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

During the past year, the distribution of the *Gazette* has been continued, and it has been necessary to increase its circulation.

According to all reports received, it is serving a most useful purpose by giving up-to-date information upon persons wanted, important arrests, stolen cars, etc., etc., and has been the means of the cause of detection and the arrest of offenders on several occasions.

- (e) *Finger Print Section*.—It is not claimed that our finger print section is an innovation, and additional notes regarding the Central Bureau at Ottawa will be found in Appendix "A," but as it is an aid in the detection and apprehension of offenders, it might be well to give a general outline of the work being performed under this heading:—

- (i) *Central Finger Print Bureau, Ottawa*.—During the twelve months ended March 31, 1938, seventeen new contributors to our records were added to the list of those Police Departments which communicate regularly, and as a result, a total of 50,437 sets of criminal finger prints were received, which is an increase of 5,013 over last year's total.

The following table shows the figures regarding sets of finger prints received, identifications made, the number of photographs received, etc.

Criminal Finger Prints	Miscellaneous Finger Prints	Total	Identifications	Parole Violators Identified	Escaped Prisoners Identified	Photographs
50,437	4,422	54,859	9,336	88	10	27,553

Criminal Identifications..... 9,187
 Miscellaneous Non-criminal Identifications..... 149

9,336

Increase in the number of photographs..... 2,750

The extra 4,422 miscellaneous, or non-criminal finger prints comprise applicants for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and several other police forces throughout the Dominion, Civil Service Candidates, etc.

Single Finger Prints.—This collection was added to during the year and continues to function very satisfactorily. It is hoped to enlarge the scope of this collection more rapidly. Forty criminals were identified through this Section during the past 12 months.

Instructional Classes.—Members of the Central Bureau at Ottawa lectured the training classes at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, who were later brought to Headquarters to personally view the activities of the Bureau.

Certain selected personnel from "D," "F," "J" and "K" Divisions were given a two months course in the Bureau during the summer of 1937 in finger printing, photography and plan drawing, and members of a few Canadian City Police Forces were also given courses of long or short duration as desired.

Photographic Section.—A new Section has been organized under Special Constable J. G. Dickson, and we have now a well-equipped studio. Further remarks regarding this will be found in the Report of the Officer in charge of the Finger Print Section in Appendix "A."

(ii) *Finger Print Section, Edmonton.* The total number of prints received during the year was 1,433, slightly less than last year.

A *Single Finger Print* collection was begun on January 1, 1938.

Instruction. During the Refresher Courses held in January and February, 1938, twelve lectures were given.

2. Statistics

The tables of Statistics shown in Appendix "C" of this report have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the different Provincial Statutes. At the present time there is no need or demand to publish the figures dealing with investigations for other Federal Departments, other police forces, and for provincial and municipal authorities. An account of the work involved in those particular investigations will be given in Section 5.

To return to the 3 main classifications shown in Appendix "C." A glance at the tables will show that the first column used has been made to include what are known departmentally as "negative searches," and "unfounded complaints."

In explanation of this, it is considered necessary in several provinces to make a large number of searches for contraband, for illicit liquor, etc., as experience has shown that a constant effort of this kind is required to continually hamper the habitual evader of customs, excise and similar duties.

As this first column of the statistics really gives no indication of the actual crime conditions, it is necessary to arrive at "true" cases for comparison.

In Section 1 of this report, a general outline of the figures from the "cases entered" standpoint was made. It is now desired to compare the figures for last year with the previous year on the basis of "true cases" and thereby arrive more nearly at the actual crime conditions existing.

To press conclusions too far from the viewpoint of "cases entered" leads to erroneous conclusions. The figures for the province of Nova Scotia for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938, provide an excellent example to illustrate this.

In examining the "cases entered" for this province during the years ended March 31, 1937, and March 31, 1938, the following is the result:—

	1937	1938
Federal Statutes	2,252	2,069
Criminal Code	2,236	1,926
Provincial Statutes	7,937	7,995
	12,425	11,990

and from this it might be concluded that in 1938 there was less crime than in 1937, whereas upon examining "true cases" during the same period, the opposite is the fact,

In dealing with "true cases" the situation is as follows:—

	1937	1938
Federal Statutes	728	700
Criminal Code	2,159	1,919
Provincial Statutes	2,669	4,521
	5,556	7,140

This state of affairs is due to the large number of "negative searches" (previously mentioned) necessary in some provinces. Therefore throughout this particular section any comparison hereafter will be upon a "true cases" basis.

The total "true cases" for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938, under the three main classifications, are set forth below, opposite similar details for the previous twelve months:—

	1937	1938
Federal Statutes	8,804	8,970
Criminal Code	21,754	21,367
Provincial Statutes	15,473	19,396
	46,031	49,733

from which it will be seen that there was a small increase in Federal Statutes in 1938, a small decrease in the number of cases under the Criminal Code and a very considerable increase in the cases under Provincial Statutes.

Upon examination of the figures by provinces, it will be found that the provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta and Prince Edward Island show the largest increases in the order named.

Federal Statutes.—The increase under this heading is so small that it hardly necessitates comment, but the Excise Act and the Indian Act are responsible for the increase shown.

Criminal Code.—The decrease is approximately 400 cases, which are divided between the sections dealing with religion and morals and with the person and reputation.

Provincial Statutes.—The statutes responsible for the increases under this heading are those dealing with liquor and the control of traffic on the highways. In Nova Scotia alone the number of convictions in connection with the Motor Vehicle Act rose 1,600 cases over the previous year.

3. Table of "True" Cases

From the standpoint of the number of convictions registered under the three main classifications, the situation is set forth in the following table. A comparative analysis with the previous year may be seen from the graph which accompanies this part of the report.

	Province or Territory											Total
	B.C.	Alta. ‡	Sask. ‡	Man. ‡	Ont.	Que.	N.B. ‡	N.S. ‡	P.E.I. ‡	Y.T. ‡	N.W.T. ‡	
FEDERAL STATUTES												
(a) Convictions.....	501	1,002	465	663	920	856	144	365	127	34	33	5,200
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	199	149	408	306	392	742	232	205	75	7	14	2,729
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	61	63	76	81	135	182	98	127	14	3	10	850
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	17	10	13	36	56	15	26	3	14	.....	1	191
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	333	735	956	283	700	1,260	394	1,369	335	2	8	6,375
Total cases reported.....	1,201 333	1,950 735	1,918 956	1,369 283	2,203 700	3,055 1,260	894 394	2,069 1,369	565 335	46 2	66 8	15,345 6,375
Total "true" cases.....	868	1,224	962	1,086	1,503	1,795	500	700	230	44	58	8,970
CRIMINAL CODE												
(a) Convictions.....	37	2,768	2,228	1,159	76	91	743	822	218	26	31	8,199
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	14	1,479	2,231	820	77	51	680	647	135	30	19	6,183
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	16	985	368	289	46	40	248	264	12	14	16	2,208
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	4	1,382	1,028	887	55	3	180	186	58	2	2	4,687
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	.....	85	610	446	9	1	96	7	46	1	6	1,307
Total cases reported.....	71	6,699 85	7,365 610	3,001 446	263 9	186 1	1,947 96	1,926 7	469 46	73 1	74 6	22,674 1,307
Total "true" cases.....	71	6,614	6,755	3,155	254	185	1,851	1,919	423	72	68	21,367

NOTE:—Columns marked (†) indicate the province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the territories concerned are under federal control.

	Province or Territory											Total
	B.C.	Alta. ‡	Sask. ‡	Man. ‡	Ont.	Que.	N.B. ‡	N.S. ‡	P.E.I. ‡	Y.T. ‡	N.W.T. ‡	
PROVINCIAL STATUTES												
(a) Convictions.....		3,176	2,231	1,801	13		1,648	3,216	690	3		12,868
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....		497	1,126	1,238	5	1	1,070	1,003	473	1		5,414
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		128	150	92			185	296	6			857
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....		9	56	140	1		43	6	2			257
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		6	289	114			1,072	3,474	3			4,958
Total cases reported.....		3,810	3,852	3,475	19	1	4,018	7,995	1,174	4		24,354
		0	289	114			1,072	3,474	3			4,958
Total "true" cases.....		3,810	3,563	3,361	19	1	2,940	4,521	1,171	4		19,396

Note:—Columns marked (‡) indicate the province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the territories concerned are under federal control.

For the sake of convenience, the above mentioned figures are now totalled to be available as a basis for a graph as follows, the figures for 1937 being shown also:—

1937	B.C.	Alta. ‡	Sask. ‡	Man. ‡	Ont.	Que.	N.B. ‡	N.S. ‡	P.E.I. ‡	Y.T. ‡	N.W.T. ‡
Convictions.....	680	6,752	5,176	2,877	917	853	2,316	2,979	800	72	35
Cases pending including those abandoned.....	98	1,927	2,656	1,644	288	263	514	732	91	17	25
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	271	2,161	3,792	1,840	520	750	2,377	1,845	684	22	33
Total.....	1,058	10,840	11,624	6,367	1,725	1,875	5,207	5,556	1,575	111	93

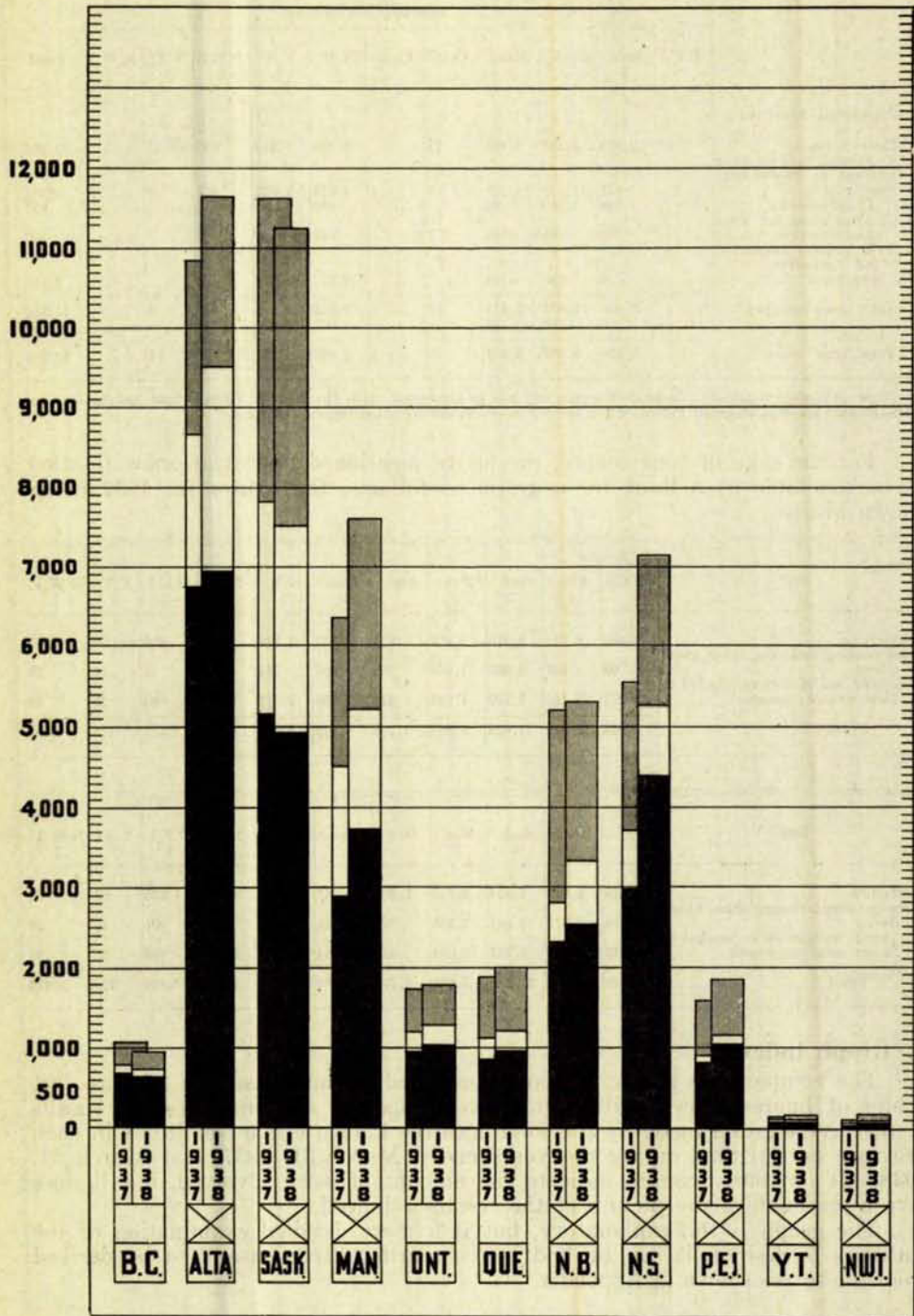
1938	B.C.	Alta. ‡	Sask. ‡	Man. ‡	Ont.	Que.	N.B. ‡	N.S. ‡	P.E.I. ‡	Y.T. ‡	N.W.T. ‡
Convictions.....	628	6,946	4,024	3,713	1,009	947	2,535	4,403	1,035	63	64
Cases pending including those abandoned.....	98	2,577	2,591	1,525	293	240	780	882	106	19	29
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	213	2,125	3,765	2,364	474	794	1,982	1,855	683	38	33
Total.....	939	11,648	11,280	7,602	1,776	1,981	5,297	7,140	1,824	120	126

4. Graph Index

The comparative graph, previously referred to, and based on the two last tables of figures shown, will be found on page 38, and indicates the results of the investigation made by the force into the known crime conditions in each province or territory during the years ended March 31, 1937, and March 31, 1938. It obviously cannot indicate the amount of work involved, but it does give a reasonably true picture of the results achieved.

The graph is self-explanatory, but if a more detailed examination of the statistics is desired, it can be had by comparing "true cases" to be derived from the tables shown in Appendix "C."

COMPARATIVE GRAPH SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF ALL "TRUE" CASES HANDLED



Convictions.
 Cases pending including those abandoned.
 Acquitted and withdrawn, or handed to department concerned.

Columns marked thus indicate that the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the R.C.M. Police, or that the Territories are under Federal control.

5. Acknowledgment of Assistance

With a force distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the International Boundary to the Far North, it is earnestly desired to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the hearty support and co-operation received from Police Forces outside Canada, and from the many Chief Constables of cities and towns throughout the Dominion. With the latter it is intended to include the officers and men of the Railway Police Forces of Canada. They may rest assured they will all find us willing to reciprocate when required.

It is also with gratitude that we acknowledge the excellent and lasting services rendered by those prominent members of the legal and professional, judicial and other fraternities who have been kind enough to assist in the training of the members of the force, or who have given lectures or other instruction in aids to modern police investigation.

Last, but by no means least, to those men and women experts who have given evidence on technical matters, in the hope of assisting the judges and juries to arrive at the true facts in difficult cases, our sincere appreciation is extended.

This should conclude the section on Crime, but as the Criminal Investigation Branch at R.C.M. Police Headquarters has also one other section, whose activities have not yet been mentioned, it is now desired to deal with it.

6. Ticket-of-Leave Section

The report of the official in charge of this Section shows that during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1938, the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories on ticket-of-leave:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1938	Twelve months ended March 31, 1937
Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....	217	319
Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	209	330
Totals.....	516	649

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on ticket-of-leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1938, may also be of interest:—

Licences revoked for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	14
Revocations recalled.....	2
Licences forfeited in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	20
Licences made unconditional.....	1
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave.....	589
Sentences not yet completed.....	355
Delinquent percentages..... (small increase)	6.2
Ticket-of-leave sentences not completed 31st March, 1938.....	355

The Supervisor of Ticket-of-leave further reports that he has received excellent co-operation and assistance in carrying out the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act from all police forces and other authorities in the country.

SECTION 5

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE DOMINION
GOVERNMENT, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL
AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE
FORCES, ETC.

1. Other Investigations

In Section 4—the previous Section—it was pointed out under the heading of “Statistics” that it is not customary to publish the figures dealing with investigations for other departments of the Federal Government, other police forces and assistance to various authorities, but that a general account of the work involved would be set forth in Section 5.

The first group of statistics which were dealt with in Section 4, namely, those relating to infractions of Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes are known departmentally as Group 1. The others are known as Groups 2, 3 and 4, and a short explanation of the work performed under each of these is now necessary.

Under Group 2 are placed all investigations for which this force is entirely responsible to some other department, although there has been no breach of any statute. For example, investigations respecting applicants for naturalization, enquiries for missing persons, inspection of drugstores, etc.

Under Group 3 are gathered all cases in which there has been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only render assistance to some other department or police force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other police forces, assisting Government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered, etc.

Under Group 4 come all cases in which we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties. For example, supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax, issuing game licences, supplying escorts, or guards for Government officials in charge of Government funds, and so forth.

2. Totals of Groups 2, 3 and 4.

The grand total of these groups for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938, was 134,357 made up as follows:—

Province	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
British Columbia.....	1,830	182	9,837	11,849
Alberta.....	25,981	5,059	3,605	34,645
Saskatchewan.....	6,435	3,287	1,305	11,027
Manitoba.....	2,398	1,282	1,024	4,704
Ontario.....	7,540	557	1,079	9,176
Quebec.....	3,928	169	515	4,612
New Brunswick.....	9,520	1,025	800	11,345
Nova Scotia.....	1,021	13,700	18,597	33,318
Prince Edward Island.....	464	251	574	1,289
Yukon Territory.....	458	3	2,684	3,150
Northwest Territories.....	249	32	8,961	9,242
Totals.....	59,824	25,552	48,981	134,357

This is a decrease from last year.

Upon examination, it is found that more than 50 per cent of the services rendered were for or on behalf of the Provincial Governments and Municipal Authorities, and approximately 40 per cent for the Federal Government. This is the reverse of the situation last year.

The figures which stand out conspicuously in the above table will now be explained.

In Group 2, the 25,981 cases in Alberta are largely accounted for by the large number of enquiries made by this force for the Provincial Government in connection with relief and the National Employment Commission.

The 9,520 cases in New Brunswick are chiefly assistances rendered to Provincial Authorities in connection with the supervision of motor vehicles and highway traffic.

Of the 7,540 cases in Ontario, over 4,000 were investigations for the Federal Government regarding applicants for naturalization.

In Group 3.—The large number of cases shown for Nova Scotia (13,700) are chiefly composed of patrols in assisting the Provincial Government.

In Group 4.—The 18,597 cases for Nova Scotia are largely accounted for in connection with Motor Vehicle Inspections.

The 9,837 cases in British Columbia are chiefly services rendered to the Immigration Branch of the Federal Government.

The 8,961 cases in the Northwest Territories chiefly consist of services to the Department of Mines and Resources in collecting fur export tax, issuing licences, various other permits and similar services.

3. Variety of Services

The assistance rendered to the various departments of the Federal Government and also to the Provincial Governments with which the Federal Government has an agreement for the services of the force, is very substantial, and if this could not be rendered by this force, it would entail considerable expenditure to supply it.

Each year sees some new duty added to this force on account of its wide distribution, and a detailed list of those carried out apart from police work would be surprisingly long. However, this has been characteristic of the force from its very inception. All down its history it has carried on duties of the "social service" type in many and varied forms, and from the nature of things, must continue to do so.

4. Collection of Revenue

For a few years past, the annual report of the Commissioner has contained notes under this heading, and it may be of interest to show the work done in this direction during the past year.

During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1938, the force in the field collected \$388,932.59 in one way and another, made up as follows:—

Federal Government—		
Revenue..		\$131,849 36
Fines..		137,063 30
Costs..		10,199 32
		<hr/>
		\$279,111 98
Provincial Government—		
Revenue..		\$ 32,150 92
Fines..		65,650 09
Costs..		10,459 07
		<hr/>
		\$108,269 08
Miscellaneous collections..		1,551 53
		<hr/>
Total..		\$388,932 59

The fines shown in the above statement is only a small portion of the fines imposed. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix 'C'.

The amounts at present paid by the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1938, for the services of the R.C.M. Police total \$935,000. This is, of course, collected by R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, and therefore the grand total is made up as follows:—

In the field.....	\$ 388,932 59
At Headquarters.....	935,000 00
Total.....	\$1,323,932 59

This is an increase of \$184,243.68 over the amount shown in my predecessor's last annual report.

SECTION 6

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

The Northwest Territories is known as "G" Division, with Headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario. "B" Division embraces the Yukon Territory with its Divisional centre at Dawson. There is no change to report in this respect.

The chief industries in these areas are as follows:—

Northwest Territories.—Fur trade, with mining (metals) steadily increasing in importance.

Yukon Territory.—Mining (metals) with trapping and the fur trade in second place.

The number of detachments in these Divisions are set forth below:—

"G" Division (N.W.T.)—22 permanent and 2 summer detachments.

"B" Division (Y.T.)—10 (Excluding Divisional Headquarters).

2. Northwest Territories

As reported last year, local conditions vary considerably over such tremendous areas, and service in these territories is decidedly "northern".

Detachments.

In April, 1938, a new detachment was established at Yellowknife River, N.W.T., owing to the increase of mining activities in that area. At the present time, there is one Constable stationed there who is acting as Sub-Mining Recorder for the district.

New Sub-Division.—Norman, N.W.T.

Under present arrangements, a new sub-division with headquarters at Norman, N.W.T. will be opened during the summer of 1938. This is considered advisable for several reasons. For several years there has been no Commissioned Officer stationed between Fort Smith and Aklavik, and the new sub-division will facilitate inspection of detachments. Furthermore, this area is growing in importance through mining activities on Great Bear Lake, and is also a convenient point to reach Coronation Gulf by aeroplane via the Coppermine River, if necessary.

Barracks and Buildings

There have been no new buildings erected in the Northwest Territories during the past year.

The "C" and "A" type buildings at Wrigley, N.W.T. were dismantled and moved to Aklavik where they have been re-built or used to advantage in repairing other buildings at that point.

Electric Light Plants

Four additional Electric Light Plants were installed during the past year, one each at Maitland Point, Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour detachments. Lake Harbour and Maitland Point Detachments have reported quite favourably on the plants supplied, although at first some difficulty was experienced at the former detachment.

In order to overcome some of the difficulties at first encountered, the Company from which this electrical apparatus was purchased has agreed to supply new engines and it is anticipated that a more detailed report can be made next year. The reports from Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour will not be available until October, 1938.

Dogs

There are now 294 dogs distributed among the detachments of "G" Division, an increase of 31 over the number on charge at March 31st, 1937.

Dog Feed

In all localities in the Northwest Territories where it is possible to do so, members of the force endeavour to secure dog feed by fishing in rivers and lakes where fish are plentiful. At certain spots where good results are likely to be expected a camp is set up and police personnel have been able during the past few years to very materially reduce the cost of dog feed.

Shipping in materials for dog feed or sending in canned food for these animals is an expensive undertaking.

Of course, success at local fisheries varies. In some instances, sufficient fish is secured to fully cover the requirements until after the next open water. In other cases, of course, our detachments met with less success. These fishing camps are usually operated down the Mackenzie and in the Western Arctic. In the Eastern Arctic, it is possible to obtain seal and walrus for dog feed in sufficient quantities to meet our requirements.

The total catch of fish during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1938, was well over 70 tons, an increase of twenty tons over last year's figures.

The energetic efforts made by all detachments in this matter is most praiseworthy.

Duties

In such remote areas, the duties of members of the Force are most varied, as many Departments of the Federal Government depend upon the police to assist them in administrative and routine capacities.

A good deal of revenue is also collected, but due largely to the fact that practically no customs dues were collected at Herschel Island during the past 12 months, "G" Division is not in the lead in the collection of revenue. However, it is interesting to note that a total of \$6,551.76 alone was collected by members of the force acting as Sub-Mining Recorders. Last year's amount was \$1,935.83. This reflects in some measure the extension of mining activities in the Northwest Territories.

Mining

Mining activities in the Northwest Territories have now assumed considerable importance in the development of the territories.

During 1937 much activity was centred around the pitch-blende deposits in the Great Bear Lake field, and the gold discoveries at Outpost Island, Great Slave Lake, Yellowknife River and Gordon Lake. In the last mentioned

areas a number of mining companies were actively engaged in developing and proving their claims. A mill with an initial capacity of 100 tons has been erected in the Yellowknife River area and plans are underway to erect another mill of the same capacity in the Gordon Lake area.

According to reports, the Yellowknife River and Gordon Lake areas will be the scene of intensive activity this summer, and it is expected that a large number of prospectors will visit those districts.

At present nearly 4,000 mineral claims are in good standing in the Northwest Territories, of which approximately 2,500 are in the Yellowknife and Gordon Lake areas. Some forty companies and syndicates were engaged in prospecting and development work, many of these being well financed and established so that they are in a position to carry out their work to conclusive results.

Some of the mines have been electrified by the installation of diesel-driven generators, the oil for fuel being obtained from the Norman oil wells. In this connection it is of interest to add that during the spring and summer of 1937, an 8½ mile pipe line was built to overcome transportation difficulties caused by the St. Charles Rapids on the Bear River. The oil is taken from the wells in tank barges and transferred to storage tanks at the foot of the rapids. From these tanks it is pumped through the pipe line into a reservoir from which it flows by gravity into another tank barge, which carries it to a storage tank at Fort Franklin, from which point it is carried by barges to mines in the Great Bear Lake field, some 225 miles across Great Bear Lake.

Transportation into the Northwest Territories

Improvements to transportation and navigation facilities are doing much to assist developments in the mining areas of the Northwest Territories. During 1937, approximately 23,000 tons of freight was carried to and from Waterways, Alberta. In addition, approximately 600 tons of freight, supplies, etc., was carried by plane. In view of the increased activity in 1938, the transportation companies are looking forward to an increase in the amount of freight to be transported this summer. Two important additions were made to the transportation facilities of the Mackenzie River during 1937, these being two diesel powered steel boats, the "Radium Queen" and "Radium King". These vessels were built at Sorel, P.Q., and moved by rail, in sections, to Edmonton, thence north, where they were re-assembled and launched.

Civil cases

The duty in connection with Civil Writs of Execution is one which it is hoped this force will soon be relieved, as it is undesirable, from more than one standpoint, for the members of the force to carry out this work. There is hope that a new Sheriff will be appointed and that he will be able to procure the necessary civilian officials to do this work. The seizure of furs and belongings of a debtor by members of this force gives the impression that the police are taking sides in civil disputes, and gives some persons a psychological advantage, at any rate, which should not be theirs.

Patrols

References to important patrols will be found in the extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding "G" Division—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin for Superintendent G. F. Fletcher in Appendix "A".

Interesting Old Records

While the R.M.S. "Nascopie" was at Fort Ross, Somerset Island (Eastern Arctic) N.W.T., during the summer of 1937, Reg. No. 10575 A/Corpl. W. C. Dods-worth found a tin cannister containing an old document which was so dried out that there was great danger of spoiling it if it was handled to any extent. This

document was brought to this Headquarters and was sent to the Department of Public Archives, who in turn sent it to the Public Record Office in England to be properly treated.

The metal cannister containing the document was found after leaving the spot where a cairn, supposedly built by Captain Sir F. L. McClintock in 1859, had stood.

The date of the document in McClintock's hand is "Port Kennedy" 22nd July, 1859. The fragments of the letter are now reposing in our museum at Regina, Sask. The signature of "F. L. McClintock" is genuine.

A photostat copy has been furnished the Public Archives.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the Northwest Territories

An event of much interest took place during the summer of 1937 when His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, made an extended tour of the western portion of the Northwest territories.

Inspector D. J. Martin was detailed to accompany the Vice Regal Party from Fort Smith, N. W. T. to Aklavik, N. W. T. During the course of his journey, His Excellency visited all detachments of this Force on the Mackenzie River and at Port Radium, Coppermine and Rae, N. W. T. Upon the arrival of His Excellency at Coppermine, N. W. T., the Police Schooner "St. Roch" was in harbour and he was taken aboard, and was greatly interested in the duties in which this vessel is engaged.

The return journey of His Excellency was almost wholly made by aeroplane, and Inspector Martin's services were not required.

Everything possible was done to make the visit of His Excellency both interesting and enjoyable, and it is gratifying to report that no serious delay or inconvenience arose.

His Excellency was kind enough to send an expression of thanks for the services rendered by this force at the various settlements visited, etc.

3. Yukon Territory

Conditions of service in the Yukon Territory are similar in many respects to those in the Northwest Territories, especially insofar as climate is concerned.

Tourists

The Constable in charge of the White Pass Summit detachment, B.C., is Acting Immigration Officer, and examined 9,520 entrants during the summer season of 1937. This is an increase of 1,325 over the previous summer.

Air Services

Routine inspections of aircraft operating in the Territory, as well as inspections of all foreign aircraft arriving, have been made. The Non-Commissioned Officers in charge of the detachments at Dawson and Whitehorse, respectively, hold appointments as Inspectors of Aeroplanes.

Considerable air traffic is now taking place in the Yukon. The Northern Airways Limited and the White Pass Airways maintain regular schedules between Whitehorse, Mayo and Dawson, while the Northern Airways Limited have recently inaugurated a weekly service between Vancouver, B. C., and Dawson, Y. T. The United Airways Limited have a weekly service between Edmonton, Alberta, and Whitehorse, Y. T., carrying mail and passengers between these points.

The use of the aeroplane is opening up the Territory for mining and prospecting as the two companies operating in the Yukon have planes available for charter flights to any part of the Territory, and these are being taken advantage of by different mining men looking over prospects.

Mining

The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation of Dawson control the main mining interests in the Yukon in so far as gold is concerned. The past season was a very successful one for this Company, and the prospects for the 1938 season are bright as it is intended to have nine dredges working in the Klondike and adjacent creeks. This will be an increase of two dredges over last year and will mean increased employment.

Last summer the Company had a pay roll of some 700 employees, and it is expected that this year will see nearly 150 more men employed. It is also expected that the Company will be able to make an earlier start with dredging operations this season as last year an extensive system of ditches was constructed, and it is hoped to be able to thaw these ditches in the vicinity of the dredges so that a start may be made nearly a month earlier than usual. Should this be successful, it will mean a season of nearly 7 months in which to do dredge work.

Conditions and development in regard to gold mining and prospecting in other parts of the Territory remain the same. It is unfortunate that the property on Mount Freegold, near Carmacks, is not making the progress expected, as this is a quartz proposition, it would be a boon to the Territory should it be developed in a large way, as it would assure work the year round, while at present most of the men employed in the Yukon return to the Pacific Coast in the winter time as there is no work for them in the Territory.

In regard to silver mining in the Mayo-Keno Districts, these operations are controlled by the Treadwell Yukon Company. Operations continue the year round and this Company expects to have some twelve thousand tons of concentrates on the river bank at Mayo for shipment at the opening of navigation. Last year this Company shipped nine thousand tons to the smelter.

The present high price of silver is encouraging the mining of very high grade ore and there are a number of individual miners who are now working prospects which previously did not pay. If the price of silver remains steady, a great improvement in conditions in the district may be looked for.

The Non-Commissioned Officer at Whitehorse, the Non-Commissioned Officer at Old Crow, and the Constables in charge at Forty Mile and Champagne Detachments hold appointments as Agents to the Mining Recorder and Crown Timber and Lands Agent.

Indians

Inspector G. Binning of this Division Headquarters is the Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Yukon Agency, his duties being to supervise all relief issues to the Indians, medical attention, hospitalization and their welfare generally. He also is responsible for the maintenance of educational facilities in the Agency.

The general health of the Indians throughout the Territory has been fairly good during the past year. There have been no epidemics amongst the Indians during the year, and the few deaths which have occurred have been mostly amongst the older natives.

Members of this Force investigate all needy cases amongst the Indians, and, in the remoter places of the Territory, attend to all cases of sickness, dispensing medicines supplied by the Indian Department where necessary.

Crown Timber and Lands, Whitehorse

The amount of work in connection with the Crown Timber and Lands handled at Whitehorse is considerable, this being the main point in the southern end of the Territory for the registration of claims, etc., and one member of the detachment devotes practically his whole time attending to these duties.

Crime

There have been no serious cases dealt with during the past year.

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess Chichibu of Japan arrived in Canada en route to the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI. They arrived at Vancouver on the 29 March, 1937, and Inspector H. M. Fowell, with two other ranks, was selected to accompany the party from Vancouver to St. Armand, P. Q., where the Imperial Party left Canada for New York. The Imperial Party visited Ottawa on April 3 and remained until April 5, 1937.

The Imperial Party returned to Canada on the 23rd September en route to Japan, and Inspector H. M. Fowell, and another member of the force, was again detailed to assist in their safe conduct across Canada, in co-operation with the various Railway, City, Provincial and other police forces. They sailed for Japan on October 2, 1937 from Victoria, B. C.

2. Coronation of His Majesty King George VI

Two Officers and thirty-three Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables and thirty-five horses were selected to represent the R. C. M. Police in the Canadian Coronation Contingent sent to London to take part in the Coronation Procession.

Assistant Commissioner S. T. Wood was in charge of the Police detachment, with Inspector J. Brunet second in command. Selected personnel from all divisions of the force were sent to Regina, Sask., for training and the final selection and main party left Montreal on the ss. *Duchess of York* on April 23, 1937. A party of 6 men and 35 horses left on the ss. *Beaverhill* the next day.

Officers, men and horses reached London without mishap, and immediately were fitted into the scheme for the proceedings on Coronation Day, May 12, 1937.

Everything passed off exceedingly well, and the police detachment was most hospitably received. Coronation Medals were presented at Buckingham Palace on May 14, 1937.

An honour accorded to only the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on May 19, 1937, is of special interest, when a Command Parade at Buckingham Palace was held when Her Majesty the Queen and the two small Princesses carried out an inspection. As the Royal Party passed down the line, the Queen spoke to each man and the two small Princesses later with evident delight gave sugar to the horses.

While the Coronation Contingent was in London, advantage was taken for certain members to familiarize themselves with recent developments in crime detection and similar matters of police interest at the Home Office and also at Scotland Yard.

The horses and a small party of men returned on the ss. *Beaverhill*, and the main party on the ss. *Montclare*, which arrived at Montreal on June 3, 1937.

The behaviour of all ranks was everything that could be desired. The horses stood the journey well.

3. Conclusion

The duties undertaken and carried out during the past twelve months have been arduous, nevertheless, the year has been one of progress not only in practical and up-to-date methods employed, but also in the outlook of confidence of the individual constable. Furthermore, the R. C. M. Police have always had to perform a good deal of "social service," and this has prevented too much emphasis being placed on "disciplinary" inclinations. This phase of the situation has never been neglected, and the response to social needs during the past year has been generous and untiring.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

CONTAINING ITEMS OF INTEREST, NOTES, AND IN MANY CASES EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS, ETC., WHICH COULD NOT VERY WELL BE EMBODIED IN THE REPORT ITSELF, BUT WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO MERIT PUBLICATION.

1. The Director, Criminal Investigation Branch—Assistant Commissioner C. H. King, A.D.C.

I have the honour to report that I took charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch during the month of March, 1938.

The reports for the past year of the following sections which comprise the Criminal Investigation Branch are attached:—

Preventive Service,
Finger Print Section,
Ticket-of-Leave Section,
Intelligence Section,
Firearms Registration Section,

and deal in detail with the operations of the particular section.

During the past year there has been a slight decrease in the number of investigations conducted under the Criminal Code but an increase in those under Federal and Provincial Statutes. The increase in the latter is chiefly in connection with infractions of the various Motor Vehicle and Highway Traffic Regulations. There is a growing tendency on the part of the public to refuse to prosecute persons committing infractions of the Criminal Code, particularly those dealing with false pretences or theft, and in a large number of instances members of this Force have received complaints regarding stolen goods and gone to considerable trouble and expense in locating same, with the result that upon the rightful owners receiving back their goods they refuse to enter a prosecution.

Murder

During the period under review forty-three murders were investigated by members of the Force, involving thirty-five accused persons. The murderer in several cases committed suicide, while others were found to be insane, and in certain instances the original sentence of murder was reduced to manslaughter by the court. However, at the close of the year all cases were satisfactorily in hand, none remaining unsolved.

The motive for the majority of murders committed during the year has been domestic relations or revenge, and it is rather significant to note the number of instances in which the .22 rifle was used.

In connection with the investigation of a murder near the International Boundary Line it was necessary to employ the services of a surveyor in order to establish whether the crime was committed in Canada or in the United States. Although the death actually occurred in Canada it was determined that the attack took place in the United States and, fortunately for the accused, in a State where the maximum penalty for murder is imprisonment for life, and where he was later tried and convicted.

Scientific Evidence

A brief reference to certain of the numerous investigations conducted by members of the Force in which scientific evidence, coupled with keen powers of observation, has proved of value in assisting courts to arrive at decisions or verdicts is of interest:—

- (a) Recently two men were arrested in connection with a safe-breaking which occurred at the premises of a grain company. On their clothing was found traces of paint and plaster, and numerous strands of wool were adhering to the safe. Samples were accordingly taken of the paint from the safe and plaster from the building, also portions of the men's clothing, and submitted for scientific examination. It was proved conclusively that the strands of wool found on the safe were without doubt portions of the men's clothing, and that the paint and plaster found on the latter were identical with the paint on the safe and the plaster from the building in which the safe was kept.
- (b) During the course of an investigation regarding a theft of grain, it was ascertained that the culprit had loaded a truck and, when driving out through a gate to the road, had driven too close to one of the gate-posts, with the result that a protruding nail tore a tiny piece of wood from the box of the truck. A member of the Force was called to the scene of the theft and observed the hardly perceptible sliver of wood on the gate-post. He also noticed tire tracks in the ground and secured plaster casts. Later, the arrest of the suspect was effected and it was ascertained that the tires of the truck owned by him exactly matched those found at the scene of the crime; also, that the sliver found on the gate-post near the scene of the theft fitted into a small cavity in the rear of the truck-box.
- (c) In an investigation regarding theft of grain, Professors Harrington and Bergsteinson of the University of Saskatchewan gave evidence of their comparison of samples of wheat taken from the accused's and complainant's granaries. They found comparisons in some sixty respects, including size, shape, weight, and colour of kernels; percentage of different strains of wheat; white, piebald, frosted and cracked kernels, etc., etc. The following are examples of a few of the comparisons quoted:—

	Sample A.	Sample B.
Moisture	12.66%	12.65%
Protein	16.40%	16.40%
Ash content	1.66%	1.66%

- (d) A theft of wheat was reported to one of our Western Detachments and a constable investigating same found that a load of wheat had been sold under circumstances he considered suspicious. He was able to secure a sample from the elevator bin and this, with a specimen from the complainant's granary, was handed to S. H. Vigor, Field Crops Commissioner, for examination. The suspect was arrested and eventually tried in District Court. Mr. Vigor's evidence, on which the case largely depended, was not only as to the similarity of the wheat samples, but that he found the two samples to contain seven different impurities, viz., white wild oats, black wild oats, barley, flax, pig-weed, wild mustard and cowcockle, in equal proportion. Furthermore, in his 30 years of experience cowcockle, which is very rare, had only been reported in ten out of two hundred and ten municipalities, and never in the municipality in which the wheat was sold.
- (e) In a recent case an observant constable noticed, just outside a suspect's granary, two small freshly broken twigs. Taking possession of these he returned to the complainant's farm—some forty miles away—where

he was successful in locating the bushes from which these twigs had been torn by the undercarriage of the truck used in the commission of the offence. The bushes and twigs were examined by a Professor of Horticulture at the local University, who testified that the pieces found at the accused's granary were rose and willow respectively and that they had at one time formed part of the bushes on the complainant's land.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The drug Marihuana has recently received much attention in news-reels and the press. Members of this Force have, during the year, secured convictions for possession of this narcotic and while engaged in the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act are continually on the lookout for traffickers in the weed or for persons suffering from Cannabis intoxication. Photographs, also samples of the weed, have been circularized, this considered necessary owing to the fact that it is somewhat difficult to describe. It grows in many parts of Canada to a height of some three to fourteen feet and has a compound leaf with five to seven, and occasionally eleven leaflets, the upper surfaces of which are rough, with hairs on the under side. The resin obtained from the plant is described in the Act as Cannabis Sativa, but to the drug trade is known as Cannabis indica, Cannabis americana and Cannabis africana—the last names being used to designate the source of the product.

During the course of an investigation regarding the narcotic traffic on the Pacific Coast it was found necessary to send a member of this force to Hong Kong, Canton and Macao to continue the inquiry. With the assistance of the local police, evidence of great value was secured and, later, commission evidence was taken and convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, also for conspiracy under the code, were obtained in the lower courts. However, appeals have been entered and the cases are therefore *sub judice*. It is of interest to note that a number of coded telegrams found in a safe at the premises of one of the persons involved were successfully deciphered by Mrs. E. S. Friedman, Cryptanalyst in charge of the United States Coastguard Headquarters, Washington, D.C., whose evidence materially strengthened our cases.

2. The Supply Officer—Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze

The substitution of detachment ledgers by inventories and the condemning of clothing and kit by the officer witnessing exchange issues have resulted in a reduction of records both at divisions and this office.

In order to comply with the regulations governing the Salvage Office operations it has become necessary to issue a standing order instructing our divisions to report to this office any condemned stores which have a salvage value and to await the salvage officer's instructions.

Authority was issued February 26, 1938, for an annual issue of clothing to N.C.O.'s and constables employed on plain clothes duty. This is the same issue as for the other members of the force except overshirts and ties.

During the year Superintendent Forde, in addition to his appointment as Assistant Supply Officer took over the duties of the Inspection Officer of Finance and Stores.

Constable Wilson, J. J., was promoted to the rank of A/L/Cpl. whilst in charge of shipping at the supply stores and three other members of this branch qualified in the clerical section examinations.

ACCOMMODATION

(a) Public Buildings

During the current fiscal year 1937-38, the Department of Public Works has provided space in government-owned buildings for four more detachments, bringing the total number of detachments occupying space in Dominion public buildings to 62. In addition to this, other departments, such as the Indian Affairs, Immigration, and National Defence, supply accommodation for 16 detachments.

On January 15, 1938, the subdivision at Moncton, N.B., moved into the old post office building at that point, thereby saving the Government \$1,200 annually, the amount paid in rent for the quarters previously occupied.

(b) Rented Buildings

The total amount paid in rentals by the force during the fiscal year 1937-38 totals \$188,055.57. Of this sum \$9,366.39 has been paid for garage space alone.

(c) Police-owned Buildings

Approximately \$36,000 has been spent on repairs to police-owned buildings during the fiscal year 1937-38. Many of the repairs included in this figure were major repairs which had been postponed from year to year until it was necessary in the interests of economy to proceed with the work this year. About \$110,000 has been expended on new construction consisting of additional office space, division mess, and a gymnasium for "Depot" Division, Regina; fencing, gateways, driveways, concrete sidewalks, and extension of heating plant for "K" Division, Edmonton; and a garage and concrete roadway for "D" Division, Winnipeg.

The garage in Winnipeg supplies a long-felt want and although the cost of construction totalled \$25,540.40 the rent paid out in garage rental amounting to \$1,000 per year will be saved.

Approximately 200 tons of clothing and stationery were shipped from our stores during the year and corrugated shipping cartons were used exclusively by the Stationery Branch and whenever possible by the Supply Store, effecting considerable saving over the cost of the wood cases formerly used.

Slickers

A new slicker of black heavy-weight material, without leg straps or gusset, but with buttoned vent and lined shoulders, has been taken into use.

The olive colour was discarded because of its extreme water spotting. The black rubber coating is expected to show greater resistance to surface spotting. Five hundred have been ordered but no deliveries yet made.

Some delay was encountered in getting a suitable shade of brown material for the brown jackets and Divisions could not be provided with their requirements. This matter has now been straightened out.

MARINE SECTION

A reorganization and centralization of all Marine Stores at Halifax were carried out under supervision of Cst. Hoyt of this office. The revised method of ships turning in old stores and drawing new stock has reduced ships clerical work considerably.

Reorganization of the Marine Section Stores and Q.M. Office Staff was also carried out at Halifax, and the staff now operates on the ready reference visualized accounting system as in use at Headquarters, Ottawa, resulting in uniformity of clerical routine at both points.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Appreciation is again recorded of the splendid co-operation by the Department of Public Works in meeting our requirements.

3. The Adjutant—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp

The total strength of 2,598 is an increase of 25 over the total of last year.

Recruiting

There were 2,249 applicants for engagement in the force during the past twelve months, which is an increase of approximately 24 per cent over last year. The engagements were as follows:—

Recruits..	126
Re-engaged..	11
Special Constables taken on as regular members..	5
Special Constables..	39
Marine Section..	31
	212

Aviation Section

This Section came into operation this year and at present is composed of four planes which are operated by members of the Force who are fully qualified pilots under the direction of a Sub-Inspector.

They are chiefly used in co-operation with the Marine Section in the prevention of smuggling activities.

Health

I am pleased to report that, on the whole, the health of the Headquarters staff has been good during the past twelve months.

Training of Headquarters Staff

Instruction in Foot and Arms drill was given to all members of the Staff during the winter months.

First Aid

A First Aid Class was undertaken during the winter months with extremely satisfactory results, also a First Aid Team was entered for the Police, Provincial and Dominion Championships.

Quarters

As previously reported the unmarried members of the Staff are quartered in the barrack buildings at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and are transported to and from the Headquarters Office daily by means of motor transport.

THE LATE COMMISSIONER
SIR JAMES HOWDEN MacBRIEN, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

By SUPERINTENDENT V. A. M. KEMP

Biographical Sketch

It is with a feeling of profound sorrow that we record the death of our beloved Commissioner, which occurred at Toronto on the evening of March 5, 1938.

In the passing of Major General Sir James Howden MacBrien, the Force has sustained a very great loss. The first Commissioner to die whilst in office, he was responsible for so much that has been done for the good of the Force and Canada during the past six years. It is unlikely that this Force has ever witnessed such a complete change in structure as took place under his direction.

The tremendous spontaneity of sympathy which passed over the country and which included testimony from those in high positions, as well as those occupying more humble stations in life, culminated in an impressive tribute to his memory on the occasion of his funeral.

Words cannot describe the remarkable esteem in which Sir James was held by all his comrades in the Force. He was the Commissioner, but in addition he was a man, with an understanding of men, possessed of unusual personality and of amazing ability to instil keenness in those privileged to serve under him.

Not only was he the first Commissioner to answer the last Roll Call whilst actually holding office but he was the first to have risen to that position after engagement in the ranks as a Constable.

This Force has produced many men who, after a period of useful and outstanding Police activity, have achieved renown in other walks of life. Particularly is this true of those who have turned to the military profession. Awards of the Victoria Cross in at least three instances, appointments to Companionship in Orders of chivalry, and elevation to Knighthood have been accorded former members of the Force, while appointments to senior military rank with important commands have followed in many additional instances.

Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, in fact in practically every corner of the English-speaking world, the name of our late Commissioner was held in respect, a respect engendered by his amazing capacity for efficient administration, coupled with unparalleled ability to create and hold keen personal friendship.

His progress through non-commissioned and commissioned ranks and his eventual rise to the highest office in the Military Forces of Canada, that of Chief of the General Staff, are eloquent testimony to his remarkable administrative ability and in addition furnish inspiration and example to young Canadian manhood.

It is not the purpose in these lines to emphasize the achievements of the Commissioner in military circles. In other pages that story has been portrayed. It is, however, only fitting that in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly, a publication founded and fostered by him, special reference be made to his distinguished career in this Force. The work performed by General MacBrien in the Military world was of tremendous importance and far-reaching effect and added lustre to Canada's Defence Forces but we, of the Mounted Police, take special pride in thinking of him at this time as our Commissioner. The wholesome effects of his administration will be felt for years to come. As stated by Commissioner Wood the work which he performed in the Force will stand as an enduring monument to his memory. We also feel a pardonable thrill of pride that one who was to be such an influence for general good in other phases of our national life commenced as a recruit in the North West Mounted Police.

On the 7th day of April, 1900, Reg. No. 3588, Constable James Howden MacBrien, was engaged at Toronto by Supt. G. B. Moffatt for a period of five years' service. The small service file bearing the number 3588 contains no indication of the eventual Commissionership. The handwriting has remained unchanged with the passage of years. The signature of the recruit is identical with that of the Commissioner. Of further interest is the statement on the application form, "I have been used to horses all my life," a statement that could have been truly uttered in 1937. The love of horses never changed. A period in the saddle was the unvarying daily routine of the Commissioner. At his home "Chateau Deschenes" near Ottawa, he maintained a stable of five horses, which he rode, frequently exercising as many as three or four a day, and even the exacting task of piloting aircraft on an extended journey was insufficient to damp his keenness for riding. It is recalled that on one occasion he returned from a solo aeroplane flight from the United States, having covered a distance of 1,100 miles in one day. On landing his plane at about six in the

evening, he remarked that if he hurried he would "still have time to ride before dark." To indicate further his keen horsemanship it should be mentioned that at the time of his death he held the position of M.F.H. of the local Hunt.

He was discharged from the ranks of the Force on February 27, 1901, on joining the South African Constabulary. A letter is on file from Durban, Natal, addressed to Inspector (later Assistant Commissioner) J. O. Wilson, in which the following appears: "I like South Africa and think I will get along better here than in the Mounted Police. I have been confirmed as Sergeant and am recommended for Staff Sergeant. I have been in Durham for a month and my work has been branding and breaking horses."

It was after a period of some six years in the South African Constabulary that he returned to his native land to join the Canadian Militia.

To bring the recital forward to the point where James Howden MacBrien having risen from the rank of Constable becomes the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it is necessary to turn the pages of over thirty years. On August 1, 1931, he assumed the Commissionership of the Force, a position he held for six years and seven months. This period is somewhat below the average incumbency in office, but with the possible exception of the stirring years between 1873 and 1885 it is doubtful if so much activity occurred in our past history in so short a time, so completely did the organization change. Not only did the Force increase (in fact it has doubled in strength) by the absorption of the Provincial work in Alberta, Manitoba, and the Maritimes and the Preventive work throughout Canada, but numerous other changes were wrought. To detail these would be to relate what all in the Force know. The formation of an Aviation Section, a Marine Section, and a Reserve, were a few of the undertakings for which Commissioner MacBrien was responsible. The extensive but essential building program throughout the Force, the introduction of equitable allowances, of qualifying courses for promotion, of a Long Service Medal, and the extension of married privileges, have been of untold benefit to all and have stimulated interest in the efficient discharge of duty. These numerous changes have worked to the advantage of our personnel, but what is more important is that they have resulted in a keener appreciation of duty, and the public, the Masters of the Force, have thus been better served.

Not only were these improvements the result of the "efficiency" of the Commissioner; behind that lay an abiding love for "the Force." In this there is a great lesson for all. Service to our country is not the only requisite in the performance of duty, but couple with that service an esprit-de-corps, an affection for the good name of the Force, and the result is the Ideal. Even on his bed, when in the Valley of the Shadow, concern for the Force was uppermost in the Commissioner's mind. On his last day of duty at Headquarters, despite the gravity of the situation facing him, he discarded thought for personal affairs and concerned himself only with instructions for the welfare of the Mounted Police.

One of the salient points of the Commissioner's personality was his ability to keep unruffled no matter how disturbing was the situation. It was his pride that he never lost his temper, and at no time did anyone enter his office without his welcoming smile. Ready at all times to perceive humourous situations, his infectious laugh would be heard in adjoining offices; while his courteous demeanour to all, irrespective of rank or station, was a model for everyone to consider. He had the most amazing capacity for work, coupled with which was unusual perception of the salient details of the problems of administration. Matters of policy or administration were determined with directness and thoroughness which resulted in very efficient and prompt solution, and those who were privileged to closely associate with him in office will never forget his wonderful characteristics in that connection. But with his genial sense of humour, there was at all times the keenest sense of the value of strict

discipline tempered with justice. The necessity for rigid attention to duty and for implicit obedience was ever apparent and the reputation of the Force for the integrity which it has enjoyed under former administrations has been maintained.

Among the numerous interests in which Sir James MacBrien participated possibly the most noteworthy was his keenness in aviation. His many flights included journeys across Canada (when he piloted solo his own machine) and also visits to the far-flung detachments of the Force in the Arctic and Yukon. It is a well-known fact that there were those in positions of responsibility in the country who endeavoured to discourage him from the hazards of solo flying, realizing as they did his value to Canada, but at the same time all who flew with him appreciated his ability as a pilot.

The historians of the future will find ample material for the portrayal of Canadian progress in the life of the late Commissioner and the tremendous influence which was his in the Military and Police professions, as well as in civilian life, covers an extensive field.

At every Divisional Headquarters, at every detachment, there is a feeling of sorrow that we have lost our Commissioner, who was at once the personal friend of each and every one. The sympathy of twenty-six hundred Mounted Police Officers and men is tendered to Lady MacBrien and her family in their loss. Nevertheless we mingle with our sense of loss, another of gratitude for the splendid example which has been shown us, for the benefits we have derived and for the standard of ambition set us in the kindly efficiency of the late Sir James Howden MacBrien, seventh Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

4. The Chief Preventive Officer—Superintendent E. W. Bavin

Preventive measures were well maintained during the year and there was a drastic reduction in the number of cases involving the smuggling of merchandise as distinct from liquor.

An important change was made, during March 1938, to the line of demarcation in the St. Lawrence River, which defines Canadian Waters as distinct from International Waters, for the purpose of enforcing the Customs Act. Previously, "Canadian Waters" in the St. Lawrence River comprised all territory west of a line drawn from Cap Chat on the North Shore, to Ste Anne des Monts on the Gaspé Peninsula. Some three or four years ago, representations were made to the Department of External Affairs, that the area of "Canadian Waters" in that locality be extended to include a considerably larger portion of the River, as difficulties had been experienced with small vessels smuggling alcohol along the entire shore of the Gaspé Peninsula, and to a lesser extent, to settlements on the North Shore. An inter-departmental committee was formed to report on this and other matters relating to coastal boundaries. The committee, late in 1937, recommended that the line in the St. Lawrence River be extended to include all waters west of a line drawn from Cap des Rosiers on the Gaspé Peninsula to the west end of Anticosti Island, to the St. John River on the North Shore. This portion of the Committee's report was adopted and crystallized into legislation by the Governor-in-Council, and maps are being prepared so that advantage may be taken of the change, during the coming season.

The problem which still calls for special effort on the part of the Preventive Forces, insofar as the Customs Act is concerned, is, without doubt, the smuggling of rum and alcohol in the Maritime Provinces, particularly in Nova Scotia. The configuration of the Coast line of this particular Province, with its numerous bays and coves, and the foggy conditions which prevail at certain seasons of the year, make it very difficult for our patrol vessels to give full

protection, and it is essential, therefore, that the co-ordinated efforts of land detachments, marine section and aircraft patrols, be maintained along the entire Coast.

Seizures of merchandise under the Customs Act or infractions of that Act by vehicles, etc., reported from the Maritime Provinces, have been negligible.

In British Columbia and the three Prairie Provinces, illicit distilling was confined, almost exclusively, to small stills operated to manufacture small quantities of spirits for family use or, in some cases, for sale to local residents. The operation of the small stills was carried on chiefly by farmers with the use of the family boiler or kettle and a worm and cooler.

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The Province of Quebec provided the largest number of seizures of stills and of cases involving the possession of illicit spirits. Apart from the heavy quota of seizures effected in the city of Montreal and the vicinity, there were a considerable number reported from the smaller towns and villages throughout the Province. There is practically no market for rum in Quebec but the demand for alcohol provides the largest market for that commodity in the Dominion.

In the Maritimes the proportion of cases involving illicit stills was very small; the demand has always been met by supplies landed along the Coast. The practice of effecting seizures and entering prosecutions under the Excise Act, with respect to smuggled alcohol or rum, is followed in many cases, as the minimum penalty for possession of illicit or contraband liquor is heavier under the Excise Act than under the Customs Act and proves a greater deterrent to habitual bootleggers.

There was an increase in cases involving wholesale and retail druggists handling non-potable rubbing alcohol under licence from the Department of National Revenue. A number of prosecutions were proceeded with against druggists who had violated the Excise regulations by selling to unauthorized persons who would use the mildly poisonous preparation for potable purposes. The greatest number of such seizures were effected in the Province of Quebec.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases involving irregularities in connection with the sale of tax free malt or malt syrup to the public, by bakers and confectioners who are only allowed tax exemption when such commodities are used exclusively in their arts or industries.

Breaches of the tobacco regulations remained about the same as during the previous year. Most cases involved the manufacture, for sale, of Canadian grown leaf tobacco, by farmers in the tobacco growing districts of Ontario and Quebec, who neglected to obtain the necessary licence required under the Excise Act.

CONSPIRACY CASES

The Sections of the Criminal Code relating to "conspiracy" were invoked during the past year, wherever it was found that organizations were operating large illicit stills and thereby defrauding the Federal Government of substantial sums of money, represented by duties and taxes properly payable on legitimate liquor. The "conspiracy" charges were, in each instance, supplemented by substantive charges under the Customs or Excise Act, whichever was applicable to the case concerned.

The procedure was followed on an increasing scale, particularly in the Province of Quebec, which has been the centre for several years, of the larger

illicit stills, and our efforts have been rewarded with a good measure of success. Adequate imprisonment terms were imposed in several cases, in addition to substantial monetary penalties.

With the large scale operations carried on by these organizations and the consequent heavy loss of revenues, it is apparent that the prosecution for "conspiracy" as a supplement to the penal provisions of the Revenue Acts, has proven a real deterrent to the traffic. The operation of large illicit distilling plants is a lucrative pursuit and money is always available for the payment of fines, but definite imprisonment terms prove very unpopular with the owners and operators.

In addition, our experiences during the past two years have shown that, in a number of cases, large illicit plants were organized, financed and operated by, or on behalf of, bootlegging organizations in the United States.

During 1936 a heavy traffic developed in the smuggling of American alcohol into Canada by means of fast automobiles, whose drivers would run the Border under cover of darkness and take considerable risks by their reckless driving when challenged or pursued by our patrols. The traffic was effectively broken up; a large number of cars and quantities of liquor was seized and the offenders were vigorously prosecuted.

This phase was, shortly afterward, followed by the installations of large illicit stills in or near the chief markets for the illicit product in Canada, as the principals apparently considered the risks attendant upon local manufacture, less than those encountered in the transportation of the product from the United States.

Some of the large plants involved expenditures estimated at \$50,000, for installation of machinery. Much of the apparatus was made in the United States, smuggled into Canada or imported in a knocked-down condition, through regular channels, and later assembled by expert "still erectors" from south of the Border, who would remain in Canada until the plant was in proper operation.

It is seldom that the "higher-ups" responsible for the large stills, take any risks under the Excise Act, by physically assisting in any way to install or operate the plants; they leave that to their employees, invariably promising that, in the event of arrest and conviction, they would pay any fines imposed.

Since the penal provisions of the Excise Act are not sufficiently wide to provide penalties for persons who are not actually engaged in the installation, operation or possession of illicit apparatus, it will readily be seen that the "conspiracy" provisions of the Criminal Code provide a medium for the prosecution of those whose interest is purely financial.

It is gratifying to report that the Courts have taken cognizance of the entry into this country of aliens, whose sole intent is illegal operations involving a loss to the revenues of this country, and, in addition to passing salutary sentences for "conspiracy," have stated in no uncertain terms, that the law will be vigorously applied to serve as a warning to others who might be tempted to visit Canada for similar purposes.

Final Comment

It is believed that a reduction in Customs duties and Excise duties on all alcoholic liquors would be an important factor in combating the illicit liquor trade and its accompanying evils.

It may also be interesting to note that in Montreal and the vicinity, six large illicit stills of commercial capacity were seized. In the Province of Quebec, which provided the largest quota of seizures, one hundred and eighty-five persons are at present serving or have already served imprisonment terms, as the result of convictions under the Excise Act during the year. In addition, two hundred and sixty-four persons paid fines following convictions registered in cases under the Excise Act.

The rum-runners suffered heavy losses in the St. Lawrence River; contact vessels were, in most instances, seized within a few weeks of operation. Sixteen such vessels were seized in that area.

5. The Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa—Asst. Commissioner C. D. LaNauze

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS

During the year, the Headquarters of "A" Division moved into the Justice Building and it is with gratification that I am able to report that the accommodation provided is most suitable.

All Detachment offices, with the sole exception of Belleville, are located in public buildings and the office space provided in each case is considered both sufficient and suitable.

Office accommodation and living quarters are provided for a married Constable on the St. Regis Indian Reserve by the Department of Indian Affairs; while quarters for a single Constable at Petawawa Detachment are supplied by the National Defence Department.

All detachment cars are stored in rented garages.

MESSING

Single members of Headquarters Sub-Division are provided with messing facilities and sleeping accommodation in "N" Division Barracks at Rockcliffe.

The few single men in "A" Division are billeted at the Y.M.C.A. which is very convenient especially to those working on different shifts, and the weekly rate is quite reasonable.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER PRACTICES

The usual Annual Revolver Practices were completed on the "N" Division Range at Rockcliffe last summer.

In conjunction with the regular winter Training, rifle and revolver practices were held. Also, under the auspices of the Division Rifle and Revolver Club, members had rifle and revolver competitions weekly for about four months during the past winter.

A few of the men also availed themselves of the opportunity of competing in the D.R.A. at the Connaught Ranges.

One team has been entered in the Dominion Marksmen competition. Although this competition has been completed, the results have not as yet been published.

INSPECTIONS

Visits were made at irregular hours by the Duty Officers and Patrol Non-Commissioned Officers to the men on duty in the different Government Buildings.

The Ottawa Sub-Division detachments were inspected periodically by the Sub-Division Officer Commanding, and, monthly, by the Patrol Non-Commissioned Officer until the transfer of the latter to "C" Division.

FIRE BRANCH

The Fire Branch consists of one Non-Commissioned Officer and seven Constables who carry out the duties of daily inspections of all Government Buildings in Ottawa as a precautionary measure against fire. This inspection involves the examination of all fire-appliances, recharging extinguishers, testing and replacing defective hose, cleaning all extinguishers and fire pumps, etc., and reporting the accumulation of waste-paper or other inflammable material.

All fires in Government buildings are investigated and reported on. There were seventeen fires on Government property last year as compared with twenty-seven the previous year. The great majority of these were extinguished in their incipient stage and this no doubt may be attributed to the available fire appliances in these emergencies being in first class working order.

During the past year there was a marked decrease in the loss to Government property through fires. Also the freedom from serious fires in any of the Government Buildings may be attributed in a large part to the thorough inspections made and precautions taken by our Fire Branch, in conjunction with the Constables on duty at the different buildings.

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD

The Motorcycle Squad consists of one Corporal in charge, one Acting Lance-Corporal, and six Constables, who patrol approximately thirty-two miles of Federal District Commission driveways and six-hundred and fifty acres of Parks. There is also one constable employed with a motorcycle as messenger and mail orderly for Headquarters Sub-Division.

There are five motorcycles on charge to this squad. These machines are completely worn out and arrangements have been made to have them all replaced very shortly.

A total of six-hundred and sixty-five offences against the traffic regulations were dealt with. In the great majority of these cases a warning was considered sufficient, the figures being: five-hundred and fifty-three, one-hundred and nine convictions, and three dismissals.

Forty-two accidents were investigated, one of which involved the loss of three lives. Thirty-one reports of damage to Government property were received. There were the usual number of miscellaneous complaints regarding mischievous youngsters, i.e., riding bicycles on walks, playing ball in the parks, damage to shrubbery, etc., etc. Five persons were found intoxicated in Government Parks and handed over to the City Police for prosecution. Several articles were found on the driveways and the usual action was taken to restore the lost property to the owners of same, which was successful in the majority of cases.

First Aid was rendered in only two cases, both of which were of a minor nature.

Motorcycle escorts were furnished on several ceremonial occasions as was done in past years.

Outlying Government property was also afforded protection by frequent patrols made by the Motorcycle Squad.

GENERAL REMARKS

In the protection of Government Buildings and property, there are thirty-three posts at which men are stationed daily.

The only duties which were discontinued from those of the previous year was the withdrawing of the constable stationed at the Motor Building. It was felt that adequate police protection could be afforded this building by having it visited regularly by the constable on duty at a nearby post.

There has been, as usual, a great number of demands for men for extra duties from this division and 2,536 hours of duty have been performed by the personnel of "A" Division in addition to their regular tour of duty.

CUSTOMS ACT

Customs seizures consisted mainly of small articles obviously intended for the use of the offender. There were no indications that any attempt was made at systematic smuggling, nor was there a case which could be considered of commercial proportions. A strict and, it is believed, effective patrol has been maintained on the international boundary.

EXCISE ACT

There were no outstanding seizures made under the Excise Act, but the following cases have features which may be of interest.

Re: *Frank Hill et al, Godfrey, Ont.*

A still located in a swamp situated on property owned by one, Athol Hill of Godfrey, Ont., was kept under observation by the members of Kingston detachment for ten days. On the tenth day Frank Hill, brother of Athol, was found operating the still. He disclosed that he had two partners in his operations—his brother, Athol, and a neighbour, Thomas Fitzgerald, who had left half an hour before and who were expected to return at any moment.

Placing themselves at strategic points, the police awaited the return of the two men, who appeared shortly after and were placed under arrest.

In addition to the still, seizure was made of twenty gallons of mash, a quart of illicit spirits and some containers. The three men were charged under Section 164, Excise Act, pleaded not guilty, but were convicted and each fined \$100 or three months. The fines were not paid.

Re: *Laflamme Pharmacy, Hull, Que.*

There was reason to believe that the selling of rubbing alcohol by a few unscrupulous druggists to addicts was on the increase and special attention was given to this despicable traffic.

The Laflamme Pharmacy of Hull, Que., was strongly suspected in this connection and several purchases were made. Analysis revealed that the rubbing alcohol had been diluted with water. One sample had been reduced to one-third of its original strength and another to two-thirds. A purchase of eight ounces at forty cents was contained in a ten-ounce bottle bearing no label or markings of any description.

The entire stock of rubbing alcohol was seized and two charges were laid—one of "possession of rubbing alcohol compound not in original containers" and the other of "unlawful sale," both under Section 319A of the Excise Act.

The accused, Rene Laflamme, pleaded guilty to the first mentioned charge and was fined \$100, which was paid. The other charge was withdrawn. Laflamme's "Alcohol Registration Certificate" was cancelled.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

All drug stores in the district were inspected at least once and while there were some cases where there was laxness on the part of the druggist in keeping his Narcotic Register up-to-date, it is quite apparent that the great majority of druggists endeavour to adhere closely to the regulations in this respect. In each case where irregularities were reported, the department took up the matter with the druggist concerned. Subsequent inspections showed that the warning issued invariably had the desired effect.

Edmund M. Day, at one time a clever and enterprising smuggler, who was successfully prosecuted at Ottawa under the Customs Act in 1933, was found in possession of a small quantity of morphine tablets and capsules (total morphine content about 16 grs.) and a complete hypodermic outfit. He was charged under Section 4 (d), Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, convicted and sentenced to 15 months definite, 3 months indefinite, and fined \$200, or in default, one additional month.

Day was also found in possession of 2,800 smuggled American cigarettes and convicted under the Customs Act.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Conditions generally on the Golden Lake, Tyendinaga and St. Regis Indian reserves were good. With regard to Maniwaki reserve, which is somewhat remote from Divisional Headquarters, the Indian Affairs Branch has requested that consideration be given to establishing a detachment at that point with the object of having more rigid police supervision of the reserve. Before a recommendation is made in this regard, the result of reasonably frequent patrols from Ottawa is being awaited.

There was a decrease in charges involving liquor among the Indians, but one drinking party had a tragic sequel, two Indians of the St. Regis reserve being drowned while en route from Cornwall to St. Regis in a row-boat. A third occupant of the boat was saved. Subsequent court action against two Indians and two white men on charges of "intoxication" and "supplying" respectively resulted in all four being convicted under the Indian Act.

An investigation into a series of thefts of wood brought about the conviction of eight Indians at the St. Regis reserve. Each was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. Warrants are outstanding for two others who have left the district.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

At the appropriate seasons frequent patrols were made under the Migratory Birds Convention Act throughout the district by members of detachments and also by members of the Criminal Investigation Branch. In addition all complaints were investigated. Six convictions were registered under this Act.

EXPLOSIVES ACT

Practically all unlicensed premises and magazines were inspected during the year and in cases where irregularities were found instruction was given by the inspecting officer. Four prosecutions were entered under the Explosives Act, a conviction being registered in each case.

CRIMINAL CODE

Re: *Freeman Hatfield—False Pretences—Ottawa, Ont.*

On December 4, 1934, an information was laid against Captain Freeman Hatfield, charging him with having obtained by false pretences from the Dominion Government the sum of \$71,276.72.

Hatfield obtained this amount as reparation for the alleged torpedoing and sinking of his schooner, the "Gypsum Queen," on June 19, 1915, 666 miles west of Fastnet, by an enemy submarine.

Senator Hance J. Logan acted as counsel for Hatfield before the Reparations Commission.

Hatfield fought extradition from the United States for two years and nine months, but was returned to Canada on May 19, 1937. A brief account of his final efforts to avoid extradition may be of interest.

On May 8, 1937, Corporal C. A. Christie presented a warrant of surrender, signed by the United States Secretary of State, to United States Marshal John M. Guay, who was holding Hatfield at Manchester, New Hampshire, on a mittimus issued by the Extradition Commissioner for New Hampshire.

The marshal, on being satisfied as to the validity of the warrant, accompanied Corporal Christie to the jail at Manchester with the intention of surrendering the prisoner. On their arrival they found that Hatfield's counsel had obtained from Federal Judge Morris an order restraining the marshal from surrendering Hatfield, and that the question of surrender would be decided by the Judge on May 11, 1937.

Hatfield's counsel had obtained the restraining order on the grounds that the warrant of surrender had been prematurely issued—that it was dated April 27, 1937, whereas the United States Supreme Court had not issued their order denying Hatfield a re-hearing of his case until May 3, 1937.

It is interesting to note that Hatfield's counsel was aware of this irregularity in the warrant before it was presented.

On May 11, 1937, Judge Morris ruled that the restraining order would stand until a new warrant was issued.

The new warrant, dated May 13, 1937, arrived at 9.00 a.m. on May 17 and Corporal Christie prepared to leave Manchester with Hatfield on the 12.54 p.m. train. However, at 9.30 a.m. the marshal was advised by Judge Morris that a petition for a writ of habeas corpus had been filed and that it would be heard by him at 10.00 a.m. May 18.

In his petition Hatfield pleaded that the mittimus, which had been the marshal's sole authority to detain him, did not remain in force after action had been taken by the United States Secretary of State in issuing a warrant of surrender; that pending any determination as to the validity of the warrant he was being unlawfully detained.

The petition was dismissed and at 12.00 noon of May 19, Hatfield was given into the custody of Corporal Christie by the marshal and returned to Canada.

On September 15, 1937, Hatfield went on trial before Justice Keiller MacKay. He was represented by G. E. Beament of the legal firm of Beament and Beament. H. J. McNulty, K.C., acted for the Crown.

The Crown set out to prove that the "Gypsum Queen" was lost through stress of weather and not through war perils. The Crown rested its case on September 21, after having called nineteen witnesses. Defence testimony was very brief, only two witnesses being called. The accused did not take the stand.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation for mercy and on September 23 the accused was sentenced to 18 months in the Ontario Reformatory.

In pronouncing sentence, Justice MacKay stated that he had taken into consideration the jury's recommendation; the fact that the accused had no previous criminal record; that he had passed the "threescore years and ten allotted to man"; and that he had already served more than three months in Canada awaiting trial. He declared, however, that he could not consider the period of two years and nine months during which he had been incarcerated in the United States (which fact had been pointed out by his counsel) as he was neither awaiting trial nor undergoing sentence; but, on the other hand, had been fighting extradition.

PETTY AND OTHER THEFTS

As in other years, we had cases of theft of Government property to investigate. These mostly involved articles of no great value but there were instances of costly materials, tools and instruments being stolen. All cases were assiduously investigated, even the most hopeless looking, as, having in mind the large quantities of Government stores and equipment concentrated in Ottawa, it is believed that this course discourages pilfering and is an effective preventive measure generally.

A quantity of tracing cloth valued at over \$200 was stolen from a Government building. The investigation resulted in the recovery of the goods and conviction of three men—one for "theft" and the others for "receiving." The theft was committed by an employee of the Department concerned. In all three cases sentence was suspended for one year and the accused bound over to keep the peace.

6. The Officer Commanding "B" Division, Dawson, Y.T.—Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch

Radio Reception

There has been a slight increase in the number of Radio Licences issued in the Territory this year over the last. Radio reception in the Territory is very poor and there is considerable discontent that the Canadian Radio Commission programs are so seldom picked up. This is attributed to the stations not being powerful enough as unless conditions are exceptionally good it is very hard to pick up the Vancouver Station. Assistance was given to the Radio Inspector in checking up licences and also in endeavouring to run down interference.

Common Gaol

There has been a decrease in the number of inmates of our Guardroom during the period under review and there have been no female prisoners whatever.

The offences for which imprisonment has been imposed are chiefly infractions of the Indian Act and theft.

The conduct of all prisoners has been good, no punishments were imposed for breach of Guardroom regulations. The work performed by prisoners is of an unskilled nature in the Barrack Grounds. Escorts have been supplied from the personnel of Division Headquarters and a satisfactory state of discipline has been maintained at all times.

A few prisoners have been confined in the Guardroom at Whitehorse, escorts being supplied by the members of the detachment there. There have been no complaints in regard to discipline, etc., from Whitehorse.

Crime

During the period under review some fifty convictions were obtained in the Territory, most of these being for infractions of the Indian Act, although there were several cases of theft. During the past summer there was a scarcity of labour in and around Dawson and any Indians willing and able to work were able to get employment with the result that they had money to spend on liquor. A close watch was kept on them and action taken whenever necessary and after punishment had been handed out to the suppliers on one or two occasions it became more difficult for the natives to get liquor with the result that charges under the Indian Act quickly diminished.

None of the charges under the Criminal Code were of a serious or interesting nature, all being small theft charges and there were no cases for trial by Judge and Jury at the Territorial Court.

In regard to crime during the past year, I am happy to report that there have been no serious cases dealt with and there are no important cases to report. It might be worthy of note that during the past year we have investigated 22 sudden deaths. These deaths cause a considerable amount of work as in most cases they are old timers and we have to handle their estates for the Public Administrator, besides trying to trace any relatives left so that they can be notified. In most cases it is hard to get trace of relatives for while the deceased may be well known in the district, very few people seem to know just where deceased came from or if he has any relatives. I am trying to overcome this difficulty by having the detachments make tactful enquiries from the old timers in their districts in regard to relatives who could be communicated with if necessary. There were seven drowning accidents in the Yukon and Stewart rivers during the year, a few of the bodies were recovered, but owing to the current in these rivers it is almost a hopeless task recovering the bodies unless they happen to be washed up on a bar in the river.

General Assistance

Considerable assistance is rendered the Territorial Government throughout the year by all Detachments of the Division. In addition to the enforcement of the Ordinances of the Territory; our men investigate and supervise the issue of relief rations to destitutes throughout the Territory. The collection of Territorial Revenue in the form of poll tax, sales of dog and game licences and collections under the Fur Export Ordinance are all attended to by our members. In addition to this the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of Dawson Town Station has appointments as Sanitary Officer, Poundkeeper and Inspector of Licensed Premises.

The Officer Commanding holds appointment as Registrar of Vital Statistics for the Territory and this involves a large amount of clerical work owing to the number of applications received for copies of certificates of births, marriages and deaths from all over the continent, in addition to the registrations attended to covering the Territory. In the capacity of Commissioner for performing marriages, several weddings were solemnized by the Officer Commanding.

The usual assistance has been given to the Office of the Public Administrator in regard to the estates of deceased persons. Much success has been achieved in locating missing persons on enquiries made by relatives who have not heard of them over long periods.

Patrols

The usual winter patrols by dog team have been carried out, in very severe weather at times, and trappers, prospectors and wood cutters called upon and their welfare inquired into. This service is very much appreciated and in some cases old residents have been found ill and unable to take care of themselves and have been brought into Dawson General Hospital for needed attention.

A patrol worthy of mention was that made by Regimental Number 10035, Corporal E. A. Kirk, of Old Crow detachment. Word was received at Old Crow that an Indian family of eleven, mostly children, were starving and that one boy had died of starvation, about 70 miles southwest of Rampart House. Corporal Kirk patrolled by dog team and found this family in a critical condition for want of food. He supplied some rations but had to take the whole family back to Old Crow for treatment. Without doubt this entire family would have perished but for the prompt action of Corporal Kirk. The patrol was absent about 10 days but at the time of writing full details of the patrol have not yet been received.

Another patrol worthy of note was that made by Regimental Number 11909, Constable McLeod, J., and Regimental Number 12358, Constable Wilcott, D. W., who left Dawson with two dog teams on February 1 and patrolled the district south and west. This patrol covered the Yukon river as far as Coffee Creek, then struck overland to Snag, a few miles from the Alaskan boundary. This is the first time a patrol has been made to this point for several years and was much appreciated by the residents of this district. From Snag the patrol continued to the mouth of the White river and back on the Yukon river to Stewart where the patrol was continued up the Stewart river. All trappers, woodcutters and Indian camps were visited on this patrol and all found in good condition. The patrol had very cold weather to travel in, the temperature for several days being as low as fifty-nine below zero. The patrol was absent from Dawson for thirty-five days and covered 839 miles in that time.

Conduct and Discipline

Only one minor violation of regulations has been dealt with during the past year. The conduct of the members of the Division has been excellent, and a satisfactory state of discipline has been maintained.

Recreation

A good selection of books, magazines and newspapers is kept in the Division library and these are distributed amongst the detachments of the Division when they have been read in the Post. The billiard table is a source of recreation for the members and several billiard tournaments have been run off during the winter. Cribbage competitions have also been held and prove a source of enjoyment. Practically all available members of Division Headquarters joined the Dawson Curling Club during the winter and have derived considerable enjoyment, as well as sharing in the prizes awarded therefrom.

The cinder tennis court was put to considerable use during the summer and enjoyment derived by those participating in this game. A new electric radio was received from Headquarters last fall and has been much appreciated by the members of the Division. During the winter a series of .22 rifle competitions were carried out on the indoor range resulting in keen competition and good shooting.

Amateur Wireless

It is worthy of note the interest that is being taken in radio communication by various members of this Division. At present there are two amateur radio stations operated by members of the Division. Station VE 5 QB at Old Crow is operated by Regimental Number 10035, Corporal E. A. Kirk, and station VE 5 ABY at Dawson is operated by Regimental Number 11881, Constable Stokes, R. J.

I expect that another amateur station will soon be in operation at Teslin Lake, Regimental Number 11930, Constable Robson, J., stationed there, having applied for an experimental licence, while several members of the Division at Dawson have taken up radio receiving during the winter and with the experience gained by using station VE 5 ABY are making good progress and will be able to take examinations for licences very soon. I find these amateur stations very convenient in getting in touch with outlying detachments.

General

I took over command of this Division from Superintendent T. B. Caulkin on July 1, 1937.

**7. The Officer Commanding "C" Division, R.C.M. Police, Montreal—
Acting Asst. Commissioner, F. J. Mead**

Department of Mines

The inspection of seventy-five licensed magazines, seventy-two unlicensed magazines and four hundred and thirty-three stores selling small ammunition was carried out during the year on behalf of the Department of Mines. These inspections are handled by a member of the Division who travels throughout the province as required. A car is supplied by the department concerned for this purpose.

These inspections are productive of good results and a steady improvement is shown in the observance of the Act. In only two cases during the year was it found necessary to institute prosecution. Both cases were of a minor nature and the accused were sentenced to pay small fines.

In addition, reports were submitted on a number of accidents with explosives.

COUNTERFEITING

Prosecutions were entered against ten persons for uttering counterfeit coins or bills. In some cases several charges were placed against accused, bringing the total number of charges to sixteen. Twelve convictions were secured, while three cases are still pending before the courts. One accused was dismissed. The more important cases were the following:—

Aldor Tardif, Montreal—C.C. of C.

Many complaints were received during the month of September, 1937, regarding the circulation of \$1 U.S.A. silver certificates raised to the value of \$10. Investigation followed and we were successful in securing the licence number of an automobile used by the man uttering the raised bills, and through this in securing a description from the "Drive Yourself Co." from whom the car had been rented.

The investigation then took an unusual turn when information was received from a Montreal spiritualist medium, who had been interviewed by a man who wanted to know if it would be safe for him to continue issuing counterfeit money. During the conversation the man mentioned the location of the printer used by him to make the dies necessary for raising the bills. The description of this man tallied with that previously obtained and resulted in the arrest of Aldor Tardif. He was charged under Sections 467, 468 and 471 of the C.C. of C., with having uttered, forged, and being in possession of counterfeit money. He was found guilty and sentenced to one year on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Donat Giasson, Oscar l'Abbé and Cyril Mathieu, Ste-Victoire de Tring, P.Q.

During the month of October, 1937, complaints were received from persons in towns from Thetford Mines to Murray Bay, regarding the circulation of counterfeit U.S.A. \$10 bills. An investigation was commenced by members of the Quebec Detachment who were able to secure an accurate description of the car used by the persons issuing the counterfeit money.

On October 22 our men observed the car near Murray Bay and effected the arrest of the occupants of the car, Giasson, l'Abbé and Mathieu. The accused were charged at Montmagny, P.Q., under Section 467 of the Criminal Code, with having uttered counterfeit money. Giasson and Mathieu were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mathieu entered an appeal which is still before the courts. L'Abbé was acquitted.

Further charges were placed against the three men under Section 467, at Baie St. Paul. Giasson was found guilty on this charge and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of the previous sentence. The cases of l'Abbé and Mathieu are still before the courts.

Louis Driscoll, Montreal, C.C. of C.

Upon receipt of information on June 4, 1937, the premises occupied by Louis Driscoll were searched; 500 counterfeit fifty-cent Canadian, Newfoundland and U.S.A. pieces, four complete plaster of paris moulds and complete silver plating equipment were seized. Driscoll was charged under Sections 556, 552 and 561 of the Criminal Code, with having possessed moulds, having made counterfeit coins and having passed counterfeit coins. He was sentenced to three years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

CUSTOMS ACT

Our patrol boats, the detachments along the lower St. Lawrence and those on the U.S.A. border, were very active during the year. This resulted in the seizure of seventeen speed-boats, a number of automobiles, large quantities of contraband alcohol, cigarettes and other smuggled articles. A few of the interesting seizures under this Act follow:

Donat Labrie, St. Joachim de Towelle

On May 7, 1937, the Labrie brothers, Donat, Léon and Aimé were in the lower St. Lawrence with a load of contraband alcohol aboard the motor-vessel 51. A severe storm overtook them during which Donat Labrie fell, or was washed overboard and drowned. Two brothers Léon and Aimé beached the

vessel near Petit Méchin and, after having thrown the cans of alcohol overboard in shallow water in sacks weighted with sand so that it could be recovered later, abandoned the boat.

Persons living in the vicinity located the sacks containing the alcohol and took possession of them. The subsequent investigation resulted in the seizure of twenty 2½ gallon cans of alcohol. Further investigation brought information involving one Hector Gagné in the activities of the Labrie brothers. Sufficient evidence was developed to justify the seizure of the vessel and the placing of charges under Section 193 of the Customs Act against Léon Labrie, Aimé Labrie and Hector Gagné.

The vessel was confiscated. The Labrie brothers were each sentenced to a fine of \$100 and costs, or one month imprisonment. Gagné was fined \$50 and costs, or one month.

Ulric Tremblay, Matane district

This man has for years been one of the most persistent smugglers in the lower St. Lawrence. He has served several terms of imprisonment, but returns to the alcohol traffic as soon as released. He has lost at least twenty-five speed-boats during his smuggling activities, either through seizure by the police or by destruction when in danger of seizure. The following vessels were seized from him during the summer of 1937.

Speed-boat 48

On the morning of June 9, 1937, a patrol from our Matane detachment seized 59 2½ gallon cans of alcohol and arrested Joseph Coulombe on the shore near Cape Balance. The 48 was seen pulling away from shore.

The patrol boat *Fernand Rinfret* was immediately communicated with and succeeded in locating and searching the speed-boat. There was no alcohol aboard at the time of the search, but it was ascertained that the man arrested with the alcohol, Coulombe, had been aboard the vessel with Ulric Tremblay and J. Micheaud when she cleared from Matane on June 9.

A number of enquiries under Section 134-A were held by me in the Matane district. Sufficient evidence was secured to bring about the seizure of the 48 which was later ordered confiscated. Prosecution was entered against Joseph Coulombe under the Excise Act.

Speed-boat B.C.M.

On October 9, 1937, this vessel was observed by the crew of the patrol boat *Madawaska* coming from a point just east of Trinity Bay in the lower St. Lawrence. She was followed to the wharf at Trinity Bay and searched without result. The patrol boat then returned to the point at which the *B.C.M.* was first seen and a thorough search of the shore was started. One hundred and eighty-two and one-half gallons of alcohol were located concealed in the bush. One man, Louis Tremblay, a well-known rum-runner who was found guarding the cache was arrested.

Investigation established that the alcohol had been landed by Ulric Tremblay from the *B.C.M.* The vessel was seized and confiscated. Prosecution was entered under the Excise Act against Ulric Tremblay, Louis Tremblay and Hector Tremblay and resulted in imprisonment and fines.

Speed-boat 58

This vessel was especially designed and constructed by Ulric Tremblay for smuggling purposes and was one of the speediest boats in the river. On several occasions unsuccessful attempts were made by our patrol boats to over-take and search it when observed under suspicious circumstances.

At 2 a.m. of September 4, 1937, members of our Rimouski detachment while patrolling east of Ste Luce, P.Q., saw two men run toward the shore and join

a third man in a dory loaded with cans of alcohol. Before the patrol could reach the spot the dory pushed off to where a speed-boat was anchored about 300 yards offshore. The alcohol was re-loaded onto the speed-boat which took the dory in tow and put out to sea. It was recognized as the 58.

The Matane Detachment and the *Interceptor* were immediately notified and a systematic search started of the district. The 58 was located by the *Interceptor* and searched, but was found empty.

The investigation was continued and it was learned that the cargo of alcohol had been unloaded at Sandy Bay just prior to the search by the *Interceptor*. Under authority of Section 134-A of the Customs Act, I examined a number of witnesses in the Matane district. Sufficient evidence was developed to bring about the seizure and confiscation of the 58.

Eugène Lafontaine, Plattsburg, N.Y.

On June 30, 1937, following the receipt of information that a load of alcohol had been delivered from the U.S.A. into the Montreal district, patrols were placed on all roads leading to the border in an effort to seize the returning car.

At about 3 a.m. of that date, the patrol covering a road south of Laprairie, P.Q., observed a car approaching at high speed. The driver increased his speed when signalled to stop and approached a police car placed further along the road at about eighty miles an hour. It became apparent that the driver intended to attempt to go behind the police car, which was placed cross-ways on the road. The constable driving therefore backed into the path of the approaching car. The police car was struck with sufficient force to turn it completely around and knock it about thirty feet along the road. The driver of the U.S.A. automobile, later identified as Eugène Lafontaine, lost control and went through a guard rail at the side of the road and into the field. He jumped from the car and attempted to escape, but was overtaken and found to be suffering from a cut over one eye, to which first aid was immediately administered by our constables. As there was a possibility of internal injuries he was taken to a military hospital in St. John, P.Q., for observation and was discharged on July 3.

Charges of refusing to stop under Section 257 of the Customs Act, and possession of American alcohol, Section 217, were placed against Lafontaine before the Montreal and Valleyfield, P.Q., courts. He was condemned to pay fines totaling \$800 and costs, or twenty-six months imprisonment. The car was seized.

Henry Boardway, West Bangor, N.Y.

On August 16, 1937, the members of our Clarenceville detachment were checking the highway near Laprairie, P.Q., when they observed a car travelling south at a high rate of speed. A "Police Stop" sign was placed on the road and the car signalled to stop. The driver of the car attempted to escape the blockade by putting his car into reverse. The police car attempted to pass the other car in order to stop it, but the driver remained in the middle of the road. One of our constables then fired several shots at the front tires of the escaping car. The driver later identified as Henry Boardway, jumped from the car in an effort to escape with the unfortunate result that a particle of one of the shots aimed at the tires struck him in the right leg, just above the ankle, causing a fracture. The resultant hemorrhage was immediately checked through the use of First Aid by our Constables and Boardway was taken to a hospital at St. John, P.Q.

The car was found to be illegally in Canada and was returning to the U.S.A. after having delivered a load of alcohol. Evidence was available that Boardway, well known as an alcohol "runner," had made a previous trip into Canada. He remained in hospital for several weeks and was then brought before the Courts in Montreal charged with possession of an American automobile, under Section

217 of the Customs Act, and refusing to stop. Section 257 of the Customs Act. On these charges he was sentenced to fines totalling \$300.00 and costs, or fifteen months imprisonment, the judge remarking that consideration was being given the injuries received by the accused and the time spent by him in hospital.

Further charges were brought against Boardway, in connection with a previous entry into Canada on April 16. He was again charged under the Customs Act with possession of American automobile and failing to stop. On these charges he was sentenced to fines totalling \$250 and costs, or thirteen months imprisonment.

Apart from the work in connection with contraband alcohol many investigations were carried out during the year of the smuggling of other commodities such as automobiles, cigarettes, dresses, jewellery and radios. A number of seizures were effected and successful prosecutions entered. Altogether we seized ninety-seven automobiles under this Act during the year, a number of which were later released on voluntary penalty, the remainder being confiscated and sold.

EXCISE ACT

As already stated in this report exemplary sentences handed out by the Courts in Montreal, in cases of persons found guilty, in connection with the operation of large stills, have been of great assistance in curtailing the supply of alcohol from this source. In connection with these commercial stills it has been found necessary, in order to involve the "higher-ups," to use those sections of the Code covering Conspiracy, in conjunction with charges covering the substantive offences under the Excise Act. This has enabled us to secure the conviction of a number of the more important alcohol dealers who otherwise would have escaped punishment by having employees shoulder the responsibility.

Max Bittman et al.

During the afternoon of September 16, 1937, Officers of the Quebec Liquor Commission located a large commercial still on Twelfth Avenue, Rosemount, P.Q. The three men found in the still were detained. We were immediately notified and a party proceeded to take over the seizure. The men arrested were found to be Max Bittman of Cleveland, Ohio, Robert McCullen of New York City, and Roméo Bérubé of Montreal. During the investigation at the still a fourth man, Noel Coté, arrived driving a truck loaded with sugar, molasses and yeast. He was also arrested.

The still was located at the rear of a bakery shop formerly operated by one Henry Lafleur, under the name of "Mother's Tasty Pies." This concern went into bankruptcy, and Lafleur acting as an agent for the Trustees was allowed to remain on the property to dispose of the assets. The property was purchased by the organizers of the still during August, 1937, and investigation revealed that Lafleur's services were retained so that he could reopen the bakery as a cover for the still. He was also placed under arrest.

Immediately following the seizure of the still searches were made at the rooms occupied by Bittman and McCullen. McCullen's brother-in-law was found in the rooms, together with samples of alcohol later proved to have the same characteristics as that seized at the still, and evidence sufficient to warrant charging this man, Jessie Trotman of New York City with the five already arrested.

Use of the Conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code enabled us to charge the six men jointly with three charges of conspiracy. Charges were also placed against them covering the substantive offences of possession of still and alcohol, under the Excise Act. All accused were found guilty. Bittman, McCullen and Lafleur received penitentiary sentences of 2½ years. Trotman received sentences totalling one year, while Coté and Bérubé were sentenced to six months imprisonment each.

A few weeks after these men had been sentenced a request was received from Bittman and McCullen to visit them. As the result of information then given by them and subsequent widespread investigations, further charges were then placed against six other men alleged to be "higher-ups" in the organization. Five of these men were arrested on the morning of March 21 and are now before the Courts facing three charges of conspiracy and the two substantive offence charges under the Excise Act. They have already been committed for trial.

Apart from developing evidence for the prosecution of the various accused the investigation of this case brought considerable enlightening information regarding the methods and ramifications of the organization. Bittman, McCullen and Trotman were the experienced workmen imported for the actual construction and operation of the still and were the only experienced workers employed, which confirms our opinion that all of these stills of commercial capacity are built and operated under the supervision of imported talent.

These three men hesitated to enter Canada when first approached because of fear of the laws of this Country. They consented only after having been told that the operation of an illicit still was considered a minor offence, punishable at the most by ninety days imprisonment. This demonstrates the effect of gaol sentences on this traffic, and shows clearly that men trained in the alcohol racket in the U.S.A. will hesitate to enter this country if it becomes known that exemplary punishment awaits them.

Another interesting point in this case, which shows the widespread organization back of these stills, is that it was arranged that in the event of the workers being imprisoned their families would receive \$25.00 weekly. Following the arrest of Bittman and McCullen some of these payments were made by an office located in Cleveland, Ohio.

Leo Lambert et al, Montreal

On September 22, 1937, a search party from Montreal proceeded to a point near Ste. Sophie, P.Q., where at about 2 a.m. they entered the bush at the rear of a farm owned by Archie Poole. After a lengthy search a partially constructed still was located. Two workmen were found asleep in a nearby bunk house. As the construction of the still had not yet advanced to a point that would enable prosecution, the search party quietly withdrew without disturbing the sleeping men.

At about 1 a.m. on October 12, the party returned and found the still in full operation. Two men, Frank Favvo and George Brown, both citizens of the United States of America were arrested in the still which proved to be a large one, of about 500 gallons daily capacity. The boiler supplying steam for the operation of the still was recognized as one seen during the previous search, at which time it was on a Ford five-ton truck concealed in the bush. The truck was not on the property at the time of the second search.

Previous investigation in Montreal had suggested the owner and organizer of the still as Léo Lambert of Rivière des Prairies, P.Q., near Montreal. Members of the search party immediately returned to Montreal and conducted a search of the home of Lambert which was without result. Search of a nearby barn, however, known to be used by Lambert, resulted in the seizure of the truck previously seen at the still site. At the time of seizure the truck contained over three hundred gallons of alcohol. Analysis of the samples of the alcohol seized at the still and seized in the truck showed that they contained the same ingredients.

Further investigation revealed that Lambert had paid for the repairs made to a boiler similar to that found in the still and that he had also paid for gasoline and repairs to the truck.

Lambert was charged, together with Favvo and Brown, the men found in the still, and Archie Poole, owner of the farm on which the still was located, with conspiracy before the Montreal Courts. Charges of possession of a still

and possession of alcohol were placed against Favvo and Brown at St. Jérôme, P.Q., and a charge of possession of alcohol was placed against Lambert, in connection with the alcohol seized in the truck. All four men were found guilty by a jury in Montreal on the conspiracy charges. The sentences given, however, are not considered commensurate with the offences and appeals have been entered. The substantive offence charges are still before the Courts.

Edmond Mercier et al, Sacré Cœur de Jésus, Beauce Co.

At about 3 a.m. on September 18, 1937, a patrol from our Thetford Mines Detachment observed two cars parked near a side road in that district. As the police car approached the cars started off in different directions. One was followed for a few miles when it was stopped and searched. Although the occupants were known bootleggers, there was no contraband in the car. The patrol immediately returned to the cross-road and following the tracks left by the second car, they were successful in overtaking and searching it. It was found to contain 162 gallons of alcohol. Edmond Mercier and a woman (Aimé Wood) who accompanied him, were placed under arrest and charged with possession of alcohol under Section 169 of the Excise Act.

Investigation revealed that the car seized had been stolen in Montreal. Further investigation resulted in the prosecution, by other Authorities, of persons in Montreal, in connection with the theft of the car. Mercier was sentenced, in connection with the alcohol charge, to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, or three months in jail. The woman was acquitted.

John Kramer, Montreal West

On August 10 a house was searched in one of the residential sections adjacent to Montreal, and found to contain a large illicit still. The hardwood floors of the house had been cut in order to allow the copper columns to run from cellar to attic of the building. Large storage tanks were found on the second floor and in the attic. The still was estimated to have a daily capacity of approximately 200 gallons. One man, John Kramer, was in the building at the time of the search and was arrested.

The search was carried out as quietly as possible and the building was kept under observation for several hours following the seizure. During the early evening Anna Roman, later identified by neighbours as having frequented the building containing the still, entered the premises and was placed under arrest. Charges of possession of a still and possession of alcohol were placed against Kramer and Anna Roman. Both persons received sentences of \$700 fine and costs, or nine months in jail.

Both these persons were from the United States, Kramer being from Detroit City, where he is known under the aliases of Calboze and Joe Martin and where five charges are outstanding against him; four in connection with liquor cases and one for felonious assault.

Kramer and Anna Roman have been ordered deported at the expiration of their sentences and arrangements have been made whereby Kramer will be turned over to the United States Police Authorities.

Joe Normandin, Montreal

Until recently this man was the largest retail distributor of alcohol in the Montreal district. He had been engaged in the traffic for a number of years and had built up a complicated system which made it extremely difficult to secure information regarding his activities. Several seizures were made from him or his employees during 1936, which were duly reported. Normandin, however, continued his activities.

As the result of one of the 1936 seizures Normandin was sentenced on April 14, 1937, to four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 and costs, or a further six months. He immediately went into appeal.

On August 24, 1937, a truck was seized containing 97 gallons of alcohol. One of Normandin's employees was arrested at the time of the seizure, but Normandin, who had been in the truck, succeeded in escaping. He was identified, however, and charged under the Excise Act. On this charge he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, \$2,000 fine and costs, or six additional months' imprisonment. An appeal was also entered in this case.

On December 20, 1937, one of Normandin's trucks was observed by a preventive patrol in Montreal. It was immediately followed and stopped. Normandin, who had been riding on the truck, attempted to escape, but was captured and placed under arrest. The truck was found to contain 321 gallons of alcohol. He was again charged under the Excise Act and on this charge was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, a fine of \$2,000 and costs, or an additional twelve months; this sentence to run concurrently with the previous sentences. The appeals were dismissed before the Appeal Courts and the accused is at present serving his sentences.

On November 12, 1937, one of the largest seizures of alcohol on record, 3,034 gallons, was made in the basement of a house in the East end of Montreal. Information developed evidence which resulted in the arrest of Normandin and one Aldor Allard, on charges of possession. The alcohol in this case proved for the most part to be of American or European origin, and the charges were laid under the Customs Act. In the case of Normandin the charge was laid as for a second offence. This case is still before the Courts.

This case illustrates the persistency of this type of law breaker. Other cases could be cited that are similar.

8. The Officer Commanding, "D" Division, Winnipeg—Asst. Commissioner R. L. Cadiz for Asst. Commissioner T. Dann

CUSTOMS ACT

A Border Patrol was maintained continuously during the period the roads were open. A number of seizures of smuggled goods, consisting usually of a small nature were made, and a number of car owners penalized for non-report on entering Canada. A total of 162 cases were investigated, resulting in 68 convictions. A total of 93 seizures were made.

EXCISE ACT

The illicit liquor situation is greatly improved over previous years, and there is now a definite shortage of spirits in the City of Winnipeg. A total of 626 cases were investigated under the Act during the past twelve months, resulting in 163 convictions.

A large number of stills have been seized, practically all being located in the rural districts surrounding Winnipeg. It is found that in the more remote districts stills are of a capacity of two or three gallons only. One still of 45 gallons' capacity was seized near Minnedosa, Manitoba, this being by far the largest country still. One man was convicted in this case.

COMMERCIAL STILLS

Of the stills seized in the rural Winnipeg districts one was exceptionally large, the balance being of medium capacity. The following are the more interesting of the seizures:—

Peter Levi et al, Winnipeg, Man.

On April 14, 1937, a large commercial still of 600 gallons' capacity concealed in a concrete grain elevator in Winnipeg, Manitoba, was seized, together with approximately 30,000 gallons of wash and 500 gallons of spirits. This still was rather unusual in that it was very compact and of the most modern type, the

workmanship being excellent. This still was also reported to be larger than any licensed distillery in British Columbia, and in fact larger than some of the licensed stills in Ontario and Quebec. As a result of extensive investigations a number of charges were laid which resulted in four men being convicted.

Steve Petriw, et al, North Kildonan, Man.

On June 10, 1937, a fairly large still was seized located in a dug out under a chicken house in North Kildonan, Manitoba. This still had a daily capacity of about 70 gallons. Fifty gallons of spirits and 1,500 gallons of wash were also seized. One man was convicted and fined \$500 or in default of payment to 3 months' imprisonment on each of 3 counts.

John Kuzie, Hazelridge, Man.

On June 26, 1937, a still with a daily capacity of about 60 gallons was seized on a farm at Hazelridge, Manitoba, 1,500 gallons of wash and 45 gallons of spirits were also seized. One man was convicted.

John Sowskie, et al, Niverville, Man.

On August 13, 1937, a fairly large still with a daily capacity of 70 gallons was seized together with 3,000 gallons of wash and 10 gallons of spirits. One man was convicted on two counts.

Daniel Adams, et al, Winnipeg, Man.

On August 28, 1937, a fairly large still with a daily capacity of 70 gallons was seized in a warehouse in Winnipeg, together with 1,000 gallons of wash. Two men found with the still were subsequently convicted and both fined \$200 or three months imprisonment on each of four counts. Both men were committed for one year.

Harry Boojak, Kildonan, Man.

This is quite an interesting case in that the illicit operations by the above named resulted in the deaths of two men, one of whom was his son. On February 2, 1938 a report was received from the Winnipeg General Hospital to the effect that two men had been admitted for treatment. Both were in a badly scalded condition. Investigation disclosed that the above named had a still erected in the loft of his barn. In the early morning of the 1st the son and another man were operating the still when the cooker, which was of 300 gallons capacity, exploded, the barn caught fire and was completely destroyed. Harry Boojak who admitted responsibility for the erection of the still in the barn, was charged and convicted, a fine of \$100 and costs being imposed. This light penalty was deemed sufficient in view of the fact that both the accused's son and the other man died two days after admission to the hospital.

Mike Jackin, Dugald, Man.

This is another case of a still blowing up, caused apparently by the nervousness of the operators of being caught by the police. On February 3, 1938 information was received to the effect that an explosion had occurred at a farm owned by the above named and the barn was on fire. Investigation showed a boiler which had exploded by the collapse of the crown sheet was lying on its side 200 feet from the barn. From the marks in the snow it had travelled through the air for a distance of 180 feet, made a hole a foot deep in the frozen earth and then rolled another 20 feet. Four vats of a total capacity of 3,500 gallons, 2 tons of coke and 1½ tons of sugar were destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of accessories for the still. The farm was not occupied by the above named but he had recently rented the buildings to a stranger for a minimum rental in order to have the property looked after.

It later developed that on the night of the explosion four men were at the farm erecting the still and preparing a wash. Several bags of sugar were dumped into one of the vats and the filling with water commenced, using a steam pump. When the vat was only half full the well went dry. Work then ceased until more water had seeped into the well. During this time one of the men looked out towards the road for a while and then called to the others saying there were several policemen coming into the farm at the gate. All the men ran off in different directions eventually rejoining some three-quarters of a mile away, when they stopped to rest. While doing so an explosion was heard and they realized the boiler had blown up. They did not return to the farm and later heard that the police had been there, they were then satisfied that it had been the police at the gate when the alarm was first given.

Knowing that there were no police in the vicinity of the farm at the time in question, this angle was investigated and it was learned there had been three loose horses on the road and about 10 minutes before the explosion they were seen by a neighbour at the gate of the farm. As it was an extremely dark night and the gate some 50 yards away, the horses were undoubtedly taken for the figures of men and the alarm given. No prosecution was entered in this case, there being insufficient evidence to ensure a conviction.

It will be seen from this and the foregoing case that not only do the authorities have their trials and tribulations but that the law breaker is also subject sometimes to disastrous and tragic endings.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The situation in respect to the Opium and Narcotic Drug traffic continued to show improvement during the past twelve months. From observations made from all available sources, the illicit drug traffic is at a lower ebb than it has been for some years. This condition undoubtedly arises from the large number of addicts and peddlers convicted during the past two years.

A total of 31 convictions were registered, 20 of which were for "selling". One other case is still before the courts, with a conviction expected. This is an increase of twelve convictions over the previous year.

CRIMINAL CODE

There was an increase of 169 in the number of cases investigated under the Criminal Code, also an increase of 16 cases under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, over the previous twelve months. The number of cases under the Code totalled 3,468. The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 342. Included in the latter are 22 cases concerning adults contributing to Juvenile Delinquency.

The results obtained in connection with investigations under the Code have been very satisfactory and very few cases of importance remain where responsibility for the offence has not been placed.

Our system of night patrols was in operation continuously, except when road and weather conditions made travel impossible and again brought excellent results. In addition to the night patrol system, we have our Highway Traffic patrols which are in operation until well after midnight each day. These patrols keep in touch with this Headquarters and assist in checking for stolen cars and any other matter requiring attention. These patrols have proven a good preventative measure and this is indicated very forcibly in the reduction of cases of shopbreaking in that portion of the Province adjacent to the City of Winnipeg.

Murder and Manslaughter

Six cases of murder were investigated—five being concluded, one still under investigation. One murderer committed suicide, one was convicted, two were acquitted by the jury before whom they were tried and one was extradited to the United States, as it was found the actual killing took place in the State of Minnesota.

Eight charges of manslaughter were laid—seven arising out of fatal automobile accidents, one following the shooting of a man in mistake for a moose while illegally hunting big game in the Riding Mountain National Park. (six dismissed; one stay of proceedings, one awaiting trial).

There was one execution, January 27, 1938 at Headingly Gaol, when the sentence of death was carried out on Pete Kidala, who was on October 26, 1937, convicted of the murder of his employer, Mike Rurak, on March 12, 1937, at the Rural Municipality of Boulton.

A brief summary of some of the important cases follows:—

John Klym—Sundown, Manitoba—Murder.

This case is of particular interest in that it involved International procedure, the accused being extradited to the State of Minnesota, U.S.A., for trial. Both accused and deceased were residents of Manitoba.

On June 23, 1937, John Klym shot his neighbour, Onifrey Mandziuk, in the right thigh with a shot gun during a dispute about the ownership of some hay which George Klym, on the instructions of his father, John Klym, had cut on the road allowance running north and south between the two farms. Klym and Mandziuk on bad terms for years quarrelled over anything and everything which could be disputed. On this occasion Mandziuk started to gather the hay cut by George Klym. Seeing this John Klym accompanied by his son George went to the scene with a wagon to get the hay, taking a shot gun with him. A heated argument took place and Mandziuk made some threatening gestures with a fork. Klym told him to leave the hay and get away, or he would shoot. Mandziuk replied, "Shoot, shoot", Klym then backed up about four yards and shot Mandziuk in the right thigh. Mandziuk later died in hospital at Vita, Manitoba, from loss of blood and shock.

It was found following a survey of the scene that Mandziuk was thirty five feet south of the International Boundary line in the State of Minnesota when he was shot, and the accused, Klym, was standing 34.5 feet south of the line when he fired the fatal shot.

The matter was taken up with officials of the State of Minnesota and Klym was extradited. He was found guilty of second degree murder on December 18 1937 and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Isabel Ateah (age 19)—Balsam Bay, Manitoba—Murder

This young woman, the daughter of Assyrian and French Canadian half-breed parents, living in more or less isolated territory on the east side of Lake Winnipeg was charged with the murder of her newly born infant. She gave birth to the child about 6.30 p.m. May 18, 1937 at her home in the presence of her six year old sister. Her parents were absent at the time. After birth she carried the baby outside the house in a pail and threw it in a small swamp nearby. Her six year old sister stated she heard the baby cry and medical evidence proved the child was fully developed and was born alive; death being caused by drowning.

The parents of this girl treated her rather harshly after becoming aware of her condition, prior to birth of the child, and it was clearly indicated that the accused was suffering severe mental strain.

At her trial, October 15, 1937, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty".

Henry Boyachek—Valley River, Manitoba—Murder and suicide.

On Sunday, August 1, 1937, this man shot and killed his fiancee, Mary Presiloski, with a 30-30 rifle and then committed suicide with the same weapon. The motive was jealousy on the part of Boyachek. The young couple had been close friends for a number of years and were engaged and had already begun to make arrangements for being married in the Fall of the year. They had quarrelled two days prior to the tragedy over the young woman spending a

few days in Dauphin and going out with other men. The quarrel was patched up and then an agreement was made between them to end their lives. Both left written notes to their parents advising them of their intentions and requested they be buried together in Valley River Cemetery. They drove to near the cemetery in Boyachek's car. He shot the young woman in the car and himself beside it. Both shots were in the same part of the body, the bullets shattering the heart in both cases.

Mike Yatskowski—Pine River, Manitoba—Murder.

On August 7 1937, Dauphin Detachment was advised that Peter Senyk of Pine River District was missing. He had last been seen about midnight July 23. Senyk who did not get along with his family was living alone. On August 18 the body of Senyk was found by members of Dauphin Detachment in a shallow grave on his farm, about 150 yards south east of the dwelling house. He had been beaten to death with an axe. When the grave was dug the sod had been carefully cut and after the body was buried had been replaced in its original position, the surplus dirt from the hole being carried away and disposed of. Two small lumps of fresh earth lying on top of the sod led to the discovery of the grave.

Subsequent enquiries revealed evidence of definitely pointing to Mike Yatskowski, a son-in-law, as being the murderer. A blood stained shirt found in Senyk's house was identified as belonging to Yatskowski and one he was wearing on July 24th when he left his home carrying a .22 rifle. He returned the same day without the rifle and wearing a different shirt. The .22 rifle had been borrowed by Yatskowski from a neighbour and butt of the rifle was found a few yards from where the body was buried. The barrel was not located. A blood stained axe was found, which belonged to the deceased. No bullet wounds were found on the body.

Yatskowski left Pine River on August 4, to go harvesting and was arrested on his return to the Pine River District on September 18. He denied all knowledge of the murder. When arrested he had in his possession keys which fitted the lock on Senyk's house and also a trunk in the house belonging to Senyk.

The deceased's widow stated that on July 31, Yatskowski had told her that she could go home that Peter, her husband, was not there as he, Yatskowski, had killed him. She did not give this information until August 18 as she did not believe Yatskowski. She went away to work for two weeks and on her return, learning that her husband was missing, reported the statement of Yatskowski.

Yatskowski appeared for trial at Dauphin on March 1, 1938, before Mr. Justice Adamson and jury, a verdict of "not guilty" being returned on March 3. This verdict was quite a surprise as the evidence was considered quite conclusive and sufficient for a conviction.

John James William Clark—R. M. Miniota, Man.—Murder.

On October 26, 1937 this man shot and killed Arthur Ross with a 12 guage shot gun. The shooting taking place in the Clark home. The reason for the murder was the fact of Ross marrying Clark's sister who was only 16 years old. This sister had been working for Ross, as housekeeper, and they got married without saying anything to any of their relatives. After getting married they visited with relatives of Ross for two weeks, returning to the Ross farm on October 26. There they informed Elmer Clark, a brother, that they were married. Elmer Clark went home that night about 9 p.m. and told his family. At first John would not believe it, saying he did not think Arthur Ross was that kind of a man. He later drove over to the Ross farm and after some conversation with Ross, which no other person heard, returned home taking Ross and his young wife with him. On arrival at the Clark home, Mrs.

Ross went into a bedroom to her mother and Ross and John Clark went into the dining room where Elmer Clark, Edward Robb and Arthur Shurvell were listening to the radio. In a few minutes without saying anything John Clark left the room and the next thing that was noticed was the report of the shot. Ross was seen to fall from his chair and Clark was standing in the doorway with a shot gun in his hand.

After the shooting Clark went over to Ross, saw he was still breathing and immediately phoned for a doctor. He then went into the bedroom where his mother and sisters were and asked them if they thought he should do away with himself. They persuaded him not to and he calmly waited the arrival of the police. He apparently fully realized what he had done and discussed the management of the farm with his brother. He at no time expressed any regret for his action although prior to the tragedy Arthur Ross was his best friend.

Clark, a very clean living young man, held the other sex in very high esteem. He told his mother it was his religion as well as Arthur Ross', who would have done the same thing had he done what Ross did. In his statement to the police, Clark said, "I shot him like a dog, not as a man, because he should have known better, and had more respect for a girl of sixteen." He also said he had heard of others walking to the scaffold and he could do it too.

At his trial, which commenced on March 23, 1938, the defence attempted to prove Clark was insane at the time he committed the offence. He was, however, found guilty and sentenced to hang on June 15, 1938.

In returning their verdict the jury made a strong recommendation for mercy.

John Martiniuk—Grand Pointe, Man.—Murder.

Jesse H. Cook, age 74 years, an old age pensioner living alone in a shack in the Grande Pointe district, about 10 miles southeast of Winnipeg, was found murdered in his home on February 17, 1938. He had been killed by a heavy blow with an axe on the left side of the head. The axe was found forty-five feet north of the house, buried in the snow, having been thrown there by the murderer. Robbery apparently was the motive.

As a result of investigations, one John Martiniuk has been arrested and charged with murder and at present is awaiting preliminary hearing.

SAFEBREAKINGS

Our Modus Operandi and Crime Record Bureau is proving very useful and the information on file there has been used to advantage in investigations of store robberies and safebreakings. One instance of this is the following:—

Daniel M. Regan and Harvey Emerson Jones—Breaking, Entering and Theft—Isabella, Man.

During the night of August 17 and 18, 1937, the general store of Alva E. Brad of Isabella was broken into, the safe smashed open with a heavy sledge hammer and approximately \$3,600 in cash stolen. The method used indicated it was the work of Harvey Emerson Jones. Our C.I.B. at Winnipeg learned that Jones and one Daniel M. Regan, drug addict and burglar, had been away from Winnipeg the night the offence was committed, returning to the city just before noon August 18. They were both found in Regan's rooms that night, but none of the stolen money was found in their possession.

Fortunately the banks, when shipping money to Isabella a few days prior to the offence, kept the serial numbers of some of the bank bills. The two men were kept under close observation and it was observed they were spending money freely and on August 27 another search was made of Regan's room. This time bank bills amounting to \$622 were found, amongst which were two of those stolen. Both Regan and Jones were arrested and charged. Regan pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

None of the stolen money was found in possession of Jones and there was no evidence to directly connect him with the offence and the Crown was forced to enter a stay of proceedings in his case. This man Jones is a clever criminal and has been responsible for a number of safebreakings which we have not been able to bring home to him through lack of evidence. He was, however, eventually arrested and convicted following another safebreaking job in October, particulars of which follow:—

*Harvey Emerson Jones and Henry Sorenson—Breaking, Entering and Theft—
Elphinstone, Man.*

This case again demonstrates the value of night patrols, for on October 13 about 6 a.m. the night patrol of two constables, working from Shoal Lake Detachment, observed a car approaching at high speed. One constable got out of the police car and signalled the approaching car to stop. After slackening speed momentarily the driver again increased speed and drove deliberately at the constable, who had to jump out of the way. The car was pursued and a passenger was seen to throw currency out of the car. Being convinced that some offence had been committed and not being able to overtake the car two shots were fired at the tires from a service rifle, one of which punctured a tire, causing the driver to stop. On approaching the car, it was found that the driver was Henry Sorenson, a recently released convict with a particularly vicious criminal record. The passenger was Harvey Emerson Jones and he had been wounded by one of the shots fired by the constable. A loaded .22 calibre rifle and a number of .38 calibre automatic pistol bullets were found in the car. Sorenson was in possession of over \$400, and \$75 was found in a coat belonging to Jones. A further sum of \$364 was picked up along the route travelled when pursued.

It was later learned that a safe in a garage at Elphinstone had been smashed open and approximately \$1,000 stolen. The two men were under arrest before the offence was discovered.

In this case we were able to definitely connect the two men with the offence through the serial numbers of some of the bank bills, the bank having kept a record of a recent shipment.

Both men elected trial by jury and appeared for trial at Minnedosa in March, 1938. Sorenson pleaded not guilty—he was found guilty and sentenced to four and a half years. Jones pleaded guilty and through his counsel placed the blame on Sorenson, made much of being wounded and not having been convicted since 1933 and received a sentence of fifteen months. He had been in custody since he was arrested on October 13.

Another case of interest is that of the theft of a safe containing \$2,242 from the United Grain Growers' Elevator at Medora, Manitoba, 18 miles north of the International Boundary, on the night of September 16, 1937. This safe was found smashed open in some bushes on the roadside about 8 miles away, a month later. The serial numbers of bills amounting to \$1,700 had been written down the night before, when the money was placed in the safe.

On October 12, \$10 Bank of Canada bills bearing some of the serial numbers on record, turned up at Waskada, Manitoba, having been paid over to two farmers in the Medora district by a cattle buyer from North Dakota, along with other Canadian currency, for the purchase of some cattle, which were subsequently smuggled into the United States.

This money was traced to Minot, North Dakota, and evidence has been obtained that persons whose identity is established, residing in Minot, are responsible for the Medora offence. Our evidence is fairly conclusive and the matter of laying charges and instituting extradition proceedings is now under consideration.

The importance of Banks and other persons, who of necessity have to keep large sums of money on hand in small safes, keeping the serial numbers of the bank bills on hand is clearly demonstrated by the three above-mentioned cases and we continually impress this important feature on all such people and are receiving a greater measure of co-operation along this line each year. Usually it is the only piece of evidence that definitely connects the person responsible with the crime.

On June 16, 1937, the Canadian National Railway Depot at Elma, Manitoba, was broken into, the safe smashed open and \$684 stolen. One William Lastiwka, who two days after the offence made a cash payment of \$145 on an automobile, was subsequently convicted of the offence and sentenced to 2½ years in the Penitentiary.

On December 23, 1937, the safe in the store of the Teulon Trading Company at Teulon, Manitoba, was smashed open and \$716 stolen. The offence was discovered by the night watchman who turned in an alarm. A patrol from Winnipeg Detachment observed and chased a car proceeding towards Winnipeg, which stopped when being overtaken and three men jumped out and ran across the fields. Two were captured after a chase on foot of half a mile, the third escaped in the darkness. The car used was also found to have been stolen. William Antoniuk and Pete Freduchuk, the two arrested, were subsequently convicted of breaking, entering and theft—*theft of auto and possession of housebreaking tools*. Freduchuk was sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentiary and Antoniuk to 18 months in the provincial gaol. Unfortunately the money stolen was not recovered and it is believed the third man, who escaped and whose identity was not established, carried the money.

Breaking, entering and theft cases.

Eleven cases of breaking, entering and theft, committed on May 29, 30 and 31 were successfully cleaned up with the arrest by Baldur Detachment of three transients, John T. Meyers, Clayton Burke and Edgar McKay. Most of the stolen property was recovered. The three accused pleaded guilty to eight charges each and were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on each charge, concurrent.

At about 4.45 a.m. July 28, 1937, a night patrol operating from Winnipeg, attempted to stop a Chandler sedan occupied by four men. The driver refused to stop and the car was chased. On being overtaken the four men jumped out and ran in different directions. Two were immediately captured, and the other two later in the day. One was found in the car of an American tourist, who had picked him up along the highway. A large quantity of new merchandise was found in the abandoned Chandler sedan. This was later learned to have been stolen from a store at Darlingford, Manitoba.

The four men, Tony Mudray, William Mudray, Paul Skotnicki and Fred Ference were also connected up with four other cases of breaking, entering and theft and all were convicted. Tony Mudray receiving a term of one year on each of five charges to run concurrently. Paul Skotnicki, one year on each of four charges. William Mudray, two years suspended sentence on four charges. Fred Ference, two years suspended sentence on one charge, three dismissed.

Charles Frederick Saunders alias Texas Maloney, who has a long criminal record of breaking, entering and theft, dating back to November 1916, was apprehended by Killarney Detachment on October 14, 1937, for breaking, entering and theft of auto at Killarney. When apprehended with the stolen auto he had in his possession a quantity of merchandise stolen from a hardware store at Minnewaukan, North Dakota. He had crossed the line after stealing the car, committed the offence in North Dakota and returned to Canada. He was also responsible for a number of breakings and enterings and petty thefts in Manitoba. A number of charges were laid, but proceedings were

stayed when Saunders was committed to a mental hospital at Brandon. He is not expected to recover sufficiently to permit him being released and it is hoped his criminal activities are over.

Maurice Zacharkow and Mike Nahuliuk were apprehended and convicted of breaking, entering and theft of the store of Fred Kardel at Fisher River, Manitoba. Merchandise to the value of \$125 was recovered. Both were sentenced to one year in gaol. This case was rather unusual, in that the offence was committed in daylight.

The store and Post Office at Rosenfeld was broken into in May, 1937, and \$100 stolen from the safe. Information to hand indicates this offence was committed by Harvey Emerson Jones who is referred to above, but evidence to warrant prosecution was not available.

The Post Office at Pine Falls was broken into in May, 1937, and \$93.34 stolen from the safe. Four suspects were arrested at Kenora, Ontario, the same date the offence was committed. Three of these were convicted and sentenced to penitentiary terms of imprisonment. The fourth, a juvenile, was sent to the Manitoba Home for Boys for a period of two years.

After committing a number of burglaries and stealing two autos, one Mick O'Donnell alias Ivan Alexander Beggs of no fixed abode, was arrested by Brandon Detachment on January 15, 1938. He pleaded guilty to eight charges of breaking, entering, and theft and two charges of theft of auto, and was sentenced to two years on four charges and three years on six charges, to run concurrently. This man had a previous record in this country and in England. He was deported to Ireland from Canada in April, 1933, returning to Canada in 1937.

Robbery with Violence.

Three robberies of old age pensioners were reported in Teulon Detachment area. One occurred on July 2nd between 9 and 11 p.m. when Mrs. Anna Skawritka, Foley, Manitoba, was held up and robbed of \$75. One Joe Wishnowsky was apprehended and convicted of this offence and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary and five lashes. As a result of this conviction this type of robbery ceased in that district.

On July 19, 1937, Steve Zloty was arrested in connection with the robbery of Dan Stelarik, Elma, Manitoba, which took place on September 20, 1936. His arrest followed the locating and positive identification of a rifle which was stolen at the time of the robbery. Zloty was convicted and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

On the afternoon of July 4, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gregoreski, old age pensioners living in the rural municipality of Clanwilliam, were badly beaten up and robbed of \$7.50, all the money they had, by three masked men. Investigations by Minnedosa Detachment resulted in the arrest of the three men responsible, the following morning. They all pleaded guilty at Minnedosa on July 20 and were sentenced as follows: Nick Dobrean, leader, 3 years; Mytro Motuz, 1 year and ten lashes; Mike Motuz, one year.

On October 19, 1937, John Foster, elevator agent at Keyes, Manitoba, was held up and robbed of \$135. Gladstone Detachment investigated and arrested Joe Zinterer, the same day. He admitted the offence, was charged and convicted and sentenced to one year in gaol. The money was recovered.

9. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—Assistant Commissioner R. L. Cadiz

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

By far the most outstanding case of the year was that involving Gordon Lim and his four associates, Chan Sing Jun, Lee Hoy, Wong Ying and Lun How, whose arrests in Vancouver on March 11, 1937, were mentioned in my

last year's report. All five men were partners in the Wat Sang Co., Chinese Druggists and Herbalists, of Vancouver, which store was a blind for their activities in the smuggling and sale of narcotic drugs. The guiding genius in this criminal combination was Gordon Lim alias Lim Fong Duck, whose history as the largest trafficker in narcotics on the Pacific Coast of Canada extends back a number of years.

In 1925, Lim was arrested in Vancouver by members of this force on a charge of Possession of Opium. A trunk with a false bottom containing opium was found in his house and evidence uncovered that narcotics were being smuggled by him in waterproof bags from ships docked in the harbour. This charge was subsequently dismissed. Lim was again arrested and acquitted in 1926, this time on a charge of Possession of 29¼ ounces of Cocaine, smuggled off the Canadian Pacific Steamship *Empress of Asia*. Despite these earlier brushes with the law, Lim continued his narcotic smuggling activities until his arrest last year.

On June 25, 1937, after a lengthy Preliminary Hearing, Lim and the other four accused were committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy. The Attorney General of British Columbia, who personally conducted the prosecution, considered it advisable that further investigations be made in Hong Kong, China, regarding Lim's connections there. Accordingly, Detective Corporal Haywood was despatched to the Orient and conducted a thorough and successful investigation in Hong Kong, Canton and Macao.

On October 18, 1937, the accused appeared for trial in Assize Court, Vancouver, charged with conspiracy to commit an indictable offence, to wit, to distribute opium, and with two counts of selling opium.

Defence counsel informed the Court that it was essential to the accused's case that certain witnesses be examined on Commission in China. Upon submission of the necessary affidavits the Court ordered the appointment of a Commission to take evidence in Hong Kong and the trial was adjourned to January 17, 1938. Detective Corporal Haywood, who made the investigation in the Orient during the summer, proceeded to Hong Kong with Crown Counsel to attend the Commission hearings there.

Trial of the five accused on the conspiracy charge was resumed on January 17, 1938, and lasted 6 days. The prosecution called twenty witnesses, and entered a total of eighty-five exhibits. On January 24, the jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty" against all the accused, who were subsequently sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment in the British Columbia penitentiary.

A third indictment charging possession of Opium had also been preferred against the accused. On January 31, trial on the Narcotic Drug charges commenced and Defence was granted separate trials on the selling and possession counts. Upon completion of Crown evidence on the Selling charges, the Defence requested arraignment on the Possession count, which was allowed, and the Jury instructed to consider the evidence submitted as applicable to both charges. On February 7, the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" of "Selling" against Chan Sing Jun and Lee Hoy, and "Not Guilty" in the cases of Gordon Lim, Wong Ying and Lum How. On the Possession charges the Jury failed to agree, and the case was traversed to the Spring Assizes. Sentences of 7 years' imprisonment, a fine of \$500, with 6 months' additional imprisonment in default, were imposed on Chan Sing Jun and Lee Hoy, to run concurrently with sentences imposed on the Conspiracy conviction.

On March 21, the five accused appeared for re-trial on the Possession charge. After making successive applications for a severance and a traverse to the Fall Assizes, both of which were refused by the presiding Judge, the Defence exhausted the Jury Panel through numerous challenges, necessitating adjournment to obtain additional jurors. When the case was called the following day, Gordon Lim was absent and it developed that he had entered hospital

and was being operated on for Appendicitis. The Court had no recourse but to adjourn the trial, which was set over to April 25, 1938.

Appeals have been entered by the five convicted on the Conspiracy charge, which will be heard by the B.C. Court of Appeal next month, and it will be some time before we can write finis to this long and difficult case.

One important angle of the case is worthy of note—the successful deciphering of a number of coded cablegrams found in the safe of the Wat Sang Co. These messages, which had passed between the accused in Vancouver and their associates in Hong Kong, dealt with the shipment of guns and ammunition to China and the smuggling of large quantities of Opium from the Orient into Canada. Thanks to the ability of Mrs. E. S. Friedman, Cryptanalyst-in-charge, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C., the secret code was broken down and the messages deciphered. Their admission as evidence materially strengthened the Crown's case. The services of Mrs. Friedman were made available to us by the whole-hearted co-operation of the United States Government.

In commenting upon the conviction of the five accused on the Conspiracy charge, The Chief, Narcotic Division, Department of Pensions and National Health, had this to say:—

"Some eighteen months ago, at the conclusion of the Japanese conspiracy cases in Vancouver involving Hikida et alia, I had pleasure in stating that the standard of police work achieved was by far the best I had encountered, although dealing annually at Geneva with reports of narcotic cases from all over the world. I consider, however, that the present case, not only from the standpoint of international importance but also that of splendid police work, comes within the same category, and I would like to be permitted to offer my congratulations to everyone connected with the case.

"I recently had an opportunity of talking same over with the Honourable Gordon Wismer, who expressed himself in the highest terms of the work of Det/Cpl. Haywood. I entirely agree with the opinion of the Honourable Attorney General of British Columbia, and would like to add my tribute to the excellent work accomplished by Corporal Haywood not only in the working up of the case, but particularly in relation to his work in Hong Kong."

It is gratifying indeed to receive, from the Department, such high praise, to which you were pleased to add your personal commendation of the work performed by Detective Corporal Haywood.

A number of other important narcotic cases were handled during the year. Investigations on Vancouver Island resulted in charges of selling opium being laid against Wong Suey Wan of Nanaimo, and Floyd E. Prendegast and Wong Gut Tong of Victoria. These traffickers, who made sales of the drug to one of our constables working under-cover, were convicted in August and sentenced to serve a term of two years in the B.C. Penitentiary, plus a fine of \$200, with additional imprisonment in default.

Leong Soo Ha of Victoria, a large and persistent dealer in opium, who was the source of supply in these cases, was also arrested. He was charged with the possession of a considerable quantity of opium found, during the course of a raid, on the person of his ten-year-old son. Not content with dealing in opium himself, Leong Soo Ha made a practice of using his six children, ranging in age from 8 to 21 years, to make sales of the drug on his behalf. He was convicted and sentenced to two years in the B.C. Penitentiary, with a fine of \$200, and an additional three months in default.

In Vancouver, two Canadian born Chinese named Frank Lee and Frank Lum, were convicted on May 7, 1937, for distributing opium, they having made sales of opium, totalling four cans, to two members of the Force working under-cover. Each man had a previous record under the O. & N.D. Act, and was given an exemplary sentence. Frank Lee received six years and Frank Lum five years in the B.C. Penitentiary. In addition each was sentenced to five lashes and fined \$500, with six months' additional imprisonment in default of payment.

During the year three Hindus were convicted on charges of possession of morphine, arising out of the possession of opium poppy heads.

Only one case involving Cannabis Sativa came to our notice. This was at Kelowna, B.C., where the B.C. Provincial Police arrested a man, recently arrived from the United States, on a charge of forgery. A number of marihuana cigarettes were found in his possession, which, it subsequently developed, were smuggled into Canada from Seattle in the spare tire of his automobile. He was charged with possession of the drug, convicted and sentenced on August 12, 1937, to 18 months' imprisonment, a fine of \$200, with an additional six months' imprisonment in default of payment. We assisted the Provincial Police in this investigation.

A large trafficker named Lee Oy, who, according to his own admission had been dealing in opium in British Columbia for the past 17 years, was convicted on a selling charge in Vancouver on March 11, 1938, being sentenced to four years in the B.C. Penitentiary, fined \$200, with additional imprisonment of two months in default. This case is particularly interesting inasmuch as the accused, according to the evidence, at no time had the opium in his possession, delivery being made to our informant by a third party in a Chinese gambling house, approximately 34 hours after receipt of the money by Lee Oy.

The usual inspection of all drug stores in this province was carried out during the year in a satisfactory manner. Six convictions were obtained against persons who had uttered forged narcotic prescriptions, these offences having been brought to light through the inspection of narcotic records.

Customs and Excise Preventive Service

During the period under review, the Preventive Service Squad and Border Detachments have co-operated closely with the B.C. Provincial Police, B.C. Liquor Control Board operators, Municipal and City Police Forces, the U.S. Customs Agency Service and U.S. Alcohol Tax Unit. It is safe to say that the smuggling of liquor and alcohol into B.C. from the U.S.A. is practically "Nil." This is borne out by our frequent non-resultant investigations, in co-operation with the Vancouver City Police Dry Squad, of Vancouver cabarets, night clubs and bootlegging establishments.

Information relative to suspected infractions of the Excise Act is exchanged with the City Police Dry Squad, the B.C. Provincial Police and the Chief Inspector of the B.C. Liquor Control Board. When action is necessary, we take charge of searches, seizures and subsequent prosecution proceedings, receiving the fullest and most courteous assistance from the city, municipal or provincial forces in whatever district the offence is committed. This splendid co-operation is of inestimable value, especially as we have no employed agents, all information being paid for on a 25 per cent basis (informant's award).

Complaints have been received from time to time by the B.C. Liquor Control Board and Vancouver City Police Dry Squad that several bootlegging establishments were selling home-brew beer at 10 cents per bottle, and that convictions under the Liquor Act were practically impossible because undercover operatives could not gain admittance to make purchases. Action was taken by our Preventive Service Squad and several convictions under Sec. 182 of the Excise Act have been obtained.

With regard to Duty Free Malt, practically all the bakeries in the City of Vancouver have been checked, and convictions have been obtained against two of them under Sec. 224 of the Excise Act.

In respect to illicit stills, no large commercial still could operate undetected very long in this province, as even a small influx of unlawfully manufactured spirits would immediately make itself apparent and be reported by one or more of our innumerable contacts.

For example, in the latter part of November, 1937, information was received that an unemployed mechanic, William Will of Vancouver, had assembled a still and intended to run off a large quantity of alcohol for the Christmas "trade." Shortly after, another informer volunteered the information that Will had run a quantity of alcohol, and produced three quart bottles which he had purchased for \$2 per quart. On the same afternoon, members of the Preventive Service Squad raided the suspected house. Will had just finished "running a quantity of alcohol." He had 54 quarts bottled, 7 gallons still to bottle and approximately 50 gallons of wash.

This was a semi-commercial still heated by a 3-ring gas stove, connected directly to the gas main. The mash room, kept warm by coal oil lamps, held three 40-gallon barrels. All equipment seized was absolutely new, and the only sale made by Will was to our informer. Will was convicted in Vancouver City Police Court on the 3rd of December, 1937, and fined \$200, which he paid.

Investigations relative to the alleged presence of spuriously labelled, illicit spirits in Vancouver Chinatown, in July, 1937, resulted in the purchase by an informer of a bottle of spirits labelled Gordon's Dry Gin, from premises known as Boathouse No. 12, Beach Avenue, Vancouver. When the Preventive Service Squad raided these premises, Joseph A. Pinvidic, the occupant, smashed a bottle of "gin" in the sink, but a cache of 17 quart bottles labelled "Gordon's Dry Gin" and "Johnnie Walker's Special Old Highland Whiskey" was found behind a medicine cabinet in the bathroom. Pinvidic was sentenced to a fine of \$150, which he paid. Although the quantity of spirits seized was very small, the case was considered important, as Pinvidic was possibly the most elusive and persistent seller of illicit spirits in the province.

Canada Shipping Act

As in the past, a close watch has been maintained for infractions of the Canada Shipping Act. Due to our efforts and publicity given to several prosecutions, minor infractions of the Canada Shipping Act, such as uncertified vessels carrying passengers for hire, have been noticeably curtailed.

Our activities under this Act have been confined mainly to checking vessels operating without the required life-saving equipment and fire extinguishers, proper naming and markings on the vessels and the carrying of passengers on uncertified vessels. In all, some 134 vessels were inspected. One conviction was obtained against the master of the motor launch *Bradscott* for violation of Collision Regulations (Sec. 639 Canada Shipping Act).

Criminal Code

Investigations were continued in connection with the theft of the Department of Pensions' cheques, mentioned in the last annual report. This was the work of a well-organized gang. Before sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution could be secured, it was learned by the Post Office authorities that a number of raised Post Office Money Orders were being cashed through unsuspecting merchants in Vancouver and other points in British Columbia. Inquiries indicated that the individuals responsible were identical with the gang implicated in the theft of the pensions' cheques.

It might be interesting to note their modus operandi: A Post Office money order would be purchased by one of the gang in the amount of one dollar, usually from a sub-post office situated in one of the larger departmental stores in Vancouver. This money order would then be treated with a chemical solution similar to that used in many commercial offices to erase ink. With the original ink erased, the money order was rewritten for a larger amount, usually forty or forty-five dollars. The protective margin was then removed, the absence of which was not observed by the merchant to whom the raised money order was tendered. A small purchase would be made, the crook receiving a substantial amount of cash in change.

Thirty-six of these money orders were cashed in Vancouver, several small towns in British Columbia and in Seattle, Washington. The endorsement on one of the money orders passed in Vancouver was recognized as being in the hand-writing of Leslie Clifford Vipond, the suspected principal of the gang being investigated for the theft of the Department of Pensions' cheques mentioned above. After inquiries had been made by members of Vancouver C.I.B. in Edmonton, Alberta, and Seattle, Washington, a warrant for Vipond's arrest was issued. He was finally apprehended in the interior of British Columbia by the B.C. police on an old charge of obtaining money by false pretences and returned to Duncan, Vancouver Island, to stand trial on that charge. The B.C. police were advised of all additional evidence secured by us and the more serious charges of forgery and uttering were preferred against the accused. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the B.C. penitentiary.

One "Red" Rupert, arrested with Vipond, was also charged with uttering and was sentenced to eighteen months in Oakalla jail. Vipond's wife, Dorothy, the third member of this gang, was sentenced to six months in Oakalla. No prosecution was instituted against these individuals for the theft of Department of Pensions' cheques referred to herein, as absolute proof was lacking.

Since the conviction of these three persons, several cases of raised Post Office money orders were reported to us by the postal authorities. It became apparent that "Red" Rupert, while incarcerated in Oakalla, had disclosed his modus operandi to other inmates, who, upon their release, decided to emulate the former's activities. Their success was short lived, as immediate investigation by us resulted in the arrest and conviction of five offenders.

One of these was James Charlebois, who pleaded guilty when charged. In spite of a long criminal record for similar offences, the magistrate only imposed a sentence of six months' imprisonment. An appeal was entered by the Crown, and the B.C. Court of Appeal increased the penalty to three years in the penitentiary.

Another of the accused, Wilfred Towns, was sentenced in the Vancouver police court to three years' imprisonment. It is felt that these exemplary sentences will put a stop to this type of crime for some time to come.

10. The Officer Commanding "F" Division, Regina, Sask.—Acting Deputy Commissioner D. Ryan

DETACHMENTS

There are one hundred and one (101) detachments in the province at present, which is the same as last year.

CRIMINAL CODE

Jacob Daum—Murder—Southey, Saskatchewan

At 2.00 a.m. on October 31, 1937, a highway patrol consisting of two constables of this Force arrived in Southey, Saskatchewan, and found that a local youth, Gordon Anderson, aged eighteen years, had just died as the result of gun-shot wounds. Their immediate inquiries disclosed that Anderson, with a number of other youths, had spent the previous evening in practical joking usual to the Halloween period, which had culminated in one Jacob Daum, a retired farmer of German origin, aged sixty-six years, firing a shotgun, loaded with B.B. shot, through the partly opened door of his house, and in the general direction of the party of boys and young men who were at that time nearby. Anderson received the charge in the upper portion of his body, puncturing his lungs. The door through which the shot was fired had been previously secured with cord by the revellers, and the fatal shot was fired through a crack of about two fingers in width.

Daum was arrested, charged with murder, and at the subsequent preliminary hearing was committed for trial. The case was disposed of before the Court of King's Bench, Regina, the charge being reduced to "manslaughter" by the jury, Daum being found "guilty" on the lesser charge and sentenced on January 28, 1938, to serve two years and six months in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

It is of interest to note that at this trial use was made of the provision of law which permits evidence taken at a preliminary hearing to be read into the record of the trial, if proof is given of the identity of the witness and the fact that he is not at that time in Canada. Surgeon M. Powers of this Force was the witness concerned, having testified in respect to ballistic matters at the preliminary hearing, but when the case came to trial he was in the city of New York. His testimony, as previously recorded, was nevertheless placed before the jury.

Another unusual feature was that prior to the date of the sittings of the Court of King's Bench, counsel for the accused made application for an order for the granting of bail, which was issued by the Honourable Mr. Justice J. F. L. Embury, but Duam was not actually admitted to bail, being unable to find securities.

Kasper Aumuller—Manslaughter—Regina District, Saskatchewan

On July 17, 1937, two automobiles became involved in a head-on collision on No. 1 highway east of Regina. One car was driven by the accused, Kasper Aumuller, who was returning with his wife and several friends from a picnic of brewery employees, the other car being occupied by a party of young men who were proceeding from Regina to an adjacent pleasure resort. As a result of the accident, five of the occupants of the respective cars died from injuries received.

Immediate steps were taken to secure blood samples from Aumuller (who himself was injured and rendered unconscious) and also from George Francis Armstrong, who subsequently died, and who it had been established, was the driver of the other car. The blood test proved positive as to alcohol content in the case of Aumuller, and negative in the case of Armstrong.

Aumuller first appeared for preliminary hearing in Regina on August 16, 1937, and after several remands was finally on October 26, 1937, committed for trial.

The evidence adduced at the trial was largely in connection with the condition of the accused at the time of the accident, i.e., whether under the influence of liquor, or otherwise; the relative speed and positions on the highway of both cars; and as to who was actually driving the Aumuller car. In the latter regard, the defence attempted to prove that a Mrs. Wagner, who was occupying the front seat of the Aumuller car beside Aumuller, was steering the car, although Aumuller was behind the wheel when the fatal crash occurred. It might be added that Mrs. Wagner was among those who lost their lives in the accident.

Aumuller was found guilty of manslaughter on January 24, 1938, and on January 28, 1938, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Taylor to serve five years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary, with hard labour.

W. W. Huycke—Arson—Shaunavon, Sask.

During the early hours of August 7, 1937, a serious fire was found blazing under the ground floor of the south wing or the Shaunavon hotel, a \$90,000 three-storey structure in Shaunavon. The local fire brigade was successful in getting the fire under control, and during their efforts it was found that two other fires had been set under the north wing of the hotel. The second fire had started a blaze in a pile of screen windows, and was put out by a hotel employee, while the third torch had burned itself out without setting a fire.

Continued and intensive investigation was carried out by D/Sergt. Stretton of the Swift Current C.I.B., in co-operation with members of the Fire Under-

writers' Association, over a period of two months, and evidence was finally secured indicating that one, W. W. Huycke of Shaunavon, who held a first mortgage of \$24,200 on the hotel, had made a proposition to one J. Laughlin to burn the building for a consideration of \$1,000.

Laughlin agreed to assist the police insofar as it was legally possible. A complete detectaphone apparatus was then secured, and a contact made between Laughlin and Huycke, covered by members of the Force. Some six hundred feet of fine wiring was laid into the back of the Huycke home in Shaunavon, late at night, the wire running from a small microphone carried by Laughlin under his coat lapel, back to a receiving set in the Police Car, some six hundred feet north of the house, where a recording was made of the conversation by a stenographer and members of the police and Fire Underwriters' Association.

Two nights later, a similarly recorded conversation was carried out between the suspect Huycke and a member of the Fire Underwriters' Association posing as a "fire bug" sent by Laughlin, this conversation corroborating the fact that Huycke had made a proposition to Laughlin to burn the Shaunavon Hotel, and was willing to pay \$1,000 for the job.

Huycke was charged with counselling a person to commit arson and with attempted arson, arrested, and committed for trial at Shaunavon on September 25, 1937.

A hearing of the case was held in the Court of King's Bench at Shaunavon, November 16, 17 and 18, 1937, before Mr. Justice Taylor and Jury, a verdict of "guilty" returned, and Huycke sentenced to one year's imprisonment in gaol.

All of the evidence secured over the detectaphone, and all evidence of the police and Fire Underwriters' operators relating thereto, was fully admitted by the Court, despite the efforts of a battery of Defence Counsel. This is particularly interesting in that the detectaphone evidence was mainly responsible for the conviction, and that this was said to be the second time in the records of Canadian Courts that such evidence has been admitted in full.

Gerald Goldsworthy and Albert Jones—Breaking, entering and theft of auto from Edgar LeScelleur—Vonda, Sask.

On August 20, 1937, the theft of a Dodge Sedan was reported from Hannah, Alberta.

On September 1, 1937, three breaking, entering and thefts were reported from Watson, Saskatchewan. Later the same day a Ford coach was reported stolen from Pleasantdale, Saskatchewan, also a shot gun; and a Dodge sedan was found abandoned in that district. At one o'clock the following morning, the Ford car stolen at Pleasantdale was found abandoned at Vonda, Sask., and it was discovered that a local garage had been entered; also an Essex car had been stolen from a private garage.

The two detachment members immediately left Vonda in police car to patrol their district in an effort to catch up with the culprits and they overtook an Essex car travelling on a highway, the two occupants giving their names as Gerald Goldsworthy and Albert Jones, but this was not the car which had been stolen from Vonda. However, upon searching same, they found the shotgun which had been stolen from Pleasantdale; also two stolen licence plates.

Both men were detained and it was later ascertained that the car which they were driving had been stolen from a garage at Aberdeen, a nearby town, where the stolen car from Vonda was found abandoned. The series of thefts in Saskatchewan occurred within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles.

The arrest of these men resulted in their conviction before Police Magistrate J. T. Leger, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, for twelve separate offences, in respect to which punishment was imposed on each charge as hereunder:—

Nine charges of breaking, entering and theft, committed at Vonda, Pleasantdale, Watson, Wadena, and Aberdeen, Saskatchewan—three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary on each charge.

Retaining stolen goods (car stolen in Alberta)—one year.

Theft of auto at Pleasantdale, Sask.—one year.

Theft of licence plates at Watson, Sask.—one month.

All sentences were made to run concurrently.

Before their arrival in Saskatchewan, Goldsworthy and Jones committed numerous offences in Alberta, for which they are now wanted, proceedings being held in abeyance.

George Zachariuk—Breaking, entering and theft (460) from B. Kanee Store—Neudorf, Saskatchewan.

On the night of July 7, 1937, the store of B. Kanee, Neudorf, Saskatchewan, was broken into and a quantity of dry goods and other articles were stolen.

Investigation by a member of Balcarres Detachment indicated that entrance had been effected by climbing onto a lean-to attached to the store building and then breaking a window. Exit was made through a back door. While examining the broken window glass, a single finger print was discovered on a piece of glass. Routine enquiries brought no results and the finger print was the only clue obtained, although it was realized that it would probably be very hard to identify the thief owing to the fact that the print was from a single finger only.

On January 5, 1938, a member of Regina Detachment had occasion to search the finger print records at the Regina Gaol respecting another offence and while doing so, had before him the finger print taken from the window of Kanee's store. During this search he was able to positively identify the print as that of the left middle finger of one George Zahruk, who had been convicted at Regina for the theft of a bicycle in 1936.

Great difficulty was experienced in locating Zahruk, as he was considered a "drifter." After a most painstaking investigation by the member in charge of Yorkton Detachment, Zahruk was finally located in the Buchanan District, where he was known as George Zachariuk.

Zachariuk was questioned and admitted that he was the man who was convicted in 1936 under the name of Zahruk. He at first emphatically denied ever having been to Neudorf, but after considerable interrogation, finally confessed to the offence.

Upon searching the house where the suspect had been living with his common-law wife, a considerable quantity of dry goods was found cleverly concealed in various parts of the premises some having been sewn up in bed quilts. These articles were seized and checked favourably with articles listed in circulars, etc., as having been stolen in the surrounding districts. In all cases, the modus operandi appeared similar to that used in the break of the Kanee Store.

Upon being confronted with the identifications made and the evidence obtained, Zachariuk admitted not only the Neudorf offence, but also twenty-one other offences of breaking, entering and theft, all of which were in the north-eastern part of Saskatchewan.

On February 17, 1938, Zachariuk appeared before Magistrate Potter at Yorkton, Sask., and pleaded "guilty" to:—

- (a) Breaking, entering and theft—twenty charges,
- (b) Theft of bicycle—two charges,

and received sentences as follows:

- (a) four years on each charge,
- (b) six months on each charge.

all sentences to run concurrently.

It will be observed that this man's apprehension was entirely due to the identification of a single finger print, and his connection with the various other crimes followed careful investigation and checking, as a result of which practically all the outstanding breaking and entering cases in the northeastern part of Saskatchewan have been cleared up.

Thomas Rublitz alias William Morgan—Breaking, entering and theft of Auto—Insinger, Sask.

In the early morning of November 18, 1937, a complaint was received by Cst. W. E. Hutchinson, in charge of Foam Lake Detachment from John Ostapovitch, Grain Buyer of Insinger, Saskatchewan, that his automobile had been stolen from his private garage. An investigation was made immediately by Const. J. Fossum, who later found this car abandoned one-quarter mile south of Tuffnell, lying on its side in a deep ditch. In the abandoned car were found a number of postcards bearing names and addresses of people in the Theodore District. The complainant in the meantime, had been notified, and he advised that the cards did not belong to him. Shortly after finding this car, a bicycle was reported as having been stolen the previous night from David Pratt at Tuffnell, while immediately after this William Moore, Garage Proprietor of Foam Lake, reported that his garage had been entered during the night and some tools and car keys stolen.

At noon, November 19, 1937, information was received by Cst. Hutchinson that a stranger by the name of William Morgan had been staying with one, George Batuk of the Edmore District, who advised that Morgan had been away all night on the 17th of November, and when he returned in the morning of the 18th, he had a bicycle and a saw. Morgan was located, and admitted ownership of the saw, which was identical with that stolen from William Moore. The balance of the tools were also found in the shack. Morgan stated he had traded the bicycle to one, Alex Olynich for two guns. Olynich was later questioned, and was found to be in possession of the bicycle stolen from David Pratt. The bicycle was voluntarily handed over by Olynich, while the guns were in turn returned to him by Morgan.

A check was then made of R.C.M. Police Gazettes with the result that Morgan was identified as one, Thomas Rublitz, who had escaped from the Lethbridge Gaol on October 19, 1937.

Enquiries were continued and it was eventually established that Rublitz was responsible for a large number of crimes committed at various widely scattered points in Saskatchewan, in a period beginning shortly after his escape from Lethbridge Gaol and ending at the time of his arrest.

He admitted his responsibility and on November 25, 1937, appeared before S. H. Potter, Esq., Police Magistrate, at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, to face eighteen separate charges. He pleaded "Guilty" to all of these and was sentenced to five years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Included in the number of cases for which he was prosecuted were: the theft of the Ostapovitch car; theft of the Pratt bicycle; and the breaking, entering and theft of tools from the Moore garage at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan.

It was discovered that Rublitz had a long criminal record extending back to November 13, 1928 and including many offences of theft, receiving stolen goods and vagrancy.

Alexander Jonas Chauvin—Breaking, Entering and Theft—Harris District, Saskatchewan.

On August 22, 1937, Fred Fortin, a farmer of the Harris District, reported to Rosetown Detachment that his home had been forcibly entered the previous night, and property of the value of \$50 stolen.

This was the second time that Fortin's house had been entered, the previous occasion being on July 2, 1936, when a wrist watch was included in the property stolen.

During the course of investigation, Const. McLay, while in conversation with J. Hudon, a beer parlour employee at Rosetown, noticed that he was wearing a wrist watch similar to that stolen from Fortin in July, 1936. Upon being questioned, Hudon stated that he had purchased it from "Scotty" McQuat. McQuat was located and it was ascertained from him that he had bought the watch from one Chauvin, who occasionally visited Rosetown, after working at odd jobs in the country. After diligent enquiry Chauvin was located living in a small hut built on the side of a sand hill near the station platform at Crystal Beach, some twenty-five miles from Rosetown. Chauvin was questioned, but maintained that he had purchased the watch from a transient. His hut was searched without result, except that the Constable observed a sand point (pump connection) which was considered unlikely to have been purchased by Chauvin, and as a result of enquiries it was ascertained that a sand point had been stolen from J. A. Brook, a butcher at Harris.

A further search was made in the vicinity of Chauvin's hut, and under the station platform the Constable met with success in finding the articles stolen from Fortin on August 22.

Chauvin was arrested and when confronted with the evidence obtained, admitted his guilt and further admitted the theft in July, 1936. Additional evidence was obtained, implicating Chauvin in other thefts, the final result being that he was convicted on six charges, as follows: two charges of breaking, entering and theft, for which he was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary on each charge, two charges of theft for which he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment on each charge; and two charges of theft, for which he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each charge, all sentences imposed to run concurrently.

Roy Delbert Henderson, James Sneddon Cameron and John Cameron—Breaking, entering and theft (460)—Ardill, Saskatchewan

The General Store and Service Station of W. E. Flack, situated in the Village of Ardill, Saskatchewan, was broken into during the night of October 18, 1937, and a considerable quantity of merchandise, batteries, oil, tobacco, candy and cigarettes, together with a sum of money stolen, after completely wrecking a large valuable cash register which was on the premises.

Thorough investigation made immediately by Const. D. C. McDonald of Crane Valley Detachment also revealed the fact that three Coca Cola bottles of soft drinks had been taken from a shelf, as well as a quantity of "Denver Sandwich" chocolate bars. Auto tracks of a distinctive type were also traced from the scene of the crime in an easterly direction on the highway, towards the town of Expanse, Sask. About one and one-half miles east of Ardill, Sask., Const. McDonald located three empty Coca Cola bottles, evidently having been thrown from a passing car, on the side of the highway.

Owing to his knowledge of questionable characters in his detachment area, suspicion was finally centred on Roy Delbert Henderson, aged twenty years, son of the C.P.R. pumpman at Expanse, Sask., who owned and operated a Pontiac car, and who invariably chummed around with the other two above named youths. Search of the car revealed two caps from Coca Cola bottles, numerous cigarette butts from similar brands as stock stolen, paper wrappings from some "Denver Sandwich" chocolate bars, and a bent screw driver and bent file which might have been used to force entrance to the premises. Despite extensive grilling of all three suspects, they emphatically protested entire innocence, and were supported in their alibis for the evening in question by their respective parents.

In view of this, practically an impasse was reached, until all three youths voluntarily consented to have their finger prints taken for elimination purposes. The three Coca Cola bottles, carefully packed for shipment, together with various finger prints of the store proprietor and also the three suspects, were

forwarded to Const. J. I. Mallow at Regina and D/Sergt. W. J. Woods of the Weyburn C.I.B., was detailed to assist Const. McDonald on this case.

Const. Mallow finally reported that he had been successful in obtaining one fragmentary impression, sufficient for positive identification, on one of the Coca Cola bottles, which proved that the the youngest of the suspects, John Cameron, had actually handled this particular bottle. No prints were found on the remaining two bottles.

Armed with this definite assurance, D/Sergt. Woods and Const. McDonald finally obtained admissions from all three suspects, with the result that they entered pleas of "guilty" to charges laid, after electing for summary trial of their cases before G. R. Trethewey, Esq., Police Magistrate at Moose Jaw, Sask., and were sentenced to four months respectively on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. In the case of the younger offender, John Cameron, aged sixteen, sentence was suspended, owing to his tender age and the fact that he was a first offender, and apparently under the domination of the older men.

It is almost safe to say that this case could not have been successfully cleared up without the close and careful attention paid to small details by the Constable when first investigating the matter, and the valuable assistance rendered by Const. Mallow in obtaining definite proof of the identity of at least one of the offenders.

Andrew Serhyenko—Breaking and entering School House with intent to steal.

On November 8, 1937, the teacher of the Petrofka School complained to Blain Lake Detachment that between November 6 and 7, 1937, the school had been broken into. A check of property revealed only a flag rope missing.

Upon investigation, it was found that entrance into the school had been effected by breaking a pane of glass in one of the windows, which would enable a small sized person to enter.

On examination of the window frame, a very small piece of fibre was found caught on a jagged piece of glass, still affixed to the window frame. Under further examination by magnifying glass the fibre was found to be light fawn in colour and was from some material other than a woollen sweater.

Careful scrutiny of the ground below the window disclosed part of a footprint, sufficient to show that it had been made by a person who had been wearing a rubber. It was further observed that when the window had been broken, the glass had fallen inside, and it was obvious that broken glass had been walked over when entrance was made, and also when leaving the building.

It was decided to check all the youths in the district who could reasonably be suspected, and after eliminating several, the above named, who was visiting in the district, was interviewed. He was questioned as to his movements and strongly denied that he had been at the Petrofka School. On examination of his effects a light-coloured fawn windbreaker was found, and it was noticed that he was wearing work shoes with low rubbers over them. A comparison was made with the windbreaker and piece of fibre exhibit. It was found that the colour matched perfectly. On examining the youth's rubbers, the soles were found to be cut in many places, and under closer examination several small pieces of glass were observed stuck into the soles.

Upon being confronted with the evidence obtained, Serhyenko admitted that he had broken into the Petrofka School with the expectation of finding some money; but, not finding anything in his opinion worth stealing, had contented himself with taking the flag rope which he gave to a cousin.

The accused was placed under arrest, and his past record obtained, which indicated that he had been previously convicted in Saskatoon's City Police Court on several charges of breaking, entering and theft, two charges of theft of auto, theft of fire-arms, and had been sentenced to an indefinite period in the Industrial School in Regina. He served nine months and two weeks and had been released from that institution on August 2, 1937.

Serhyenko came before the Provincial Police Magistrate at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on November 11, 1937, and entered a plea of "guilty" to the charge preferred. He was sentenced to one month in the Prince Albert gaol.

This case itself is unimportant, but it is mentioned as an illustration of the results that may be secured from a really thorough search for clues at the scene of a crime.

Roy H. Popplewell—Theft by Servant—Dinsmore, Saskatchewan

On the morning of July 10, 1937, Roy H. Popplewell, Insurance Agent and Payor for the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Dinsmore, Saskatchewan telephoned our Conquest Detachment that his office had been entered the previous night, the safe door forced open, and approximately \$800 pool moneys stolen.

Constable McNally of Conquest Detachment left for Dinsmore immediately, followed by D/Corporal G. S. Nutt from Saskatoon.

Upon examination, at the scene of the offence, it was found that the safe, an old cabinet type, weighing eight hundred pounds, had been opened without any apparent damage to the door or combination, except for a few markings, which Popplewell suggested had been caused by the insertion of wedges to spring open the door, as previously it had been locked and the combination was unknown to any other person. Apparently entrance to the office had been effected by means of breaking a window, and the office was in general disorder.

As a result of thorough examination, close observation, and diligent enquiries, the investigators satisfied themselves that it was an inside job and suspected the complainant. Accordingly, when the investigation was completed, he was confronted with all details and eventually admitted that the burglary was faked by him for the purpose of covering shortages. He produced \$400 of the alleged stolen moneys, the balance having been previously converted to his own use.

It is of interest to relate that on April 29, 1935, Popplewell reported a similar offence having occurred at his office, at which time \$500 was alleged to have been stolen, but despite exhaustive enquiries over a considerable period, it was not possible to obtain a lead as to the parties responsible for the theft, although there was sufficient to direct strong suspicion against Popplewell.

After his admission of the fake burglary on July 10, 1937, he was further questioned concerning the 1935 burglary, to which he also confessed, with the result that he was convicted on two charges of theft by servant and two charges of fabricating evidence, for which he was sentenced to five months' imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Samuel James McTurk—Theft of Mail (364c)—Horsehead District, Saskatchewan

On October 30, 1937, the Postmaster at Loon Lake, Saskatchewan reported the loss of a registered packet, whilst in transit from Horsehead to Loon Lake, the packet containing Post Office moneys amounting to \$50.58, an order for postage stamps and a salary warrant for the Postmaster at Horsehead in the amount of \$8.15. Numbers of the stolen bills had been recorded, as a matter of routine, before the packet was made up and thus were available to the investigators.

The packet had been placed in the usual registered mail bag which the Postmaster at Horsehead stated was locked when handed to the Mail Carrier, Samuel James McTurk, at Horsehead Post Office on October 30, 1937.

Nothing unusual was noticed by the Postmaster at Loon Lake on arrival of the mail bag. Subsequently the loss was reported to Constable Nesbitt in charge of Loon Lake Detachment, and to the Department of Postal Service at Saskatoon. All contacts in the Loon Lake area were notified and numbers and denominations of the missing bills were given to all merchants in the district.

Late in November, 1937, some of the missing bills were located in the Horsehead district. The assistance of this Force was requested by the Post Office Department and D/Sgt. Bretherton was detailed to work with the Postal Service Inspectors.

In the Loon Lake district enquiry revealed the bills had been passed by Samuel James McTurk, Mail Carrier. He was questioned and admitted stealing the packet, from the registered mail sack, while \$15 of the stolen bills were found in his possession. He was promptly arrested, and in due course appeared before Police Magistrate Hebert at Loon Lake. A plea of "guilty" was entered and a sentence of three years imprisonment imposed.

McTurk stated he had received the registered mail sack at Horsehead Post Office. At Barthel Post Office, a point about nine miles on his route, he found the sack unlocked and had stolen the packet.

The investigation and its result fully illustrates the value of keeping numbers and denominations of bills. Here the numbers were recorded with no particular suspicion that a theft was likely to occur. It would be well if similar precautions were adopted by storekeepers and business houses on a wider scale. A close watch for the numbered bank notes revealed the whole story of the crime a short time after the money was put into circulation again, causing prompt discovery of the guilty person and his conviction.

Howard Eldon Greer alias Howard Wilson—Bringing Stolen Automobile into Canada—Gull Lake, Saskatchewan

The above named came to the notice of the police when he appeared in Gull Lake, Saskatchewan, during the afternoon of July 3, 1937, wearing cowboy chaps and making statements about town that he had come from Texas and could ride any horse. It was noted that his chaps were about six inches too short and that he was wearing grey kid oxfords, which seemed peculiar in view of his alleged range experience. At the time he was riding a horse known to belong to one, Carl Abrahamson, a farmer in the Gull Lake district. Greer, when questioned, stated that he was a baseball player, semi-professional, and on his way to Vancouver, and that the horse he had ridden, as well as the chaps and saddle, were the property of Carl Abrahamson, aforementioned; that he had obtained the use of the horse and equipment from Abrahamson by leaving a car with the latter for his use for a week or so; the car was a Terraplane coach, his own property; and that he had originally come from Auburn, Washington, but had been roaming around for quite awhile.

Greer could not recall the name of the Port of Entry he had come through, but produced a Tourist's Permit issued at Big Beaver, Sask., July 2, 1937, covering a Terraplane Coach, Washington State License Plates No. C40163-1937; Owner Howard Greer, 914-9th Street, Tacoma, Washington. Greer also produced an Operator's License issued in his name.

A./L. Corpl. Mestdagh, who investigated the matter, was not convinced that Greer was the owner of the car and contents, and patrolled to the home of Carl Abrahamson, accompanied by Greer. Abrahamson, on being interviewed, corroborated the story told by Greer. However, A. L. Corpl. Mestdagh decided to detain the car as Greer had violated the conditions of his Tourist's Permit by permitting Abrahamson to run the car.

The police at Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A., were communicated with, and it was learned that a car answering the description of the one in Greer's possession had been listed as stolen at Spokane, Washington. Immediately on receipt of this information, Greer was arrested on a charge of "bringing a stolen automobile into Canada." On being arrested, Greer admitted to having stolen the car in the United States. A further Information and Complaint was laid against him for being in possession of an offensive weapon—a "skull cracker". While in custody at Gull Lake, Greer confessed that he

had been convicted of reckless driving by a Justice of the Peace at Brockton, Montana, U.S.A., fined \$25.00 and costs, and had left the district without paying same.

On July 5, 1937, Greer appeared before Police Magistrate Thomson at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, pleaded "guilty" to the charge of bringing a stolen automobile into Canada, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Moosomin Gaol. For carrying a concealed weapon, he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently.

Howard Eldon Greer is an American Citizen, born in Auburn, Washington, May 30, 1919. When this man has served his sentence, he will, no doubt, be deported and handed over to the United States Authorities.

CONDITIONS AMONG DOUKHOBOURS IN SASKATCHEWAN

During the past year there have been several notable developments in the Doukhobour situation in Saskatchewan. These may be classified under the following headings:—

- (a) Registration of Doukhobours into the "named" group, i.e. those who profess faithful allegiance to their spiritual leader.
- (b) Migration of members of the Sons of Freedom faction from Saskatchewan to British Columbia.
- (c) Formation of the Society of Independent Doukhobours as an organized faction of the sect.
- (d) Foreclosure proceedings instituted by the mortgage companies holding the mortgages on lands occupied by the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood.

Registration of Doukhobours into the "Named" Group.

The registration of Doukhobours into the "Named" Group was ordered by the Central Executive Committee of the "Named" Doukhobours at the instigation of their spiritual leader for the purpose of ascertaining which members of the sect remained faithful to their leader. It was announced that only registered "Named" Doukhobours would be allowed to emigrate from Canada in fulfilment of the prophecy that the Doukhobour sojourn in this country would last forty years.

This period will be completed in 1938, and it has been reported that a prominent member of the Sons of Freedom faction is at present in Mexico looking over land for possible settlement of the faithful Doukhobours there.

It is estimated that about 65 per cent of the Doukhobours in Saskatchewan registered into the "Named" group, but after registration was completed many who had registered were seized with qualms over the prospect of losing their property, as this would have to be liquidated and the proceeds applied for defraying expenses of migration.

In the event of a migration of Doukhobours from Canada taking place (which is not very probable) it is considered that the majority of members of this sect in Saskatchewan would remain here.

Migration of Members of the Sons of Freedom faction from Saskatchewan to British Columbia.

The migration of members of the Sons of Freedom faction from Saskatchewan to British Columbia which commenced in 1936, continued spasmodically throughout 1937, with the result that practically all the members of that faction have left Saskatchewan, and those who have remained are not of the extreme fanatical type. There are, of course, many sympathisers to the Sons of Freedom faction left in Saskatchewan.

Formation of the Society of Independent Doukhobours

A Conference of Independent Doukhobours was held at Buchanan, Saskatchewan, in the early part of 1937, and the Society of Independent Doukhobours was formed as an organized faction of the Doukhobours sect. This has created a definite split in the sect in Saskatchewan.

The policy of the newly formed society, as promulgated in the constitution of the organization, would indicate that members, while adhering to the tenets of true Doukhobourism, will obey the laws of the country where they reside insofar as these laws do not impose on members of the Society actions conflicting with the tenets of the sect, and they reserve for themselves the rights of conscientious objectors to bearing arms and serving in the army.

Foreclosure proceedings on lands occupied by the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood Ltd., in Saskatchewan

The mortgage companies holding the mortgages on the Verigin, Saskatchewan, properties occupied by the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood have instituted foreclosure proceedings against the Brotherhood and an order for foreclosure has been granted by the Court. Failure to meet the arrears of interest by March 1, 1938, would make the order effective.

However, at the beginning of March, 1938, the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood paid the sum of \$30,000 to the mortgage companies, thereby covering the interest arrears and delaying the foreclosure until the fall of this year.

In the meantime, the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood is endeavouring to resell the land in small parcels to individual members of the Community. This may have the effect of breaking up the community system at Verigin, Saskatchewan.

Incendiarism among the Doukhobours during 1937

On April 4, 1937, an attempt was made to burn the Whitesand School in the Verigin district. On the same date an attempt to burn the buildings of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood at Verigin was made. The damage done in both cases was very slight, and in the latter case a "fire-machine" which failed to function properly, was used in the attempt.

The barn of a prominent member of the Doukhobour sect near Langham, Saskatchewan, was destroyed by fire in the early part of the year. There is no doubt this fire was of incendiary origin, but it is considered to be a personal matter and has no bearing on the general line of agitation which usually precedes an epidemic of school fires.

Scientific and Expert Assistance

Attention is again drawn to the splendid services rendered by Dr. Frances McGill, Provincial Pathologist, in regard to murders, criminal assaults, and other serious crimes on which her assistance was retained. Hereunder is a brief outline of her work in connection with police investigations during the period under report:

The total number of trips made to various parts of the province for the purpose of performing autopsies, attending inquests, preliminary hearings, King's Bench trials, etc., was twenty-two (22).

Ten post-mortem examinations were made, three, or thirty per cent of these being on disinterred bodies as compared with nearly ninety-two per cent in 1936.

The examinations on exhibits brought to the laboratory were as follows:

Examination for blood..	78
Examinations in connection with cases of rape and similar offences..	6
Examinations of organs from human autopsies..	96
Miscellaneous pathological examinations..	65
Toxicological examination of organs from human autopsies..	84
Toxicological examination of organs from animal autopsies..	60
Narcotics and suspected narcotics..	3
Liquors seized under the Liquor Act..	139
Miscellaneous chemical analyses..	113
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Total..	644

Thos. R. Duckworth, Esq., Examiner of questioned documents is another expert resident in the province whose services have been of the utmost value to the division in developing cases in which the identification of handwriting or documents was a factor. His status as an expert is recognized by the courts throughout the province, and his opinions carry great weight.

11. The Officer Commanding, "G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin for Superintendent G. F. Fletcher

Auxiliary Schooner St. Roch

As mentioned in the previous annual report, it was intended that the Schooner *St. Roch* should winter at Walker Bay, Victoria Island, N.W.T., but owing to the necessity of repairs to the hull of the vessel, which was leaking to a considerable extent, it was decided to have the *St. Roch* proceed outside to Vancouver, B.C. for overhaul and refit. The *St. Roch* eventually arrived at Vancouver, B.C. on October 5, 1937, after having made exceptionally good progress in the Pacific ocean. Under present arrangements it is expected that the *St. Roch* will return to the Arctic this summer, and remain at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. during the winter of 1938-39, and take over the duties of that detachment, the present personnel being transferred elsewhere to the best advantage.

Sinking of the Hudson's Bay Company's boat Fort James and Rescue of Crew by the R.C.M. Police Schooner St. Roch.

During late July, 1937, the *St. Roch* found the Dolphin and Union Straits packed with ice, soon after she left Coppermine, and on July 30, the ice pressure was so great the vessel was carried eastward in the ice-pack. The Hudson's Bay Company's vessel *Fort James* was also subjected to similar treatment, and at one time the vessels were only approximately seventy-five feet apart. On August 4, 1937, the *St. Roch* was able to furnish provisions, etc., to the *Fort James*, and eventually the latter vessel was subjected to such pressure that she was lifted half out of the water and turned over on her side, the ice, meanwhile, sheering away the keel and splitting the rudder. The vessel filled rapidly with water and the crew were brought over the ice to the *St. Roch*. About four hours later the *Fort James* sank in ten fathoms of water.

Inspections

Superintendent G. F. Fletcher, Officer Commanding "G" Division, inspected the detachments located in the Eastern Arctic, with the exception of Eskimo Point, N.W.T., which was not visited by the R.M.S. *Nascopie*.

Inspector D. J. Martin inspected the detachments of the Fort Smith Sub-Division and also inspected the Sub-Division Headquarters and detachment at Aklavik, N.W.T., and the Schooner *St. Roch* at Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. The last two inspections were made after Inspector Martin had completed his duties with His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada.

Inspector G. J. M. Curleigh inspected all the detachments of the Aklavik Sub-Division. In this connection it is of interest to report that the inspection of Coppermine, N.W.T. detachment was the first made by an officer since 1934, and Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. detachment since 1932.

During the open water season these inspections are carried out by the use of R.C.M. Police water transport, or vessels operated by commercial companies. During the winter months, the officer concerned proceeds to certain detachments by dog team and returns by 'plane, but in some instances dog teams are used for the whole trip.

RATIONS

Great care has been exercised during the past few years to cut down the heavy stocks of foodstuffs at certain detachments, and, at the present time, only sufficient food is supplied to meet the year's requirements, plus a more or less emergency stock, until the next annual supply might be received.

STORES

General stores supplied have been satisfactory, and are purchased chiefly at Edmonton, Alberta, and Montreal, P.Q.

Efforts have been made to eliminate an accumulation of unnecessary stores at northern detachments by transferring articles from one detachment to another, or, in the case of Eastern Arctic detachments the surplus has been transported to the reserve warehouse at Port Burwell, and redistributed from that point.

ESTATES AND EFFECTS

In connection with the handling of deceased persons estates, a total of \$1,255.37 was obtained and transmitted to the Public Administrator concerned. These cases entailed considerable correspondence as the estates are not usually closed until a considerable period has elapsed. As an instance, enquiries regarding a certain estate were commenced in April, 1935, and enquiries are still being continued in the matter of ascertaining full details of the assets and liabilities of this estate. In connection with this one estate alone it was necessary to interview approximately 125 debtors. This fact will show that a considerable amount of work and enquiries is necessary in order to provide the Public Administrator with full details of such estates.

PATROLS

Patrol—Coppermine, N.W.T. to Walker Bay, Victoria Island, and Return

On March 3, 1937, a patrol consisting of Constable A. J. Chartrand and Special Constable T. Goose, with fourteen dogs, left Coppermine, N.W.T. for the purpose of patrolling to Walker Bay, N.W.T. on general police duties and to visit the white persons and natives in that area. After leaving Coppermine, N.W.T. the ice was found to be very rough in places, necessitating numerous detours. On March 6, a very heavy ground drift caused the patrol to camp for a day at Lady Franklin Point. After reaching Read Island the natives camped there were visited. Before continuing the patrol the mud on the sleigh runners was replaced, and as one of the dogs was found to be in no condition to continue he was left in the care of a trader. During the next five days poor travelling conditions were encountered owing to lack of snow and bare rocks which damaged the sleigh runners, and a halt was necessary to effect repairs. From March 16 to 22, when the patrol arrived at Walker Bay, N.W.T., travelling conditions varied, and as the feet of three of the younger dogs had been injured it was necessary to leave them with a native some 110 miles from

Walker Bay. The patrol remained at Walker Bay for four days, and commenced the return trip on March 26. While travelling on the ice around the coast of Victoria Island, it was found to be very high and rough and the patrol was forced to proceed along the rocky beach. The dogs left with the native were picked up, and travelling conditions improved as the high winds had caused the snow to harden and pack in the bare spots. The dog that had been left with the trader was also picked up, but it was found necessary to carry him on the sleigh as he was unable to walk after proceeding about eighty miles. The patrol returned to Coppermine, N.W.T. Detachment on April 12 after having covered approximately 960 miles. It was ascertained that with the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis, the natives were enjoying good health and were well supplied with food, seal being plentiful in the district. The various matters dealt with by this patrol on behalf of various departments of the Dominion Government were satisfactorily completed.

Patrol from Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. to Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T.

During November 1936 Father Delalande of the Roman Catholic Mission at Burnside, N.W.T. invited a member of the Force from the R.C.M. Police Schooner St. Roch to his Mission for the purpose of attending to police and general duties in that area. This invitation was accepted and Constable S. E. Alexander was detailed for the duty mentioned, being instructed to patrol the area as much as possible, to visit native camps, and to thoroughly investigate game conditions, particularly with respect to caribou and musk-oxen. Constable Alexander was engaged on these duties from November 16, 1936, to April 23, 1937, when he returned to Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

The patrol to Burnside, N.W.T. did not reach there until December 5, numerous storms delaying travel over an approximate distance of 270 miles. While storm-bound, advantage was taken to interview the natives, and various matters respecting Wolf bounties, Game Licences, Vital Statistics, etc., were dealt with. Enquiries were also made regarding a missing girl aged 14, Eskimo, and while a search was being conducted, another patrol of the Force proceeding to Wilmot Island, N.W.T. was met and advised that the missing girl had been located by them and was in safe hands. From December 5 until January 8, several local patrols were made. During this period some sixty-five Eskimo arrived from outlying points and information of value to other Federal Departments was obtained from them. A few cases of destitution were dealt with and the natives concerned assisted. From January 9 to 18 Constable Alexander patrolled from Burnside to various points in Bathurst Inlet district. On January 10 heavy winds forced the patrol to camp, and as it was found impossible to build a snow-house, a hole was dug in a snowdrift and the sled wrapper was fastened over the top. It was finally found necessary to tuck its edges under the sleeping bags to prevent it being blown away. The patrol remained in this condition until January 12th, consequently it was impossible to prepare food for the men or dogs. Upon leaving the shelter it was found that all the trail equipment was buried in the snow, but a primus stove was recovered and some dog feed, the remainder being left buried. When only five miles from a trading post the storm broke with renewed intensity and it was necessary to again camp in a hole made in the snow. The trading post was reached on the morning of the 13. A patrol was then made to a Schooner of the Hudson's Bay Company that was frozen in, and the patrol later commenced the return trip to Burnside, N.W.T., recovered the abandoned trail equipment en route, and arrived at its destination on January 18, after having covered a distance of 311 miles.

On January 23 a report was received from a trapper that had arrived at Burnside, N.W.T. for treatment for frost-bite, that his partner was missing. Arrangements were therefore made for a patrol to search for him and he was

located on January 25. It appeared that he had lost his way in the same heavy storm that had delayed the patrol made between January 9 and 18.

From January 30 to February 5, local patrols were made and information obtained from natives respecting caribou. Between February 6 and 14 a patrol was made to Wilmot Island, N.W.T. to meet the police mail patrol from Coppermine, N.W.T. to Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. Mail for the residents of Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T. was obtained, later being handed to the addressees. It was proposed to patrol to Red Rock Lake, N.W.T. to visit the winter camps of the natives, but as the condition of the trapper suffering from frost-bite was such that it was evident he would require medical attention, it was decided to extend the patrol to Coppermine, N.W.T. where arrangements could be made for his transportation outside.

On February 18 Constable Alexander left Burnside, N.W.T. in company with Father Delalande, and native guide, and encountered the first native camp at Lake Kathawachaga, where thirty natives were located. Two of these required first aid treatment which was rendered by Constable Alexander. Various other native camps were visited and it was found that the natives living near the edge of timber line lived in caribou skin tents, while those at a distance from timber lived in snow-houses. At one of these camps no less than seven Eskimo required first aid treatment.

After a short stay at Red Rock Lake, Father Delalande returned to Burnside, N.W.T. while Constable Alexander continued to Coppermine, N.W.T., arriving there on March 3, when arrangements were completed with the Canadian Airways Limited for a 'plane to proceed to Burnside to take the injured trapper to hospital. A 'plane arrived at Coppermine on March 13, and as the pilot was not familiar with the Burnside district, Constable Alexander accompanied him to that district, where the injured trapper was picked up for further attention.

On March 17 Constable Alexander left Burnside on patrol to Hood River and district, and returned on March 29, after having covered some 370 miles. During this patrol, careful note was made of the route covered and the topography of the country, very little information having previously been obtained regarding same. During this patrol the killing of caribou by natives, in excess of their needs, was thoroughly investigated.

From March 30 to April 18 Constable Alexander was engaged in local patrols of native camps in the vicinity of Burnside, N.W.T. recording vital statistics, obtaining details of game killed, attending to cases of destitution, etc. On April 19 Constable Alexander left Burnside, N.W.T. for Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. arriving there on April 23.

The general information obtained by Constable Alexander during the various patrols performed by him during his tour of duty at Burnside, N.W.T. has been of particular interest, as information concerning the natives and the district generally has been hitherto somewhat meagre.

It is estimated that this Constable travelled 1,583 miles from November 16, 1936 to April 23, 1937.

Patrol from Cambridge Bay to King William Island and Return, March—April 1937

On March 17, 1937, Sergeant H. A. Larsen, with Special Constable Mark Luke, left the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch*, which was then wintering at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., to patrol by dog team to King William Island. They were accompanied as far as Melbourne Island by Constables Douthwaite and Moore, with one dog team, whose work was to transport part of the patrols' supplies to that point; this assistance was necessary owing to the rough sea ice between Cambridge Bay and Melbourne Island, over which the teams had to travel. From Melbourne Island, which lies southeast of Cambridge Bay in Queen Maud

Gulf, Sergeant Larsen proceeded southeast across the Gulf to White Bear Point on the mainland of the Northwest Territories. Here he found a native camp of seven families. The natives reported that the number of caribou killed by them during the Winter had been just barely enough to live on, but, as Sergeant Larsen remarks in his report, they nevertheless looked very healthy.

Leaving White Bear Point the party proceeded eastwards to Perry River, arriving there on the 22nd of March. They stayed for two days at the trading post there and then continued their patrol in a northeasterly direction towards Petersen Bay and King William Island, travelling between O'Reilly Island and Adelaide Peninsular. They arrived at Petersen Bay on March 31, 1937, having covered approximately 350 miles since leaving Cambridge Bay. With the exception of those at White Bear Point, no other natives were seen until reaching Petersen Bay, and no game was sighted. For the greater part of the way the ice was very rough.

Upon arriving at Petersen Bay, Sergeant Larsen found that the white men attached to the two trading posts there were living in snowhouses, instead of in their buildings; the reason for this being that having received no supplies by boat during the previous summer, owing to an exceptionally bad navigation season, they had decided to save what little coal they had so that they could use it in the spring in order to dry out the fox pelts they had traded in during the Winter.

It was Sergeant Larsen's intention to proceed eastward from Gjoa Haven to Boothia Peninsular, so as to visit the natives living there, but owing to bad travelling conditions in that direction, he abandoned this plan. After staying in the Petersen Bay district for fifteen days, during which time he visited all the natives in the vicinity, as well as investigating the suicide of Native Neovitchek and the alleged murder of Native Kayachloo, he proceeded to Cape Francis Crozier on the westerly point of King William Island, in order to cross over Victoria Strait and so reach Victoria Island, by way of the Royal Geographical Society Islands. However, after passing the latter islands, where he stopped to do some mapping, he found the ice in the Strait so rough and dangerously broken up, that he was forced to travel south to Lind Island and from there cross over to Kean Point on Victoria Island.

The patrol arrived at Kean Point on April 21. This point is approximately 75 miles east of Cambridge Bay, but instead of returning immediately to Cambridge Bay, Sergeant Larsen decided to visit Gateshead Island, which is situated approximately 150 miles north of Kean Point in M'Clintock Channel. Accordingly he continued north to Taylor Island, where he found several families of Perry River natives. These natives were well supplied with meat and fish. Leaving Taylor Island the patrol reached Admiralty Island, where they found more Perry River natives.

The patrol continued on in the direction of Gateshead Island. This place is known to the natives as the island of the musk-oxen, and it was Sergeant Larsen's intention to ascertain whether or not the musk-oxen still inhabited the place. Some of the older natives told him that they used to hunt musk-oxen there about twenty years ago. For some unexplained reasons the natives now never go farther north than Cape Alfred, which is situated on Victoria Island about twenty miles north of Admiralty Island, and is about 80 miles south of Gateshead Island. None of the younger natives have ever been to Gateshead Island.

On approaching Cape Alfred the patrol found very rough ice. To have travelled through this rough ice would have taken more days than the patrol had provisions for, and Sergeant Larsen was therefore forced to abandon his intention to reach Gateshead Island. He turned back over the route he had taken from Kean Point, and continued on to Cambridge Bay, arriving there on April 30, after having covered approximately 904 miles since his departure on March 17.

Patrol from Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T. to Repulse Bay and Return, March-May, 1937

On March 15, 1937, Corporal W. G. Kerr and Special Constable Nietock, with a team of nine dogs, left Chesterfield Inlet to patrol to Repulse Bay, N. W. T.

The start of the patrol was hard, as for the first three days the weather had turned mild, resulting amongst other inconveniences in melting the mud and the ice off the runners of the sled, which had been put there to make easier hauling. Head winds and drifting snow occurred during most of the time spent on the trail. The hauling was particularly hard for the dogs, and to add to their hardships the patrol ran short of dog feed, whilst they were still half-way between Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay, at the entrance to Water Inlet. They were forced to turn from their direct course and travel west to the trading post at the extreme end of Wager Inlet, in order to obtain dog feed. This made the trip 300 miles longer than it otherwise would have been. Owing to the severe hauling the dogs had become worn out during the first few days of the patrol, and when feed became scarce their strength almost gave out completely, so that they could just stagger into Wager Inlet post. They rested for a few days at Wager Inlet before continuing the trip to Repulse Bay. But the rest was not sufficient for the dogs, and five of them gave out before the entrance to Wager Inlet was again reached. Corporal Kerr was fortunate to find a native camp here, and more fortunately still, was able to effect a temporary exchange of his five lame dogs with five of the natives' dogs, and was thus able to continue on to Repulse Bay, which they reached on April 12, after doing approximately 532 miles since leaving Chesterfield Inlet. The worst feature of the trip had been the exceptionally deep snow over most of the route.

The patrol rested at Repulse Bay for five days and secured enough dog feed for the return trip. Corporal Kerr also purchased five new dogs from the natives here. A number of the Igloodik natives were at the post here. They had been in contact with the Police patrol which reached Igloodik in March. All the natives at Repulse Bay were in good health, and they reported an average fur catch for the past winter. Game had been fairly abundant, and so they were all in good circumstances.

On the 18 of April the patrol commenced the return trip to Chesterfield Inlet. Although the same deep snow was encountered on the return trip, the travelling was somewhat easier than it had been on the outward journey, owing to sufficient dog feed being on hand and also owing to the five new dogs that Corporal Kerr had purchased.

The patrol arrived back at Chesterfield Inlet on May 2nd, after having covered approximately 967 miles in 49 days since their departure on March 15.

General Patrol from Pangnirtung, N.W.T. to Frobisher Bay and Return—March-April, 1937

On March 10, 1937, Constable E. E. Muffitt and Special Constable Kooneloosee, with a team of sixteen dogs, left Pangnirtung Detachment to patrol to Frobisher Bay. They were accompanied by Doctor T. J. Orford, the Medical Officer stationed at Pangnirtung, and also by Mr. Trevor Harwood, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Pangnirtung. Dr. Orford was accompanied by his employed native who was driving a team of fourteen dogs. The object of the Police patrol was to make a routine visit to the natives living in Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay, and also to connect, if possible, with the Police patrol from Lake Harbour, that usually touches Frobisher Bay every winter. It was very convenient for both the Police patrol and for Dr. Orford to travel together, as their respective duties cover the same district. The company of Mr. Harwood, whose work also covers the district, was very welcome.

About two weeks previous to the commencement of the patrol, Special Constable Kooneloosee had been sent from Pangnirtung Detachment as far as Keemulksoon (a three days trip) with a large part of the dog feed and provisions required for the Frobisher Bay Patrol. After caching these supplies at Keemulksoon, he returned to Pangnirtung. The effect of this was to considerably lighten the sleds of Constable Muffitt and his party at the commencement of their patrol, which made travelling easier and quicker for the first few days, and conserved the strength of the dogs for the hardest part of the trip which would commence after leaving Keemulksoon.

After two days travel the patrol reached a native camp at Imogen on Cumberland Sound, where they were joined by a native guide named Ilcahling, who was hired to guide the party over the land crossing between Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay. The population of the camp at Imogen consisted of from 40 to 50 natives. They were well supplied with meat and were all very healthy.

The patrol continued east, travelling on Cumberland Sound, and came to the native camp at Keemulksoon. This is the largest camp in the district and contained over 70 natives, all living in skin tents or in snow houses. The natives here were not in very good circumstances. They complained of a shortage of meat and it was necessary to issue them with what rations that could be spared from the patrols' supplies. The conditions in the camp appeared to be the result of a lack of leadership, rather than a shortage of game in the district. The head man of the camp was old and appeared to have lost his authority, whilst no other native had yet taken his place. As Constable Muffitt remarks in his report, there are always a number of lazy natives who are content to live upon the hunting activities of their more industrious brothers; but where the head man of the camp, who himself is usually one of the best hunters, enforces his authority and has his hunting plans carried out, the lazy ones are forced to exert themselves, and should game conditions be normal, there is usually prosperity and happiness amongst the people.

On March 13, the patrol left Keemulksoon and commenced the crossing of the land separating Cumberland Sound from Frobisher Bay. They hired two natives and their dog teams for two days to assist them up to the steep ascent commencing from the sea and terminating at the height of land. They followed a frozen water course for three days, and had some hard work getting around such obstacles as frozen water-falls, and large falls of rocks and boulders in the bed of the stream. Also in places there were overflows of water, which made things uncomfortable. They reached the height of land after three days travel and made camp on a large lake.

The route of the patrol now lay over flat, rolling, land, on which the snow was packed hard, which made ideal running conditions for the sleds. There were no landmarks of any kind, so they took their direction from the sun, travelling first for two days in a southerly direction and then southeast. They reached the Frobisher Bay side of the land and then commenced their descent to the sea. Their descent followed a valley down which a small stream flows in Summer, broken by waterfalls sometimes 100 feet in height, and by rock falls. This valley was known to the guide. He had made the trip in previous Winters and had found the waterfalls covered by snow-drifts, which had presented no difficulty for the sleds. However, on this patrol not all the waterfalls were covered by snow, and where it was not possible to detour around them, the sleds had to be lowered over them by the use of ropes, carried for such emergencies.

On March 14, the party reached sea level, and here they met the Reverend G. Neilson and his natives, who were travelling from Lake Harbour. Mr. Neilson was just commencing the ascent from Frobisher Bay when the patrol met up with him. He had been sick during the Winter, as the result of an

injury, and was still in a poor physical condition. He was on his way to Pangnirtung in order to obtain medical treatment from Dr. Orford. He was delighted to find Dr. Orford with the Police patrol.

On March 19, the party, now joined by Mr. Neilson and his natives, arrived at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Ward Inlet in Frobisher Bay. They stayed here for three days. During this time Constable Muffitt visited all the natives in the immediate vicinity, carrying out routine Police duties, and he also accompanied the Medical Officer in his rounds of the native camps. He found that game is scarce in the Frobisher Bay district, compared with the Cumberland Sound district, and a number of families had moved to the latter place in recent months. An epidemic had occurred in the Frobisher Bay district a year ago, which carried off the lives of fifteen or more natives, a high mortality rate amongst such a comparatively small number of people. As Constable Muffitt states, this epidemic would have the effect of inducing some natives to shun their old hunting grounds and move elsewhere.

On March 22 the party left Frobisher Bay on the return trip to Pangnirtung, returning over the route they had come. The ascent to the height of land from Frobisher Bay was much more difficult than the descent had been, owing to the sleds and supplies having to be carried by the members of the party around the waterfalls in the valley. However, after three days' hard work they reached the height of land, and from there to Pangnirtung the travelling conditions were the same as those encountered on the outward trip. They arrived back at Pangnirtung on April 3, after having covered approximately 766 miles during the trip.

Patrol from Pond Inlet, N.W.T. to Foxe Basin and Arctic Bay, and Return, February-April, 1937

The longest patrol made in the Arctic by members of the R.C.M.P. Police during the winter of 1936-37, was that accomplished by Constable J. W. Doyle and Special Constable Kilikti with a team of fifteen dogs, who left Pond Inlet on February 22, 1937, to patrol to the district adjacent to the northeast coast of Melville Peninsular in Foxe Basin, and from there to Arctic Bay situated on Lancaster Sound on the north of Baffin Island. A total distance of between approximately 1,050 and 1,200 miles was covered by this patrol in fifty days.

Leaving Pond Inlet on February 22, the patrol travelled west on Eclipse Sound, then south down Milne Inlet to the head of Philips Creek, then approximately south overland to Jorgensens Fiord on Foxe Basin, thence west via Murray Maxwell Bay to Igloolik Island and south to Ooglit Island. From Ooglit Island the patrol headed north past Igloolik Island to Gifford River on Baffin Island; from Gifford River overland to Berlinquette inlet, thence to Admiralty Inlet due north to Arctic Bay on Lancaster Sound on the north coast of Baffin Island. From Arctic Bay the patrol retraced their steps south down Admiralty Inlet as far as Adam's Sound, thence east overland to Eclipse Sound and from there to Pond Inlet, where they arrived on April 13.

Constable Doyle reports that, with the exception of the land crossing between Phillips Creek and Jorgensen's Fiord where snow was scarce, and in the vicinity of Murray Maxwell Bay where the sea ice was rough, travelling conditions over the route of the patrol were very good.

The patrol visited ten native camps in all, with a total population of 391 persons. With the exception of the camp at Murray Maxwell Bay where there were eleven families, all had had good hunting during the winter. The natives at Murray Maxwell Bay had had a hard time, owing to a scarcity of game in the vicinity of their camp.

12. The Officer Commanding, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—Assistant Commissioner M. H. Vernon

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE SEIZURES

Other interests at Cape Breton tried to break in on this traffic last spring, when the motor vessel *Isabel H.* sailed for the West Indies and returned off Cape Breton in April, 1937, after some delay in the southern waters, with a cargo of rum. Information is to hand that only one landing was made from the cargo; the rum was reported to be sour and eventually was sold to the Halifax interests who disposed of it by mixing with it a quantity of good rum, consequently the Cape Breton interests lost so much money over their venture that their activities trying to land rum have ceased.

The French Island of St. Pierre et Miquelon was as in previous years, used as a storage place for alcohol, and other liquors. In the good weather an unceasing flow comes from this Island. Under cover of darkness cargoes of alcohol and mixed liquors are illegally loaded on schooners and motor boats that dispose of their cargoes all the way from east side Cape Breton, Northern Coast of New Brunswick and Quebec, and the Bay of Fundy shores.

The twelve-mile limit for vessels registered in the British Commonwealth outside Canada has not as yet been agreed upon with the Imperial Government, but it is understood that the matter is still under discussion. As the majority of vessels used in smuggling of liquors are registered outside Canada, the non-enforcement of the twelve-mile limit affords great assistance to them in disposing of their cargoes.

From the previous year one more Squad was added to those employed almost exclusively on Preventive Service work. This new squad used St. Peter's Detachment, Cape Breton, as a base. Seven squads were used throughout the Division on Preventive Service work. The province is divided into six areas with a P.S. Squad in each area, with the exception of Area No. 6, Cape Breton Island which as aforementioned had another squad. In that area the smugglers were more active in landing liquor.

These squads were effective in this particular branch of the work and several good seizures were made by them, but their numbers should be added to before any great result will be obtained in suppressing the smuggling of liquor. It may be said that there is the Detachment personnel to give assistance in this work, but the Detachment cannot always be relied upon for such assistance, for the reason they are so often away on other duties when called upon to render assistance. The smugglers have been known to alter their orders to make a landing two or three times on the same day, and the final landing instructions do not leave too much time to get Detachment personnel working, more so when the landing district is not definitely known.

Of the seizures of rum vessels there were three of any consequence in this Division. Briefly commenting on them, the motor boat *Marelton* belonging to the smugglers' fleet was one of their speedy landing boats, was seized 20 miles off Cross Island, Lunenburg County, N.S. after a spectacular chase from 1½ miles off shore by the cruiser *Laurier* on night of July 25, 1937. The *Marelton* had a cargo of contraband rum.

The Glace Bay Detachment was successful in August, 1937, in seizing the auxiliary schooner *Two Brothers* loaded with an assortment of liquors not described in the manifest. The master, Phil Harvey, was charged under the Customs Act and convicted, but a jury disagreed when the crew of two were placed on trial.

The large motor boat *Ted* loaded with 245 five-gallon kegs rum was seized by the *Acadian* off Cape Percy, Cape Breton, in December, 1937, The master, Charles Bragg, was tried for violation of Customs Act at Spring session, of

Supreme Court at Sydney, N.S. in 1938, found guilty and sentenced to twelve months in jail. The capture of the *Two Brothers* and *Ted*, also the presence of our fast cruiser the *Detector* appeared to have a salutary effect on the landings made in Cape Breton.

Some large seizures prosecuted under the Excise Act were—June 8 to 12, Preventive Squad No. 2 from Bridgewater, N.S., seized 262 cases or 1,310 gallons alcohol from one *James Miller*.

The co-operation of Dartmouth Detachment and P.S. Squad No. 4 seized 279 five-gallon kegs rum at Pleasant Point, Halifax County, N.S. from George Slaughenwhite on September 1.

P.S. Squad No. 3 seized 131 cases or 655 gallons alcohol at Mount Hanley from Frank Mosher.

Meteghan Detachment on January 14, 1938, at Bear Cove, Digby County, seized 199 five-gallon kegs rum, two pair oxen, and two waggons. The landing party vanished on approach of Police.

Reports released in the Provincial Legislature in March, 1938, from the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission show that Department having increased their sales of liquor which include rum, far in excess of the total of the previous year. For this large increase of sale it may be deducted that the Preventive Forces on sea, air, and land, were responsible because industrial conditions were excellent in both years.

Thirty-four automobiles and four trucks were seized during the year carrying contraband liquor. These vehicles are sold to the public by tender.

As in previous years the Island of St. Pierre et Miquelon was used extensively by smaller schooners for obtaining cargoes of alcohol and assorted liquors in cases or bags. Notwithstanding the regulation in force in St. Pierre against liquors being exported without payment of bonds—there appears to be a steady stream of alcohol and liquor surreptitiously loaded on these schooners, the cargoes of which find a market in the Maritimes and Quebec.

This winter the stock of alcohol in St. Pierre was reported to be low and the known principals of this traffic in that island—Edward Folquet and Henri Moraze—went through Halifax in January, 1938, en route to the Netherlands where they purchased large stocks of alcohol. On March 18, 1938, a vessel from Europe landed 3,000 cases of alcohol, part of the Folquet purchase, at Marigot, St. Martin, F.W.I. This is the same island that the Demerara rum is shipped to from the British West Indies. It remains to be seen how this alcohol will be handled from Marigot.

From January 25, 1938, to March 31, 1938, no rum vessel has been hovering off the Atlantic seaboard. Since the advent of rum running, which is a good many years now (1921) this is the longest period the coast has been free of smuggling vessels. Information came in that the Halifax interests were dissolving partnership, and the smuggling of rum was to end. However, about the middle of March all such rumours were knocked on the head by the sailing of two vessels of the rum fleet *Reo II* and *Standard Coaster* from Lunenburg, N.S. to Liverpool, N.S. where full cargoes of five-gallon empty kegs were loaded—more than 6,000 kegs in two cargoes. Although these vessels took a clearance for St. Pierre, they both sailed south, no doubt for Marigot, F.W.I. to have the kegs filled with rum.

The practice of vessels engaged in smuggling enterprises of taking clearance from a Canadian port to St. Pierre, then sailing to another foreign port for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of liquors that are smuggled into this country, should be stopped by making the definition of voyage in Customs Act "the round trip"—making it possible for the master to be subjected to an examination of his voyage by the Customs Collector under oath.

On the afternoon of January 14, 1938, the Patrol Boat *Ellsworth* (attached to Yarmouth Sub-Division Headquarters) was on patrol off Green Island, Yarmouth County, looking for a missing fishing boat. In the course of this patrol

the motor vessel *Frederick H II* was encountered—15 miles W.S.W. of Green Island. This vessel—a rum runner—had for some time been standing off the coast of the other end of the province. Upon the *Ellsworth* returning to harbour, having located the disabled fishing boat, the master reported the presence of the *Frederick H II* to Sub-Division Headquarters and it was decided that a landing of rum was contemplated. Instructions were given to shore detachments accordingly, that a night patrol was to be carried out, checking wharves and coves, etc., around the shore. About 11 p.m. that night Meteghan River Detachment personnel arrived at what is known as Pleasant Cove, on the French shore of Digby County. Just as they were proceeding towards the cove, which is a semi-circle of high cliffs, an ox-cart was noticed to the southward, in the next field (it was a moonlight night) so the police car was stopped and one member ran to the cart and the other towards the cove, to the accompaniment of shouts of "Mounties," "Mounties," from several directions. They simultaneously observed the presence of a large rum running vessel some little distance off shore; the member proceeding to the cove climbed down the cliff directly opposite the vessel and saw two dories being rowed towards the vessel; shouted orders to them to "Stop," etc., were unavailing, so the member proceeded on the rocks—it was about half-tide—around the jutting corner of the cove, and on to the cove beach where he noticed several men at the other side, too far away to follow, climbing up the cliff. The constable then ran up the beach-road, after noticing several piles of rum kegs on the beach, and just as he got up this beach-road (which is very steep) he observed an ox-cart just ahead of him, loaded with rum kegs, and a man running away from the cart. He chased the man, keeping him in sight, for about 180 yards, when the other Constable jumped from behind the ox-cart first mentioned and seized the man, who was identified as John Thibodeau. Instructions have now been received to prosecute this man (he admitted ownership of the rum loaded ox-cart at the top of the cliff road) and hearing under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act has taken place, decision at present being awaited.

It was unfortunate that the other smugglers were not apprehended, but it is considered that Meteghan River Detachment did very well to apprehend the one man, in view of the system of look-outs employed by smugglers at the time of a landing. The seizure consisted in all of 199 five-gallon kegs of rum, two ox-carts, and two pair of oxen. It should be remarked that this seizure resulted in a very noticeable scarcity of contraband liquor in western Nova Scotia for a period of about three months; bootleggers "complained" to the police that they could get no liquor to sell, and reports and information were to the effect that rum was unobtainable until just recently. Sales of rum at the government liquor stores increased considerably. The vessel, unfortunately, could not be positively identified, although there is no doubt that she was the *Frederick H II*.

COASTAL PREVENTIVE SERVICE—MARINE SECTION

In the course of the period under review patrols were carried out by vessels of the Marine Section from the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the American boundary adjacent to the Bay of Fundy. The more favourable ice conditions which prevailed at the commencement of this period enabled the despatch of vessels to the gulf and upper St. Lawrence at a somewhat earlier date than that of the previous season.

As in the past, the rum running activity on the Atlantic coast and in the waters adjacent to Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island was mostly confined to motor vessels. A number of schooners, however, were active in the gulf—for the most part in the vicinity of the north side of Prince Edward Island and the Bay Chaleur. Most of these schooners were of the type of the seized *Geneva Ethel*, and it is believed are more or less on their own, though

possibly with some outside financial backing. The rings behind the fleets of motor vessels, however, are extremely well organized, and have brought the smuggling of contraband to a high state of efficiency. The methods employed are similar in most details to those outlined in previous reports.

With the addition to the fleet of the two new speed-boats *Arresteur* and *Detector*, the shortage of vessels is somewhat less acute, although the service is still short of the requisite number of ships. Due to the practical cessation of activity during the past several months, however, it has been possible to accelerate refits to the point where most vessels will be ready for patrol before required. This represents a distinct improvement over previous years.

Excellent co-operation has again prevailed between the R.C.M.P. Marine Section and the U.S. Coast Guard. Much useful information has been exchanged daily between Halifax and Boston, and some considerable traffic has been handled between ships of the two services. Opportunities have presented themselves from time to time whereby officers have visited ships of the other service, to their mutual advantage.

During the winter months a large number of officers and ratings of the Marine Section received a certain amount of training. Instruction was given in Foot and Arms Drill, 3-Pounder Stripping and Drill, Machine Gun, Seamanship, Signals, P & R.T., First Aid, Interior Economy, Duties of Constables, Rules and Regulations, Customs Act, and other allied subjects. The members of the service who received this instruction have definitely been benefited, but it is difficult to obtain the desired results in a course lasting only three weeks.

Rum Running Vessels

The greater difficulty encountered from a marine preventive standpoint under this heading was provided by the speed-boat *Liberty* operating in conjunction with several well-known rum runners, such as *Florann*, *Frederick H II*, *Standard Coaster* and *Reo II*. *Liberty*, with a reputed speed of some 25 knots loaded, has up to the present eluded capture, although on three occasions during the past year her escapes were purely fortuitous. These three occasions are mentioned briefly.

- (a) R. C. M. P. *Ulna* located *Liberty* loading kegs from *Florann* on July 14, about 23 miles off Cape Stanhope, P.E.I. The Birmal speed-boat was launched from *Ulna* and commenced chasing *Liberty*. Unable to escape in daylight, *Liberty* hove to until dark, when the chase again got under way. After a chase of some several hours, trail finally was lost off Tignish, P. E. I. This was the longest chase ever experienced by *Liberty*, and is remarkable in that the Birmal speed-boat—a high speed open boat of 16 feet in length—held the trail in a heavy sea for over 40 miles.
- (b) On September 1, R. C. M. P. *Tenacity* an old motor-boat, located *Liberty* heading into Halifax Harbour. When fired upon, *Liberty* escaped seaward, using all the advantage of her superior speed.
- (c) November 14, R. C. M. P. *Acadian* located *Liberty* off Petrie Ledges, entrance to Sydney Harbour. A chase ensued in the course of which *Liberty* lost one propellor and one rudder, knocked off by machine gun fire.

Assistance to Vessels in Distress

On the many occasions on which R.C.M.P. vessels have rendered assistance to ships in distress, those listed below have been selected as being of more general interest.

- (a) *Schooner Dot and Hellie*.—On February 18, advice was received that this schooner was disabled in a position 80 miles S x E Sambro Light Ship. R. C. M. P. *Fleurdelis* immediately was despatched. The fol-

lowing morning, *Dot and Hellie* was located by *Fleurdelis* which managed in spite of heavy seas, to make fast a line and tow the disabled craft to Halifax.

- (b) *M. V. Kristane M.*—On July 16, R. C. M. P. *Alachasse* was dispatched to render assistance to the above motor vessel, which had been reported, disabled. When located by *Alachasse*, the engine of *Kristane M.* had broken down and the craft was drifting towards the rock at Cape La Have, N. S. The vessel was safely docked at Lunenburg, N. S., where her master stated that in the preceding few days his ship had been completely disabled and had drifted from George's Bank off the U. S. Coast to the position where located by *Alachasse*.
- (c) *Schooner Ella Marie.*—R. C. M. P. *MacDonald* located the above schooner off Ingonish, N. S. on the 27 August. When located by *MacDonald* the schooner was badly disabled and was drifting seaward in a strong wind. The schooner was towed by *MacDonald* to Ingonish, where she was safely berthed.
- (d) *Barge Foundation Scarborough.*—On the 30th October, the barge *Foundation Scarborough* broke adrift from her tow at the height of a gale off Canso, N. S. Several men were on board. R. C. M. P. Cruisers *MacDonald* and *Alachasse* commenced a sweep in company with C. G. S. *Lady Laurier*. The barge was located by *MacDonald* on November 2, some 40 miles east of Sable Island. When located, the *M. V. Florann* had placed a line on her, but found it impossible to tow. C. G. S. *Lady Laurier* was advised by W/T and later towed the barge to Sydney.

AEROPLANES

38,457 miles were flown while the base was at Moncton, N. B., and 48 identifications made of run vessels. When spotted the position was sent in to the O. C. Marine Section, who in turn would direct a Cruiser to cover the vessels if a Cruiser were available. The information would also be dispatched to other Divisions of the Force where it was considered it would be of greater value.

CRIMINAL CODE

It will be noted that under the above heading three cases of murder are quoted. One of these is the Everett Farmer, referred to later; one a case where an inmate of the Pictou County Asylum murdered another, the offender now being confined in the Nova Scotia Hospital and it is not considered likely that he will ever be mentally capable of pleading; there is also the case of Ennis Ross which is of interest. Attempted murder cases are also noted, in one of which Ralph Fredericks was sentenced to Two Years in Dorchester Penitentiary. In another case, that of Arthur Kelsie, the Crown Prosecutor advised against laying a charge.

Fifteen cases of manslaughter are again reported, the majority of these arising from motor vehicle accidents.

Some of the more important criminal cases handled are mentioned hereunder:—

The Markadonis Case

Nicholas Markadonis whose case has been carried forward in reports for the past three years, is still confined in the Nova Scotia Hospital at Dartmouth and it is not considered likely that he will ever recover sufficiently to be capable of pleading or to stand trial.

The Donaldson Case

John Donaldson who was fully reported in last year's report as being charged with "Manslaughter" was tried at Port Hood on May 13, when he was acquitted.

Ennis B. Ross—Murder

On January 4, 1938, Ennis Blanchard Ross, of Stony Island, Shelburne County, shot one Warren Hudson Brown of the same place, with a shot-gun, inflicting wounds of such a serious nature that Brown died as a result of them on January 7, after languishing in Yarmouth Hospital in the meantime. The circumstances of this affair are, briefly, as follows:—

The deceased was a married man, his wife being around his own age (forty years), and conducted a small store in the fishing village of Stony Island which is part of Cape Sable Island, Shelburne County. His wife had for some time been carrying on an affair with Ennis B. Ross, which naturally led to quarrels in the Brown family. Brown forbade his wife to see Ross and on the evening of January 4, when Brown was working in his store, Ross purchased a number of No. 3 shotgun shells at another store and then secreted himself in a plot of land which separates Brown's store from the Brown dwelling house. In due course Brown left the store, heading for his house and Ross fired the shotgun at him, the shot mostly centering around Brown's stomach. Brown fell, then managed to get into the porch of his house, where he received a little attention and a doctor was called (eventually resulting in Brown being conveyed to Yarmouth Hospital.) After shooting Brown, Ross apparently returned to his own home, left the shotgun there and made a trip to a little store, where in his conversation he made incriminating remarks about his shooting Brown. Brown's son also saw Ross leaving the Brown premises. Ross was placed under arrest that same evening, the police having been called from Barrington Passage Detachment, and after Brown's death, the charge against Ross was made of "Murder."

Preliminary Hearing has been held and subject committed for trial which will take place in June. It is confidently expected that a conviction will result and Ross pay the penalty for his cold-blooded act.

Everett Farmer—(Coloured)—Murder

On August 2, a request was received from the Chief of Police of the Town of Shelburne for assistance in investigating a suspected case of murder. It appeared that one Everett Farmer had reported to the Chief that he had shot his half brother, Zachariah Farmer. Our Shelburne Detachment worked in collaboration with Chief Mitchell of the Shelburne Police and it was ascertained that Everett Farmer, his wife Margaret and several children had been living at the home of one, Mrs. Anna Wilson for a number of years.

On the night of the shooting Zachariah visited his brother, Everett Farmer, and stayed at his house for the evening. One or two other coloured men, local residents, dropped in during the course of the evening, but after they left Zachariah remained with Everett. They were consuming home brewed beer made by Everett Farmer. At about 10 p.m. the women and children of the household retired and Everett and Zachariah apparently got into an argument which became heated and violent. Everett alleged that Zachariah sprang from his chair, grabbed a glass and "made for him." Everett got his 12 gauge shot gun loaded with ball, and stated that he shot Zachariah in self-defence. He admitted, however, that Zachariah was sitting down when he fired the shot. An investigation was made and there is no doubt that the true version of the accident is that Zachariah remained sitting and may even have dropped off to sleep momentarily, for a cigarette was found in his lap, the end of which had been wet. Zachariah was shot through the neck, death being instantaneous.

The case went to the Supreme Court on September 29, 1937, when Everett Farmer was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried out on December 15, 1937.

Harvey William Margeson—Manslaughter

On June 6, 1937, the body of James A. Isenor was found on the highway near Elmsdale, Nova Scotia, battered beyond recognition. Inquiries elicited the fact that one, Harvey William Margeson had driven his car over the road at the time of the accident. Margeson states that he read of the accident in the press in Prince Edward Island and he immediately returned to Truro and surrendered himself at our Truro Detachment. Examination of the car he was driving showed traces of blood, brain tissue and a piece of black yarn. The undergear of the car was spattered with blood, brain and hair.

Margeson's defence was that he had seen an object in the road which he took to be a "heap of stuff." He straddled the object and heard a slight bump at the rear end of his car and further questioned he stated that the object looked like a buffalo rug or bearskin and bore no resemblance to a man. Asked why he did not stop he replied that it was a lonely road and he was afraid of a hold-up.

The exhibits taken from the car were submitted to the Provincial Pathologist who stated that he was prepared to swear that the car operated by Margeson had adherent to its undersurface human flesh, chiefly brain tissue, human blood belonging to Group IV (O) and dark brown hairs which were similar to those obtained from the cap and garments of Isenor. He also stated that the blood on Isenor's garments was of the same blood Group, namely IV (O), as that on the car.

Margeson was charged with "Manslaughter" appeared before Mr. Justice Carroll and Jury at Halifax on September 22, but was acquitted. The argument relied on by the defence was that the Crown had not proven that there had been any negligence on the part of Margeson and that Isenor might have been dead before Margeson's car passed over him.

Cyril Richard—Manslaughter

On May 2, a report was received by our Bridgewater Detachment that a lady had been seriously injured and was lying on the roadside at La Have. It appeared that one, James D. Getson on his wife failing to return home at 10 p.m., had gone out to look for her and found her unconscious in a ditch. After considerable enquiry suspicion rested on one, Cyril Richard who had been driving in the vicinity at the time of the accident. His car was examined and small particles of blue felt were recovered from the door hinge projections and other places. These were submitted to the Provincial Pathologist who stated that the blue woollen fabric on the hinge of the car door was similar in colour and character to that obtained from Mrs. Getson's blue hat.

Mrs. Getson died on May 16 and a charge of "Manslaughter" was laid against Cyril Richard on August 31. On October 29, Richard was found guilty and sentenced to Three Years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary. This decision has been appealed and a new trial has been ordered.

Wilfred Keddy—Manslaughter

The most serious motor vehicle accident reported during the year occurred near Middleton on the morning of February 27, 1937. This accident resulted in the death of the following persons:—

	Age
Arnold Keddy..	19 years
Harold Hatt..	7 years
Agnes Eisan..	7 years
Mary Eisan..	6 years
Georgina Eisan..	3 years

Serious injuries were also incurred by Mrs. Evelyn Eisan, mother of the three Eisan girls, Miss Mary Noble, age 36 years, Wilfred Keddy, age 22 years, Boyd Hudson, aged 16 years, Willoughby Hatt, age 16 years, and Walter A. Hatt, father of Willoughby Hatt.

Walter A. Hatt was driving on the main road towards Middleton with Mrs. Eisan and her daughters, Miss Noble, Harold Hatt and Willoughby Hatt as passengers. The other car was driven by Wilfred Keddy who had as passengers Arnold Keddy and Boyd Hudson. Immediately following the accident and during the course of the subsequent trial, Wilfred Keddy maintained that his brother Arnold, who died as a result of the accident, had in fact been driving the car. Investigations showed that the Keddy car was being driven to the left of the centre of the highway at considerable speed and that the cars met on the crest of a hill. Mr. Hatt seeing the other car coming straight for him, endeavoured to pull to the left in order to avoid collision, but was unsuccessful and the cars struck practically head-on.

A charge of "Manslaughter" was laid against Wilfred Keddy who pleaded "Not Guilty" in the Supreme Court at Bridgetown on May 4, 1937. The case was strenuously defended, but Keddy was found guilty and sentenced to Five Years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Hugh Hunter—Robbery with Violence

On the night of September 18, an elderly miner, Angus Johnston of Dominion No. 6, was brutally assaulted and robbed of \$18. It appeared that Johnston had visited a store in order to get change for a Ten Dollar bill. Whilst in the store he noticed Hugh Hunter, son-in-law of the storekeeper, leaving the store shortly before he did. Whilst on his way home Johnston was attacked by two men, one of whom he thought was Hunter. The old man's face was battered, his nose broken and his mouth split open. He was then left lying in some bushes.

On the matter being reported to our Glace Bay Detachment Hunter was immediately picked up for questioning. He was found in bed at his home. A blue serge suit smeared with blood and trousers soaking wet from the knees down and a pair of wet shoes were also found. Under his mattress was a Five Dollar bill and three Two Dollar bills which were crumpled together and stuck in the spring; the bills were wet. Hunter's hands were cut and he bore evidence of rough treatment.

The blood stained clothing was submitted to the Provincial Pathologist who identified the stains as human blood, belonging to the same group as that of a specimen of Angus Johnston's blood.

Hunter was charged under Section 446 (a) of the Criminal Code, "Robbery with Violence," and was committed for trial on November 16. He was later released on bail and will appear at the next Session of the Supreme Court at Sydney.

Morris K. Ross—Armed Assault with Intent to Rob

On January 23, 1937, a phone call was received at Windsor Detachment from one Frank Gibson who stated that he had been held up by an armed man. Gibson operates a general store and gasoline station at Newport Station, Nova Scotia. He stated that after locking up his store the previous night, he entered the stormporch of his house and was immediately met with the order "stick your hands up." Mr. Gibson saw a revolver in his assailant's hand. Although hampered by a cash box which he was carrying, he hit the gun hand and the revolver exploded. The armed man then fled. Mr. Gibson with five or six men who had been attracted to the scene, followed his assailant for approximately half a mile, when he asked his companions to continue the chase whilst he went to call the Police. At this point the bandit was only two hundred yards ahead, but his companions abandoned the chase.

On arrival on the scene, our patrol from Windsor Detachment immediately took up the pursuit where it had been abandoned. Distinct tracks were discernible in the snow and after about a mile and a half stopped behind a barn

alongside an old buggy inside which a .32 calibre revolver was found. There were four cartridges in the chambers, two of which had been fired and the two remaining were blanks.

A good description of the culprit was obtained from Mr. Gibson and after eliminating certain suspects, Ross was closely questioned. He was later definitely identified by Gibson as his assailant on the night of the offence. This man is the son of James Ross on whose farm the footprints ended and where the revolver was found. It was ascertained that he had previously served a Penitentiary sentence and had left the vicinity immediately after the hold-up. He was eventually located at Port Williams, where he was arrested and returned to Windsor. In due course he was committed for trial and later appeared in the Supreme Court. Ross was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

William A. Goodhew—Obstructing a Peace Officer

On June 28, 1937, members of the Dartmouth Detachment were patrolling from Dartmouth to West Jeddore. Failing in their efforts to stop a truck which they suspected was transporting contraband liquor, they took up pursuit and followed the truck in the direction of Waverley, then on towards Truro. At a crossroad the truck slowed down and the occupant of a car parked at the junction shouted to the truck driver who at once accelerated. The driver of the parked car, No. 80-014, followed the police car and after several unsuccessful attempts finally succeeded in passing it and placing itself between the police car and the truck. He then dropped back alongside the police car and tried to force it off the road, eventually hooking his rear bumper in the front bumper of the police car. He then accelerated and in so doing forced the police car across the road and over a culvert. Extensive search was made for the car bearing this licence number—80-014.

The following morning William A. Goodhew reported to the Halifax City Police that his car had been stolen the previous evening. On being interviewed Goodhew denied that he had operated his car the previous night. Goodhew when questioned denied that he had worn a grey suit on the night of the offence and asserted that he did not own such a suit. On his room being searched a grey suit was found. Members of the Dartmouth Detachment patrol car later definitely identified Goodhew as the man who had forced them into the ditch.

The accused was charged under Section 167 of the Criminal Code, "Obstructing a Public Officer." He was convicted and sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

James L. Hubbard, et al—Breaking, Entering and Theft

In the spring of this year reports of a series of thefts of automobiles, breaking and entering stores and other premises, and thefts of gasoline were reported in Yarmouth district. On March 30 a complaint was received at Meteghan River Detachment that a store at Mavillette had been broken into in the early morning and a quantity of miscellaneous merchandise stolen. Shortly before this break a Plymouth car was stolen from the garage of a Yarmouth resident. This car was located not far from the scene of the break at Mavillette, where it had been abandoned. The car was found by a nearby resident who reported at the time that his own car, a Ford V8 had been stolen.

The Ford was located in Yarmouth by members of Yarmouth Detachment where it had also been abandoned. On the floor of this Ford car were cigar ends and considerable cigar ash. As a quantity of cigars had been stolen from the store at Mavillette it was considered quite possible that the cases aforementioned were inter-related.

In the early morning of April 3rd, Bridgetown Detachment notified Meteghan River Detachment that a gasoline station at Lawrencetown had been broken into and that a Chevrolet coupe registered in the name of a resident

of Lower Saulnierville had been found abandoned nearby. Enquiries showed that this car had been stolen the previous night but that its owner thinking some friends might have borrowed it, had not reported its loss until the following morning.

Bridgetown Detachment were advised by Meteghan River Detachment to endeavour to stop and question three rough looking characters whom they had seen walking on the main road towards Bridgetown on the 2nd. The three suspects were located as anticipated and were questioned by the personnel of Meteghan River, Bridgetown and Digby Detachments. Statements were obtained from them in which James L. Hubbard and Donald W. Morton admitted being involved in the theft of the Chevrolet coupe and the break into the gasoline station.

Informations were laid and the men were remanded to jail where further statements involved Vernon J. Morton, George M. Hubbard and others. There is no doubt that these men were responsible for thefts of gasoline, also two cases of Breaking, Entering and Theft. All the cars referred to were recovered abandoned, out of gasoline.

Charges were laid for the more serious offences against each of these men. Vernon J. Morton left the district and has not yet been located. The individuals charged elected Speedy Trial and were sentenced as follows:—

James L. Hubbard—Two Years on each of three counts (concurrent).
 George M. Hubbard—Five Years on each of two counts (concurrent).
 Donald W. Morton—Two Years on one count.
 Wilfred Muise—Two Years on one count.

Reference to our Finger Print Section showed that the Hubbards and Morton previously served terms for criminal offences.

Frank Harold King, Theft of Post Letter—John Sutherland, Forgery

On January 20, 1937, a report was received from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, New Glasgow that they had cashed a Department of Highways cheque for \$81.00 in favour of one Charles Little, purporting to be endorsed by Little. Charles Little had complained to the Department that he had never received his cheque.

Investigation showed that three letters had been stolen at various times from a rural mail box and that each letter contained a Government cheque. These cheques were later cashed, two in New Glasgow, and one in Truro. After careful enquiry, suspicion was directed to one, Frank King, ex-convict, and on checking his movements useful evidence was uncovered. King was arrested and elected Speedy Trial. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Four Years' imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

During the course of the trial it was clearly indicated that King had an accomplice who had cashed the stolen cheques at the Bank after the endorsement had been forged. After sentence was passed King made a statement to a member of the Force that after forging the cheques he had sent them to one, John Sutherland, an ex-convict, who had cashed them in New Glasgow. Sutherland when first questioned denied any knowledge of the transaction, but later admitted his guilt. He was charged under Section 468 (x) of the Criminal Code and sentenced to Three Years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Donald Richard Kirkland, Theft by Conversion

Donald Kirkland was employed in the early part of the year by the Electrolux Company of Canada selling vacuum cleaners. He appears to have been an efficient and successful salesman and sold large numbers of these machines in the Maritimes. Whilst he was operating in the Yarmouth district, several complaints were received, both by the Town Police at Yarmouth and by

Yarmouth Detachment to the effect that certain individuals had made payments for vacuum cleaners with which they had not been credited by the Electrolux Company. An information was laid against Kirkland by a representative of the Electrolux Company and a Warrant obtained for his arrest. Enquiries extended throughout the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec. Kirkland was eventually located in Belleville, Ontario, where he was representing a rival Company under an assumed name. He was apprehended and escorted back to Yarmouth. Examination of his books showed defalcations in the vicinity of \$19,000.

On May 27, 1937, he pleaded guilty on four charges of "Theft by Conversion" and was sentenced to terms of Three Years' imprisonment on three charges and Four Years' imprisonment on the fourth charge, sentences to run concurrently.

L. St. C. Beals, Forgery, False Pretences and Personation

Representing himself as one Louis Stoddard of Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia, who is the owner of several large apple orchards, Beals approached George A. Chase, a Kentville merchant and apple buyer who owns several stores in Kentville and a large fruit warehouse at Port Williams. The first complaint was that on July 26th he offered for sale part of the Stoddard apple crop as security and obtained credit from the store. He repeated this manoeuvre twice in August and later again approached Chase at Port Williams when he made a bargain with him for one of his apple crops. Chase advanced several sums of money in order to bind the deals. Advances were made by cheque made payable to Louis Stoddard. These cheques were cashed at the Royal Bank of Canada. This process was repeated later in the season with the same result on each occasion, the last offence being committed on September 7th. In all Beals obtained some \$300 and the personation was not discovered until one of George A. Chase's buyers called upon Louis Stoddard asking him to deliver the apples. Stoddard, of course, denied having made any sales and the matter was reported to this Force for investigation.

Beals was located, arrested, and charged on sixteen counts in all. On October 28, he appeared before Judge Sangster at Kentville, pleaded guilty on all sixteen charges and was sentenced to Four Years' imprisonment on eight charges, and two years on each of the remaining eight charges, sentences to run concurrently.

Whilst four of these charges actually referred to offences which were committed within the incorporated town of Kentville, all were handled by this Force on account of the fact that so many other similar charges were outstanding under our jurisdiction.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Our work in the enforcement of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act still continues to be a major portion of our duty in this province. A comparison of the penalties imposed and fines collected in the years 1936 and 1937, is given hereunder:

	1936	1937
Fines imposed	\$80,008 50	\$78,183 75
Fines paid	35,940 81	30,509 80
Jail sentences	105 years	91 years
(optional)	6 months	20 days
	15 days	
Jail sentences	48 years	59 years
	6 months	8 months

One thousand three hundred and fifty convictions were registered, with 104 dismissals. A total of \$30,509.80 in fines was paid and collected on behalf of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission. Whilst a comparison with the previous

year shows a slight reduction in fines paid, a corresponding increase is noticeable in mandatory jail sentences served. This probably is accounted for by the fact that under the majority of the sections of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act imprisonment without the option of a fine is imposed for all but first offences.

Eight padlock orders under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act were granted this year. These orders are applied for in all cases where three convictions are registered with respect to the same premises within a period of twelve months. Whilst the granting of these orders imposes a penalty on the landlord of the premises rather than upon the individual occupant, they have been proven effective in the case of well known liquor dives and it is now not uncommon for property owners to enquire from the police as to whether or not any convictions are recorded against occupants of their premises.

In all 13,619 gallons of spirits were seized. This figure shows a slight increase over the total gallonage for 1936. Forty-three vehicles and 6 vessels were also seized and forfeited during the period under review.

The illicit liquor trade and consumption is no honest sport or adventure, it is a national illness with devastating results. Liquor can be obtained in Nova Scotia in a legal manner, and also consumed in a legal manner. Liquor is being obtained and consumed unlawfully. The demand is created by all sorts of people, including the educated.

Any one of the main categories of educated or professional men refusing to compromise on the question would strike a damaging blow to rum-running.

Unfortunately there are people all down the scale of position, education and social order who look upon the smuggling of rum and the use of smuggled rum as a right, a sort of glorified sport, a seal of good fellowship.

We would tell these people there are instances throughout the Dominion in which citizens of good position and standing, as well as those less fortunate, and government and company officials have been ruined. With their families they have been undermined and used by the illicit liquor traffic, and they should realize that their own compromise in such matters has contributed to such a state.

The police are trying to enforce the laws but they need the co-operation of the people.

There can be no question but that an honest desire to meet this problem now would do much to reduce crime, ensure greater prosperity, and a higher standard of living for the rising generation.

No. 13. The Officer Commanding "J" Division, Superintendent W. V. Bruce

SPECIAL COURSE

Sgt. D. H. A. Tozer attended a finger print and photography course at Ottawa. This N.C.O. is now in charge of the C.I.B. Laboratory; he lectures the various classes, and is considered outstanding in this work.

A two weeks' special course in photography and finger printing, the first of its kind, was held at this headquarters, attended by six N.C.O's of this Division. The practical instruction given on this course is of great benefit and will no doubt be an asset to all who have the opportunity of taking it. It is intended to hold two similar classes during the month of April next, which will be attended by personnel of "H," "L" and "J" Divisions.

James X Lanteigne, Lower Caraquet—Customs Act.

On August 11, as a result of confidential information received by Caraquet Detachment, a patrol set out in pursuit of a truck which was suspected to have loaded contraband liquor at a dock in Lower Caraquet. The truck, having gained considerable headway on the highway towards Bathurst, turned into

a side road and took cover behind a barn. The patrol followed the truck to the spot and found it abandoned, the driver having disappeared into the woods. There were 700 gallons of contraband liquor seized with the truck, the vehicle being confiscated eventually to the Crown in the right of the province. Continuing the investigation at Shippegan and Caraquet Detachments, James X. Lanteigne was arrested, following the seizure of 525 gallons of contraband alcohol on his property, which place was only a short distance from where the afore-mentioned truck was loaded. This liquor was found under a large quantity of hay in a loft, and it was evidently part of a consignment recently smuggled from the open seas. Dual charges were preferred against Lanteigne under Section 56-2 of the Intoxicating Liquor Act, and Section 217-3 of the Customs Act. He was found guilty of both offences, and on the liquor charge was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and fined \$500 and costs, and in default of payment, to two additional months. Under the customs charge, he was fined \$200 and in default of payment, six months imprisonment. A notice of appeal was filed against the sentence under the Customs Act, and this was finally heard on March 3, at Fredericton, before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, when the appeal was dismissed.

Jaddus Lanteigne, Lower Caraquet, N.B.—Customs Act

From information received in connection with the James X. Lanteigne case, search was conducted on the premises of Jaddus Lanteigne on August 17, and in this case, 152 gallons of contraband alcohol were found carefully concealed under the floor of a barn, and several bottles of liquor were discovered in the cellar of the house. Dual charges were preferred against this man under the Liquor and Customs Acts. Under the former, he was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 and costs, and in default of payment, to serve two additional months. Under the Customs charge, he was sentenced to a fine of \$100 and costs, and in default of payment, one month imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently. It is believed the contraband liquor obtained in this seizure, that of James X. Lanteigne, and the 700 gallons discovered abandoned with the truck, were landed from the rum vessel *Admiral Beatty*, as she was observed off Escuminac Point, N.B., by the aviation section several days prior to the seizure of the loaded truck. James X. Lanteigne is an uncle of Jaddus.

James Bellman, Partridge Island, Saint John County, N.B.—Customs Act.

On December 24, 1937, the above named, who is master of the *Admiral Beatty*, a motor vessel, which was seized in the vicinity of Partridge Island, Saint John County, N.B., and on which 3,920 gallons of alcohol were found, was charged under Section 208-3 of the Customs Act and five members of the crew were charged under Section 193. All were committed for trial. Captain Bellman eventually appeared before His Honour Judge J. Barry at Saint John, and on March 3, 1938, the case was dismissed. The contention of the defence that the Crown had not established sufficiently accurately the seizure was made in Canadian waters was upheld by the Trial Judge, who, during the course of a long trial, prohibited the introduction of Admiralty and Hydrographic charts during the hearing. An appeal has been taken by the Crown before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and the case is now pending. A charge under the Intoxicating Liquor Act has been laid against Capt. Bellman, and this will be disposed of after the Customs trial. This case created province-wide interest; however, as it is still before the Courts further comment here is unnecessary.

B. B. Belson, Edmundston, N.B.—Customs Act.

During the latter part of April, information was received by Edmundston Detachment that hair dressing equipment, believed to be smuggled, was in possession of a hair dressing establishment at Blackville. This was checked by Newcastle Detachment and seizure made of a permanent waving machine. Investigation showed that this machine was sold by B. B. Belson, who was located at Edmundston on May 26. His movements were kept under observation and on searching his car he was found to have in his possession another permanent waving machine and a radio which he admitted were smuggled. Two charges were laid against this man under Section 203 for smuggling, the hair dressing equipment and one under Section 217 for being in possession of a smuggled radio. On each charge he pleaded guilty when he appeared before Magistrate Hubert at Edmundston on May 27, and was fined \$50 and costs, or one month in gaol. The fines and costs were paid.

Patrick Tardif and Frank T. Tardif, St. Leonard, N.B.—Customs Act

While investigating the seizure of hair dressing equipment from Mrs. Rose Gaudreau, St. Leonard, N.B., it was found that the above named were responsible for the actual smuggling and arrangements therefor, and instructions were given for charges to be laid against them under Section 193-2. They appeared before Magistrate Soucy at St. Leonard on May 10, pleaded guilty, and were each fined \$50 and costs, or 1 month in default. They were given until June 1 to pay the fines and costs. Payment was made within the time set.

Georges Beaulieu, Manager, Atlantic Trading Co., Matapedia, P.Q.—Customs Act

On January 12, information was received from Edmundston detachment that shipment of ninety cases of prunes and forty-one cases of raisins had been smuggled into Canada and shipped via C.N.R. on January 5 to J. B. Caron, Matapedia, P.Q. Investigation was immediately made by members of Campbellton detachment and it was found that the goods had arrived at Matapedia addressed to J. B. Caron (which is a fictitious name), and had been taken delivery of by Georges Beaulieu, Manager of the Atlantic Trading Company, and taken to the company's premises. Search of the warehouse was carried out and the goods located and placed under seizure, brought to Campbellton, and turned over to the custody of the Collector of Customs. A charge was laid against Georges Beaulieu under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act which was eventually disposed of by Magistrate J. Bugeaud at New Carlisle, P.Q. Georges Beaulieu pleaded guilty and was fined \$200 and costs; this was paid a few days later.

Robert Michaud, Edmundston, N.B.—Customs Act

Information in the Georges Beaulieu case revealed that Robert Michaud had billed the goods in question from Edmundston to Matapedia. A statement was obtained from him in which he said two unknown men had called at his house and asked him to bring a load of merchandise to Edmundston some day when the freight would be leaving for Campbellton. He asked what the boxes would contain and was informed raisins, then understanding that the goods were of American origin. He was offered \$6 for the cartage which he accepted, and on January 5 he took two loads to the freight sheds at Edmundston, billing them to J. B. Caron, Matapedia, signing the shipping bill in his own name. Two or three nights later the men came to his house again and on January 10 he took another load to Edmundston. This load consisted of 3,900 pounds of raisins and it was seized by Customs Port Officers at Edmundston. A charge was preferred against Michaud under Section 193 of the Customs Act before Magistrate Hubert at Edmundston and on February 4 he pleaded guilty, being fined \$200 and costs and in default of payment 12 months in gaol. Fine and costs were paid.

Leo Dupré, Corner of the Beach, P.Q.—Excise Act

Information was received on July 19, 1937, by Cpl. St. Pierre of Gaspé detachment, which necessitated splitting his forces. Two men went to one part of the coast where a landing was expected, and he went in the opposite direction. Due to the movements of the police being watched, Cpl. St. Pierre was required to use other means of transportation than a police car to reach his destination and so confuse his comings and goings, until he finally landed at Corner of the Beach on foot. Part of his journey was checked by smugglers, but his arrangements were so complete that he was successful in covering his activities. He arranged for a car to join him later in the evening and with this he blocked the road between the sandbar where the landing was made and the highway. He proceeded down this road and intercepted a loaded car coming inland, the driver of which abandoned it and took to the woods. He was recognized as Leo Dupré, however. Still using the car with which he blocked the road, Cpl. St. Pierre drove down towards the beach in it and those there realizing that something had gone wrong, rushed for cover, leaving Cpl. St. Pierre in possession of two Ford cars, a Plymouth coupe and almost 250 gallons of alcohol. These seizures were eventually brought home. Leo Dupré appeared before Magistrate Bugeaud at Perce, on October 2, when he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to one year's imprisonment, and in default of payment to one additional year. This conviction is being appealed and will eventually be disposed of at the Court of King's Bench in Perce, P.Q. Cpl. St. Pierre was commended by the Commissioner for his good work in connection with this matter.

Gerard Parise, Fred Huard and Camille Morin, Gascons, P.Q.—Excise Act

On July 1, at about 11 p.m. when returning from patrol, members of Chandler Detachment heard a motor boat off shore at Chandler, apparently proceeding in the direction of Gascons. The patrol was continued and as it is a known fact that small quantities of liquor were being landed by fishing craft, and if not brought ashore sunk in the bay before reaching the wharf, a motor boat was hired to meet the incoming boat. At about 5 a.m. the boat was met about 3 miles off Gascons, and signalled to stop. The above named men were on board and on search being made a quantity of contraband liquor was found. The boat and liquor were placed under seizure, and charges laid against the three men. Gerard Parise appeared before Magistrate Bugeaud at New Carlisle on August 4, charged under Section 169 of the Act and was fined \$100 and costs or 3 months in jail. Jail sentence was taken. Fred Huard appeared before Magistrate Bugeaud on August 14, charged under Section 169-B of the Act and sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of \$500 and costs, or in default to an additional six months. Camille Morin was charged under Section 169 of the Act and sentenced by Magistrate Bugeaud on August 14 to a fine of \$250 and costs or six months. The fine and costs were paid. For their good work in connection with this seizure L/Cpl Chapados and Constable Dampousse were commended by the Commissioner.

Robert Robert, Gascons, P.Q.—Excise Act

This charge arose out of the seizure of a Dodge truck and 425 gallons of alcohol at Gascons, P.Q. On September 29, 1937, Chandler Detachment received information that a truck had over-turned near Gascons, P.Q., and that it was apparently loaded with alcohol. A patrol was immediately made and on arrival it was found that the alcohol had been unloaded and the truck driven away. Constable Dampousse was left to guard the alcohol and L/Cpl. Chapados continued the patrol to locate the truck, which was reported to have gone in the direction of Matapedia. Eventually information was received that the truck had been left behind a barn on the property of John Roussy at Port Daniel West. Mr. Roussy was interviewed and stated that the truck had been

left there by an unknown party who stated that the police were after him, and ran to the main road where a black sedan was waiting. Mr. Roussy further stated that there were two men in the sedan and when the truck driver got into it the car speeded away in the direction of New Carlisle. No description of the man nor the car could be obtained. Further investigation on this point has so far been without result. Enquiries proved that the truck was owned and driven by Robert Robert, who was eventually located at Val St. Michel, P.Q., and placed under arrest charged under Section 169-B of the Excise Act. He appeared before Magistrate Bugeaud at New Carlisle on November 20, 1937, and was sentenced to a fine of \$100 and costs or 3 months in jail. Fine was paid.

Charles Ellis, Shanklin Post Office, N.B.—Excise Act

On January 4, 1938, as a result of information received, a search was conducted of the premises of the above named, and in the barn 810 Imperial gallons of alcohol were found hidden under some hay. Charles Ellis was Postmaster at Shanklin. Charges were preferred against him under the Intoxication Liquor Act and Excise Act, and in the former case he pleaded not guilty and satisfied Magistrate G. E. Logan that he did not know the cases found contained alcohol. He claimed that a man named "Hoyt" had called at his home one morning and asked if he could store some merchandise, to which he agreed; the case was dismissed. He was arrested on the Excise charge and on being charged, pleaded guilty. He was fined \$100 and costs; fine was paid.

Ophie Gallant, Devon, N.B.—Excise Act

On August 26, 1937, a member of the Force while checking cars in Devon, noticed the above named in charge of a Terraplane coupe and as the Constable recognized him as a bootlegger, his suspicions were aroused. When he went behind the car to examine the trunk on the rear of it, the driver drove away at a fast rate, and after a chase of approximately 25 miles, the coupe was discovered in a field, partly concealed by bushes. The Constable had requisitioned the services of a taxi driver to make the chase. The driver of the car and his companion managed to get away. In the trunk at the rear of the car, fifty-nine two and one-half gallon tins of contraband alcohol were discovered. A description of Gallant was circularized without results. However, on November 9, in Devon, he was recognized and arrested. On appearing before Magistrate W. A. Haines, he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$100 and costs with three months in goal, and in default of payment to three additional months. Gallant was also charged under the Liquor Act and for resisting arrest. He was found guilty of both offences and sentences imposed were concurrent with that imposed under the Excise Act.

CRIMINAL CODE

The presence of patrols throughout the country, night and day, goes a long way in preventing crime, particularly that class of offence committed by idle youths who congregate at recognized meeting places in small towns and villages. There have been many important investigations undertaken, and on the whole, I consider our efforts have proved quite successful. Undernoted are a few cases of interest.

Thomas Galley and William Prevost, Escaping from County Gaol at Dorchester, N.B.—Criminal Code

At about 9.30 a.m. on February 23, 1938, two prisoners escaped from the County Gaol at Dorchester, N.B. Moncton Sub-Division Headquarters being advised at about noon, immediately dispatched Constable Swaney and Constable Lilly with Police Dog *Black Lux* to the scene by car. On arrival at Dorchester, misleading reports were received indicating that the fugitives had started towards

Moncton. The dog was given scent from the blankets recently used by the fugitives, which led to their trail being picked up on the C.N.R. tracks leading towards Nova Scotia, which is in the opposite direction to Moncton. By this time they had a four-hour start and since a freight train was expected along, travelling in the same direction, the patrol lost no time in proceeding along the highway to a point some four miles further along the railway. *Black Lux* again picked up the fresh trail going in the same direction. With this knowledge another jump of about four miles was made. *Black Lux* was on a leash and soon picked up their trail again and on going around a bend the fugitives were seen about half a mile ahead still hiking towards Nova Scotia. At this point the highway runs more or less parallel with the railway approaching Sackville, N.B. The railway is flanked on both sides with heavy brush, which afforded the fugitives protection from being seen from the highway. As soon as they saw the police with the dog on their trail they stopped and made no further attempt to escape. They were both placed under arrest and escorted back to the gaol where they were handed over to the Deputy Sheriff, to be dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code. When these prisoners were questioned as to why they had not made a run for it in the heavy bush when they saw the patrol, they both stated they had intended to and then thought better of it when they saw the dog's nose down on their trail, rapidly covering the intervening distance. They decided then that there was no further escape for them. Both the men had heard something of the reputation of *Black Lux* from other prisoners confined in the County Gaol at Dorchester, N.B. They were both charged under Section 189-a C.C.C. before Police Magistrate Gass at Dorchester, eventually appearing before Judge A. W. Bennett when they were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Dorchester Penitentiary.

Cecil Wright, Hampton, N.B., B. E. and Theft—Criminal Code

This man was arrested in St. John on April 12, 1937, together with his two brothers, Robert and Jonas. They were charged with breaking, entering and theft from the store of W. Bovaird of Hampton, N.B. Preliminary enquiry was heard before Magistrate Parlee, at Hampton on April 15. He was subsequently sent up for trial and held in the County Jail at Hampton. During the night of May 2, Cecil Wright and his two brothers escaped from custody and for some time were the subject of a wide search. They committed a series of car thefts while at large. On May 13, 1937, information was received from the Quebec City police told that two men bearing descriptions of Cecil and Robert Wright were under detention in that city. They were later identified and an escort returned them to New Brunswick. Cecil Wright appeared before His Honour Judge L. P. D. Tilley on July 6, on a charge of breaking, entering and theft, and was sentenced to five years and six months in the penitentiary at Dorchester.

Jonas Wright, St. Almo, Victoria Co., N.B., B. and E. by Night—Criminal Code

The circumstances in this case are the same as for Cecil and Robert Wright. During the course of their travels throughout the Province, the premises of H. Beveridge of St. Almo, Victoria County, N.B., were broken into on May 8 by Jonas Wright, who stole \$180 in cash. He was arrested in Edmundston on May 9 and while attempting to make a break from custody, was wounded in the leg by a shot fired by Cpl. A. T. Faulds. The cash box in which the money had been placed was found later in the woods, broken open, the cash consisted of one \$20 bill and the remainder \$10 bills. Jonas had worked for Beveridge at one time for a period of two years and he knew where the money was kept. Toed-in tracks leading away from the scene were identified so far as was possible by Mr. Beveridge as being those of Jonas Wright and on his arrest at Edmundston, he was found in possession of \$99.75, which consisted of one \$20, seven \$10 bills and change. After further investigation, additional

circumstantial evidence was obtained and on his release from hospital he was tried before His Honour Judge M. L. Hayward at Andover N.B., on June 12, on counts of breaking and entering by night, and theft of \$180. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years and three years in the Dorchester Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently. The money was returned to Beveridge by order of the Court. Due to satisfactory sentences imposed, the charges of breaking, entering and theft and the escape from custody at Hampton, were not proceeded with.

Frank Owens, Fredericton, N.B., Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm—Criminal Code

On the night of May 9, 1937, Const. F. de Miffonis, who was attached to Fredericton Detachment, was in the city at about 11.30 p.m. He was on his way to barracks after spending the evening with friends and was dressed in civilian clothes. As he was about to cross one of the streets, he was attacked by three men and very badly beaten. He managed to make his way to the barracks afterwards. All he could recall of the assault was that one of his assailants was coloured and the other two were white. A very close investigation followed, which revealed that Frank Owens, an ex-convict, together with Richard Atherton and John Eatman (coloured) were the men involved. All three were charged and they elected speedy trial. Owens pleaded guilty and he exonerated his two companions. His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp, in sentencing Owens to three years in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, passed the remark that had the Constable been in uniform at the time of the assault, he would have had no hesitation in sentencing him to ten or twelve years.

Harold Tremaine Earle, Kars, Kings Co. N.B., B. E. and Theft of Fox Pelts—Criminal Code

On December 16, 1937, Mr. Archibald Sprague reported to Sussex Detachment that six silver black fox pelts had been stolen from his residence the previous evening while he had been absent. He stated all the pelts were marked. Later in the evening, while on his way to Kars to investigate the complaint, Cpl. E. H. Jones noticed a car stuck in a snowdrift. On approaching it the driver appeared to be very nervous and on looking inside the car, Cpl. Jones noticed a bag in the back and on examination he discovered it contained the stolen fox pelts. Earle admitted the crime and Mr. Sprague identified his property later. A charge was preferred against Earle, and on December 30 he was committed for trial. He finally appeared before His Honour Judge L. P. D. Tilley at Hampton, on January 12, where he entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to four months in the County Jail with hard labour. The stolen pelts were returned to the owner.

Leo Hache, Point Canot, N.B., Manslaughter—Criminal Code

On August 7, 1937, a Ford truck which was being operated by Leo Hache struck one Edouard Blanchard, who was riding a bicycle in the opposite direction at Robichaud's Plain, Shippegan Island, and he did not stop until he had gone a distance of approximately 170 feet, and apparently only on being shouted at and informed that he had struck a man. Blanchard was severely injured and he was rushed to the hospital at Tracadie at which place he died on the morning of August 7. An inquest was held as a result of which a charge of manslaughter was preferred against Hache. He appeared before Magistrate G. H. Willett at Bathurst, on September 10, when he was committed for trial. He eventually appeared before Mr. Justice LeBlanc and Jury at Bathurst, on March 23, 1938, and was found "Not Guilty." This case has been referred to the Attorney General's office by the Clerk of the Peace for the district concerned, who contends that the Trial Judge in his address to the Jury, told

them that if they could not find the accused guilty of manslaughter, to acquit him, as they could not reduce the charge. The Attorney General's Department has the matter under consideration as to further action, if any.

Clarence J. Desprey and Edgar J. Thibodeau, Amherst, N.S.—Breaking, entering and theft from N.B. Liquor Control Board Store at Memramcook, N.B.

On the morning of May 2, the Manager of the Provincial Liquor Store at Memramcook, N.B., reported that a forcible entry had been made into the store during the night and a quantity of assorted liquors stolen. The case was investigated by members of Moncton Detachment. This was a somewhat daring break considering that the Manager's residence is situated within a few feet of the store, and other houses in close proximity. After an unsuccessful attempt to enter by breaking and prying a window in the rear of the building, the culprits wrenched a heavy metal hasp off the front door and forced a yale lock. It was evident that a vehicle had been used to convey the liquor away, yet no sound was heard by any of the neighbours during the night. Plaster casts of a foot print and an auto tire impression were made, a careful examination for finger prints brought no definite results, although portions of broken glass had apparently been handled. Surrounding detachments were notified at once, and after a complete stock-taking, it was found that one hundred and thirty-one bottles of liquor of various brands valued at \$282 were missing. On May 4, Amherst (N.S.) Detachment reported the finding of a stolen Ford coupe abandoned on the outskirts of that town, and that Clarence J. Desprey and Edgar J. Thibodeau were under suspicion. Two members of Moncton Detachment proceeded to Amherst under-cover and made a careful investigation during the following week while the Amherst Motor Show was in progress. It was found that the stolen liquor was being disposed of by the bootlegging element and several empty N.B. Liquor Control Board bottles were obtained with the assistance of members of Amherst Detachment. After a week of painstaking observation of the movements of the above named men and several others who were thought to be implicated, it was known within a confined area where the stolen liquor was hidden. Desprey and Thibodeau were then detained and taken to the detachment where they were subjected to a thorough questioning. It was not until after that they were confronted with certain exhibits, including a large screw driver which was found in the abandoned car which fitted exactly with impressions left in the liquor store window, that they made a full admission and exposed the location of the remainder of the stolen liquor, which was carefully buried under the basement of a house. They were charged before Magistrate W. F. Lane, Police Magistrate of Moncton, N.B., under Section 460 C.C. of C., to which they pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at the County Gaol at Dorchester, N.B. The stolen liquor recovered was valued at \$152. Through the willing and persistent co-operation of Amherst, N.S. Detachment, the case was brought to a successful conclusion. R. G. Fulton, Esq., Chief Commissioner of the N. B. Liquor Control Board, expressed his appreciation of the efficient work of the members of Moncton and Amherst Detachments.

Leonide Vautour, Shediac, N. B.—Indecent Assault

July 2, 1937, a complaint was received by Shediac Detachment from Mrs. Rhoda Gough of Dorchester Road that she had been indecently assaulted by an unknown man while she was picking blueberries on the property of Ward Crossman, near the railway track, and that the man had fled. Constables Kent and Lilly of Moncton Detachment with police dog "Black Lux" went to the scene of the assault and the dog picked up the trail and followed it for about a mile and a half around in the bush, but seemed to lose the scent when he came to the railway bridge. He was tried several times but with the same

results which indicated that the person responsible for this assault had obtained a ride in some kind of vehicle at this point. In the meantime, members of Shediac Detachment were busy checking up on points of this investigation and as a result, Vautour was questioned and admitted that he was responsible. He told Constable Pelletier the route he had followed in making his get-away after this assault and it was identical with the one followed by "Black Lux." Vautour stated that he had obtained a ride on a truck from the railway bridge, which is the place where "Black Lux" lost the trail, showing it was followed correctly. Mrs. Gough laid a charge against Vautour under Section 292-a; he appeared before Magistrate W. E. Atkinson at Shediac on July 21, was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the county gaol with hard labour. This accused is only sixteen years of age, and had been previously convicted on July 3, for a similar offence, at which time he was only sentenced to two days in gaol as it was his first offence and due to his age.

Edward Hachey, Newcastle, N. B.—Robbery with Violence

On August 20, 1936, Michael Richard of Brooklyn, N. Y., complained that he had been attending a dance at Red Bank on the evening of the same date where he met a man who asked him to have a drink of liquor. In company with this man, Richard started down a road and after walking for about a quarter of a mile, Richard was grabbed by the throat and choked into a stupor. When Richard recovered, he found his wallet containing approximately \$60 had been stolen. He found his way back to the dance hall as quickly as possible after recovering, and reported the matter to the police. He stated he did not know the man as he was a stranger to the district, but he furnished a good description of him and as a result, Hachey was apprehended later and charged. On August 28, 1936, R. T. D. Aitken, police magistrate, committed him for trial. The case came up before His Honour Judge C. D. Richards in the Supreme Court at Newcastle on May 27, 1937. After hearing the evidence the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Richards then sentenced Hachey to serve three years in the Dorchester penitentiary.

Percy Barnaby, Lewisville—Furious Driving

On the evening of June 23, 1937, while members of Moncton Detachment were directing traffic in the Memramcook woods re the opening of the dance pavilion, "Neil's Folly," they heard a car coming at a terrific rate of speed. An endeavour was made to get to the end of the parked cars and signal the driver to slow down but before this could be done, a crash was heard and on arriving at the scene of the accident, a Ford Coach was found in the ditch in a badly wrecked condition. Percy Barnaby was standing beside this car and stated he had been the driver and was alone, but shortly after, Miss Jennie Vautour came out of the woods in a badly shaken condition and stated she had been with Barnaby in the car. On investigating, it was found that Barnaby's car had sideswiped a Dodge car driven and owned by A. Temple Doyle of Moncton, doing considerable damage, and Mrs. Doyle, who accompanied her husband, received injuries consisting of a broken nose and cracked jaw besides bruises and scratches which necessitated her being confined to the city hospital and her home for some time. As a result of this, information was laid against Barnaby before W. F. Lane, police magistrate at Moncton, under Section 285-1 of the Criminal Code. He was remanded for trial on 29-6-37. On August 8 he appeared before His Honour Judge A. W. Bennett, was found guilty, sentence being suspended for two years, on his entering into a recognizance, himself in the sum of \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000 each.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR ACT

Our efforts in seeing that the provisions of this Act are observed have been very successful, and this is reflected by the fact that sales of liquor through the Commission stores were 31 per cent higher than for the corresponding period last year. The Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board expressed the view that the increased sales were largely due to law enforcement, and it is interesting to record that prices were not increased to the general public. In his Annual Report he states,—

"As in previous years, we would express our appreciation of the excellent work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the enforcement of the Intoxicating Liquor Act. Daily reports are furnished by this force to your board, and when the occasion demands, a special report is made covering any subject upon which information, not furnished in routine reports, is required."

and also,—

"A general observation of the province would lead your commissioner to believe that the terms of The Intoxicating Liquor Act are well observed, and that with the continued co-operation of those charged with the administration of the various laws of the province we can deal effectively with the problem of intoxicating liquor."

Hereunder are a few cases of interest:—

Aquila Gallant, St. Anne, N.B.—I.L.A.

This man was arrested on October 26, 1937, as he was transporting a large load of contraband liquor up the Chockpish River. Observations had been made at a bridge quite close to the coast line in the district and it soon became evident that activities were contemplated by smugglers. The patrol therefore took cover and watched. After watching a short time a large motor boat was seen heading in direction of the river, and when it got to about 300 yards from the shore, it stopped. Immediately 5 large dories left the beach some distance from where our men were concealed. After the dories had reached the motor boat, loading started, they then proceeded up the Chockpish River. Four of them were permitted to pass in order that the success of the smugglers efforts could be frustrated later. Our men then left their hiding place and proceeded to the bridge where they observed a man apparently on watch. He had a flashlight in his hand, obviously to signal a warning should one be necessary. This man was attended to and a report covering the incident states "we immediately took the flashlight from him and removed him quietly to a remote spot." The fifth boat eventually came up the river and as it was about to pass under the bridge the occupants were told to halt, but they did not comply. As the boat was passing out from the bridge up stream, Cpl. Pettigrew jumped into it from a distance of approximately 10 feet. There were two men in this particular boat and as Cpl. Pettigrew landed, both of them jumped overboard into about 15 feet of water and swam to the shore. The dory contained 245 gallons of alcohol in cans. One of the men, who turned out to be Aquila Gallant, was captured, but his companion escaped. He appeared before Police Magistrate N. J. Ross at Buctouche and pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months, fined \$500 and costs and in default of payment two additional months. The previous loads which had gone up river were later found.

Ernest Bowen, Cocagne, N.B.—I.L.A.

While members of Buctouche and Moncton detachments were returning by police transport to Buctouche, in the early morning of November 16, 1937, after placing a blockade on the highway where rum runners were suspected of transporting liquor, a Ford V-8 car was stopped and searched near Cocagne, N.B. When the above named who was driving the car was interrogated, he

stated that he had been visiting with his wife and children who were in the car, and was returning to St. Emile D'Auclair, P.Q. As the door of the trunk of the car was being opened, Bowen attempted to make a get-away. However, one member had the presence of mind to jump on the rear bumper and signal through the rear window for Bowen to stop. Some headway was gained before the police transport was driven alongside. The trunk of the car was then found to contain 50 gallons of contraband alcohol in 2½ gallon tins. Bowen who was making his second trip from the province of Quebec for contraband, had brought his wife and five young children to misguide the police as to his real purpose. He pleaded guilty to the offence and was sentenced by Magistrate W. F. Lane, Moncton, N.B., to six months in the county gaol and a fine of \$500 and costs, with an additional two months in default of payment. The car, a 1936 Ford V-8 coach, which was equipped with special rear springs and tires, was confiscated to the Crown in the right of the province. As the result of this seizure and statements made by Bowen after he was convicted in regard to the persons from whom he received the contraband liquor, charges were laid against Hilaire Girouard, Buctouche, N.B., on whose premises the liquor had been stored, and also against Charles Michaud, Buctouche, who actually sold the liquor to Bowen. They both were convicted on November 18, 1937, by Magistrate W. E. Atkinson at Shediac, N.B., and each received the same sentence as Bowen did. Girouard and Michaud are both old offenders and are known to be connected with a smuggling ring operating on the Kent County Coast, New Brunswick, under the direction of a notorious bootlegger, who in this instance could not be directly implicated.

14. The Officer Commanding "K" Division—Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Four convictions occurred under this Act during the year, one of which is worthy of mention. Investigation disclosed that one C. E. Carter, a negro railway porter, engaged between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and a resident of the former city, was transporting heroin to Edmonton for sale, contained largely in 1 grain capsules. Found in possession of heroin on arrest, his conviction was followed by an appropriate sentence in police court. Correspondence found in his possession indicated his source of supply to a United States city, and United States authorities were duly advised of the matter by the Department.

Indian Hemp was found growing in a garden in Edmonton, the owner being totally ignorant of its narcotic qualities, etc. On being advised thereof, he assisted in its destruction forthwith. Conditions, generally, remained very quiet throughout the province during the year.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

Convictions under this Act numbered 310, of which 34 covered contributing to delinquency by adults. The majority of offences consisted of petty thefts of the type common to youthful offenders.

CRIMINAL CODE

Grain stealing

Four hundred and nine complaints were registered during the year for theft of grain, resulting in 153 convictions being recorded. This is an increase of 112 cases over last year and is no doubt accounted for by the increase in the price of grain generally, combined with the ease with which grain can be stolen on the prairies. As mentioned last year, granaries are often located a considerable distance away from the farm residence. During the winter they

are frequently not visited for weeks at a time and it is thus a comparatively simple matter for thieves to drive their trucks or sleighs right up to the granary at night-time, haul the wheat to some distant elevator, or, if they live nearby, mix it with their own grain, and dispose of it later. It will be realized that these conditions make the investigation of grain thefts an exceedingly difficult matter, as apart from the delay which usually occurs between the commission of the offence and the registration of the complaint, the matter of identifying the grain is frequently almost insuperable, even to an expert. Despite these obstacles, however, it will be noted from the synopsis of cases that exceedingly clever and painstaking work has frequently been done by members of this Division.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

Automobile Traffic Acts

There were 1,835 cases entered under the Traffic Acts, which includes Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1,516; Public Service Vehicles Act, 223; and the Public Highways Act, 96. This shows an increase of 710 cases over last year, which is due chiefly to more efficient traffic supervision.

SYNOPSIS OF IMPORTANT CASES

Edward Gougeon, Girouxville—Murder

On the morning of October 3, 1937, Mrs. Alma Gougeon died in the Sacred Heart Hospital, McLennan, Alberta, as the result of bullet wounds and injuries about the head, inflicted by her husband during the early hours of October 2, 1937.

Mrs. Gougeon was able to give a dying declaration, in which she named her husband as her assailant, and ascribed the cause to jealousy on the part of her husband, and his belief that she was unfaithful to him. The deceased was the mother of six children, three of whom witnessed the tragedy.

The couple had been separated for some time, due to domestic differences, and Gougeons' doubts as to his wife's fidelity. However, at the time of the tragedy, they had been living together for some two months, and all past differences seemed to have been forgotten, until the late afternoon of October 1, when three young men called at the farm requesting gasoline. Same was supplied by Edward Gougeon, and immediately following their departure he began to quarrel with his wife, with the result as stated.

Gougeon appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tweedie and jury at Peace River, Alta., on January 18, 1938, and on January 19 was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to hang on March 30, 1938.

On March 8, 1938, His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council was pleased to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment in Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Harvey Leroy Thompson—Whitelaw—Murder

On December 4, 1937, after numerous family quarrels, Harvey Thompson struck his wife over the head with the leg of a chair, poured gasoline over her body, and then set fire to the house. He then proceeded to kill his pets, following which he journeyed to Whitelaw, Alberta, where he telephoned Constable Walker at Fairview, to whom he afterwards surrendered voluntarily.

It developed at the trial, which was held at Peace River, Alberta, on January 19, 1938, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tweedie, that the deceased, Mrs. Bertha Thompson, had been an invalid for many years, and was of the nagging type. Thompson had done everything in his power to alleviate her condition, but they quarrelled frequently.

During the quarrel which took place the day preceding the murder, Mrs. Thompson threatened to kill her husband. Thompson kept watch throughout

the night, and during the early hours of December 4 discovered his wife reaching for a knife. He then struck her, and carried out the actions as described above.

The jury found the accused guilty of manslaughter, and made special recommendations for mercy. The sentence of the court was five years imprisonment in Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Mrs. Jennie Robertson, Whitelaw—Murder

On the morning of September 2, 1937, word was received at our Fairview Detachment from Alice Burns, niece of Mrs. Jennie Robertson, to come at once to their place, as her aunt had shot Mr. Ira Robertson.

On the arrival of Constable Walker with Dr. McFayden, Robertson was found to have been wounded in the right side of his neck. He was taken to the Fairview Hospital for treatment. The attending doctor deemed an operation futile due to multiple fractures of the vertebrae and shock to the spinal cord, and Robertson lingered on until November 24, when he died, directly due to the effects of the injury.

Following the admission of Robertson to hospital, Mrs. Robertson voluntarily surrendered herself and gave a statement of particulars surrounding the offence. Accused had obtained a judicial separation from her husband, and the shooting was the climax of continual quarrelling over a period of some eight years.

She was committed for trial on a charge of "Attempted Murder," but, as Robertson's death was inevitable, the hearing of this charge was postponed until his death.

On January 17, 1938, Mrs. Robertson appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tweedie, at Peace River, charged with murder, when a verdict of "manslaughter" was brought in, with recommendations for mercy. Accused was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Ignace Kaszas, Rosedale—Murder and Suicide

On September 1, 1937, our Drumheller detachment reported that Mrs. E. Zambo and Ignace Kaszas had been found in the Canadian National Railway water tower at Rosedale, dead, as a result of bullet wounds. Investigation showed that Kaszas, an Hungarian, married, 40 years of age, and resident with his wife in Rosedale, had become infatuated with Mrs. E. Zambo, 30 years old, of the same nationality and residing with her husband also in Rosedale. Documentary evidence tends to support the suggestion that Mrs. Zambo had accepted money from Kaszas on several occasions on the understanding she would be friendly with him, but apparently she did not keep her part of the bargain. This undoubtedly preyed on Kaszas' mind and he was heard to utter threats to kill. Mrs. Zambo complained to her husband and begged him to leave the district, which he refused to do. On the morning of September 21, 1937, Kaszas hid in the water tower, knowing that Mrs. Zambo would eventually come there to obtain water. Upon her arrival he fired four shots into her body and then turned the gun on himself. The coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Conrad Carlson, Sedalia—Murder and Suicide

On April 1, 1937, Constable McPhedran of the Oyen Detachment received word that a murder and suicide had taken place north of Sedalia, in which Conrad Carlson, Gordon Murray, and Mrs. Ruth Carlson were involved.

Investigation disclosed that Carlson and Murray were business partners. Murray had become friendly with Carlson's wife, which apparently worried Carlson. On the night of March 31, just as Murray was saying good-night to Mrs. Carlson, Conrad Carlson fired a shot at Muurray from which he died almost instantly. He then turned the gun on his wife but fortunately she was only wounded and managed to escape to the safe custody of friends. Carlson then returned to the kitchen of his house and committed suicide.

The story as told by Mrs. Ruth Carlson was such that it left no doubt in the mind of the coroner other than it was a case of murder and suicide.

Wilfred Potter, Ponoka Mental Hospital—Death of

On the morning of July 9, 1937, Wilfred Potter, attendant at the Ponoka Mental Hospital, sat down at one of the sewing machines in the tailor shop of the institution to make a repair. Patient A. C. Engel was busily engaged beating a newly made mattress with an improvised beater about 2 inches by 2 inches by 4 feet, made out of a mop handle. For no apparent reason Engel turned on Potter and clubbed him about the head, succeeding in striking him three or four times before other patients could come to his rescue. Potter was immediately rushed to the University Hospital in Edmonton, but died on the operating table. The coroner's jury made certain recommendations regarding the supervision of patients of the institution but no charge was laid owing to Engel being a confirmed lunatic.

Hartvig Holmberg, Hardisty—Manslaughter

On May 21, 1937, our Camrose Detachment reported that a man had been killed near Daysland, Alberta, as a result of a collision between two cars. Andrew B. Anderson, his wife, and two nephews, had been travelling in a Ford touring car in a westerly direction, when he had a blow-out in the right rear tire. He pulled his car to the extreme right-hand side of the road and prepared to change the tire. Mrs. Anderson stayed in the car while the two boys played near the roadside. Mrs. Anderson saw a truck approaching from the rear and apparently travelling at a terrific rate of speed. She called to her husband to watch the children. The truck did not deviate from its original course and it struck Mr. Anderson, inflicting fatal injuries, and finished up in the ditch. Mrs. Anderson stated she had noticed the driver, Holmberg, in Daysland, Alberta, just before they left, at which time he was very intoxicated. Further, that he appeared intoxicated at the time of the accident and she had difficulty in impressing upon him the urgency of calling a doctor.

Following investigations at the scene, Holmberg was located and placed under arrest, and at this time he was still under the influence of liquor. The accident occurred in broad daylight and there was no apparent excuse for the wanton killing of Anderson.

The truck was in excellent condition and following the accident was driven away under its own power. A charge of manslaughter was preferred against Holmberg and on September, 20, 1937, he was found guilty and sentenced to one year with hard labor in the Fort Saskatchewan Provincial Gaol.

Hugh Oren Switzer, Edmonton, and Guy Hilts, Edmonton—Breaking, entering and theft.

In the early hours of November 12, 1937, our Hanna detachment received word that two men had been surprised breaking and entering the store of George Scram, Sheerness, Alberta. Immediate steps were taken to cut off all avenues of escape, and a car leaving similar tire tracks to those found at the scene of the offence, was sighted. A chase took place, and the car, subsequently identified as being stolen, upset in the ditch while being followed. Members of this Force then commenced to follow tracks leading from the car. These tracks led to a barn from which it was learned that two horses had been stolen.

Members of the Force then obtained horses and continued the chase, resulting in the capture of Switzer and Hilts, who later pleaded guilty to each of the following charges: breaking, entering, and theft, theft of horses and theft of car. As both men are reputed safe-blowers and had previous records, they were sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

William Hall and Harvey Roulier—Breaking, entering and theft

On the morning of November 7, 1937, A. Hanson, Post-master and proprietor of the Buffalo lake store in the Peace River district, complained that his store had been broken into, and the safe and contents, among which were Post Office moneys, stamps, grain tickets, etc., had been stolen, in addition to merchandise from the store. This information was broadcast over the radio, with the result that the safe, completely demolished, was found in the bush, some five miles from the scene of the offence.

With the finding of same, suspicion centred on the occupants of a shack in the same district. Under cover of darkness, this shack was raided, and on Hall and Roulier being found in possession of the major proportion of the stolen goods, they were taken into custody.

Two days following the commission of the offence, each was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Albert Lardner, John Lardner, Kenneth Harrington, Bert Harrington, Gordon Orser—Breaking, entering and theft and robbery with violence

On October 17, 1937, the residence of the Agent of the Searle Grain Elevator at Gunn, Alberta, was broken into and approximately \$1,400 in cash stolen.

During the course of the investigation, Albert Lardner, a former resident of the Gunn district, was questioned but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant placing him on his trial.

On January 12, 1938, Raymond Yates of Rich Valley was held up and robbed of \$15, while on the 19th Geo. Reynolds and E. Billington were tied up and robbed of about \$75, a coyote skin, shot-gun and shells by four men. A partial description of the four men and of the Ford car in which they were driving was obtained, and the following day the car containing the coyote skin was located in the possession of John Lardner, who, on being questioned, made a statement which eventually led to the arrest and conviction of the four other accomplices, who received sentences ranging from one to four years imprisonment.

Swan Magnuson—Theft and illegal branding of horses

On September 15, 1937, Corporal Crump and Special Constable Crockett of our Medicine Hat detachment, were patrolling the Howell district, in the vicinity of the farm of one Bud Brehmer when they surprised Swan Magnuson and Brehmer chasing five head of horses by car in Brehmer's fenced pasture. As Magnuson was known to have a criminal record and had been under observation for many years in connection with the theft of cattle, he was questioned regarding the ownership of the horses which comprised a grey gelding, a brown mare, branded 7J (Rt. Th.) a bay mare, branded 3J (Rt. Th.), and two black yearling colts, unbranded. Magnuson stated he owned the grey gelding but that he did not know who owned the others except that he believed the brown mare belonged to Ed. Boschee of Tilley. The rest were strays which had drifted in from the west.

An inspection of the corrals satisfied the patrol as to Magnuson's criminal intent but due to lack of evidence he could only be warned to release the strays immediately.

Enquiries were instituted regarding these horses but nothing developed until the 15 October, when word was received at Medicine Hat detachment that a carload of horses had been shipped via Canadian Pacific Railway from Howell to Calgary, the previous evening, the horses having been quickly loaded after dark and the car removed before daylight.

Prompt enquiry revealed that the horses had been shipped by one Joe Delinke, farmer and stock buyer of Howell and inspection of the shipping records disclosed that among the car-load were four of the horses referred to above, which Delinke showed as having been purchased from Swan Magnuson.

However, the two black colts were now bearing Magnuson's own registered brand NT (L. Sh.). Investigation at Calgary revealed that these horses had been consigned to one Joe Vellasselast, and an inspection of the two colts revealed that these brands had been recently applied and, in fact, were not yet properly healed.

It was learned in Medicine Hat that brand Ξ (R. Th.) was registered in the name of Ivor Eskestrand, a farmer of Seven Persons district. Upon this man being interviewed, he stated he had lost a mare answering the description referred to, along with several other horses the previous year. He also stated that Magnuson had resided with a neighbour of his for a period of seven months, during the winter of 1936 and knew his horses and brand as well as he knew them himself.

Further enquiries revealed that the two black colts belonged to one U. G. Mumert, who had moved out of the Seven Persons district in 1925 and left some of his horses on the open range at that time. Delinke, referred to above, was finally located in Calgary, and interviewed relative to the transaction which gave him possession of the four head of horses; and the Bill of Sale tendered him by Magnuson in connection with the deal was voluntarily given into our keeping temporarily. Charges were now laid on the 26 November, against Magnuson, who, on the following day, was taken into custody and, in due course, committed for trial; in the meantime, however, being released on bail.

Much work remained to be done, however, for when the time became ripe to produce the dams of the two black colts, (and this was imperative since only through them could the relationship, and incidentally ownership, of the colts be proved), it was discovered that they and the remainder of the Mumert band of horses were missing from the home range. This was most significant as it is most unusual for a band of horses such as these to stray from their home range. A thorough search was made for these mares but it was not until December 4 that they were finally located on their old range west of Seven Persons. The dams of the two colts were immediately removed to Medicine Hat and placed with their colts. It was quite obvious that these mares had been hidden away and had only been released when it was learned that the Police were looking for them. An examination of the two mares proved disappointing as only one of them bore the Mumert brand, the other bearing the brand of an individual who had at one time owned a farm in the Seven Persons district, but who had died in the spring of 1931.

In consequence, numerous other enquiries had to be made to establish ownership of this particular mare and the difficulties of these may be imagined when it is realized she had passed through the hands of some eight persons since the death of her original owner, finally becoming the property of one Emmanuel Koenig, a farmer of the Robinson district, who identified her and stated he had lost her in 1934.

In the meantime, Delinke, who was supposed to have purchased the horses from Magnuson, had apparently vanished after being interviewed in Calgary and, as he was, of course, a most material witness, wide enquiries were necessary before he was finally located in Vancouver, B.C., on the 24 January, 1938, and served with a subpoena. Apparently he had become alarmed at the turn of events and had removed to another Province in the hope we would be unable to locate him.

At the Supreme Court Sittings at Medicine Hat, between March 7 and 9 inclusive, Magnuson appeared before Mr. Justice Tweedie and, after being found guilty on three charges of horse stealing and two charges of illegal branding, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary. In passing sentence, His Lordship remarked, "I would like to pay a tribute to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with the cases heard against the accused on Monday. They made out a complete

case, and the evidence was in perfect shape. I think the Police are to be congratulated for the manner in which they have tracked down the offender guilty of the horse thefts in this district.

As a slight indication of the ground that had to be covered in connection with this investigation, it is estimated that more than 2,500 miles were travelled by the Medicine Hat detachment alone, during the course of these investigations.

Mike Garrick and Harry Hughes—Horse stealing—14 charges

During the months of March and April, 1937, several complaints were made by ranchers in the Lethbridge district, in respect to the sudden disappearance of numbers of horses from the range where their owners had allowed them to run.

In only a few instances were the owners able to give any information as to suspected parties who might have had a hand in the disappearance of these horses. One rancher, W. B. McNair of Turin, reported that 33 head of horses belonging to himself had disappeared.

On April 15, Constable Shaw of the Bow Island detachment was detailed to investigate the complaint of Mr. McNair, who, on being interviewed stated that he was certain his horses were not in the immediate district as he had travelled approximately 1,000 miles in search of them. Mr. McNair was of the opinion that the horses had been trailed into Montana.

Constable Shaw made inquiries in a large area of the district covered by the Lethbridge subdivision, for six days. He checked horses on the range, interviewed farmers, ranchers, and travellers he met with, but without result. On April 23, inquiries were made at Cut Bank, Montana, of the local sheriff. Brands and other records of horses of Canadian origin were checked and assisted by one of the deputy sheriffs, Constable Shaw made inquiries over a large area in Montana, enlisting the efforts of law enforcement officers in that state towards getting trace of the missing horses, without, however, securing any lead. Constable Shaw then returned to Coutts, and, having thoroughly discussed the matter with Special Constable Crockett, it was decided to make close inquiries into the activities of every suspicious character in the district who was known or suspected to be interested in horse stealing. At this time, information was received from one Melvin Letchfield, whose father had previously complained of the suspected theft of horses, that two riders had been seen with the Letchfield horses in March, about the time they had been missed and that one of the riders had been found to be one Mike Garrick, who lived north of Wrentham. The other rider was unknown but could be identified by a sheep herder at a house where the two riders had stopped for a meal.

The sheep-herder referred to was interviewed and confirmed that Garrick had been seen gathering horses off the range about the time that the Letchfield horses were missed.

Inquiries were made for Garrick and on being located at Wrentham on April 28, he was taken to the police automobile and closely questioned. At first he would admit nothing but afterwards he informed the members of the force that on or about the 15th December, 1936, he had stolen 23 head of McNair's horses. These horses had been sold to one Reinhold Sievert, who had disposed of them in the Edmonton district. On the same date, Garrick pleaded guilty to this charge before the police magistrate at Bow Island and was sentenced to three years and six months in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

It will be noted that while McNair complained of having lost 33 horses, Garrick only admitted stealing 23. Actually, this was correct as the remaining 10 subsequently returned to their home pastures, having apparently strayed away.

Following this conviction, Garrick made what appears to have been a clean breast of his horse stealing activities and was subsequently convicted of stealing 52 other horses from 12 different individuals. In all, this man

pleaded guilty to the theft of 75 horses from 13 individuals and received sentence which involved his being committed to the penitentiary for 5½ years.

After the convictions against Garrick were secured, investigations were renewed by Constable Shaw and Special Constable Crockett as to the identity of the rider who had been seen with Garrick at the time the Letchfield horses were missed. It was discovered that this man was one Harry Hughes of Taber. Hughes was located and questioned. He admitted complicity in the theft of the Letchfield horses only and as there was no evidence forthcoming to the contrary, Hughes was charged before Magistrate Hyland at Bow Island on May 5, 1937, with fraudulently taking horses under Section 392 (a) of the Code. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 12 months in the Lethbridge gaol.

Practically all the horses stolen by Garrick were located by this force. The owners were notified and, in the majority of cases, were able to arrange terms for their recovery with the parties to whom they had been sold.

Ned Isaacs, Sunnyslope—Theft of Wheat

On June 30, C. H. McBratney of Sunnyslope, telephoned the Trochu detachment that 20 bushels of wheat had been stolen from one of his granaries and that there were some faint tracks to be seen near the scene of the theft.

Unfortunately, owing to other duties, this matter could not be investigated by the Trochu detachment until July 6, and in the meantime rain had obliterated the tracks.

Mr. McBratney said that he believed the wheat had been carried a quarter of a mile from the granary to the road and placed in a truck.

Believing that the thief would return for some more wheat, the constable investigating placed some marked cigarette papers rolled into small balls, in the wheat, distributing them well.

On July 7, Mr. McBratney again advised that another load of wheat had been stolen from the granary. An immediate patrol was made to the McBratney place, and this time distinct tire marks were noticed near the granary. These tracks were followed a distance of twelve miles to the farm of Ned Isaacs.

Isaacs was at home and, on being questioned, denied the theft of any wheat. A number of sacks of wheat were found in the granary and after a search of four of the sacks one of the marked cigarette papers was found amongst the wheat.

Isaacs then owned up to the theft of the wheat on both occasions. He was arrested and two charges of theft were subsequently laid against him. Two sentences of three months each, to run concurrently, were awarded Isaacs, who pleaded "guilty."

Emil Matschuk—Theft of Wheat

On January 4, 1938, our Whitecourt detachment was advised by a farmer living near Greencourt that some wheat had been stolen from his granary. On a careful search being made at the scene of the offence the tracks of a sleigh were located measuring 2 inches, which is half inch less than the usual width of sleigh runners in the district.

The tracks of this sleigh were followed to a point about a half mile from the granary where it was noted that the sleigh had struck a stump, resulting in a wooden cross brace being broken from the bottom of the sleigh box. The end of this brace was found in the snow, its size being 2 inches by 4 inches by 4 inches. Measurements were taken from the sleigh tracks to the dent on the stump and at this point, footprints were found, the dimensions of which were noted.

The trail was followed for four miles and led to the farm of the above named, in the driveway of which was found two kernels of wheat. Matschuk was away from home at this time, so the investigating constable returned to Mayerthorpe, secured search warrants and in company with the constable from Rochfort Bridge, returned to the Matschuk farm. Matschuk, on being interviewed, denied all knowledge of the theft. A search of his granary, however, disclosed a bin containing three bushels of wheat, a bin of oats and two bins of barley. Either of the latter could have held all the barley and as this appeared somewhat odd, some of the barley was shovelled to one side, when wheat was found below. Matschuk explained this by stating that the barley was placed there to help dry his wheat.

The sleigh was next examined and found to have 2 inch runners, also a new brace, the latter being the same distance from the ground as the dent was on the stump referred to above. On being asked where the broken parts were, Matschuk stated that he had burned them as they contained nails which he did not want around his yard. Quick thinking and action on the part of one of the investigating constables resulted in the conclusion of this investigation, for the constable immediately ran to the house saying he was going to have a look around, and re-appeared in 30 seconds with a piece of burning wood he had taken from the stove and covered same with snow. The wood, although scorched, on both sides, was still in such a condition as to enable it to be positively matched with the piece of wood found at the stump.

Matschuk was arrested and on the following morning, after pleading guilty to the theft of wheat, was sentenced to 6 months in Fort Saskatchewan gaol.

Jack Revege, Didsbury—Theft of wheat

On December 16, 1937, T. A. Richardson of Lyalta, Alberta, reported to our Irricana detachment, that 125 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary. He stated that on December 11, he had examined his granary and that all was in order but he now found the tracks of a dual-wheel truck in front of the granary.

Upon investigation, it was found that the four rear wheels of the truck had left very good impressions, the two left treads being of Dominion Peerless tires, the inner right being that of a Seiberling Special Service tire, and the extreme right that of a worn Dominion Knobby Traction tire. The truck had evidently been driven up to the granary with its right side toward the building and on that side of the granary a very light scratch in the red paint covering the granary was noted at a height of 5 feet 2 inches from the ground where the truck had been standing. A Plaster of Paris cast was made of all four rear tire impressions and in the case of the two left tires, it was noted that the tread of one pattern was advanced half an inch in relation to the other. The piece of board containing the scratched paint was removed from the granary. No foot prints were found near the building, but a search of the field revealed a most peculiar set of tracks. The stride was noted to be short and the right foot pointed straight ahead while the left foot pointed to the left at an angle of about 30 degrees.

During the course of investigation, one Jack Revege, who had been hauling coal to a neighbour, was suspected and when his truck was examined in Didsbury, it revealed tires of similar make and pattern in their respective positions, with the exception of the inner right tire, which was new and of different make than that shown in the impressions. On examining the spare tire, it was found that the tread was similar to the impressions taken of the inner right rear tire, as left in the track at the granary. The end gate bolt of the truck protruded about two inches from the side of the box and on the right side of the truck. It appeared to have a slight stain of red paint on the end of it so it was cut off and held for further analysis by an expert. When the truck box was empty, this bolt measured 5 feet, 7½ inches from the ground.

The bolt and piece of board were handed over to Mr. J. W. Young, City Chemist of Calgary, and from micro-chemical tests, he found the paint identical on both exhibits, same being a ferric oxide type of paint. Microscopic examination indicated that both were matched in colour.

While examining Revege's truck at Didsbury, it was driven over some snow and plaster casts were made of the impressions left by the tires. These were similar to the impressions obtained in front of the granary, except for the new tire. Parts of the cast were measured with callipers and corresponded perfectly. A glass plate was placed over the cast of the tire impressions of the two left rear wheels found in front of the granary, that is, of the Dominion Peerless make, and the pattern was traced on the glass with paint and a small brush. When this plate was superimposed on the "Peerless" case made at Didsbury it fitted perfectly and clearly showed that the pattern of one tire led that of the other by half an inch on both casts.

While interrogating Revege, it was learned that no other party had driven his truck while the wheat was being stolen. On checking his walk, his stride was found to be similar to that of the person whose foot prints were found in the field near that granary. He told of having his left leg broken and since that time his left foot had remained at that angle. As an alibi, Revege stated that he had used his truck to haul a load of coal to Maudee's farm, a neighbour of Richardson, on the 15th and had gone to Calgary that night and registered at the Imperial Hotel. On checking this alibi, it was learned that Revege had not registered at the Imperial Hotel until around midnight of the 16th.

Every effort was made to locate the stolen wheat or the place where it had been disposed of, but with no results, although a complete description of Revege, his truck, and the wheat, had been furnished to nine detachments in the surrounding country and all had made a thorough search.

On December 28, 1937, Revege appeared before His Worship A. E. Miller, Police Magistrate, Calgary, and entered a plea of "Not guilty." Owing to the stolen wheat not being located, a difficult case was presented to the Court by the Crown Prosecutor. Briefly, the evidence submitted by the Crown was as follows:

- (1) Wheat had been stolen from the granary of the complainant between December 10 and 17.
- (2) The truck of the accused had been at the granary during that time.
- (3) No other vehicle had been there.
- (4) At the time of the theft the truck had been driven by the accused.
- (5) There was a difference of 24 hours between the alibi of the accused and the evidence of the Clerk of the Imperial Hotel, Calgary.

The defence contended strongly that Revege had been at the Imperial Hotel on the night of December 15, and that an employee, Sam Slater, knew he was there at that time. After an adjournment, Slater was called in rebuttal by the prosecution and testified that Revege had not been there until almost midnight of the 16.

The Magistrate found the accused "guilty" as charged and in summing up, stated that he probably would have dismissed the charge on the circumstantial evidence, had it not been for the evidence of the prosecution in establishing the variation between the alibi of the accused and the rebuttal evidence of Slater. A sentence of six months at hard labour in the Lethbridge Gaol was imposed.

Mike Kulasa, Fred Kulasa, Alexander Kosoway, Amelia, Alta.—Robbery with violence

At 7.00 A.M. of August 12, 1937, an eighty year old man named John Pich complained to our Thorhild detachment that, during the previous night, while crossing a field he had been stopped by three men who, after demanding money from him, had beaten him, tied his hands and feet to a fence and

robbed him of \$66. He also stated that, on the 9th August a new Firestone tire, distributor cap, rotor pump and tools had been stolen from his 1928 Ford car. Investigations disclosed tire tracks at the scene of both offences and it was established that the same car had been used on both occasions.

Information was obtained that Mike Kulasa, previously convicted of theft, had been seen in the district on the nights in question. Kulasa was contacted and, upon examination of the Ford car driven by him, it was ascertained that it had a new Firestone tire, distributor cap and rotor, answering the description of those stolen from the Pich car. Previous to contacting Mike Kulasa, his brother Fred had been interviewed and questioned and as the stories of the two men did not jibe, they were placed under arrest. Later, John Pich and his two sons positively identified the distributor found in Kulasa's possession as the one stolen from the Pich car. On a search being made of the farm occupied by Mike Kulasa, a broken distributor cap, rotor and some tools were found, the latter also being identified by John Pich as his property.

In his statement admitting the offence, Mike Kulasa implicated his brother Fred and Alexander Kosoway, a juvenile, who, in being arrested also admitted his guilt. Mike Kulasa was sentenced to seven years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary while Fred Kulasa was sentenced to two years in Fort Saskatchewan Gaol. Alexander Kosoway was sentenced to three months in the Fort Saskatchewan Gaol.

This case is of particular interest inasmuch as only four days elapsed from the time the offence was committed until sentences were passed on the accused.

Walter, Serge, Nick and Anna Zukowski, Wildwood—Arson, false pretences, fabrication of evidence and attempting defeat course of justice

In June, 1936, the Edmonton agent for the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau advised us that, over a period of years extending from 1932 to 1936, members of the above family had had the following fires on insured property:

Location	Insurance Collected
House at Wildwood.....	\$1,209 87
Bungalow at Wildwood.....	1,053 45
1928 Chevrolet Coach.....	200 00
Bungalow in Edmonton.....	1,087 60
1935 Dodge Sedan.....	1,005 00
2 Barns and Implement shed, burnt.....	Not Paid
In May, 1936.	

It was this last fire that was the cause of a thorough investigation being requested by the underwriters of it, and of all the previous fires. In the investigation of this last fire, it was found that the Zukowski's were indebted to the Swanson Lumber Company to the extent of slightly over \$3,000, and that the Swanson Lumber Company had offered to wipe the debt out, upon payment of one-third of the total sum; which meant that if the Zukowski's could raise slightly over \$1,000, they could pay off their \$3,000 debt. It was found that Walter and his brother Nick, particularly Walter, had made several attempts to obtain insurance during the closing months of the year 1935 and early 1936, and that each time they had made application and had paid a deposit on the premium, their application was refused when it reached the insurance company's head office, and the policies were never issued.

It would seem that Walter Zukowski decided to "pull a fast one," when, on April 28, 1936, he went to Bagley and McManus, and obtained insurance protection for all his farm buildings. The fire occurred a few days later, May 1, 1936, before the insurance agents had time to have the applications forwarded to their company's head office, where applicant's record could have been checked.

During the investigation which was carried on for several months, evidence was secured that Serge, Walter and Nick Zukowski had misrepresented the valuation of numerous articles destroyed, had sworn to articles being destroyed

which, in fact, were not, had claimed one of the houses was painted white when it was not painted at all, etc. It was in an effort to prove that this house was painted that the mother, Mrs. Anna Zukowski approached various people whom she asked to swear to this effect and that the house had double windows when it only had single ones. For her efforts in this connection, she was charged with fabricating evidence and attempting to defeat the course of justice.

In November, 1936, the above named were arrested, being brought to trial in April, 1937, and sentenced as follows:

Walter Zukowski—Arson and false pretences—5 years and 6 months.

Serge Zukowski—Arson and false pretences—6 months on three charges.

Nick Zukowski—Arson—3 years.

Anna Zukowski—Arson, fabricating evidence and attempting to defeat justice—30 days.

Iwashige Oishi, Raymond—Carnal Knowledge

This case is interesting not from the point of view of the investigation carried out, but on account of the unique disposition of the accused by the parties concerned.

A complaint was received at Magrath detachment on October 22, 1937, that the above, a Japanese farmer, of Raymond district, had been indulging in sexual intercourse with a young Japanese girl, Sachike Kawasaki, aged 15 years. The complaint was received from a citizen of Raymond, not a Japanese.

A discussion took place between white members of the Raymond community and representatives of the Japanese Association and the latter organization proposed as follows:

1. That Iwashige Oishi pay to the said Association \$1,500 for use in providing medical treatment, hospitalization and care of Sachike Kawasaki and her unborn child, of which I. Oishi admits being the father.

2. The Association admits that \$1,500 is not sufficient money for the purpose, but that Oishi is unable to pay more and the said Japanese Association agrees to make proper provision for Sachike Kawasaki and her unborn child to see that they do not become a public charge.

3. The said Japanese Association does not favour criminal prosecution of Iwashige Oishi for carnally knowing Sachike Kawasaki but agree that he is an undesirable person to have in the community and agree to arrange to see that Oishi leaves the district and returns to Japan forthwith and that his farm be taken over by his brother, who will and has agreed to pay any monies to the Association that Iwashige Oishi has agreed to pay and may fail to do.

The above procedure was considered highly irregular and was not concurred in by the police and file was forwarded to the Deputy Attorney General for instructions, together with a recommendation that Oishi should be charged under the code and proceeded against according to the laws of Canada. This recommendation was concurred in and instructions were issued to proceed against Oishi, but previous to these instructions being received, it was learned that Oishi had left Canada for Japan.

No guarantee was given that Oishi would not return to Canada at a later date, therefore, steps have been taken to have him listed with the immigration authorities as an undesirable subject. In addition a warrant has been issued for his arrest should he return.

The apparent desire on the part of the Japanese Association to avoid the publicity which would be caused by the prosecution of one of their race on a charge of this nature is a matter of interest at this time.

Ernest C. Graham—Mischief under Common Law and Theft by conversion

On October 2, 1937, Ernest C. Graham, collection agent for the John Deere Plow Co., working out of Regina, Saskatchewan, reported to our Cardston detachment that, whilst proceeding along the highway some three miles from Cardston, a car came up from the rear, crowded him to the side of the road, and forced

him to stop his car. Before he could start up again, two men came running toward him, one of whom had a gun in his hand. Graham was ordered to get out of the car and being a little tardy in so doing, the man grabbed him by the vest, tearing off three buttons, one of which was found later, on the running board. \$711.50 in cash and a cheque for \$448.68 was taken from him after which his car was put out of commission. Graham stated there were three men in the party and was able to give a fairly accurate description of them.

Investigations disclosed that, during the day's business, Graham had collected a sum of money which included \$20 Bank of Montreal bills from a Mr. Swallow, who in turn had obtained the money from the Whiskey Cap Trading Co. This company at our request, had made a practice of noting the serial numbers of bank bills when they had a large number on hand, hence we were able to obtain the serial numbers of a large number of the bills, allegedly stolen. During the subsequent investigation, Graham received word from Regina, Saskatchewan, that his mother had died and requested permission to leave Alberta, by train. However, he left by bus, which made investigators suspicious that he was unduly anxious to leave the vicinity. The bill with which he purchased his bus ticket was checked and it was found to be one of the bills allegedly stolen. An immediate check was then made of other purchases by Graham and it was found that he had used other bills of which we had the serial numbers. As it was obvious that his story of a hold-up was concocted to cover a shortage of company money, he was apprehended and, after being charged with "Effecting a Public Mischief" and "Theft by Conversion," pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months and eighteen months, respectively.

BUREAU OF RELIEF AND PUBLIC WELFARE

We assist the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare in the administration of relief in Local Improvement Districts throughout the province.

Applications for direct relief are taken from all persons requesting it; the original being forwarded direct to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare; a copy sent to "K" Division Headquarters, and a copy retained on detachment file.

When an application is being taken, the applicant is closely questioned and his statements checked as far as possible. As many applicants request aid before they actually need it, accurate information as to their resources has to be assured.

It occasionally happens that an applicant makes a false statement as to income for the previous year; either by wilfully misrepresenting returns from crop or stock sold, if a farmer, or by concealing part time employment. When this is discovered, a prosecution usually follows.

Of 98 R.C.M.P. detachments in Alberta, 62 are handling relief, ranging from a few cases per year each, to several hundred. A large percentage have to deal with from fifty to over 300 cases per month.

Most relief recipients ask for clothing at least twice a year, spring and fall. With the fall application, particularly, an enquiry usually is necessary before clothing can be recommended.

15. The Officer Commanding, "L" Division—Inspector J. Fripps

PATROL BOATS

During the open season the *Islander* was based at Souris, with Reg. No. 12176 C. P. O. Hyde in command; the crew consisting of an engineer and an able seaman. This patrol boat is forty-six feet in length, and has given good service patrolling the Eastern coast and a portion of the north shore. At the close of navigation this boat was hauled out of the water and stored at Charlottetown, where the engines were overhauled by the engineer, and the hull of the boat put in good condition for the coming season.

The *Alarm* with Reg. No. 12190, C. E. R. A. Frost in charge was based at North Rustico; he was assisted by an able seaman. Patrols were made from North Rustico east and west along the north coastline. This boat is thirty-four feet in length and has given very satisfactory service.

The *Alert* is based at Charlottetown with Reg. No. 12223 E. R. A. Gillis in charge as engineer and coxswain. When on patrol he is accompanied by a member of Charlottetown detachment. This is a speed boat and cannot withstand heavy weather.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Our duties as Provincial police consist of maintaining law and order by enforcing, on behalf of the province, under the direction of the Attorney-General, the provisions of the Criminal Code, also the Provincial Statutes, the most important of which are the Prohibition Act and the Highway Traffic Act.

Some of the provincial acts deal with similar matters to those enacted by the Federal Government, especially the Customs, Excise and Prohibition Acts, and it is very advantageous to have one Force enforcing the provisions of each, both in the interests of economy and efficiency. For instance, if we cannot catch a man illegally importing contraband liquor, or manufacturing it, we may hope by continuing with the investigation to find him or his associates contravening the provisions of the Prohibition Act. Similarly, with the Game Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and others.

There were twenty-one (21) sudden or accidental deaths investigated during the year, five of which were highway fatalities; a decrease of one from the previous year. Each highway fatality was thoroughly investigated, a coroner's inquest held, and where the finding warranted action, prosecution was entered and the case disposed of by the court.

Special attention was given to the enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act. An N.C.O. was placed in charge of the Highway Traffic Squad during the summer months. He was based at Charlottetown supervising patrols on the paved highways; members of the squad being on duty day and night. The various detachments also made special patrols.

The system of checking and inspecting cars, brakes and lights was carried out by the special patrol, and whenever it was found they were not complying with the regulations the operator of the motor vehicle was warned to have the car repaired and placed in good mechanical condition; in some cases it was necessary to enter prosecutions.

The Tapley Brake Testing Meter, which was purchased by the Attorney-General, greatly facilitated the work of the special patrol in testing the brakes of motor vehicles. Further, when it became known that we had this testing apparatus many owners of motor vehicles came to the barracks and had their brakes tested.

Two-hundred and fifteen (215) motor vehicle accidents were reported; this being an increase of thirty-five (35) over the previous year. However, seventy-five per cent of the accidents were of a minor nature.

It is our opinion that the greater percentage of accidents are avoidable and are due to careless driving; therefore, it was essential that a highway traffic patrol be maintained continually. Assistance was rendered by the press in giving publicity, by instructing the public to be more careful in operating motor vehicles.

This force investigated thirty-six (36) cases of "being in charge or operating a motor vehicle whilst intoxicated" which resulted in thirty-two (32) convictions; three dismissals and one withdrawn. The operator's licence of the person convicted was immediately cancelled for a period of twelve months.

The Department of the Provincial Secretary cancelled the operator's licence of eighty-eight (88) persons during the year. Included in this number

would be the thirty-two (32) convictions mentioned in the previous paragraph. The Public Works Department have again assisted in placing signs along the paved highway at points where we considered they were necessary.

The Prohibition Act is of great importance to the community, and we have a special squad who are detailed in the enforcement of same. The Customs, Excise and Prohibition Squad of this Force generally operate together. There has been an increase over the previous year in the amount of illicit liquor seized; this is due to the fact that our men have been available to concentrate in the enforcement of the acts, having been relieved of Highway Traffic Patrol as a special squad was detailed for that duty.

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Again I have to report that this Branch of the Service is very important, as the shoreline of this province has so many bays and inlets which increase the difficulty of patrolling. We have approximately five hundred and fifty miles to cover. We have been successful in making a number of large seizures; also prevented the landings of smuggled goods by the persistent and constant manner in which the members have performed their work. Continued patrols are made along the shoreline, assisted by the patrol boats, when we receive information that suspected motor vessels and schooners are off our coast.

The three small patrol boats, *Islander*, *Alarm* and *Alert* have given satisfactory service in spite of the fact that they have a large area to patrol. An additional small patrol boat would be of great assistance in preventing the landing of smuggled goods.

The following is an outline of some of the seizures:—

On May 1, 1937, whilst members of Souris detachment, and a member of the Customs squad from Charlottetown, were on patrol in the Little Pond district they received information that there was liquor concealed on the premises of Vincent McDonald. A search of the premises was made, and in the sheep pen in one of the barns they located a hatch, which was covered with a large slab of stone; upon removing same it gave entrance to a cellar in the ground, which was full of water, there they found twenty-four (24) five-gallon kegs containing rum floating on the water; same was seized.

Vincent McDonald appeared before two Justices of the Peace, having been charged under the Excise Act (169). He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, or in default to serve four months imprisonment in Kings County gaol.

On May 7, the Customs squad were on patrol in the Stanhope district and made a seizure of one hundred and ninety-four (194) five-gallon kegs containing rum. Apparently the landing had been made during the night and the goods seized were found in a small bush about one hundred and fifty yards from the shoreline. We were unable to obtain evidence to connect any person with the seized goods.

On May 8, a seizure of seven five-gallon kegs of rum was made from Unknown Parties on the shore of Tracadie Bay.

As a result of information obtained prosecution was entered against Aretas McKinnon under the Excise Act (169), which resulted in his conviction; he being sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or serve three months imprisonment.

In the early a.m. of May 20, 1937, Constable Deakin and S/Cst. Jenkins made a seizure of a Dodge car and one five-gallon keg of rum from Aretas McKinnon on the highway in East Royalty, P.E.I. McKinnon was charged under the Excise Act (169), was convicted, being fined \$200 and costs or in default to serve five months' imprisonment. The car was made the subject of a Customs seizure. He was also charged and convicted under the Prohibition Act (52), and Highway Traffic Act (83).

On July 14, 1937, the Customs Preventive Squad of Charlottetown made a seizure of sixteen five-gallon kegs containing rum in the vicinity of McKinnon brothers' farm at Tracadie Cross. On the 17th and 18th of July a further seizure of one hundred and sixty-eight (168) kegs of rum was made at Blackbush Bar, Tracadie Harbour. The total gallons seized was approximately nine hundred and twenty. (920).

Apparently this smuggled liquor was landed from the motor vessel *Floran* which was off our shores on the nights of the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July. The motor boat *Liberty* was also working from the *Floran*. Our confidential information is to the effect that the liquor was landed for the McKinnon brothers, at Tracadie Cross. However, sufficient evidence could not be obtained to connect any one of the brothers with the seized goods.

On August 26, 1937, the members of Souris detachment were on patrol late at night in the North Lake district and they heard the motor engine of a boat at sea; also saw flashes being made with a flash light. They concealed themselves near the landing place at North Lake.

Whilst waiting, another motorboat put out to sea, and in a short while the motorboats returned to the landing. The members of Souris detachment then rushed down to the landing and a seizure was made of four cans containing two and one-half gallons alcohol and two quart bottles of whiskey.

Whilst L/Cpl. Heath was boarding the Jarvis' boat, Jarvis rushed to the locker of the boat and threw overboard a bottle similar to the quart bottles of whiskey seized.

Jarvis was detained and escorted to Souris detachment. His motorboat was placed under seizure and later during the night towed by the cruiser *Laurier* from North Lake to Souris.

Jarvis appeared before two Justices of the Peace and pleaded "guilty" to the charge under Section 217 of the Customs Act, and was fined \$50 and costs or in default to serve one month in Kings County gaol. Jarvis admitted to L/Cpl. Heath that he had transported liquor in his motorboat, and said liquor having been obtained from a schooner laying off North Lake. (We have good reason to believe that this was the schooner *Geneva Ethel*.)

On August 27, 1937, the Master of the cruiser *Laurier* seized the schooner *Geneva Ethel* which had a cargo of assorted liquors, and when boarded it was found that the liquor was not entered on the manifest carried by the Master of this schooner.

Lieut. Coffin and his Second Officer, Skipper McNeill, took bearings. When the *Geneva Ethel* was called upon to "heave-to" she did not stop, but continued until she got in a position three and one-half miles off shore, and by this time the cruiser *Laurier* had overhauled her.

The Master of the schooner *Geneva Ethel* was placed under arrest and the schooner placed under seizure and towed to Souris, P.E.I. Later the schooner and cargo were towed to Charlottetown.

The Master, John M. Fudge, and members of the crew William Myalls, Charles P. Blagden and James Rose appeared before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Georgetown, P.E.I., on the 3rd September, 1937, and were committed for trial, charged under Section 208 of the Customs Act.

On February 22, 1938, the accused parties came up for trial at the Supreme Court Sittings. The Grand Jury returned a True Bill and the evidence was placed before the Supreme Court Judge and Petit Jury, which occupied three days. The Petit Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the four accused parties were discharged. The immigration Department later deported them to Newfoundland.

A separate charge was preferred against the Master, John M. Fudge, under Section 257 of the Customs Act, and the Magistrate found the accused "guilty"

on September 18, 1937, imposing a fine of \$100 and costs or in default to serve sixty days imprisonment. Fudge was escorted to gaol and served his term of imprisonment.

CRIMINAL CODE

Very little serious crime is committed in this province, although the police are continually answering numerous minor complaints.

There were three (3) charges of manslaughter brought before the court during the year; two of these charges originated when persons were killed or died of injuries received in automobile accidents. These cases were thoroughly investigated by members of the force and all the facts available were brought before the court; however, all charges were dismissed.

James Patrick Burke—Theft

During the month of March, a complaint was received from Mr. Samuel Gregory, Charlottetown Royalty, to the effect that during the night his barn had been broken into and some poultry stolen. This matter was investigated and resulted in the arrest of James Patrick Burke. On appearing before Magistrate Tweedy, he pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to two years in Dorchester penitentiary. This man gave a statement to the police confessing to several other breaks in the city and Royalty, which cleared up several other complaints of a minor nature.

Atwood Thomas Bruce—Breaking, Entering and Theft

On July 4th the store of Samuel McLeod, Iona, was broken into during the night and goods to the value of \$18 stolen. Upon investigation Atwood Thomas Bruce was arrested and the goods recovered. The accused appeared before Magistrate Tweedy, pleaded "guilty" and was given two years suspended sentence.

Joseph Allen and Boyd Bernard—Breaking, Entering and Theft.

On July 12 a complaint was received at Alberton Detachment from the manager of J. H. Myrick's store at Tignish, reporting that the store had been entered the previous night and a large quantity of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, chewing gum and flash lights stolen; the cost of which would amount to about \$70. In addition cash to the amount of \$3 was taken.

Upon investigation it was found that the store had been entered by removing the lower pane of glass from the window, which allowed a person to enter and apparently the persons left the premises in the same manner with the goods. Suspicion was directed to two young lads, Joseph Allen and Boyd Bernard. They were questioned by members of the Force and admitted breaking and entering the store and stealing the goods.

The parents of these boys were notified and were present when they appeared before Magistrate Darby at Summerside. The defendants pleaded "guilty" and were sentenced to two years each in Dorchester penitentiary. It is felt that the sentence imposed will have a good moral effect, not only in the district from whence they came, but throughout the whole province.

James Aeneas Peters—Uttering.

In August James Aeneas Peters was charged before Magistrate Darby with "uttering a forged document" a cheque for the sum of \$9 in favour of Andrew Dorion and signed in the name of Austin A. Scales. This cheque was cashed at a store in Summerside. Peters pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three years' "suspended sentence."

16. The Officer Commanding, "N" Division—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin**BARRACKS**

The new barrack building is in good condition and has been inspected on several occasions by yourself. Some parts, such as the kitchen, etc., will require to be gone over with paint to brighten same and from a vantage of cleanliness, this will be done by our own labour from time to time. Accommodation is available for 100 non-commissioned officers and constables and the men are very comfortable.

RECREATION

Considerable sports equipment is available for various classes of sport, such as tennis, badminton, volley and medicine ball. An ice rink has been maintained throughout the past winter and considerable recreation has been derived from skating and ice hockey. The gymnasium has been used considerably throughout for badminton and volley ball. In addition most members have participated in bowling in the City League during the winter months.

An almost new billiard table and accessories has recently been acquired and installed in the recreation room; this has proved a popular addition to the recreation of the Division during the winter.

FIRST AID

Forty-one members of "N" Division, as well as those taking part in the training courses, received instruction in First Aid and I am pleased to report that the following honours were obtained: Certificates 10, Vouchers 32, Medallions 8 and Labels 11. Only 2 members failed to qualify for advanced honours.

One member of "N" Division was also granted an Instructor's Certificate in First Aid.

A team was entered in the Elimination contest for a team to represent the R.C.M. Police in Ottawa in connection with various shields and cups awarded annually for First Aid Competition. Our team took second place in this contest against teams entered by "Headquarters" Sub-Division and "A" Division.

Whilst on the subject of First aid, it might be of interest to note that two members of the Division were instrumental in rendering assistance to injured persons; one a case of a fractured collar bone and the other severe lacerations of the face caused by a kick from a horse. In both cases those injured were civilians who were riding horses in the vicinity of the barracks. Reports were submitted covering these incidents.

TRAINING—R.C.M. POLICE RESERVE

For the first time since its inception eighty members of the R.C.M. Police Reserve reported for annual training at "N" Division barracks on July 1, 1937, and received continuous training throughout the months of July and August. They were quartered in tents on ground adjacent to the barrack block and their routine consisted of the usual syllabus of training laid down for recruits.

The progress made by these men was very satisfactory throughout and 22 of the best of them were selected at the termination of training for enlistment in the permanent branch of the Force, the remainder dispersing to their homes.

DUTIES

As in previous years a number of members of the Division were again detailed for duty in connection with the control of transients on the railways and reports in this connection were sent forward in the usual manner.

During April, 1937, 1 officer and 32 other ranks mounted and 16 other ranks dismounted were sent to Toronto for duty in connection with the strike at the General Motors plant at Oshawa, Ontario. However their services in this regard were not utilized.

One officer and 33 other ranks mounted were also detailed during the month of May, 1937, to take part in the Coronation celebrations which were held in Ottawa.

Following the practice as in previous years a mounted detail consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 24 other ranks took part in the Annual Horse Parade in Ottawa on May 24, 1937, acting as marshals to the procession.

During the summer of 1937 a number of musical rides were performed by the mounted section of this Division, the following points being visited: Sherbrooke, Que., Montreal, Que., Aylmer, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Ottawa, Ont. In addition to these the Ride was twice performed in the grounds of Rockcliffe Barracks. At every appearance the performances were well received and very favourably commented upon. A number of new and intricate figures had been worked out for these Rides and added materially to their appearance.

During the year the gun carriage and teams was provided by "N" Division for six military funerals, two of these being for the late Sir Robert Borden and the late Sir George Perley; in the first case a mounted detail of 1 officer and 33 other ranks attended the funeral and in the latter case a mounted detail consisted of one officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and 16 other ranks.

An escort and firing party was also provided in the case of the late Constables Bartlett and Lindsay of this Division who unfortunately met their deaths as a result of a motor accident in May, 1937.

On November 11, 1937, a mounted detail consisting of 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and 24 other ranks took part in the Memorial parade held on Parliament Hill, Ottawa.

In February of this year, 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 constables were detailed from this Division to attend the International Dog Races held at Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A., where they were very well received and entertained as guests of the city.

On March 8, 1938, a troop of 32 "other ranks" under the command of Inspector S. Bullard led the cortege at the funeral, on that date, of our late Commissioner, Major General Sir James H. MacBrien. "N" Division also furnished the firing party and gun carriage as well as 20 dismounted Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.

17. The Officer Commanding, "O" Division—Superintendent R. E. Mercer

SPECIAL COURSE

One member of "D" Division (Cpl. Lett, S. H.) is at present in Toronto where he is taking a course on "Questioned Documents." He will shortly leave here for Washington and Detroit to continue his studies.

CUSTOMS ACT

Frank Nash, Bertie Township, Ontario

The above named has been referred to in previous annual reports with regard to his smuggling activities. Nash has been a resident of Fort Erie for a number of years and is very well acquainted with both sides of the inter-

national line and the routine Customs procedure on both sides, the knowledge of which he utilizes in connection with his activities. On April 4, 1937, two United States manufactured automobiles were found in possession of Nash and placed under seizure. Considerable investigation was necessary to trace the origin of these cars, as an effort had been made by Nash to destroy serial and identification numbers, as well as substituting Canadian parts. Nash was charged under Section 217 of the Customs Act, and eventually came to trial on May 14, 1937, at which he was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$200 and costs and six months in gaol, and in default of payment of the fine and costs to an additional term of four months' imprisonment. An appeal was entered by Nash from this conviction, which came up for hearing on June 10, 1937; the appeal was dismissed and the sentence sustained, to commence from the date of the hearing of the appeal. Nash completed the compulsory term of six months' imprisonment; he paid the fine and costs and was eventually liberated.

Wallaceburg Sand & Gravel Company, Wallaceburg, Ont.

During April, 1937, it was ascertained that special equipment and fittings, together with lengths of cable for use in sand dredging had been purchased by the Wallaceburg Sand & Gravel Company, and installed on two of their barges. Careful investigation disclosed that equipment to the value of \$1,781.99 had been purchased in the United States and installed in these craft, without having been reported to Customs. Seizure action was taken and upon instructions from the department, the sand barges were released conditional upon payment of a penalty amounting to \$2,451.13.

Theodore B. P. Hubbell, Pelee Island, Ont.

It does not happen very frequently that the regulations concerning the Customs Act can be so distorted by a shrewd promoter to effectively mislead a Customs officer to enable the importation of dutiable goods as Settlers' Effects. T. B. P. Hubbell, an American citizen residing in Cleveland, Ohio, formerly an instructor in youth movements in that city, devised a scheme by which shares could be purchased in a syndicate, enabling the purchasers to have access to a summer residential resort on Pelee Island, and form a country club owned and operated exclusively for wealthy American business men. The club referred to had been vacant some three or four years previous to 1937, which necessitated repairs, decorating and furnishing, and Hubbell, with the knowledge of goods being admissible into Canada free of duty for intending settlers, took advantage of these regulations. He purchased his requirements in the United States, some on the time-payment plan, and had them shipped to Pelee Island on various dates, after declaring to the Customs officer a list of the goods that he intended to bring in. At that time, prior to our investigation, it was unknown to the Customs officer Hubbell had not already possessed the goods referred to the requisite length of time, before entering them into Canada. In addition to the goods irregularly imported under Settlers' Effects, Hubbell owned a cabin cruiser, which was allowed entry in Canadian waters under tourist's permit; this it was afterwards learned had been used for the purpose of transporting paying guests from Cleveland to Pelee Island. A considerable quantity of goods were placed under seizure, including provisions that had been smuggled. Prosecution action was entered against Hubbell, resulting in his conviction, a fine of \$200 and costs were imposed, which he paid. At the present time the goods have been offered for sale, but successful tenderers have not yet been ascertained.

SS. Pelee (Ralph Harris) Amherstburg, Ont.

Whilst investigating the smuggling activities of T. B. P. Hubbell, a check was made concerning the method of acquiring some of the goods found to have been smuggled, which lead to investigating the records of the owners of the

ss. *Pelee*. This vessel is engaged in carrying passengers and freight internationally. Careful perusal of the records disclosed that quantities of goods had been taken on the ship's manifest at Sandusky, Ohio, for which the master of the boat had received freight charges, but which had not been reported inwards. Further investigation divulged the fact that over a period of four years repairs had been effected to this vessel in the United States amounting to several thousand dollars, which also had not been reported to Customs. The vessel was seized, and demand was made for a penalty of \$400 for release, which was paid forthwith. A further demand was made for payment of \$2,883.19, representing the duty paid value of the repairs effected during the past three years, and of duty and taxes on repairs effected prior to three years. This demand was also paid forthwith.

SS. Georgian, Goderich, Ont.—Customs Act.

During the summer of 1937, it was reported that goods were smuggled by individual members of the crew of the ss. *Georgian* which plies between American ports and Canadian ports in the Georgian Bay area. An observation check was made on this boat upon her arrival at Goderich, which resulted in the following seizures:—

- (a) *John Joseph Sager, Midland, Ont.*—Sager was arrested when found in possession of four quarts of American gin and a quantity of American non-duty paid cigarettes. This man who was employed as a fireman on the ss. *Georgian*, was noticed leaving the boat, which was tied up after discharging passengers, with a parcel under his arm, and it is presumed that he intended to deliver these goods to some person or persons unknown, had he not been intercepted. Prosecution resulted in the imposition of a fine of \$100 and costs or four months' imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid forthwith.
- (b) *Alfred Kilmartin, Sudbury, Ont.*—Kilmartin, another member of the crew of the *Georgian* was also prosecuted for possession of smuggled goods under Section 217 of the Customs Act; a fine of \$50 and costs were imposed, or in default one month at hard labour. In this instance the fine and costs were not paid.
- (c) *Henry Hunfalvey, Goderich, Ont.*—Further investigation disclosed that a local resident of Goderich named Henry Hunfalvey, who had the contract for laundering the soiled linen from this boat, was also in possession of a quantity of American cigarettes, but in this instance the smuggled cigarettes were found concealed in laundry bags containing dirty linen. Although it could not be proved that Hunfalvey received the cigarettes for resale in Canada, he admitted that he had previously received quantities of the cigarettes in like manner with the knowledge of members of the crew from whom he received laundry. Hunfalvey was prosecuted and fined \$50 and costs or a month in gaol. The fine and costs were paid. The laundry truck was also placed under seizure, and released on a penalty of \$25.

Joe and Fred Maroon, Windsor, Ont.

The Maroons operate a fruit business in Windsor, Ontario. The major portion of their supplies is purchased in the Detroit wholesale market and transported in their own truck via the Detroit-Windsor Ferry to Windsor. Prior to this date Joe Maroon has been previously convicted under the Customs Act in connection with smuggling fruit, vegetables, etc. and also under the Customs Act for failing to keep record of his importations. Due to the previous activities of the Maroons, in October, 1937, it was decided to keep observation on their truck when importing fruit and vegetables. It was ascertained that a Dodge truck belonging to the Maroons was in Detroit on October 15; observation was kept for its return to Windsor, and it was observed at the Ferry

Customs being checked. After passing Customs it was followed and eventually when arriving at Maroons' warehouse, the load was checked with copies of the invoices and entry submitted to Customs. Whilst being checked, before the whole of the load was removed into the warehouse, it was noted that a considerable quantity of fruit and vegetables were contained in the load which had not been reported to Customs and the duty paid. At this juncture it was decided to place the whole of the load and the truck under seizure, and for this purpose the goods that had been unloaded into the warehouse were instructed to be reloaded, and when an attempt was made to do so, forcible resistance was made by Joe and Fred Maroon, who were assisted by a nephew John Maroon and two other relatives Cecelia and Louise Maroon, which resulted in the arrest of Joe, Fred and John Maroon, who were charged with obstruction. Upon checking the whole truck load it was found that a quantity of goods to the total duty paid value of \$220.40 had been smuggled. These goods, being of a perishable nature, were offered release upon payment of the duty paid value, and the truck upon a penalty of \$100; release was taken and the demand was paid forthwith. Charges under Section 203 of the Customs Act were laid against Fred and Joe Maroon, which resulted in the conviction of Fred Maroon and the imposition of a fine of \$100 and costs, which were paid. The charge against Joe Maroon was dismissed, on the grounds that Fred Maroon was responsible for presenting the false invoice to Customs on which the goods were cleared, and that Joe Maroon had no knowledge of what documents were presented to Customs. It may be mentioned here that the modus operandi of the Maroons was to purchase their commodities for cash in the wholesale market, and these invoices were presented in the name of the seller "Brown" and all the necessary Customs invoices were prepared in this name by Fred Maroon.

The charges for obstruction under Section 168 of the Criminal Code of Canada resulted in convictions against Joe and Fred Maroon, and the imposition of penalties of \$10 and costs each, which were paid. The charges against John, Cecelia and Louise Maroon were withdrawn.

EXCISE ACT

There has been a decline in the number of seizures effected under the Excise Act during the twelve months under review. Notwithstanding this decline, however, several important seizures of large commercial stills have been made. It is also gratifying to report that several well-known old offenders have again been convicted; some of them being unable to escape a gaol sentence by either paying the fine or introducing a substitute to plead guilty and stand the punishment. The total revenue collected under this Act this year amounted to \$17,853.46 as compared with \$14,320.87 in the last Annual Report period. Some of the most outstanding cases under the Excise Act are as follows:—

(1) *William Lavasseur alias William Wilson et al, Windsor.*

In the Spring of 1937 upon enquiries being made of wholesalers handling molasses, it was ascertained that 1,215 gallons of molasses had been ordered by an individual giving the name of "Martin," and in view of the suspicious circumstances connected with this order, it was decided to keep watch on this particular refinery in Toronto. In the meantime it was ascertained on investigation that Martin was really one Harry Feinberg alias Marks, who had been the subject of investigation previously with reference to his illicit alcohol operations, and since this molasses was no doubt intended for use in the manufacture of alcohol, it was decided to follow the load to its destination. On three different occasions a transport truck containing drums of molasses was trailed from Toronto to Windsor, members of the Windsor Detachment continuing the investigation to locate the still at that point. Finally by a process

of elimination, the attention of the members of the Windsor Detachment was directed to some old factory premises in Windsor, formerly occupied by the Windsor Bedding Company, which it was suspected was being used to house a commercial still. The necessary arrangements were made for a search of these premises which resulted in the discovery of a large illicit still. The following were found on the premises and placed under arrest: Sandora Yntorceia and Jarvis McGhee. Another man by the name of Arthur Francesco was arrested later, and who it was ascertained had been working at the still a short time previously. Further investigation disclosed that one William Levasseur alias Wilson was connected with the still, he having rented the premises, giving the fictitious name of Wilson. The still had a capacity of approximately 1,000 gallons, and the exhibits seized in addition to the still included 544 gallons of illicit spirits, 5,100 gallons of mash, 900 gallons of molasses, and numerous other articles. Levasseur was charged under Section 164 (f) of the Excise Act; he was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$100 and costs, or three months' imprisonment in default, which he paid. Charges were also laid against Sandora Yntorceia, Jarvis McGhee and Arthur Francesco. A charge was also preferred against one Nathan Levitt, who was found occupying a room in a local hotel with one of the accused. As a result of these charges Yntorceia and McGhee were convicted; Yntorceia was fined \$100 and costs, and in default three months' imprisonment, which were paid; McGhee was sentenced to a fine of \$500 and costs, a definite term of three months' imprisonment, and in default of payment of the fine and costs to a further three months; the fine and costs in this instance were not paid. The charges against Arthur Francesco and Nathan Levitt who were not found on the premises at the time of the search, were dismissed, due to lack of evidence to establish identity by witnesses.

(2) *Paul Cornet, Welland, Ont.*

During the Summer of 1937, the N.C.O. in charge and members of the Niagara Falls Detachment inspected farm premises in the vicinity of Chippawa, Ont., which clearly indicated an illicit still had been operated there, which had been moved before the time of the inspection. Quiet enquiries were continued, which resulted in suspicion being directed towards what was locally known as the "Williams Farm" where it was believed a large still was in operation. It was also learned that one Paul Cornet, a notorious bootlegger of Welland, intended to visit the premises, and accordingly arrangements were made for a search at about this time. Upon the arrival of the party at the premises, sufficient men were placed in advantageous positions to intercept any one who might try to get away. The N.C.O. in charge was the first to go to a barn door, which was opened by none other than Paul Cornet. He was heard to greet the men inside with a parting salutation and immediately headed for a Durant automobile, which was parked close by. Cornet was followed; just as he was stepping into the automobile he was placed under arrest. The automobile was found to contain 40 gallons of alcohol. A large still of 440 gallons capacity, 3,400 gallons of sugar mash, and 255 gallons of spirits were found in the barn. The still was operated by an up-to-date coke furnace, and besides the exhibits mentioned other apparatus pertaining to the illicit operations was placed under seizure. Others found on the premises were: George Trache of Sudbury, M. Belinsky of Toronto and T. Cameron of Fort Erie, who were placed under arrest. Charges were laid against the four accused, and prior to them appearing in Court, identification was made of a steam gauge that was found on the boiler, by an independent witness from Toronto, from whom this steam gauge had been purchased by Paul Cornet. It may be mentioned here that two members of the Preventive Service in Toronto sometime previously, whilst cruising a certain neighbourhood, had noticed an automobile owned by Cornet parked outside a house, the occupant known to them as a runner

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in Toronto for Cornet. Upon a favourable opportunity presenting itself, Cornet's car was looked over, and a brass steam gauge was found showing the maker's name Fairbanks-Morse on it. The two members of the Preventive Service scratched their initials on the brass surface with the possibility of identifying it at some future date. This same gauge was found on Cornet's still which, without doubt, positively identified Cornet with the still, as prior to his appearance in Court it had been the firm belief of Counsel for Cornet, that all his client could be convicted for was possession of illicit spirits. The charge against Cornet was proven for being in possession of a still and he was sentenced to a fine of \$1,500 and costs, or one year in gaol. Notice of Appeal was entered, but the appeal did not materialize, and Cornet at the present time is serving the term of imprisonment. The charge against George Trache for assisting to distil spirits, was also proven, and he was sentenced to a fine of \$500 and costs, and three months, and in default of payment of the fine to six months additional; the fine and costs in this case have not been paid and Trache is serving the additional term of six months. Belinsky pleaded guilty to a charge of assisting to distil spirits, and was sentenced to a fine of \$150 and costs, or three months; the fine and costs in this case were paid. Thomas Cameron, who although found on the premises, maintained that he and his wife were just living in the house and taking care of the property, was charged under Section 164 (f) of the Excise Act, and was fined \$150 and costs or three months; the fine and costs in this instance were also paid.

(3) *Jack Wortzman, Toronto, Ont. (Charge 2)— Gordon Wortzman, Toronto, Ont.*

The above named are father and son, both actively engaged in disposing of illicit alcohol in Toronto for a well-known relative, Max Wortzman. Early one September morning members of the Preventive Service staff had learned that the Wortzmans were delivering alcohol just about daybreak. Whilst being stationed at favourable points of vantage for observation, Wortzman's car was noticed to pass along the street. It was followed and came to a stop, when Jack Wortzman, the father, was seen to emerge from the car carrying a parcel under his arm. Two members on foot proceeded to close in on Wortzman from two different sides. Wortzman, taking advantage of a regular beggar's handcart standing on the opposite side of the street, walked over to it and deposited his parcel in the handcart. This was immediately recovered and found to contain a one-gallon tin of alcohol. In the meantime, two other members of the Preventive Service closed in on the car that was driven by Gordon Wortzman, and which was found to contain three gallons and one quart of illicit spirits. Charges were laid against Jack Wortzman as for a subsequent offence, and against Gordon Wortzman as for a first offence. Convictions were secured in both cases, resulting in the imposition of a fine of \$500 and costs and six months' imprisonment, and in default of payment, an additional six months against Jack Wortzman; the fine and costs have not yet been paid. The son, Gordon Wortzman, was fined \$100 and costs or three months; in this instance the fine was paid.

(4) *Joe LaFave et al, Toronto, Ont.*

Particulars of a rather vague nature were learned concerning an illicit still which was alleged to be erected in a private house in the Parkdale district of Toronto. A very lengthy investigation was made in this area, with an endeavour by the process of elimination to form an opinion as to the likely house where the still might be in operation. When it became known that certain work had been performed by an electrician, who upon being questioned, disclosed an address which he had worked in, and which upon further investigation and search resulted in the seizure of a large commercial still. At the time of the search the house was occupied by three men and a woman, namely: Joe LaFave,

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Harry Stanley, George Kennell and Mrs. Ruth Owston. In addition to the still found on the premises, three large wooden vats were found in the basement which contained 4,500 gallons of sugar mash in various stages of fermentation. The floors, ceilings and walls of this house had been damaged considerably in erecting the still column, which extended from the basement to the third floor. An examination of the still disclosed that it had not been used for distillation of spirits at the time, but it had simply been tested with water to satisfy the operators that all joints and communications were in good shape for operation. In the rear of the building in a garage a 1937 Dodge coupe bearing Ontario licence No. 91-V-79 was found. In connection with this car it was ascertained that it was purchased and registered, as well as financed, in a fictitious name. It was placed under Customs seizer due to the fact that it had been returned to Canada on two different occasions without having been reported to Customs, and an endeavour is being made to establish that the columns of the still were smuggled into Canada from New York in this automobile. Joe LaFave endeavoured to take full responsibility for the apparatus found, but investigation disclosed that he was financially unable to purchase the equipment or rent the house, as he is an undischarged bankrupt. Mrs. Owston alleged that she was acting as housekeeper for Joe LaFave. Stanley and Kennell, while admitting they were United States citizens, alleged that they were on the premises for the purpose of visiting LaFave. Mrs. Rose Winger, mother of Mrs. Owston, signed the lease with the trust company, for the renting of these premises, putting forward the excuse that as she was a householder she signed the lease as an accommodation for Joe LaFave, whom she had known for a long time. Charges were preferred against the occupants found on the premises and Mrs. Winger, which resulted in the conviction of Joe LaFave on two charges: the first charge under Section 164 (e) resulting in a fine of \$1,000 and costs and six months' imprisonment, and in default of payment of the fine and costs to an additional term of six months; the second charge under Section 164 (a) of the Excise Act resulted in the imposition of a sentence of six months' imprisonment, to run concurrently with the gaol term imposed on the first charge; the fine and costs in the first charge were not paid. Harry Stanley was charged with assisting in setting up a still under Section 164 (d) of the Excise Act and was fined \$1,000 and costs and six months, and in default of payment, an additional term of six months; the fine and costs in this case have not been paid, and deportation proceedings will be taken at the expiration of the sentence. George Kennell was also charged with assisting in setting up a still, Section 164 (d), and was convicted. He was sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 and costs, and six months' imprisonment, and in default of payment to an additional term of six months. Deportation proceedings will also be taken against Kennell on the expiration of the terms of imprisonment. The charge against Mrs. Ruth Owston was withdrawn, as was that against her mother, Mrs. Rose Winger.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Cases of special interest are as follows:

James Pugliese et al, Toronto Ont.

Carman Chiovitti and Louis Spadacini, Toronto, Ont.

For a considerable period prior to June, 1936, there appeared to be very little heroin available in Toronto, but, during the latter part of that year, it became apparent large quantities of heroin were being brought into Toronto for illegal distribution. It was found that the majority of persons arrested by members of this Force and the Toronto City Police, with heroin in their possession, were prior to that time using codeine, but, owing to the new restrictions regarding the sale of that drug, had taken to the use of heroin.

Subsequent investigation traced the source of supply to two gangs, the heads of which were found to be Italians; the larger headed by James Pugliese, consisted of Sam, Pugliese, Margaret Pugliese, Charles Mulligan and John Murphy; and the other controlled by Carman Chiovitti and Louis Spadacini.

After a long and tedious investigation, sufficient evidence was gathered to warrant the arrest and prosecution of the heads and members of both these drug rings, with the following results:

(1) *James Pugliese et al, Toronto, Ont.*

On June 24 and 25, 1937, James Pugliese, Sam Pugliese, Margaret Pugliese, Charles Mulligan and John Murphy were arrested by us in Toronto. All five were charged jointly under Section 4 (1) s.s (f) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act with distributing drugs during the year 1937. Sam Pugliese, Charles Mulligan and John Murphy were also charged with illegal possession of drugs under Section 4 (1) s.s (d) of the Act.

The amount of narcotics seized was small, but the evidence was sufficient to show that James Pugliese had been one of the chief sources of supply for the heroin addicts in Toronto.

James Pugliese, Sam Pugliese, Charles Mulligan and Margaret Pugliese were also charged with conspiracy under Section 573 of the Criminal Code, and the final disposition of all charges against them is as follows:

James Pugliese—

Conspiracy. Sec. 573 C.C. of C.

Sentenced to 3 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Sam Pugliese—

(1) Illegal possession of drugs. Sec. 4 (d) O. & N. D. Act. Sentence—
Fined \$200 and costs, in default 6 months' imprisonment, and in addition to serve 12 months imprisonment.

(2) Conspiracy. Sec. 573 C.C. of C.

Sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. Sentence to run concurrently with that imposed on charge No. 1.

Charles Mulligan—

(1) Illegal possession of drugs. Sec. 4 (d) O. & N.D. Act. Sentence—
Fined \$200, in default 6 months imprisonment, and in addition to serve 6 months imprisonment.

(2) Conspiracy. Sec. 573 C.C. of C. Sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. Sentence to run concurrently with that imposed on charge No. 1.

John Murphy—

Illegal possession of drugs. Sec. 4 (d) O. & N.D. Act. Sentence—
Fined \$200, in default 6 months imprisonment, and in addition to serve 6 months imprisonment.

Mrs. Sam Pugliese—

Conspiracy. Sec. 573 C.C. of C.

Sentence suspended for six months.

The other charges preferred, were not proceeded with.

In passing sentence on Mrs. Sam Pugliese, His Honour Judge James Parker, in explanation for his leniency, stated that he felt sure she was an agent or tool for others higher up, and as her husband was serving a term of imprisonment and there were two young children to be looked after, he considered the ends of justice would be met by suspending sentence in her case.

John Murphy, who was depended upon to give evidence against James, Sam and Margaret Pugliese, and Charles Mulligan was only charged with illegal possession of drugs, and was sentenced to the minimum penalty under that charge, prior to the trial of the other accused; but, when called to give the required evidence, he refused to identify Margaret Pugliese as the woman who had delivered drugs to him on the day of his arrest, and altogether was an unsatisfactory witness as far as the prosecution was concerned. Consequently, it was necessary for us to disclose our informant, who gave satisfactory evidence. A charge of perjury was later preferred against Murphy in this connection, and in January last he was found guilty by a judge without a jury, and sentenced to a term of six months imprisonment, sentence to run consecutively with term he was already serving. His Honour Judge James Parker, in passing sentence, stated: "This sentence is not to be taken as a precedent. The offence of perjury is all too prevalent, and it is one difficult to prove. Had you been normal at the time you gave your evidence, I would have imposed a more severe sentence."

James Pugliese entered an appeal against his sentence. The appeal, however, was dismissed.

(2) *Carman Chiovitti and Louis Spadacini, Toronto, Ont.*

The activities of these men in connection with the illegal drug traffic were definitely established when it came to our attention in the middle of April last, that they were "cutting in on the racket of James Pugliese" and had supplied two local "runners" (Mulligan and Murphy) with heroin for distribution to known criminal addicts.

Extensive inquiries were carried out in endeavours to locate where Chiovitti and Spadacini kept their supply of narcotics, without avail.

However, during the time these men were being kept under observation, they were seen (May 15, 1937) leaving the premises at 584 College street, Toronto, and enter the Studebaker car which they owned, and were followed by plainclothes members of this Force in police car. As it was suspected Chiovitti and Spadacini likely had drugs in their possession, an effort was made to stop their car for the purpose of making a search. Chiovitti, who was driving the car at the time, realizing that they were being followed by the police, attempted to make a get-away, but after a considerable chase the culprits were overhauled and crowded into the curb, and at this time Spadacini was seen to throw a package out of the car window. This package was immediately recovered by a member of this Force, and was found to contain twenty-two capsules of heroin. Both Chiovitti and Spadacini were arrested and charged under Sections 4 (a) and 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and were subsequently committed for trial.

On October 18, 1937, this case came up for hearing before His Honour Judge James Parker and jury and, after a trial which lasted nearly three days, these men were found guilty of the charges as laid, and Chiovitti was sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary plus a fine of \$200, in default, an additional one month's imprisonment. Spadacini was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and fined \$200, in default, an additional three months.

Chiovitti entered an appeal against his sentence, but in January last the appeal was dismissed and he is now serving his sentence.

(3) *Claude Stevenson Pierson, Toronto, Ont.*

In the p.m. of June 25, 1937, information was received to the effect that the above named had left Toronto and gone to Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., for the purpose of obtaining a supply of heroin, and that he was driving a Studebaker Sedan bearing Ontario licence No. 62-13-89.

Members of Windsor Detachment, acting on this information, located the car described on a parking lot at 486-490 Goyeau st., Windsor, Ontario, which incidentally is situated directly opposite the tunnel bus exit. The car was

kept under continued observation until 9.45 a.m. the following day, when a person bearing resemblance to given description of Pierson, was observed to leave the bus exit and cross over to the parking lot; he entered the car in question, and was permitted to drive off the lot where he was stopped by plainclothes members of this Force, and when asked to identify himself gave his name as Claude Pierson. On a search being made, there were found in his coat pocket five packets containing approximately five ounces of heroin. He was placed under arrest and charged under Section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

This accused elected speedy trial, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined \$200, in default, additional three months.

(4) *Jack M. Post, 889 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont.*

The above named retail druggist was arrested on August 18, 1937, he having sold illegally cocaine and heroin on four occasions to an agent, and cocaine, morphine and heroin on another occasion. He was convicted at Toronto in September before Police Magistrate R. J. Browne on six charges of illegal sale of narcotics. A sentence of nine months' imprisonment together with a fine of \$200 on each charge was imposed; in default of payment of the fines inflicted, Post will serve an additional six months' imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently, which means that Post will serve a total of fifteen months' imprisonment or else serve nine months and pay fines amounting to \$1,200.

A further investigation arising out of this case resulted in us learning that Post had obtained ten ounces of codeine from one J. Capell, who was the registered druggist in charge at the Kingston General Hospital, and the person making the delivery to Post from Capell of this codeine was one G. Oakley, an employee of a Windsor drug company. As a consequence, both Capell and Oakley have been discharged from their positions.

(5) *George Charboneau, 327 Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont.*

This man was arrested by members of our Windsor Detachment when he was returning from Detroit, Michigan, on December 4, 1937. Two tobacco tins of marihuana were found in his pockets, gross weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces—approximately enough for one hundred and sixty marihuana cigarettes. He pleaded guilty to a charge under Section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and on January 5 was sentenced by County Court Judge J. J. Coughlin to two years less one day determinate, plus one year indeterminate, plus fine of \$200 or in default one month.

(6) *William Debozy, Plymouth, Mich., U.S.A.*

William Debozy was arrested in Windsor by members of our detachment at that point on January 15, 1938. He was accompanied by a woman, who was later released. Both were in an automobile, a Ford Tudor bearing Michigan licence plates. A package containing twenty-five marihuana cigarettes was found under the dash, concealed in the panelling. A further thorough search of the car revealed eight tobacco tins filled with marihuana in bulk, approximate gross weight twenty-one ounces. This "plant" was in the rear of the trunk of the car and it was necessary to use a large hook to obtain same.

It is thought that Debozy grew the marihuana on his farm in Plymouth, Mich., and he is believed to be one of the main sources of supply for this drug in the Windsor district.

He pleaded guilty to a charge under Section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act on February 2, and was sentenced by County Judge F. W. Willson to three years in Kingston penitentiary, plus \$200 fine or an additional six months.

13. The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division—Supt. T. H. Irvine

TRAINING

The training in "Depot" Division has been carried out for the last twelve months as laid down in the syllabus of training, and comprised a complete course in the following subjects:

Part I

Recruits: Foot and Arms Drill, Rules and Regulations, First Aid, History of the Force, R.C.M.P. Act, Constables' Manual, Musketry and Revolver Practice, Physical Training, Boxing and Jiu Jitsu.

Part II

Mounted Section: Equitation and lectures on Stable Management and Care of Horses, Physical Training and Criminal Code.

Recruits: Care and Operation of Mechanical Transport, Criminal Code, Federal Statutes, Detachment Returns, Typewriting, Practical Instruction to Improve Powers of Observation and Portrait Parle (Description of persons), Lectures on Scientific Aids to Investigation, Physical Training and Jiu Jitsu, Finger printing, Use of Gas, Oral practice and essay writing.

Instructional Classes: (additional) Lectures on Training and Care of Police Dogs, Photography and Finger printing, Forensic Medicine and scientific criminal investigation.

Mounted Section: The Mounted Section is divided into four troops with a total strength of 65 rank and file and three officers.

At the completion of Part I of the recruits training 50 per cent of the recruits were put through a Course of Equitation and given lectures in Stable Management and the Care of Horses, for a period of six weeks, when they were relieved by the balance of the recruits. This made it possible to relieve members of the Mounted Section for transfer to other Divisions for field work, at the same time maintaining the Mounted Section at its full strength; i.e. four troops. The personnel of the permanent Mounted Section has been specially trained in Instructional Rides, Squadron and Troop Drill, Ceremonial Drill, and the horses have received a continuous training in preparation for street demonstration. Lectures have been delivered to all members on Elementary Veterinary work, Shoeing, Feeding and Stable Management. All horses have been thoroughly trained and accustomed to noises and crowds and have responded marvellously to the training as it is seldom known for one of the horses even to attempt at kicking.

Most of the men transferred from "Depot" to other Divisions have been from the Mounted Section, during the past twelve months.

In the month of September, 1937, the Mounted Section went into camp at Lumsden, Saskatchewan, where the personnel was put through a vigorous course of Field Training, including Camps and Bivouacs, Patrols, and Mounted and Dismounted Service.

During the time they were at Lumsden many complimentary remarks were received from residents in the district upon the smart appearance and behaviour of the men, and the wish was expressed that the camp be held again this summer in the Lumsden district.

Toward the fall of the year a vaulting team was commenced to keep the men fit. Very good progress was made, but owing to the hardness of the ground, had to be discontinued when winter commenced. This will be started again in the spring as it is a change from the usual course of training.

Physical Training.—This part of the training is very carefully supervised by expert instructors, each individual member being studied as to his physical condition before being advanced from the elementary stages. With very few exceptions the Mounted Troops who had received the full recruits' Course, were given the Advanced Tables, whilst the recruits' classes were advanced through the Junior Tables and are now reaching the advanced stages and are capable of giving a good display of pyramid work.

The Instructional Classes received the Junior Tables only, which are given more as a recreational period, between lectures. Every consideration is given to them particularly considering the ages and stamina of the members, so that we find the old fear of having to enter the gymnasium has disappeared and requests are often made by members of these classes for extra hours in Physical Training, but, owing to the limited time allowed for these classes, no more time can be allowed, unless the course be extended.

Jiu Jitsu is now being given to the recruits as part of their course of training and also to the Instructional Classes.

The subject produces great interest among the members which increases as the class advances as the members realize the advantages of such training and its value to members of the Force engaged in general police duties, particularly the disarming of armed criminals and the manner of approaching the same. Members of the classes have shown a great keenness and exhibited splendid progress in this work.

Boxing is given as part of the training and many of the members engaged in this sport in their spare time. A special room for this purpose is set aside in the new gymnasium which has been very well used during this past winter and some of our men showed up exceptionally well in local competitions.

Musketry.—Training in musketry consisted of preliminary musketry, i.e. firing positions, care of arms, elementary mechanism and aiming instructions, progressing to firing on the outdoor ranges with rifle and revolver.

Instructional Classes were given complete courses, Nos. 17, 18 and 19, and the C.P.R. Class received a course in revolver instruction.

The Rifle and Revolver Ranges are in good condition.

In November, 1937, the new indoor range, in the basement of the new gymnasium was opened and has been in use every parade day. The accommodation is better, and after the stop butts have been completed it will be possible for eight men to fire at one time as against two men on the old range.

Competitions

Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association.—This Meet was held at Dundurn Camp from July 17 to 19. Two members from "Depot" Div'n. and two from "F" Div'n. attended the Meet. Sgt. D. B. McGibbon of "F" Div'n. won the Tyro Aggregate, Sgt. J. Leatham and Sgt. D. B. McGibbon were invited to attend the Dominion Rifle Association Meet at Ottawa as members of the Provincial Team. Small money prizes only were won and no Trophies this year.

Indoor Miniature Range

The New Range has been much used this winter, all squads getting plenty of practice. It is hoped that improved scores will be obtained when class firing is fired.

D.C.R.A. Winter Season 1937

22 S.M.L.E. Rifle Competition.—Three teams were entered in this Match, the first team being placed third. Nine individual spoons were won.

Revolver "A".—Two Teams were entered in this match, our No. 1 Team winning this with a score of 1,258 out of 1,350. Ten spoons were also won. This match is open to the Dominion.

Revolver "B".—Two Teams were also entered in this Match and again our 1st Team was placed first in the Dominion with a score of 1,264 out of 1,350. Ten spoons were also won in this match.

Regina Naval and Military Indoor League

Two Teams were entered in the Senior Division of this league and were placed: "A" Team 1st and "B" Team 2nd (one point behind "A" Team).

Dominion Marksmen—R.C.M.P. Championship

One Team was entered in this Match; returned a score of 1,349, and placed fourth.

Part II of Training

Care and Operation of Mechanical Transport.—A full series of lectures, practical demonstrations, were given to all members, including tests in driving a car.

Through the kindness of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, each squad of recruits was given a whole day's tuition and demonstration by a Ford Motor expert, on the care and upkeep of cars, with a stripped car before them. This was done at one of the Sales Houses in Regina, and was of benefit to the recruits during their lectures, and will be beneficial to them afterwards when in charge of cars on detachment.

Criminal Code

The study of the Criminal Code was done exhaustively to ensure a thorough grounding in Criminal Law, particular attention being paid to the searching of the Code for the various sections.

Full explanations were given where the Sections would be applicable on detachment duty, such as Chapters I to XII; XVI; XX and XXIV.

Federal Statutes

The following statutes received the chief attention:

Customs and Excise Act.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, with demonstrations of opium smoking apparatus, showing of samples of drugs, and a full demonstration of actual "Marihuana" in its various forms.

Juvenile Delinquent.

Indian Act.

Migratory Birds.

Explosive Act.

Lord's Day Act.

Selected Provincial Statutes.

Detachment Returns

These lectures have been found to be most beneficial to the recruits, giving them a good knowledge of the returns required while on detachment, and with this point in view the series of lectures is very comprehensive.

Typewriting

All recruits were given an elementary course in the "Touch" system. While not to be considered as a full course, this series gives the recruits a working knowledge of the machine which will be useful to them.

Finger printing

Each recruit is shown how to take a set of finger prints and actually demonstrates that he is conversant with the principles.

Gas

Lectures and demonstrations are given on this subject so that the handling of gas at any time will be done with the correct amount of care, and the fullest use made of its practicability.

Remainder of Part II

The recruits are now at the stage when the remainder of the training has to be finished off, when complete use will be made of demonstrations in court procedure, staging of crimes, portrait parle, essay writing, speech making and lectures on scientific aids to investigations.

Reserves

It was indeed a pleasure to me to have had the supervision of the training of the R.C.M.P. reserve of Regina this year. One hundred and fourteen members of the reserve were called in on the 1st of July, 1937, sworn in, equipped with the requisite kit, and commenced a two months' course of training which consisted of: Foot and arms drill, physical training, jiu jitsu, elementary musketry, rules and regulations and the first part of Constables Manual.

These men were recruited from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and were as fine a type of young manhood as I have ever seen. They were keen to the n'th degree, each individual, without exception, putting his whole energy into the work with a view of gaining a permanent position in the Force, and it was with great difficulty and only with the greatest of care that the selection was made to fill our quota.

At the close of the training, the annual sports were held and in place of a musical ride the reserves put on a physical training display of marching and pyramids in physical training kit, of which the laudatory comments made by the spectators were most gratifying.

Their conduct during the period of training was exceptionally good and there was not one misdemeanor during the whole course.

There is no doubt that this is by far the best method of obtaining recruits for the permanent force. During their period of training the men can be watched, both at their work and play, and the best type suitable to our work can be selected.

Forensic Medicine and Scientific Investigation

Lectures setting forth the many aspects of the work done in the laboratory have been given to the 18th and 19th instructional classes, because by this means it is anticipated the officer at the scene will more readily understand the significance of the evidence recovered in the course of his investigation.

A concise review and description, along with demonstrations, whenever possible, was also given of instruments to be used in the various branches of study to be taken up in the scientific laboratory, viz:

- (a) Documents, Handwriting, Typewriting, Extortion Notes, Deciphering Codes.
- (b) Firearms Identification and Investigation.
- (c) Moulage and Plaster Casts.
- (d) Microscopy—Identification of Fibre, Hair, Finger Nail Scrapings, Analysis of Soil.
- (e) Serology—Blood Stains, Seminal Stains, etc. Tests for Pregnancy, Tests for Paternity, etc.
- (f) Toxicology—Science of Poisons, Their Isolation, Identification and quantitative Examination.
- (g) Photography—Infra Red, etc.
- (h) Histo-Pathology—Microscopic study of diseased tissue.

A full course of lectures covering the fundamentals of forensic medicine supplemented the foregoing, viz:

- (1) Medico Legal Aspects—Important things to do at the scene of suicides, homicides and accidental deaths.
- (2) Death—Simulation of; suspicion of.
- (3) Shooting by firearms in: Suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (4) Stabbings and cuttings in: Suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (5) Blunt crushings and miscellaneous instruments in suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (6) Asphyxia by hanging, strangulation and suffocation in suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (7) Asphyxia by drowning, gases and vapours in suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (8) Poisoning in suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (9) Rape, sexual perversion.
- (10) Abortion and infanticide.
- (11) Toxicological examinations.

All of these lectures were enthusiastically received by members of the different classes. The keen interest was further manifested by the many questions advanced to the lecturer.

NEW BUILDINGS

A superstructure of two floors, was erected over the old boiler room of "A" block. These two floors are being used for additional office accommodation. They have been found to be very comfortable and well lighted.

A new gymnasium has been completed with interior dimension of floor space 110 feet by 55 feet, with full basement concrete floored. An Indoor Rifle Range has been provided in the basement.

Museum

The museum continues to be a source of interest to members and visitors.

During the past year a total of 356 persons has visited the museum and signed the Visitors' Book. Included in this number were several visitors from distant points of Canada and the United States.

Additions added during the past year to the already large collection of historical exhibits displayed have included many interesting and valuable exhibits.

Instructions have been received to house the museum in the basement of "C" block, which will give more space to the displaying of the exhibits in a more advantageous manner.

19. The Finger Print Section, Ottawa—Inspector W. W. Watson in Charge

Single Finger Prints

This Branch continues to function quite satisfactorily but should have a larger personnel. We were only able to add the prints of 700 individuals to this collection during the year due to the stress of other work, including examination of exhibits received from scenes of crime. Sergt. Barnett and Corpl. Mathews full time, with Const. Ashe part time, comprise the staff. Const. Ashe is to be detailed to this work permanently, as soon as further personnel is added. A fourth member would also be advisable for permanent assignment.

7,000 single prints were added to the collection which at the end of the year totalled 52,000, representing the ten digits of 5,200 gentry of thieving and other proclivities.

280 shipments of exhibits received during the year from all sources comprised 475 different articles.

222 photographic prints were received from all sources.

697 was the grand total of exhibits from all sources.

The R.C.M. Police forwarded 107 articles and 60 photographic prints.

All other sources contributed 368 articles and 162 photographic prints.

This represents a grand total increase of 131 over the previous report.

62 identifications were effected from finger impressions found at scenes of crime.

14 criminals were identified by means of search through the Single Print Collection and scenes of crime (previously unidentified prints) collection.

26 suspects were identified by reference to finger prints found at scenes of crime.

40 criminals were thus identified through this Branch during the year, just double the number so identified last year.

In addition there were 22 owners, employees, etc., identified as makers of prints at scenes of crime, for a grand total of 62 identifications by means of this system.

Interesting Identifications through Single Print System

On October 5, 1937, the Police Department of Peterborough, Ontario, forwarded a piece of glass from a Breaking and entering case. One good print was found, and identified as made by one Rollie Miles. Finger print evidence was prepared for court and Staff. Sergt. J. D. Graham proceeded to Peterborough. However, accused pleaded guilty to above charge and another one of auto theft.

On November 16, 1937, a photographic copy of an impression found at the scene of Breaking and Entering on Booth Street, Ottawa, submitted by the local Police Department, was identified as made by one Frank Frobel, who confessed the crime.

On November 15, 1937, Ottawa Police submitted a photographic copy of a fragmentary finger print taken from the cellophane wrapper of a packet of cigarettes, stolen when a store on Queen Street was entered. Comparison with the known impressions of several suspects resulted in identifying one Romeo Lanoue as the culprit.

Sub-Insp. Butchers was summonsed as witness for the Crown as Finger Print Expert. Accused was convicted and this Section was of material assistance therein.

On June 3, 1937, the Ontario Provincial Police at Brantford, forwarded a photographic copy of an impression found at the scene of Breaking and Entering the Farringdon Hill Post Office and Store. Being unidentified at the time, this exhibit was filed in the Scenes of Crime Sub-Collection for future reference. On January 7, 1938, this was identified as made by one Moran, then serving a term for another offence. Moran was brought from the Reformatory on April 1, 1938, and found guilty of this crime when he was sentenced to two months in the Ontario Reformatory, to run consecutively with his present sentence. We were thus instrumental in solving another case which, but for our Single Print Collection, might have forever remained a mystery.

On August 26, 1932, the Ontario Provincial Police brought in several pieces of glass in connection with the Breaking and Entering of the Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Vankleek Hill, Ontario. Several finger prints of identification value were found and photographed. At this time the Single Finger Print System had not been instituted and no search was therefore possible through the main collection, nor were names of any suspects furnished for comparison purposes. This collection was commenced in 1933.

On January 27, 1938, the finger prints of Arthur Beaudoin and Elphege Lecavalier were being filed in the Single Print Collection and, as it is our policy to compare all prints being so filed with those previously unidentified, these two men were definitely proven as the culprits in this case.

The Chief, Department of Investigation, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, was pleased to express appreciation of our assistance.

Photographic Section

This Department, in charge of Special Constable J. G. Dickson, since June 7, 1937, has functioned quite efficiently. 915 orders were completed, an increase of 126. These included photography of numerous impressions sent in from scenes of crime and the making of many new negatives and prints for Headquarters records.

597 orders for photostat work, copies of official documents, had to again be referred to the Department of Public Works.

A new large up-to-date camera and a Duophoto Machine for photostat work, now being electrified and put into commission, will enable us to do practically all work of this nature here.

Instructional Classes

Sub-Inspector H. R. Butchers, Staff Sergt. J. D. Graham, Constable J. Timmerman and Special Constable J. G. Dickson lectured Training Class No. 2 at "N" Division according to the Syllabus of Training re finger printing and its allied subjects.

Members of this class, in three groups, were welcomed at the Bureau for a personal inspection of its activities.

The under-mentioned were given a special two months' course in the Bureau last summer. They proved to be exceptionally good subjects and it is believed their instruction here has been of value to the Divisions concerned:—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Reg. No. 12071 | Const. Petley-Jones, J. H. S.
"D" Division. |
| Reg. No. 12072 | Const. Mallow, J. I.
"F" Division. |
| Reg. No. 11540 | Const. Johns, F. B.
"K" Division. |
| Reg. No. 11455 | Cpl. Tozer, D. H. A.
"J" Division. |

Detective H. J. Kilpatrick of St. John, N.B., Police Department also completed a two months' course here.

Detective Green of the Ottawa City Police Department spent one week with us, receiving special tuition on scenes of crime finger print work.

Constable Norman McAskill of Sydney Police Department had a course of one month.

Constable Dollard Goulet of the Outremont Police Department, Quebec, also completed a two weeks' course.

Instruction to new personnel was given during the year by Sub-Inspector Butchers and older members were tested and also instructed in new revisions of classifications found necessary to cope with ever increasing receipts.

R. C. M. Police Gazette

The Finger Print Section receives a copy of each issue of this publication and the particulars published therein are carefully checked with our records.

The Finger Print Section has been of some assistance during the past year in identifying by name, photographs and other particulars, "wanted" persons shown in the Gazette.

Co-Operation

It is earnestly desired to thank all Canadian Chiefs of Police who have given full co-operation in transmitting finger print records and photographs to this Bureau during the past 12 months. International exchanges with Foreign Bureaux have been successful and cordially maintained.

APPENDIX " B "

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938.

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																											
<i>"I" Division—</i>																											
Charlottetown.....					1				1	1	2	1	9			3		18							6		1
Alberton.....												1	1					2							1		
Borden.....													1					1							1		
Montague.....													2					2							1		
Souris.....												1	1					2							1		
Summerside.....												1	1					2							1		
On Command.....													3			1		5							2		
<i>Marine Section—</i>																											
Patrol Boat <i>Islander</i>																	1	1									
" <i>Alarm</i>																	1	1									
" <i>Alert</i>																	1	1									
On Command.....																	3	3									
Totals.....					1				1	1	3	3	19			4	6	38							12		1
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																											
<i>"H" Division—</i>																											
Halifax.....			1		3				3	7	9	4	51	1				79							11	1	2
Amherst.....												1	1					2							1		
Antigonish.....													2					2							1		
Baddeck.....													1					1							1		
Barrington Passage.....													1					1							1		
Bridgetown.....													2					2							1		
Bridgewater.....											2		1			1		4							2		
Chester.....												1	1					2							1		
Cheticamp.....												1	1					1							1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded</i>																												
<i>"H" Division—Concluded</i>																												
Dartmouth.....													3						3							1		
Digby.....													2						2							1		
Glace Bay.....										1			4						5							2		
Guysboro.....												1							2							2		
Inverness.....													2						2							1		
Kentville.....											1		1						2							1		
Liverpool.....													1						2							1		
Lunenburg.....												1	1						2							1		
Meteghan River.....													1						2							1		
New Glasgow.....										1			3						4							3		
New Waterford.....													1						2							1		
North Ingonish.....												1	1						2							1		
North Sydney.....													1						2							1		
Parrsboro.....													1						2							1		
Pictou.....												1							1							1		
Port Hawkesbury.....													1						1							2		
Port Hood.....													1						1							1		
Pugwash.....													1						1							1		
River John.....													1						1							1		
St. Peters.....													1						1							1		
Sheet Harbour.....													1						1							2		
Shelburne.....											1								1							1		
Sherbrooke.....													1						1							1		
Shubenacadie.....												1	1						2							1		
Springhill.....													1						1							1		
Sydney.....					1					3			5						10							7		
Truro.....										1		1	3						6							3		
Windsor.....													2						2							2		
Yarmouth.....					1					3			5						11							5		
On Leave.....				1															1									
On Command.....												2	10						12									

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>																												
<i>“J” Division—Concluded</i>																												
Sackville.....											1							1							1			
Shediac.....													1					1							1			
Shippegan.....																												
St. George.....																												
St. John.....										1	1	1	9					13								1		
St. Leonards.....													1					1										
St. Stephen.....													1					2										
St. Quentin.....													1					1										
Sussex.....																		1										
Woodstock.....											1							2										
<i>Marine Section—</i>																												
Patrol Boat <i>Vigil II</i>																	3	3										
“ <i>Alacrity</i>																	3	3										
“ <i>Protector</i>																	2	2										
“ <i>New Brunswicker</i>																	2	2										
Totals.....				1	5				2	9	19	8	81	3		4	11	143					1		53	1	3	
<i>Quebec—</i>																												
<i>“C” Division—</i>																												
Montreal.....			1		1	1				7	5	4	51			3		73						4	14	2		
Amos.....												1	2					2							1			
Bedford.....													2					2							1			
Bersimis.....													2					2							1			
Cabano.....													2					2							1			
Chicoutimi.....													1					1							1			
Clarenceville.....													2					2							1			
Coaticook.....													2					2							1			
Freighsburg.....													2					2							1			
Hemmingford.....													2					2							1			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Ontario—Concluded</i>																												
“N” Division—																												
Rockcliffe.....				1	1				2	4	4	5	43			2		62	44	2		46	7		1	1		
On Leave.....													2					2										
On Command.....											1		7					8	1			1						
Totals.....				1	1				2	4	5	5	52			2		72	45	2		47	7		1	1		
“O” Division—																												
Toronto.....				1	1				2	4	4	1	22					35							5		1	
Amherstburg.....													2					2							1			
Cobourg.....													1					1							1			
Fort Erie.....											1		2					3							2			
Hamilton.....											1		3					4							2			
Kirkland Lake.....													1					1							1			
Lindsay.....												1	1					2							1			
London.....												1	1					2							1			
Moose Factory.....												1	1			1		3				4			1			
Muncey.....													2					2							1			
Niagara Falls.....								1				1	3					5							2			
Onsweken.....												1	2					4							2			
Orillia.....												1	1					2							1			
Owen Sound.....													1					1							1			
Port Lambton.....													2					2							1			
Sarnia.....											1		1					2							1			
Sault Ste. Marie.....												1	2					3							1			
Sudbury.....									1		1		2					4							2			
Timmins.....													1					1							1			
Windsor.....								1		1			3					5							2			
On Command.....					1													1										
Totals.....				1	2				2	7	10	8	54			2		86					4		29		1	

Manitoba—

"D" Division—

Winnipeg.....	1	2	1	3	5	12	2	46	2	74	18	2
Alonsa.....								2		2	1	
Arborg.....								2		2	1	
Baldur.....								1		1	1	
Beausejour.....					1			2		3	1	
Berens River.....							1		1	2		11
Bissett.....								2		2		
Boisevain.....								1		1	1	
Brandon.....		1			3	1		7		12	2	
Carman.....								1		1	1	
Churchill.....							1		1	2		6
Crystal City.....								1		1	1	
Cold Lake.....								1		1		
Dauphin.....		1			1	1		8		11	3	
Deloraine.....							1			1	1	
Emerson.....					1	1		3		5	2	
Eriksdale.....								2		2	1	
Ethelbert.....								1		1		
Flin Flon.....					1			5	1	7		
Fort Frances, Ont.....						1		2		3	1	
Fort William, Ont.....					1			2		3	1	
Gillam.....								1	1	2		6
Gladstone.....								2		2	1	
God's Lake.....								1		1		
Gretna.....								1		1	1	
Gypsumville.....								1		1		
Headingley.....								2		2	1	
Hodgson.....								1		1		
Kenora, Ont.....								1	1	2		
Killarney.....										1	1	
Lac du Bonnet.....								1		1	1	
Manitou.....								1		1	1	
Melita.....								1		1	1	
Minnedosa.....						1		2		3	1	
Morden.....								1		1	1	
Morris.....								1		1	1	
Nipigon, Ont.....								1	1	2		5
Norway House.....						1			1	3		7
Piney.....								1		1		
Portage la Prairie.....						1		2		3	1	
Reston.....								1		1	1	
Roblin.....								1		2	1	
Rosburn.....								1		1	1	
Russell.....								2		2	1	
St. Norbert.....						1				1	1	
Selkirk.....						1				4	2	
Shoal Lake.....							1	2		3	1	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles				
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>																															
<i>“D” Division—Concluded</i>																															
Souris.....													1					1								1					
St. Anne.....												1						1								1					
Stonewall.....												1						1								1					
Ste. Rose du Lac.....													1					1								1					
Swan Lake.....													2					2								1					
Teulon.....													1					1								1					
The Pas.....									1	1						1		3													
Treherne.....													1					1								1					
Virden.....													1					1								1					
Wasagaming.....													1					1								1					
Waskada.....													1					1								1					
Whitemouth.....													1					1								1					
Winnipegosis.....													1					1								1					
On Command.....				1							1		4					6													
Totals.....			1	1	4		1		4	14	23	9	136			10		203								67	2				
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																															
<i>“Depot” Division—</i>																															
Regina.....				1	5			1	6	9	11	7	186	2	2	13		243	92	5		97			1	2					
On Command.....													9	3				12													
Totals.....				1	5			1	6	9	11	7	195	5	2	13		255	92	5		97			1	2					
<i>“F” Division—</i>																															
Regina.....		1		1	2				2	2	6		18	1		6		39							6						
Assiniboia.....										1			2					3							1						
Avonlea.....													1					1							1						
Balcarres.....											1		1					2							1						
Bengough.....													2					2							1						

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—*Concluded*

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
"L" Division, P.E.I.					1				1	1	3	3	19			4	6	38							12		1
"H" Division, N.S.			1	1					3	16	19	15	117		1	1	189	368							67	1	4
"J" Division, N.B.				1					2	9	19	8	81	2		4	11	143					1		53	1	3
"C" Division, Que.			2		2	1	1		2	12	9	10	100			3	22	164						4	41	2	
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	2	5	2		4		17	25	40	23	218	12		9		365							12	2	6
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1				2	4	5	5	52			2		72	45	2		47	7		1	1	1
"O" Division, Ont.				1	2				2	7	10	8	54			2		86					4		29		1
"D" Division, Man.			1	1	1		1		4	14	23	9	136			10		203					36		67	2	
"Depot" Division, Sask.				1	3			1	6	9	11	7	195	5	2	12		255	92	5		97			1	2	
"F" Division, Sask.		1		2	7				3	24	30	21	191	2		12		293					34		107	1	
"K" Division, Alta.			2	2	7	1			3	27	32	16	209	1		26		326	6		4	10	13		82	4	2
"E" Division, B.C.			1		3				4	14	15	6	104	1		7	2	157	45			45			18	2	
"B" Division, Y.T.				1	1				2	2	3	3	26			4		40	1	2		3	45		3	1	
"G" Division, N.W.T.				1	2					4	5	17	32	1		26		88					294				
Totals.....	1	2	9	17	53	2	6	1	49	168	224	151	1,534	26	2	123	230	2,598	189	9	4	202	434	4	493	19	17

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1938

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Defective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total.	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	1	4	6		3		14	14	15	13	61	13		7		153								2		
Prince Edward Island.....					1				1	1	3	3	19			4	3	35								12		1
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	5				3	16	19	15	115	1		1	190	367							67	1	4	
New Brunswick.....				1	5				2	9	17	7	77	4		4	12	138						1	49		2	
Quebec.....			1		2	1	1		1	12	11	11	105			3	23	171						4	45	2	2	
Ontario.....			1	4	5		1		7	25	43	24	274	1		10		392	45	2		47	16		42	3	7	
Manitoba.....			1		4		1		4	13	21	9	130			7		193					31		65	2		
Saskatchewan.....		1		3	7			1	9	32	41	28	383	4	2	24		540	92	5		97	34		108	3		
Alberta.....				2	7	1			3	28	33	16	216	2		26		336	6		4	10	13		31	4	2	
British Columbia.....			1	1	3				4	13	15	6	97	1		7	2	150	45			45			19	2		
Yukon Territory.....				1	1					2	3	3	26			4		40	1	2		3	45		3	1		
Northwest Territories.....					2					2	3	16	31			26		80					294					
On Loan Quebec City Police.....			1						1									2										
Attending Police Course, Washington, U.S.A.....										1								1										
Totals.....	1	2	9	17	53	2	6	1	49	168	224	151	1,534	26	2	123	230	2,598	189	9	4	202	434	4	493	19	17	

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARINE SECTION BY DIVISIONS

Division	Provisional Superintendents	Lieutenants	Skipper Lieutenants	Chief Skippers	Skippers	Cadets	Chief Engineers	Warrant Engineers	Chief Petty Officers	Petty Officers	Leading Seamen	Able Seamen	Ordinary Seamen	Boy Seamen	Chief Petty Officer Telegraphists	Petty Officer Telegraphists	Leading Telegraphists	Telegraphists	Chief Engine Room Artificers 1st Class	Chief Engine Room Artificers 2nd Class	Engine Room Artificers 1st Class	Engine Room Artificers 2nd Class	Enginemen	Leading Stokers	Cook Stewards	Ships Cooks	Mess Boys	Total	
	"L" Division— Prince Edward Island.....								1					2							1		1						6
"H" Division— Nova Scotia.....	1	1	4	5	13	1	5	8	14	7	6	31	14	1	7	2	8	2		3	5	5	12	9	1	11	8	5	189
"J" Division— New Brunswick.....								3					4									4						11	
"C" Division— Quebec.....				1	1			1	1	2	2	3	2		1		1		1		1	1	2		1	1		22	
"E" Division— British Columbia.....								1																1				2	
Totals.....	1	1	4	6	14	1	5	9	20	9	8	40	16	1	8	2	9	2		4	6	11	14	12	1	12	9	5	230

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1938

RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938.

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>										
British Columbia.....	333	17	166	.....	4	591	29	11	50	1,201
Alberta.....	735	10	52	2	25	1,002	72	.....	61	1,959
Saskatchewan.....	956	13	363	1	25	465	20	6	69	1,918
Manitoba.....	283	36	102	2	95	663	109	12	67	1,369
Ontario.....	700	56	304	2	28	920	60	17	116	2,203
Quebec.....	1,260	15	599	4	30	856	113	47	131	3,055
New Brunswick.....	394	26	225	.....	1	144	6	12	86	894
Nova Scotia.....	1,369	3	164	.....	21	365	20	42	85	2,069
Prince Edward Island.....	335	14	59	.....	3	127	13	6	8	565
Yukon Territory.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	3	46
Northwest Territories.....	8	1	11	.....	1	33	2	.....	10	66
	6,375	191	2,050	11	233	5,200	446	153	686	15,345
<i>Criminal Code—</i>										
British Columbia.....	.....	4	12	.....	1	37	1	8	8	71
Alberta.....	85	1,382	485	68	377	2,768	617	62	855	6,699
Saskatchewan.....	610	1,928	1,291	59	491	2,228	449	28	281	7,365
Manitoba.....	446	887	267	27	301	1,159	252	54	208	3,601
Ontario.....	9	55	41	2	16	76	20	13	31	263
Quebec.....	1	3	23	.....	6	91	22	28	12	186
New Brunswick.....	96	180	437	12	119	743	124	27	209	1,947
Nova Scotia.....	7	186	372	5	65	822	210	101	158	1,926
Prince Edward Island.....	46	58	70	3	23	218	42	3	6	469
Yukon Territory.....	1	2	16	1	10	26	4	1	12	73
Northwest Territory.....	6	2	15	.....	3	31	1	4	12	74
	1,307	4,687	3,029	177	1,412	8,199	1,742	329	1,792	22,674
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>										
Alberta.....	6	9	44	7	192	3,176	261	.....	121	3,816
Saskatchewan.....	289	56	866	34	141	2,231	119	9	107	3,852
Manitoba.....	114	140	874	8	262	1,891	102	23	61	3,475
Ontario.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	19
Quebec.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1,072	43	952	19	57	1,648	61	20	146	4,018
Nova Scotia.....	3,474	6	809	22	43	3,216	151	114	160	7,995
Prince Edward Island.....	3	2	379	2	32	690	62	3	1	1,174
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
	4,958	257	3,925	92	728	12,868	761	169	596	24,354

Note:—The first column includes investigations instituted by the Police on suspicion, without result, and without having received any complaint and are known as "Negative" searches.

Radiotelegraph Act.....					1	5				6											6
Railway Act.....	4		6		5	236	2			253	53	149	29		6						253
Special War Revenue Act.....			1							1					1						1
Ticket of Leave Act.....			43						19	62					22	35	5				62
Tobacco Restraint Act.....			1			2				3		2	1								3
Transport, Dept. of, Act, (Canal Regs.).....						1				1					1						1
Vehicular Traffic on Dom- inion Government Pro- perty Act.....		1				8				9					9						9
Weights and Measures Act.....			3			5				5		2	3								5
Yukon Act.....	2		4			2	1		3	15											15

Totals.....	6,375	191	2,050	11	233	5,200	446	153	686	15,345	1,201	1,959	1,918	1,369	2,203	3,055	894	2,069	565	46	66	15,345
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Criminal Code—

Offences against public order, external and inter- nal (73-141), Part 2.....	15	6	42	3	17	226	21	5	19	354	1	112	121	49	6	4	38	20	1	1	1	354
Offences against the ad- ministration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4..	2	6	16	1	33	234	52	12	40	396	9	89	102	35	9	15	64	63	8	1	1	396
Offences against religion, morals and public con- venience (197-239), Part 5	72	42	110	7	152	1,187	135	15	60	1,780		565	518	200	8	3	150	167	123	26	20	1,780
Offences against the person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	154	72	1,326	35	483	2,313	682	38	234	5,337	1	1,368	1,652	831	32	7	678	590	128	27	23	5,337
Murder.....			13			3	5	7	7	35		16	10	6				1	2			35
Attempted Murder.....			1		2	1	1	1	4	10		3	2					2	3			10
Manslaughter.....			1		1	13	25	6	6	53		9	9	11				4	17	3		53
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7	882	4,006	1,235	130	629	3,663	664	191	1,288	12,688	24	4,079	4,232	2,136	118	42	957	902	153	16	29	12,688
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....	165	491	221	1	71	403	82	15	96	1,545		367	679	240	11		52	142	52	2		1,545
Offences relating to bank notes, coin and counter- feit money (546-569), Part 9.....	4	51	62			23	4	14	28	186	26	31	12	5	75	31		6				186
Attempts, conspiracies, ac- cessories (570-575), Part 10.....	13	12	2		21	99	63	22	9	241	10	22	28	88	4	84		5				241
Procedure on appearance of accused (668-704), Part 14						2				2		1								1		2
Summary Convictions (705-770), Part 15.....		1			3	26	6	3		39		29					1	9				39
Punishments, fines, costs, etc. (1026-1085), Part 20						5	2		1	8		8										8

Totals.....	1,307	4,687	3,029	177	1,412	8,199	1,742	329	1,792	22,674	71	6,699	7,365	3,601	263	186	1,947	1,926	469	73	74	22,674
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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938.

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>										
Agricultural Relief Advances Act.....			1			22	1		1	25
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....						1				1
Amusements Tax Act.....						1				1
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....						1				1
Billiard Room Act.....						7				7
Boilers Act.....						1				1
Brand Act.....						1				1
Bread Act.....						1				1
Child Welfare Act.....			1		5	62	10			78
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....					2	7	5			14
Coal Mines Regulation Act.....						19				19
Dangerous and Mischievous Ani- mals Act.....					3	2				5
Debt Adjustment Act.....						1				1
Domestic Animals Act.....	1		3		12	70	23		3	112
Domestic Relations Act.....					1	2				3
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....					1	3	2			6
Fire Prevention Act.....						1				1
Fishery Act.....						6				6
Forest Reserves Act.....			1		1	2	1		2	7
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....			1		1	2	1		2	7
Game Act.....	1		9	1	11	111	11		21	165
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....						1				1
Income Tax Act.....						4	1		2	7
Insurance Act.....					2	8			2	12
Irrigation Districts Act.....						5				5
Legal Profession Act.....						2				2
Liquor Act.....	1	4	6	4	21	631	41		11	719
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....						2	11			14
Masters and Servants Act.....	1		1		46	175	30		32	285
Medical Profession Act.....			1			4				5
Mental Diseases Act.....			2		3	182	14		3	204
Minimum Wage Act.....					2		2			4
Noxious Weeds Act.....					1	27	3			31
Prairie Fires Act.....	1		2		3	75	8		3	92
Produce Merchants Act.....					1					1
Provincial Lands Act.....						1				1
Public Health Act.....				1	3	8	4			16
Public Highways Act.....						88	10		2	100
Public Vehicles Act.....	1		3		17	180	17		8	226
Public Works Act.....						3	1			4
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....					4		2			6
Restaurant Act.....						4				4
School Act.....							4			4
School Attendance Act.....					1	8			5	14
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....						1	1		2	4
Slot Machine Act.....			4			1				5
Stallion Enrolment Act.....			2		2	34	2			40
Stock Inspection Act.....					1	32				33
Tax Recovery Act.....						2				2
Theatres Act.....					7	4	4		1	12
Threshers Lien Act.....			1		1	6				8
Trade Union Association Act.....						8				8
Travelling Show Act.....					1					1
Ultimate Purchasers Tax Act.....					1					1
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....	3	2	6	1	36	1,339	66		19	1,472
Veterinary Act.....						4			2	6
Vital Statistic Act.....						2				2
Municipal Laws.....						3				3
Totals.....	6	9	44	7	192	3,176	261		121	3,816

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938—Continued.

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>										
Animals Protection Act.....			3			1	1			5
Auctioners Act.....			4			1				5
Brand Act.....					1					1
Child Welfare Act.....	2	2	23	13	19	39	8	4	22	132
Coroners Act.....			1			1				1
Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act.....			3		7	8	4		2	24
Education Tax Act.....	1		3			2				6
Fisheries Act.....	2					14				16
Fur Act.....	21	6	51		2	81			6	167
Game Act.....	10	5	31			32	1		1	80
Gasoline Tax Act.....	1		13			2				16
Hawkers and Poddlers Act.....	10	3	53		2	56	3		3	130
Highways Act.....			3		1				1	5
Horse Breeders Act.....	3		9			3				15
Hotel Keepers Act.....			1							1
Injured Animals Act.....	1	1	34							36
Liquor Act.....	145	14	264	4	24	490	36	1	47	1,025
Marriage Act.....			1							1
Masters and Servants Act.....			3	2	14	32	10	1	2	64
Medical Profession Act.....		2			2				1	5
Mental Hygiene Act.....	20		38		7	175	17		4	261
Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act.....						2				2
Open Wells Act.....	4	1	3		1		1			10
Optometry Act.....			2						1	3
Pollution of Streams Act.....			1			1				2
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	5	16	43		9	44	7			124
Public Health Act.....	4		7			4	1			18
Public Service Vehicles Act.....	23	3	92		3	75	3	1	4	204
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....			1						1	2
Rural Telephone Act.....		1				1				2
School Act.....			1		1	1	1			4
School Attendance Act.....			3			7	1	1	1	13
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				12						15
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....			1		1	2				4
Slot Machine Act.....			18						2	20
Steam Boilers Act.....	2		1			1				4
Stock Inspection Act.....					2					2
Stray Animals Act.....	8	1	14		17	35	12			87
Temporary Seed Grain and Supply Advances Act.....	1		6							7
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....	2		17	1	10				1	31
Vehicles Act.....	19	1	105	1	14	1,104	11	1	2	1,258
Veneral Diseases Act.....			5							5
Veterinary Association Act.....	4		1	1	1	14	1		1	23
Village Act.....			1		3	3	1			8
Vital Statistics Act.....			2							2
Water Rights Act.....	1		5							6
Totals.....	289	56	866	34	141	2,231	119	9	107	3,852

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938—Continued.

	"Negative" searches	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Tax Act.....			3								3
Animal Husbandry Act.....	6	7	20		8	26	7			1	75
Billiard and Poolrooms Act.....						1					1
Child Welfare Act.....	3		36	1	6	11	2		2	4	65
Crown Lands Act.....										1	1
Dental Association Act.....			1								1
Electricians License Act.....						1					1
Employment Bureau Act.....			1								1
Fires Prevention Act.....	1	15	1		1	7	1				26
Forest Act.....		1				4					5
Game and Fisheries Act.....	10	17	23		10	49	4			10	123
Gasoline Tax Act.....			1								1
Government Liquor Control Act.....	50	67	55	3	68	245	13		17	12	530
Health and Public Welfare Act.....			2								2
Highway Traffic Act.....	29	23	686		116	1,248	39		1	30	2,172
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....			3		4	12					19
Medical Act.....					1		1			1	3
Mental Deficiency Act.....						1					1
Mental Diseases Act.....	8	7	9		2	123	2				151
Minimum Wage Act.....			9		8	9					17
Petty Trespasses Act.....	2	2	3	2	2	13	3		1		28
Public Health Act.....	2	1	28		2	6					39
Rivers and Streams Act.....			1								1
School Attendance Act.....						5					5
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....	1					1					2
Slot Machine Act.....					1	1					2
Transient Traders Act.....	1				2	5					8
Veterinary Association Act.....			1		4	2	1				7
Vital Statistics Act.....			1							1	2
Wages Recovery Act.....			1		16	52	19				88
Water Rights Act.....					1						1
Wives' and Childrens' Maintenance Act.....	1				8	11	6		2	1	30
Municipal Laws.....			1	1	1	58	4				64
Totals.....	114	140	874	8	262	1,891	102		23	61	3,475
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Highway Traffic Act.....			1		1	9	2				13
Mental Hospitals Act.....						2					2
Petty Trespass Act.....							2				2
Veneral Diseases Prevention Act.....						2					2
Totals.....			1		1	13	4				19
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Mental Diseases Act.....				1							1

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938—*Concluded.*

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>New Brunswick—</i>										
Adultery Act.....	1				1	2	1	1		6
Children's Protection Act.....			1			11				12
Dairy Products Act.....	9		36		1	9	1			56
Dental Society Act.....			1				1		2	4
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....			1		1	1				3
Forest Fires Act.....		1	7			4				12
Game Act.....	3	1	2		3	21	3		4	37
Gasoline Tax Act.....	1		1	1		3			1	7
Highway Act.....						4				5
Illegitimate Children's Act.....	1		7	3	8	15	5		1	40
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	1,050	23	806	14	24	841	37	18	95	2,908
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....	1						1			2
Motor Carrier Act.....			3		3	4			3	13
Motor Vehicle Act.....	4	1	66		15	720	11	1	35	853
Parents' Maintenance Act.....			1			1	1			2
Pawnbrokers' Act.....			1							1
Public Health Act.....			1							1
Sale of Securities Act.....	1	2	2							5
Schools Act.....			1			1				2
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....		1	4		1	2				8
Slot Machine Act.....	1		6			7			2	16
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....		13							1	14
Transient Photographers Act.....			7			2			1	10
Trespasses, Fences and Pounds Act.....				1						1
Totals.....	1,072	43	952	19	57	1,648	61	20	146	4,018
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>										
Lands and Forests Act.....	1	2	56		6	236	15	7	20	343
Liquor Control Act.....	*3,473		173	19	17	1,252	97	60	93	5,184
Mines Act.....			1			26		2		29
Motor Vehicle Act.....		4	577	2	18	1,633	39	37	43	2,358
Public Highways Act.....			2		2	64		8	2	78
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				1					2	3
Totals.....	3,474	6	809	22	43	3,216	151	114	160	7,095
*3,466 were "Negative" searches.										
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>										
Dog Act.....			83			2				85
Domestic Animals Act.....			1			4				4
Fish and Game Act.....			1		5					6
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....	2		23			1				26
Fur Farming and Fur Dealers Act.....			1							1
Highway Traffic Act.....	1	1	12	1	4	229	6			254
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....			43							43
Peddlers Act.....			3		1	2	1			7
Prohibition Act.....		1	212	1	21	448	54	2	1	741
Public Health Act.....			1							1
Public Vehicles Act.....					1	1	1			3
Road Act.....						1				1
Slot Machine Act.....						1				1
Ticket of Leave Act.....						1				1
Totals.....	3	2	379	2	32	690	62	3	1	1,174
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>										
Municipal Laws.....						3	1			4

RETURN OF CASES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1937, TO MARCH 31, 1938.

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Convictions	Number sent to prison	Number fined	Amount of fines paid	Quantity of Drugs Seized							Quantity and description of paraphernalia, etc., seized	Race of those arrested		
						Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Pills	Decks	Tablets				
131	238	155	118	104	\$ 515	Opium.....	62			10	69	58	Opium Pipes.....	5	White.....	93
						Opium Dross.....		259½			2		Opium Pipe Bowls...	12	Chinese...	31
						Heroin.....		13¾	170	1		5	Opium Lamps.....	8	Japanese..	1
						Cocaine.....		82¾					Opium Scrapers.....	5	Coloured.	3
						Morphine.....		395½	28		1	30	Opium Scales.....	3	Hindus...	3
						Liquid Opium.....		6					Needles.....	59		
						Opium Water.....		60½					Syringes.....	3		
						Poppy Heads.....		76½					Automobiles.....	4		
						Codeine.....		1	44	1		2	23	Misc. Items.....	710	
Marihuana.....		26½	and	29				Cigarettes.								

SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938

British Columbia.....	\$ 31,137 73
Alberta.....	80,069 24
Saskatchewan.....	79,013 54
Manitoba.....	58,897 98
Ontario.....	60,604 10
Quebec.....	111,292 16
New Brunswick.....	102,261 82
Nova Scotia.....	116,982 85
Prince Edward Island.....	54,063 00
Yukon Territory.....	1,533 50
Northwest Territories.....	1,045 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 696,900 92</u>

APPENDIX D

Copy of the agreement for the policing of the town of Melville, Sask.

P.C. 3078

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th December, 1937.

Privy Council

Seal

Canada

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 2nd December, 1937, from the Minister of Justice, submitting as follows:—

During the summer of 1937 the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan appointed an Administrator for the Town of Melville, and later the Attorney-General of the Province requested the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina, Sask., to take over the policing of the Town.

The Officer Commanding at Regina forwarded this request to Ottawa for instructions, and later, correspondence ensued between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan. Finally, on the 16th August, 1937, an agreement was signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, which was also agreed to by the Administrator of the Town of Melville for the policing of that Town by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the 16th August, 1937, to the 31st July, 1942, upon the terms and conditions set forth below under the authority of Sub-section 2 of Section 19, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, Chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927—and amendments thereto—which empowers the Governor in Council to authorize arrangements for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with the enforcement of municipal by-laws.

In the circumstances above related, the Minister recommends that the terms of the agreement previously mentioned which are set forth hereunder, be approved:—

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the next two immediately succeeding paragraphs:

(2) As and from the sixteenth day of August, 1937, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the policing of the Town of Melville in the Province of Saskatchewan, and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Municipal Police of that area, with the exception of the by-laws dealing with tax collections, impounding of dogs and cattle, sanitary inspections, lamp lighting, etc., which would be performed by the various municipal officials, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Administrator of the Town of Melville.

(3) The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment in the Town of Melville, in carrying out this agreement, shall act under the direction of the Administrator of the Town of Melville, insofar as the enforcement of municipal by-laws and the Criminal Code within the boundaries of the Town are concerned, but it is understood

that the Attorney General of Saskatchewan will retain his jurisdiction with regard to all Provincial Statutes and such parts of the Criminal Code as he may consider necessary or in the public interest. The Dominion Government will also retain such control and jurisdiction as are set out by Statute.

(4) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will serve all summonses and will prosecute all cases in the local police court, including all those arising out of reports and complaints made by the various municipal officials referred to in the next paragraph; and it is understood and agreed that the Honourable the Attorney General of Saskatchewan may, if he so sees fit, take over the prosecution of any case.

(5) The Administrator of the Town of Melville will engage, direct and pay the necessary municipal officials to look after tax collections, impounding of dogs and cattle, sanitary inspections, lamp lighting, etc.

(6) All fines, which would ordinarily go to the Town of Melville, will continue to do so, but it is understood and agreed that in all cases where information is laid by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for an offence committed outside the boundaries of the Town of Melville, even though such information is heard and the case determined within the boundaries of the Town of Melville; that the whole of the fine or fines shall accrue to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, or to the Dominion Government as the case may be.

(7) In the event of an occasion arising whereby the Administrator of the Town of Melville feels that it would be in the best interests of the Town of Melville that any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, within the said Town, covered by this agreement, should be removed, it is agreed that the Administrator will make an official request for such removal to the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the Headquarters of the Division at Regina, or wherever it may be, giving the reasons for the desired removal, when it will be given full consideration.

(8) There will be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion, in the Town of Melville, for the purposes of this agreement, a detachment of three men. These are in addition to those members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police referred to in the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province of Saskatchewan for the policing of the Province of Saskatchewan at large in the place of the former Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

(9) The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan shall pay the Dominion Government, on December Thirty-First, 1937, the sum of ELEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR DOLLARS and each year thereafter of this agreement the sum of \$3,000 annually, by equal semi-annual instalments on the 30th June, and 31st December of each year, and the payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to Consolidated Revenue.

(10) The payments referred to in paragraph number (9) of this agreement shall be the total contribution of the Province of Saskatchewan to the Dominion Government for the services to be rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Town of Melville, with the exceptions of the cost of any extra strength which may be provided, in accordance with the terms of the next succeeding paragraph, and the proportionate cost of rental (if any) referred to in paragraph numbered (12), and it is agreed by the Administrator of the Town of Melville that he will pay to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan the amounts referred to in paragraphs numbered 9, 10, 11 and 12 of this agreement on the dates and times stated, during the life of this agreement, and also provide the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with the necessary means for the safe transportation and also the subsistence of prisoners (if any) in custody at Mel-

ville, prior to conviction, except those held on Federal charges. Subsistence and transportation expenses after conviction will be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but this will not include the maintenance of prisoners, if any, serving sentence in the Town Gaol of Melville.

(11) The agreed strength of three shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Administrator of the Town of Melville, through the Attorney General of Saskatchewan on one month's notice, and for any increase or decrease made there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province to the Dominion and by the Town of Melville to the Province on the basis of \$1,000 per man per annum, and in the event of the agreement being renewed, the strength required shall be reviewed and mutually agreed upon.

(12) The Administrator of the Town of Melville agrees to provide accommodation and quarters in the Town of Melville for the strength referred to in paragraph numbered (8), free of charge, and in the event of no satisfactory quarters being available, or should those members of the Force engaged in municipal duties be quartered with other Royal Canadian Mounted Police personnel in Melville, the Town of Melville will pay the Dominion Government, through the Province of Saskatchewan, its proportionate amount of rental covering the quarters of the men engaged in Municipal duties, up to an amount to be agreed upon, but in any case not to exceed the cost of similar accommodation provided in hotels in the Town on a monthly basis, and will provide office furniture and equipment now available at the Town Police Force Office or any part of such equipment as the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the personnel performing municipal duties may require, free of charge.

(13) The Administrator to the Town of Melville agrees to provide and maintain, at the expense of the said Town of Melville, during the term of this agreement, suitable and adequate gaol cell accommodation, together with maintenance charges and medical comforts and attention to prisoners.

(14) The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Town of Melville will report to the Administrator weekly, or as often as desired by the Administrator, and give all information required by him on the subject of municipal law enforcement, and such parts of the Criminal Code as are referred to in paragraph (3).

(15) If desired by the Administrator of the Town of Melville the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Melville will assist in fighting fires, and will instruct all his subordinates available to give similar assistance. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Melville will also investigate cases requiring relief by the Town, and all indigent persons upon whom the Administrator may require information.

(16) The terms of this agreement will be from the SIXTEENTH day of August, 1937, to the 31st day of July, 1942, but the agreement may be terminated at any time by any party giving to each of the other parties six months' notice in writing.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

