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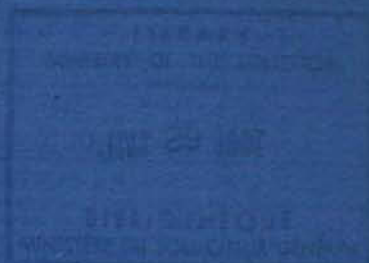
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DOMINION OF CANADA



REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1935

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



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1935

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OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I. S. O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1935

*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., 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, 1935.

Respectfully submitted,

HUGH GUTHRIE,
*Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, June 4, 1935.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1935.

The form of the report is the same as that submitted to you for the eighteen months ended March 31, 1934, with the exception that it is possible this year, with only one set of crime statistics, to reduce the size of Appendix "C". It has also been considered that the report would be made more interesting by the addition of Appendix "A", which contains items of interest which could not very well be embodied in the report itself, but which are considered to merit publication.

SECTION I

GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

Since my last report, important changes have been made in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

By chapter 40 of the 1934 Statutes, assented to on June 28, 1934, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act was amended to provide pensions and other benefits for the widows, children and dependents of non-commissioned officers and constables, solely out of contributions made by them. This is known as Part IV of the Mounted Police Act.

Under this new legislation, every serving non-commissioned officer and constable of the force was given the right to elect whether he would contribute to provide benefits for his wife and children, and if he so desired, might, by instalments, or in one lump sum, purchase a pension for his widow and provide benefits for his children, as though he had intended to do so from the first day of his engagement. In so far as any constable who was appointed to the force after October 1, 1934, is concerned, he has no powers of election and, therefore, from that date, all constables engaged, are obliged to contribute to the fund at the rate of five per centum of the stated rate of pay.

Prior to the enactment of Part IV of the Act above referred to, no pensions were payable to the widows and children of non-commissioned officers and constables, except in cases where the member of the force was killed on duty.

In the case of a member of the force whose service is terminated otherwise than by death or the granting of a pension, he may continue to pay any instalments, or contributions, or he may withdraw in one sum the amount of his contributions without interest, unless the value of the instalment payment of contributions, if any, at the rate of discontinuance being made by him comes under the provisions of sections 81 and 82 of the Act.

The Honourable the Minister of Finance has charge of the funds and is empowered to invest in securities in which a trustee may invest under the Trust Companies Act. The fund is to be self-supporting and provision has been made for an annual audit by the Auditor General. A statement of the fund and of the transactions thereunder, together with the report of the Auditor General

is to be laid before Parliament. In addition, a valuation of assets and liabilities is to be made on March 31, 1939, and every five years thereafter, by an actuary qualified to do so, whose report is made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and is to be laid before Parliament.

In several respects, the legislation enacted last session under Part IV of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act is unique in governmental schemes for pensions for widows and children, and its practical application, no doubt, will be a source of considerable interest, as the benefits provided will be of much importance to the widows and children of non-commissioned officers and constables, embracing as it does those members of the force who joined after October 1, 1934, and those older members who elect to come under its provisions within the prescribed time limit. I have already intimated that it is a self-sustaining fund.

Other amendments to the Mounted Police Act were made during the past twelve months by Bill No. 9, dealing principally with pecuniary penalties imposed upon members of the force for breaches of discipline. The amendments referred to clarified the situation as to what amounts should be deposited to the "Fine" Fund, the Receiver General, or to other persons.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

The existing agreements with the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to enforce provincial laws within these respective provinces would expire on May 31, 1935, but all of the provinces concerned have signified their intentions of renewing the agreements, and negotiations are now being conducted as to the strength to be allowed to each province, and the amounts to be paid by each provincial Government. An effort is being made to renew the agreements on a uniform basis, and a few alterations are desired by the department in the terms of the agreements as a result of experience.

The former officers and men of the different provincial police forces, who have now been members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for, approximately, seven years in the case of Saskatchewan, and three years in the cases of the other provinces, have carried out their duties under the new conditions with loyalty and enthusiasm.

Up to March 31, 1935, no renewal had actually been contracted for by official agreement and Order in Council, but it is expected that the new agreements will have been completed for all provinces before May 31 next. In one or two cases the agreement automatically extends for a year if no notice of renewal or cancellation is received.

3. The Force at Large

During the past twelve months all divisions have been very busy and particularly so in those provinces with which the federal Government have agreements for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Even in the provinces where there is no agreement for the services of the force, splendid work has been accomplished in the prevention of smuggling and of infractions of the Excise Act, more especially in the province of Quebec.

At this Headquarters the duties have also been arduous, but officers and men both here and throughout the force, have responded with commendable zeal and much has been accomplished.

It has been possible to continue the higher educational tests for recruits with gratifying results.

Last year it was pointed out that the amount of administrative duties discharged for other departments of the federal Government, for provincial govern-

ments and municipal and other authorities, apart from the duties of the prevention of crime, occupies a prominent place in the work of the force. The situation in this respect has not changed during the twelve months under review.

During the past twelve months we have received several requests for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over the policing of certain small towns in the west, but up to the present it has not been found possible to accede to this request. We have assisted one or two municipalities in reorganizing their forces.

The steps taken to make the force attractive to well educated men and to which reference was made in my last report, have been continued, and while it has not been possible to advance the idea any further of establishing a training centre at Regina which could be considered as an Official Police Academy, nevertheless, once extra building accommodation and equipment have been provided, we shall be in a fair way to realizing the goal which would be a national asset. When this year's building program is completed it will be possible to commence the organization of the academy.

Intensive training and Refresher Courses have been maintained at Regina throughout the past twelve months and these will be referred to again under the heading of "Recruiting and Training." (Section 3.)

The courses of training for the members of the Marine Section have been continued during the past year, and during the winter months, when certain vessels are laid up, crews of vessels have been housed ashore and given a course of training. This has had a most beneficial effect and increased efficiency in the personnel is quite marked. The Royal Canadian Navy has rendered very valuable assistance in this training and the hearty co-operation afforded us is very much appreciated.

During the past twelve months, an effort has been made to reduce, as far as possible, the amount of clerical work in the force. The tremendous volume of work now performed in offices is of extreme importance, and in order to make the force as homogeneous as possible, a Clerical Section has been created, and the personnel who were solely occupied in clerical duties have been transferred to this section. Furthermore, when vacancies have occurred in the clerical staff, they have been filled by uniformed members of the force.

4. The Preventive Service

As stated in my report for the eighteen months ended March 31, 1934, practically the whole force, whether on land or in the Marine Section, is engaged in this service for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the Excise Act.

The important features of the work performed in this service will be dealt with in section (4), but it is desired to note here what changes have taken place in the service and in the duties required during the period under review.

A complete revision of the Excise Act was passed by Parliament during the 1934 session, and became effective on July 31, 1934.

One of the most important changes made was the inclusion of regulations regarding malt syrup. These regulations were formerly part of the Special War Revenue Act, and due to the manner in which they were drawn up, it was very difficult to obtain convictions against offending persons.

The new regulations, within the Excise Act, have removed the former objections, and little difficulty is now experienced in this matter. In addition, provision has been made for the forfeiture of vehicles used in the transportation of malt syrup.

A reduction in the minimum penalties for first offences was also provided for, and experience has shown that a far larger proportion of fines imposed during the past year have been paid, than was the case formerly. For example, in 1933-34, the fines imposed amounted to \$368,430, the fines paid were \$72,612, whereas during the period under review the fines imposed were \$290,907, and the fines paid \$108,102, from which it will be noted that while the total fines imposed

during the period under review was less, nevertheless, the fines paid showed an increase of fifty per cent over the preceding year.

An amendment to the Customs Act was also made during the 1934 Session of Parliament, which makes it an offence to signal a rum-runner from the shore, and for a rum-runner, within territorial limits, to either answer, or to make any signal to a person on shore. This follows a similar clause in the British Customs Regulations.

An important amendment to the Criminal Code was also made during the period under review, which prohibits the importation or use of "smoke screen" apparatus, on vehicles or vessels. This was the result of an experience with a rum-running car near the United States border, which used smoke as a means to throw off pursuit.

An item appearing in the Budget introduced in the House of Commons on March 23, 1935, and becoming effective from that date, is likely to prove of great importance in checking smuggling operations. I refer to the cut in the excise tax on domestic liquors from \$7 per gallon to \$4 per gallon. At the same time the duties and taxes on imported liquor were cut from \$8 to \$4 per gallon.

As these new provisions were only in effect for about seven days during the period covered by this report, it will not be possible until next year to gauge the full effect, but it is considered, undoubtedly, to be a step which will prove most effective in the discouragement of smuggling operations in liquor, and to a lesser extent in its illicit manufacture.

The past year has seen a marked improvement in the co-operation between the United States officials and members of this force, following a series of conferences between the United States coastguard and other officials, and senior officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The results of the arrangements made for exchange of information by radio, both on the eastern and western coasts, have been excellent. Further arrangements for "handing over" suspected liquor laden vessels, have worked very successfully to date.

We are indebted to the Department of Fisheries for placing at our disposal, on request, vessels for the purpose of boarding and searching suspected crafts, when no Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol boat has been available, and this timely co-operation is much appreciated.

Relations with the Department of National Revenue especially, have been most pleasant, and has resulted in very close co-operation, with satisfying results.

During the past twelve months, seaplanes of the Royal Canadian Air Force, under the command of Squadron Leader F. C. Higgins, have rendered most effective service, and a new system of reporting was possible, with the close co-operation of the vessels of the Preventive Service, through the installation of a new radio station at Shediac, N.B., under the keen supervision of the Director of Radio Service, of the Department of Marine. This radio station played a very important part in the flying operations and the movements of patrol vessels. The new system of communication has resulted in increased efficiency and the elimination of unnecessary patrols. On the west coast it has been possible to install two-way communications between aircraft and surface vessels, and it can be said with confidence that it is becoming more and more difficult for the smuggler to operate. The same remarks apply to a lesser extent to the evader of the Excise Act.

This force is also indebted to the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and to the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals for their close co-operation and assistance during the past twelve months.

With respect to the Marine Section of the Preventive Service, the Department of National Defence appointed Lieutenant Commander G. M. Hibbard, Royal Canadian Navy, to take charge of this section under the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Halifax, to carry out similar duties to those formerly undertaken by Lieutenant Commander Oland, and subsequently carried on by Skipper Lieutenant J. W. Bonner.

To assist Lieutenant Commander G. M. Hibbard in the execution of his duties, he was appointed a Provisional Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by Order in Council, to date from October 1, 1934, and his valuable experience will be utilized in the further reorganization and training of the personnel of the Marine Section.

The officers and men of the Marine Section, as well as those on land, have been tireless in their efforts as members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to prevent smuggling and have rendered excellent service.

As noted in my last report, the cruisers and patrol boats of the Marine Section of the Preventive Service have again received many calls to effect rescues and render assistance to vessels in distress.

Engineer Lieutenant Commander Chas. Stephen, Technical Adviser, at Headquarters, has rendered efficient service.

5. New Duties

Requests for services by this force from other departments of the federal Government still continue to be received, and one of those received during the past twelve months dealt with the prevention of the use of narcotic drugs on horses at race meets in Ontario and in other provinces.

In Ontario, this force has assisted the Department of Agriculture, and also the Department of Pensions and National Health, in this matter.

Investigations under this heading were also carried out in Alberta. The Quebec Racing Association was rendered assistance in this direction and this force discovered large quantities of stimulants consisting of novocaine, caffeine, etc.

The proceedings in Ontario advanced to a definite preventive action and the Incorporated Canadian Racing Association controlling the tracks at Thorncliffe, Woodbine, Hamilton and Fort Erie gave their support to this endeavour by instituting the saliva test on the race tracks mentioned.

The Thorncliffe race meet was selected for the first try-out of this measure and the Racing Association provided a special "selective box" to which horses, picked either at random or for reason, could be taken and the saliva test applied under conditions to which no worthwhile objection could be raised. These tests were taken by a specialist under the supervision of an official of the Department of Agriculture, aided by a member of this force.

Contemporary with this operation and having for its objective the prevention of the illegal use of narcotic drugs on race tracks, the police undertook checks at border points of all shipments of race horses into Canada from the United States.

6. Economies and Unified Control

In my report for the eighteen months ended March 31, 1934, I referred to a recommendation made by the Auditor General of the better control and accounting of funds, expenditure and stores, in compliance with the terms of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Considerable delay occurred in appointing an official to make detailed examinations and audits into these matters at any, or all, of the various police divisional headquarters, posts or detachments, at any time, apart from the inspections made by uniformed officers of the force upon their usual inspection visits, but on March 1, 1935, Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch was promoted to the rank of Superintendent, to carry out the duties of Inspection Officer of Finance and Stores, and he has been provided with a small staff to assist him in the execution of this important work.

The substantial savings referred to in my last report, respecting the pay, medical attention and hospitalization, telegrams and wireless messages, have been continued, and the prevention of the overlapping in duties in the provinces with

which the federal Government have agreements, has become more and more evident each year. The saving to the general public is considerable.

The value of unified control in police work was well demonstrated during the past year, in cases handled by the Drug Squad of this force at Edmonton. In addition to working within the province of Alberta, this squad was instrumental in bringing about the arrest of an important drug-trafficker of Saskatoon, Sask. Investigations showed that a Chinaman was shipping drugs to Alberta and receiving a wholesale supply from Vancouver, B.C. Our men got track of him near Edmonton on his way from Vancouver to Saskatoon. They followed him to Biggar, Sask., where he and another Chinaman were arrested and found in possession of what is claimed to have been the largest seizure of opium ever made in the province of Saskatchewan.

It was also possible for this Drug Squad to give assistance to "C" Division, Montreal, in connection with the investigation and trial of one Pincus Brecher, who was convicted and proven to have been the head of an International Drug Ring, engaged in the smuggling of narcotics to Canada and the United States from Europe.

Another case which may be cited, also showing the benefit of unified control, is as follows:—

A man living at Edson, Alta., tendered a cheque to the proprietor of an hotel there for the sum of \$23.55. The cheque proved worthless and inquiries disclosed that he had gone to Vancouver. The matter was referred to the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at that point for investigation. Painstaking inquiries were made and on the relief records being looked over, the signature of this man was located, which, when compared with the signature on the worthless cheque, proved to be identical. He was traced and after his arrest on Vancouver island, was returned to the province of Alberta where, on a plea of guilty being entered, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

During the past twelve months, expenditures have been very carefully scrutinized before being approved by this Headquarters.

7. Health

During the period under review, the health of the force, as a whole, has been good, and there have been no serious epidemics.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, 706 members of the force were in hospital, and 2,167 were laid off duty for various causes, so that during the entire year 2,873 men were off duty through illness.

The daily average for the whole force of men off duty for all causes was, therefore, 7.87.

With a strength of 2,573 of all ranks, the daily percentage loss to the force on account of sickness during the past year was, therefore, .305.

The specific illnesses which accounted for the larger portion of the days lost were influenza, injuries, bronchitis, infections, la grippe, appendicitis and sprains, in order of importance from the standpoint of loss of time.

The actual number of days lost through sickness and injuries during the past year was 16,383½ days, or an average of 6.36 days per member of the force.

In my report for the eighteen months ended March 31, 1934, I mentioned that I believed the percentage of ailments and the amount of medical attention and hospitalization required was unreasonably high.

I have had statistics kept during the past year, and it is with much pleasure that I am able to report that the average absence from duty on account of illness is well within very reasonable limits and compares most favourably with other units of like size.

The statistics previously referred to will be maintained as they are important, especially when it is remembered that a daily percentage of sickness of one per cent is an equivalent to a loss of about 25 men to the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I have already referred elsewhere to the economies effected in medical attendance and hospitalization of the personnel of the force through the Department of National Defence and the Department of Pensions and National Health, and it is gratifying to record that the arrangements with these departments are working very smoothly and most satisfactorily.

Members of the force are entitled to free medical attendance and hospitalization, and within certain specified limits, their dependents are given medical attendance.

During the past year, I have had statistics kept of the cost of the latter, and it is with pleasure that I am able to report that the average cost is approximately \$2.50 per dependent per annum covering all charges.

8. Crime

It is not intended here to make any detailed comparison of the statistics to be found in Appendix "C" of this report with those for the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1934, as this will be done under section 4, but it may serve a useful purpose to mention some of the outstanding characteristics to be found under the following general classifications:—

FEDERAL STATUTES

The Acts which are the major concern of this force under this heading, in order of numerical importance in the statistics, are the Excise, Customs, Railway, Indian, and Opium and Narcotic Drugs Acts, and during the period under review the work performed in respect to these has been arduous.

In so far as the Excise and Customs Acts are concerned, while the number of investigations under both of these has increased a few hundred each respectively, the percentage of convictions under the Excise Act is higher than that under the Customs Act during the twelve months ended March 31, 1935. These Acts continue to demand determined and unrelenting attention, and the amendments made to these during the past twelve months have already been referred to in sub-section (4) of this section.

The repeal of the Volstead Act in the United States has resulted in alcohol reaching Canada from that country by illegal methods at several points along the border, and this situation is being closely followed.

Newspaper and other reports of the alleged proposed representations by the United States Government to the French Government with the view of arranging for the prevention of shipments of intoxicating liquor from St. Pierre de Miquelon, to the high seas, will be watched with much interest. If this report is true and such representations are successful, it will strike a severe blow at the operations of rum-runners and will deprive them of their most convenient base in the North Atlantic.

On account of the large number of transients travelling on freight trains of the different railways as non-paying passengers, due to present economic conditions, the enforcement of the Railway Act, in conjunction with other police forces and authorities, has occupied a good deal of time and patience, and, consequently, the offences shown under the Railway Act in the statistics, to be found in Appendix "C," are very much greater, numerically, than in normal times.

Some idea of the work involved, in connection with the enforcement of this Act, may be formed when it is stated that in "D" Division alone, six thousand persons were removed from freight trains in one month. Only a comparatively small percentage of these were prosecuted.

While the Indian Act presents no great difficulty, prosecutions under this Act were numerous, and an increase in the number of convictions is noted. Greater success in locating and prosecuting those persons supplying liquor to Indians has been made during the past year.

The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has been strictly enforced, and it is quite apparent that narcotic drugs are increasingly difficult to procure, except from properly authorized sources.

Every suspicion of any international traffic in marihuana in cigarette or other form between United States and Canada has been closely investigated and will continue to receive special consideration.

Close co-operation with the Department of Pensions and National Health in this and all matters connected with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, is being maintained.

CRIMINAL CODE

This Force is responsible for the enforcement of the Criminal Code in the six provinces with which the federal Government has agreements for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and it is necessary to record that crimes of a serious nature and crimes of violence have not decreased during the period under review. The increase, however, is comparatively small.

As might be expected, offences against the rights of property—breaking, entering, and theft cases—constitute a large proportion of investigations entered under this heading and the present situation is no doubt largely due to the number of transients and lack of steady employment.

Investigations into counterfeiting have been carried out, when required, with painstaking and relentless effort. It is gratifying to record that the number of investigations necessary in this respect were considerably less than last year.

Pistols and Revolvers

During April, 1934, an important amendment to the Criminal Code was enacted by Parliament, requiring the registration of all pistols and revolvers, which legislation became effective by proclamation on January 1, 1935.

The Commissioner of this force, or any officer duly authorized by him, or any person authorized by the Attorney-General of any province, shall register all such weapons upon application.

A central bureau has been established at Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, and between January 1 and March 1, 1935, nearly 50,000 weapons have been registered.

This enactment is a step in the right direction.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

As reported last year, these vary in each province with which the federal Government has an agreement for the services of this force, but those dealing with liquor and motor vehicular traffic show up most conspicuously.

The enforcement of the provincial Liquor Control Acts combine conveniently with the enforcement of the federal Customs and Excise Acts, and reports from officers commanding the various divisions indicate that liquor conditions in the respective provinces concerned are more satisfactory now than at any time since this force took over this duty.

In so far as the motor vehicular traffic is concerned, in addition to the enforcement of the statutes on the highways, either by members of the force assigned solely to this duty, or by those members of the force on their ordinary patrols, periodical examination of all motor vehicles is made at selected periods over a wide area, and this examination includes all the principle mechanical parts and the supervision of licences, registrations, etc. In some provinces it is also necessary to check the total load weight.

From reports received, it is a pleasure to state that the respective Attorneys-General are satisfied with the service rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this heading, as well as under the Criminal Code.

The force has had the full and adequate support of the respective Attorneys-General.

9. Industrial and other Disturbances

The situation under this heading is very much the same as last year. There has been considerable unrest in several industrial centres distributed over a wide area, and ranging from dissatisfaction of the unemployed in relief camps to the strike of metal miners, and of various trades and occupations. Happily, no very serious or prolonged disorder has occurred, and at no time have any of the disturbances got beyond the control of the authorities.

Numerous relief camp strikes occurred, but none of these reached serious proportions. They were largely of a local nature and broadly speaking, after the agitators and strikers had been discharged from the camps, conditions returned to normal.

However, there were a few strikes of greater importance and significance, and a few notes respecting some of them follow:—

On March 1, 1934, approximately 1,300 miners of the Acadia Coal Company's pits in Pictou county coal fields, N.S., went out on strike, having refused a wage reduction taking effect on that date. It was necessary to keep a detachment in the affected area for several weeks as on March 3, trouble developed and violence was threatened. About the middle of April, the men gradually began to return to their posts and on May 14 the miners resumed work.

On July 27, a miner called William MacPherson, of the Allan shaft, Stellarton, N.S., was refused his lamp by the management, following some disagreement concerning repairs to the company's house occupied by him. MacPherson took his complaint to his union and as a result a strike was called. Serious trouble threatened on the night of July 31, and it was necessary for the police patrol to protect maintenance men and a few miners coming off shift. In doing so two of the police were slightly injured. Within twelve hours it was found necessary, as a precautionary measure, to mobilize a total strength of ninety-two members of the force in the area. On August 5, an agreement was reached between the operators and the miners. During this strike, eleven ringleaders were arrested and charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. All were found guilty and sentences of imprisonment were imposed.

On October 1 it was necessary to concentrate fifty-six men at Glace Bay on account of the strike there of the miners in No. 1 B, and two collieries, at that place, following a disagreement on wage rates.

The strike gradually spread to other collieries in the area and inter-union strife developed, but on October 9, the cause of the disturbance was settled.

The strike of the Noranda Miners in June, 1934, is alleged by certain Communist party leaders to have been the first general strike of metal miners ever organized by them in Canada. Sixteen of the miners were sentenced to two years in jail and in some cases deportation was ordered. These cases have been appealed by the Canadian Labour Defence League.

Another strike, that of the Needle Trade Workers in Montreal, in August, 1934, involved some 3,000 employees and 100 factories. This strike lasted three weeks and over 30 arrests were made by the city police. The unemployed were not successful in their demands and the Needle Trade Workers have gone back into the Canadian American Federation of Labour which is a severe blow to the Communist Party.

The Communist Party and its subsidiaries have again been energetic in their efforts during this period of acute unemployment, and their activity and

gains in the province of Quebec have been most marked. Seven Communist leaders were released from Portsmouth penitentiary during the past year.

The largest Communist mass meeting in Montreal was held in the Montreal Stadium, when Tim Buck made his first appearance there after his release from the penitentiary. He addressed an enthusiastic audience of 10,000 people.

In Alberta, six mine strikes led by subversive organizations took place during the past year.

In November, 1934, the farmers in Mundare area decided to strike against grain deliveries, protesting against the lack of cleaning equipment in elevators at that point and alleging excessive dockage, undergrading and low prices.

On November 7, as a result of an assault on a farmer who was attempting to deliver grain, ten of the picket strikers were arrested and later sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The Communist Party of Canada, the Farmers Unity League and the Ukrainian Labour Farmers Temple Association sent a number of radical agitators into the area and these individuals succeeded in spreading the strike to a number of points in the Vegreville District. In December, 1934, a number of farmers who were not supporting the strike decided to throw their opposition in the way of the strikers, and eventually gained the majority and commenced hauling grain under the protection of this force. By December 17, 1934, conditions in the area affected had returned to normal.

A number of relief strikes at Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Calgary took place during the past twelve months.

It has been necessary to maintain reserve strength at several strategic points during the past year and present conditions warrant its continued maintenance.

SECTION 2**ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE****I. Strength of the Force**

On March 31, 1935, the force numbered 91 officers, 2,148 non-commissioned officers and constables, 115 special constables, and 219 members of the Marine Section, or 2,573 of all ranks.

On March 31, 1934, the strength was 88 officers, 2,072 non-commissioned officers and constables, 137 special constables and 207 members of the Marine Section, or 2,504 in all. The increase in the total strength is 69, or approximately 2.75 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, 1935. Similar details are also given for the Marine Section:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1935.

Number of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily pay Scale as indicated	Distribution											Can. Leg. Wash. ington	Shack-leton Ex-pedition	Special Course Scot-land Yard		
			H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.				N.W.T.	
1	Commissioner.....	\$12,000..... per annum	1															
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	3,600 to 4,000 "	1															
8	Asst. Commissioners.....	2,850 to 3,250 "	2		1			1				1	1					2
19	Superintendents.....	2,250 to 2,650 "	4		1			2	4	2		2		1				
57	Inspectors.....	1,650 to 2,050 "	7	1	6		6	2	6	4	11	9	2	1	2			
2	Detective Inspectors.....	1,650 to 2,050 "						1			1							
2	Sub-Inspectors.....	1,550..... "	2															
1	Asst. Veterinary Surgeon.....	1,650 to 2,050 "									1							
48	Staff-Sergeants.....	\$3 25 to \$3 75 per diem.....	13	1	4		2	1	6	5	6	5	5					
174	Sergeants.....	3 00..... "	16	1	16		10	8	24	19	33	29	10	3	4		1	
246	Corporals.....	2 50..... "	18	6	24		19	12	42	19	37	37	16	5	10		1	
58	Lance-Corporals.....	2 35..... "	4		4		1	6	17	1	8	8	5	4				
1,592	Constables, First Class.....	2 00 to \$2 25.....	49	22	119	72	103	304	170	370	219	109	23	32				
	Constables, Second Class.....	1 75..... "																
	Constables, Third Class.....	1 50..... "																
27	Sub-Constables.....	1 25..... "	5		3	2				16	1							
3	Trumpeters and Buglers.....	1 25..... "										1						
115	Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by Minister).....	11	1	2	1	2	11	9	31	28	7		12				
<i>Marine Section</i>																		
1	Provisional Superintendent.....					1												
4	Skipper Lieutenants.....	\$5 50 to \$6 00 per diem.....				4												
5	Chief Skippers.....	5 00 to 5 50..... "				5												
15	Skippers.....	4 00 to 5 00..... "			11		2						2					
2	Cadets.....	2 00 to 2 50..... "			2													
5	Chief Engineers.....	5 00 to 5 75..... "			4									1				
7	Warrant Engineers.....	4 00 to 5 00..... "			7													
17	Chief Petty Officers.....	3 00 to 3 25..... "			14	3												
12	Petty Officers.....	2 50 to 3 00..... "			9		1						2					
2	Leading Seamen.....	2 00 to 2 50..... "			2													
40	Able Seamen.....	1 50 to 2 00..... "			33	2	3						2					
24	Ordinary Seamen.....	1 25 to 1 50..... "			21								3					
10	Leading Telegraphists.....	2 25 to 2 75..... "			10													
2	Telegraphists.....	2 00 to 2 25..... "			1									1				
4	Chief Eng. Rm. Artif., 1st Class.....	4 00 to 4 25..... "			3									1				
10	Chief Eng. Rm. Artif., 2nd Class.....	3 50 to 4 00..... "			7			2						1				
15	Engine Rm. Artif., 1st Class.....	3 00 to 3 50..... "		1	11		2	1						1				
3	Engine Rm. Artif., 2nd Class.....	2 50 to 3 00..... "		1	2									1				
17	Enginemen.....	2 25 to 2 50..... "			16									1				
1	Leading Stokers.....	1 50 to 2 00..... "												1				
10	Cook Stewards.....	1 50 to 3 00..... "			8			1						1				
10	Ship's Cooks.....	1 50 to 2 75..... "			9									1				
3	Mess Boys.....	0 75..... "			3													
2,573	Total.....		133	34	363	121	147	415	220	518	339	173	33	64	1	1		2

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

258	Saddle Horses.....								39	34	88	56	41					
19	Team Horses.....								2		13	2		2				
277	Total.....								41	34	101	58	41	2				
413	Dogs.....								18	31	28	28		48	260			
411	Motor Cars.....	2	11	58	47	39			33	50	96	56	16	3				
19	Motor Trucks.....				1	1			7	1	4	5						
34	Motor Cycles.....		1		2				13	12		4	2					
464	Total.....	2	13	58	60	40			53	63	100	65	18	3				

2. Divisions and Detachments

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

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	6
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	35
Quebec.....	"C"	24
Ontario.....	"O", "A", "H.Q." and "N"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	55
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	94
Alberta.....	"K"	94
British Columbia.....	"E"	15
Yukon Territory.....	"B"	10
Northwest Territories.....	"G"	22
	15	419

This is a reduction of six detachments since my last report.

It has been necessary in the interests of economy to keep the number of detachments to the lowest figure consistent with efficiency. A detailed list of detachments is given in Appendix "B."

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months three hundred and seventeen men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes, invalided, time expired, dead, etc., being two hundred and forty-eight, a net increase of sixty-nine, as already mentioned when dealing with the strength of the force. Of the three hundred and seventeen who joined, two were appointed officers, two hundred and seventeen were recruits, and ten returned to the force after leaving it. The remainder of eighty-eight were engaged either for the Marine Section or as special constables.

The figures given above do not include one hundred and eighty-five members of the Marine Section, who were formerly on the strength as special constables, and who were discharged from that rank and immediately re-engaged as members of the Marine Section on April 1, 1934, and given their proper ranks and ratings in that section.

The following changes took place amongst the officers:—

Promoted to Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent J. W. Phillips,

Superintendent C. H. King.

Promoted to Superintendent:

Inspector C. E. Wilcox,

Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch.

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector A. H. L. Mellor,

Inspector G. F. Fletcher.

Promoted to Inspector:

Reg. No. 5804, Sergeant Jones, J. F.

Reg. No. 9785, Staff-Sergeant Savoie, J. P. A.

Promoted to Detective-Inspector:

Reg. No. 6743, Staff-Sergeant Zaneth, F. W.

Reg. No. 10425, Staff-Sergeant Mortimer, W.

Promoted to Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 9450, Sergeant Curleigh, G. J. M.

Appointed Sub-Inspector:

Mr. A. Goodman.

Appointed Provisional Superintendent:

Lieutenant Commander G. M. Hibbard, R.C.N.

Retired to pension:

Superintendent A. B. Allard,
 Inspector W. J. D. Dempster,
 Inspector W. Charron.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the non-commissioned officers and constables:—

Pensioned:

Reg. No. 4402, Sergeant-Major Davies, T. C.
 " 4953, Sergeant-Major Mann, F. P.
 " 4972, Staff-Sergeant Warrior, S. L.
 " 4317, Sergeant Wade, W. J.
 " 4632, Sergeant Smyly, R. F. V.
 " 9051, Sergeant Mackie, T. W.
 " 4471, Corporal Moses, F. G.
 " 4527, Corporal Todman, G.
 " 5024, Corporal Knott, E. W.
 " 7797, Corporal Hassey, F. R.
 " 9054, Corporal Clements, A. J.
 " 9068, Corporal Robinson, J.W.
 " 9201, Corporal McKenny, J.
 " 4475, Constable McDiarmid, H. C.
 " 5723, Constable Reay, W.
 " 6071, Constable Winn, K.
 " 6077, Constable Williams, H. J. E.
 " 9729, Constable Foran, N.

Died:

Reg. No. 4622, Sergeant-Major Bradley, W. G.
 " 9825, Corporal Lee, J. R.
 " 11530, Corporal Larsen, A. H.
 " 10826, Constable Larente, J. H.
 " 11184, Constable Anderson, F. J.
 " 12091, Constable Hall, G.
 " 12175, Chief Petty Officer Miller, F. E. A.

Death of Former Commissioner.

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of my predecessor at St. Hilaire, P.Q., on May 27, 1934, Major-General Cortlandt Starnes, late Commissioner of this force, and who retired to pension on August 1, 1931.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

During the past year a number of civil servants at Headquarters were absorbed into the Clerical Section, and in future all vacancies in clerical positions will be filled by members of the force, both at Headquarters and elsewhere, except perhaps in certain forms of stenographic work.

Apart from the minor adjustments above referred to, the organization at Headquarters is substantially the same as it was twelve months ago. It is not possible to conveniently make other desired changes principally on account of inadequate accommodation.

In spite of efforts to reduce clerical work, both from the reduction of returns to be made and from certain steps in decentralization, the volume of mail received at this Headquarters continues to increase. During the period under

review no less than 420,238 communications were received and attended to. This is apart from communications originating and despatched from this Headquarters.

5. Administration and Organization in the Field

The administrative changes referred to in my last report, whereby the Officer Commanding "G" Division, who is now located at Ottawa, and who has charge of the whole of the Northwest Territories, has proven most beneficial in several respects, and the situation in the Northwest Territories is being controlled better now than at any time, and very substantial economies have been effected.

The system of inspection and organization of sub-divisions in the field under patrol sergeants has worked out most satisfactorily from several points of view, and the system is being extended wherever possible and where geographical conditions are favourable.

It was not possible for me to visit any remote outposts during the past year but by periodical inspection tours, both east and west, it has been possible to assist officers commanding in the field with some of their major problems, and I have been able to secure first-hand information regarding them.

Any such problems which affected the agreements with the provinces have been discussed with the respective Attorneys-General concerned.

From inspections and personal contact with officers commanding, I am confident the situation in the field has improved during the past twelve months.

6. Accommodation

Whilst conditions at Headquarters continue to be the same as those mentioned in my last report, nevertheless it is most gratifying to know that the Government has already let a contract for a substantial building to be erected in Ottawa which will have sufficient space to accommodate "Headquarters," "A" and "G" Divisions.

It also affords satisfaction to record that the situation outside Ottawa in respect to accommodation has been substantially improved during the past year, and this has had a most beneficial effect.

In "J" Division with Headquarters at Fredericton, N.B., the Divisional Headquarters were transferred to what was known as the Old Government House there. The building is commodious and conveniently situated, and has been remodelled by the Department of Public Works. There is no doubt that "J" Division Headquarters staff and offices are now most comfortably situated.

At Winnipeg, Man., the Headquarters of "D" Division, a good deal of inconvenience and loss of efficiency had been experienced through lack of proper accommodation, and upon the authority of Council, the former Salvation Army College building was purchased in that city from the police appropriation during the past year. It has, therefore, been possible to centralize the staff with increased efficiency and convenience.

In "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., a new central heating plant was erected, and this has filled a long felt want. It is too early yet to pass an opinion as to what economy it is likely to effect.

At Edmonton, Alta., accommodation had been very unsatisfactory, and in March, 1935, the Department of Public Works called for tenders for a new administrative building for this Headquarters of "K" Division, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation sometime in the late autumn.

The improvements in accommodation which are outlined above, will be a great boon to the Divisions affected.

Other buildings are also urgently required elsewhere in the interests of efficiency, health and comfort, but an excellent beginning has been made.

7. Discipline

This force, being so widely scattered amongst a large number of small detachments, it is most essential that a high standard of discipline be maintained. During the past year this has been accomplished and cases of misconduct have been promptly dealt with.

On the whole the conduct of members of the force has left little to be desired, and while a few serious cases of improper conduct and insubordination have occurred, the number has been comparatively small for the strength of the force.

8. Honours and Awards

(i) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

During the period covered by this report, the following were admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in the grades indicated:—

Grade of Commander (Brother)—

Commissioner James Howden MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Grade of Officer (Brother)—

Superintendent Mark Henry Vernon.

Acting Superintendent Vernon Alfred Miller Kemp.

Grade of Serving Brother—

Reg. No. 5581, Sergeant Major Frederick Percy Watson.

Reg. No. 9094, Staff Sergeant Hugh Cecil Ashton.

Reg. No. 8688, Sergeant Ernest William Greenley.

Reg. No. 4736, Sergeant Frederick Walter Mann.

(ii) *Order of the British Empire.*

Reg. No. 5694, Sergeant Major Frederick Anderton was appointed a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for distinguished service in the Arctic, Sub-Arctic, and Northern Canada.

(iii) *R.C.M. Police Long Service Medal.*

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to approve the institution of a medal for award to officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to be styled "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal," and in this connection the following awards were made:—

Serving officers	58
Serving non-commissioned officers and constables	88
Ex-members	58

In addition there were three posthumous awards, the deceased members having died subsequent to the authorization of the award.

9. Medical Treatment

The system of hospitalization and medical treatment of members of the force, referred to in my last report, through the medical officers of the Department of National Defence and the Department of National Health has worked very smoothly and economically during the past twelve months. There has been excellent co-operation.

Stoppage of pay occurs after six months' hospitalization when the injury or illness was not sustained in the performance of duty.

During the latter part of 1934, hospitalization, surgical and medical treatment and attention was allowed special constables in the same manner as regular members of the force.

As the families of members of the force are allowed medical attention, etc., within certain specified limits, the regulations were also amended to include the families of special constables and adopted children. There are age limits for children, and no self-supporting child is eligible.

I have already made some relative remarks on this subject under "Health."

10. Dental Treatment

From January 1, 1935, as practically every member of the force had had an opportunity to have the authorized dental work performed under the existing regulations, the amount allowed for two consecutive years was reduced by twenty per cent.

It was also found to be in the public interest to extend the privilege of dental treatment to special constables attached to the Marine Section.

All dental work is performed at rates authorized for the Department of National Defence.

11. St. John Ambulance Association

As reported last year, first aid forms a part of every recruit's training and he must obtain his first certificate before passing out to active police duties. This training has proved invaluable in many instances and is of considerable benefit to the public and also to members of the force.

During the past year classes of instruction were held at Vancouver, Lethbridge, Regina, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Fredericton, Halifax and other Divisional Headquarters and resulted in the following awards being made to successful candidates:—

Certificates (1st examination)	339
Vouchers (2nd examination)	214
Medallions (3rd examination)	52
Labels (4th and subsequent examinations)	24
Total	<u>629</u>

This is a smaller total than last year, but is the best result which could be obtained in the circumstances. The instructors worked hard and much credit is due to them for the satisfactory results obtained.

With the personnel of the force so widely distributed, it is almost impossible to organize classes for this instruction except at Divisional Headquarters.

12. Transport

(i) Motor—

On March 31, 1935, the force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars	411
Motor cycles	34
Motor trucks	19
Railway gas cars	3

Conditions of service for these motor vehicles vary tremendously and while it has not been possible, for several reasons, to supply the full requirements of all Divisions, in this respect, no very serious handicap has developed.

It has not been possible to entirely dispense with the use of private cars, but in time this end will be accomplished.

During the past year it has been possible to give more detailed instruction to police drivers at several points.

(ii) Ordinary bicycles—

"A" Division, Ottawa, is the only division where any of these machines are on charge and still in active use.

(iii) Marine—

From Appendix "C," it will be seen that there are nineteen cruisers and patrol boats in the Marine Section, distributed as follows:—

Division	Cruisers	Patrol Boats
"H" Division	10	2
"J" Division .....	..	3
"C" Division .....	..	2
"E" Division	1	1
Total	11	8

The vessels shown above are used solely in connection with the Preventive Service.

During the past year, no large craft or cruisers were purchased. One patrol boat, the *Acadia* was received from the contractors in June, 1934. Another patrol boat, the *New Brunswick*, was purchased, as well as the *Nokomis*, the latter after being chartered. One launch, the *Advance*, was purchased during the same period.

The following seized vessels—all patrol boats—are now being used in the Preventive Service: *No. 78*, *Hard Times*, and *Louisburg*.

Apart from the vessels of the Preventive Service proper, the police schooner *St. Roch*, which is used as a "Floating Detachment" in the Western Arctic, and also in the transporting of supplies in that area, was brought to Vancouver for repairs and reconditioning in October, 1934.

This vessel has done very heavy work in the Western Arctic for several years, and will be sent back to those waters in the summer of 1935. It was designed by the Naval Architect of the Department of Marine about eight years ago, and has suited our purposes admirably.

13. Horses

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon J. E. Littlehales reports that the health of the horses during the past year has been good, the forage of good quality and the shoeing satisfactory.

There has been no outbreak of any disease and no horses died.

The number of horses in the force now stands as follows:—

Saddle	258
Team	19
Total	277

a decrease of 14 from the figures of my last report.

The details of losses and gains during the past year are:—

Cast and sold	20
Destroyed	10
Transferred to the Department of Agriculture	6
Purchased	36
Decrease	22
	14

14. Sleigh Dogs

At present there are 413 sleigh dogs on charge. More than half of these are located in the Northwest Territories and efforts are being made by the Department of Agriculture, the Northwest Territories Council and several interested veterinary authorities to combat the heavy losses which occur in those territories from time to time through what appears to be some form of distemper, which sweeps through the different settlements.

This force is co-operating in every way possible.

Sleigh dogs, bred in or near cities and towns, and inoculated against almost every conceivable disease, fare no better than local bred dogs.

15. Buildings

Under the heading of "Accommodation" I have already dealt with the principal new buildings which have been erected, or are in course of construction.

The policy of securing offices and barrack room space in Government-owned buildings, through the courtesy of the Department of Public Works, to which I referred last year, has been extended, and we were able to save rentals at six points.

The former police barracks at Peace River have been remodelled and the Sub-Division there has been moved into our own quarters.

The detachment buildings at Clair, N.B., Forty Mile, Y.T., Old Crow, Y.T., and Winnipegosis, Man., were destroyed by fire during the past year. Fortunately the loss to the government was only the cost of the clothing and equipment of the members of the force and a little office furniture, except in the case of Old Crow where the Government owned the log building.

16. Clothing and Supplies

On the whole these have been satisfactory.

The Preventive Service vessels stores were formerly recorded by the Department of the Naval Service, but during the past year the Supply Branch of this Headquarters made an inventory of these, and in future, the records will be kept in that branch.

It has been possible during the past year to institute a new "Coat warm" in lieu of the pea jacket formerly worn. The transition to equip all members of the force with this will be gradual.

Shirts are now issued in light and heavy weight instead of heavy only as heretofore.

It has also been possible to arrange for the issue of two ties per year instead of one, and the issues of toothbrushes and towels have been revised.

In future, all stocks of supplies throughout the force will be subject to close inspection by the Inspection Officer of Finance and Stores.

SECTION 3

RECRUITING AND TRAINING

1. Recruiting

The number of applicants for engagement in the force for the past twelve months was 2,248. This is only about 50 per cent of the number who applied during the preceding year.

Of the 2,225 applicants above referred to, 217 recruits were engaged and 10 others returned to the force after leaving it. The number of special constables and members of the Marine section engaged during the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, was 88.

During the past year the application form was amended.

In the educational test for candidates for engagement a new system of marking was instituted to assist in more accurately assessing the category in which the applicant is to be placed.

The raising of the educational standard for entry into the force, referred to in my last report, has been strictly adhered to and this no doubt accounts in some measure for the decrease in the number of applications received.

2. Training

The principal training centre is at "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., where facilities for training men have been available for many years, and while a

very capable staff of instructors has been maintained, it is considered that benefit would be derived by setting a limit (say three years) upon the period during which any instructor should remain there.

The main parts of the curriculum for the six-months' training course for recruits were given in my last report in more or less detail. No changes of any importance have been made. It has not been possible in some instances to complete the training in a course of six months.

As mentioned in my last report, in addition to the training of recruits, continuous classes of a promotional and "refresher" nature are also held at Regina and elsewhere for experienced members of the force, including both commissioned officers and other ranks.

At the termination of the instruction, examinations are held in all classes.

The instructional staff at Regina has again had the able assistance of His Lordship Justice P. E. MacKenzie and Police Magistrate J. C. Martin of Weyburn, who kindly delivered a series of lectures on court procedure and on the Criminal Code, and it is with pleasure that I acknowledge with gratitude the excellent co-operation of these gentlemen.

In addition to the training carried on at "Depot" Division, Regina, it has been possible to carry out more or less intensive training at most of the Divisional Headquarters for all available personnel and in most of them a comparatively large number of men were brought in from detachments to receive the training, especially during the winter months. Even in "B" Division, Dawson, Y.T., an earnest effort towards the desired end was made and regular drills and lectures have been undertaken with very satisfactory results.

In "J" Division between January 7 and March 27, 1935, no less than 102 out of a strength of 139 attended training classes held at Fredericton, apart from officers and other ranks sent to Regina and elsewhere for training.

In "K" Division, one officer and six instructors were sent to Regina for Refresher Courses and the mounted troops in that Division kept up to a high standard of efficiency.

In "D" Division, every available man was brought in from detachment and given a Refresher Course and the "reserve" strength in that Division has been maintained in praiseworthy condition and efficiency.

The reserve strength in "E" Division has been given equally important attention with very marked results.

In "O" Division, drill parades were held weekly both at Divisional Headquarters and at detachments with all available personnel. In February, 1935, training classes for non-commissioned officers in charge of detachments were held with beneficial effects.

"N" Division, Ottawa, is largely a mounted division and that part of the training has been well taken care of. Lectures in various subjects have been given by officers assigned from this Headquarters from time to time.

Training for the Marine Section ratings was carried out at Halifax, N.S.

It is intended to continue these classes of instruction and training throughout the various divisions. Their effect is already being felt.

Two senior officers were sent to Scotland Yard for a three months' course and for the purpose of studying the systems in force in the Metropolitan Police. This is the first time in the history of the force that senior officers have been detailed for this duty.

3. Musketry Practice

It has not been possible for every division of the force to carry out the annual musketry course on account of demands in other directions but I am pleased to notice an increased interest in rifle practice in several divisions.

The scores obtained by those who fired their course were very good on the whole and the percentage of those who qualified for crossed rifles was very satisfactory.

Regimental Number 10991, Constable McGregor, P., of "J" Division, was the best rifle shot during the period under review and was winner of the gold badge, his score being 131.

4. Revolver Practice

During the past year a Board of Officers was convened to determine whether it would be advisable to abolish the outdoor revolver practice for the annual competition. The matter was investigated thoroughly by the Board who reported in favour of maintaining the present system of outdoor practice.

The increased interest in revolver practice mentioned last year is being maintained and enhanced from the keen rivalry which will be noted below.

Very gratifying results were obtained in most of the Divisions and "B" Division won the Commissioner's shield with an average of 211.20.

It has not yet been possible to decide who is the best revolver shot for the reason that the four undermentioned members of the force all obtained the same score, namely, 237:—

- Reg. No. 6117, Sgt. Ford, A. "K" Division,
- Reg. No. 9072, Sgt. O'Connell, J. D., "J" Division,
- Reg. No. 7479, A/Sgt. Forsland, D. E., "K" Division,
- Reg. No. 9945, A/Sgt. Fenton, F. H., "N" Division.

All the non-commissioned officers mentioned will be required to fire the complete classification course again in May, 1935, in order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, \$15 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$10, as well as the colt automatic .45 revolver, presented by Colonel Maynard Rogers in memory of the late Inspector T. Wattam.

The winner of the Minto Cup and Recruits prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5 was Regimental Number 12120, Constable Walker, H. L., of "K" Division.

5. Equitation

Because of the difficulty of completing the training of some recruits within the prescribed period of six months, if intensive training in equitation is included in the syllabus, and also because of the changing conditions of service in the force and the advance of modern and rapid means of travel, some consideration has been given to the formation of a Mounted Section in the force.

If present plans are advanced to completion, the subjects of equitation, mounted drill and stable management will be undertaken by those assigned to the mounted section only. This will enable a greater amount of the time to be devoted to the training of recruits on the other subjects in the curriculum.

There is no intention whatever of dispensing altogether with the mounted man. A well trained mounted unit of sufficient number is invaluable to any force which may have to deal with unruly crowds.

The instruction given in equitation during the past year has been of a high order and I am quite satisfied with the results obtained at Regina, Winnipeg, Rockcliffe, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

SECTION 4

CRIME

I. Statistics

In section (1) of this report a few preliminary remarks were made under this heading dealing principally with changes in legislation and with certain outstanding characteristics. It is now desired to direct attention to some of the results of the year's work in the prevention and detection of crime in so far as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force is concerned.

The tables of statistics published in Appendix "C" of this report have been considerably shortened this year. This has been possible as only one set is necessary this year, whereas in my last report I was obliged to furnish two sets, one covering an eighteen months' period and the other for twelve months. A further reduction in the statistical tables has been made for reasons which appear in the next paragraph.

It has again been decided that in any comparison of statistics it will be quite sufficient to deal with all cases coming under the federal statutes, the Criminal Code and provincial statutes. The other statistics dealing with investigations for other federal departments, other police forces, and for provincial and municipal authorities will not be published this year. I shall give an account of the work involved in Section (5) and it is considered that a general outline giving the chief characteristics will meet all reasonable requirements. The work performed is largely of an administrative nature or takes the form of assistance rendered to various authorities and except in one group of cases the investigations do not lead to prosecutions and even when they do, they are rarely, if ever, entered by this force.

From a glance at the tables furnished in Appendix "C" it will be observed that the first column used in each is for "unfounded complaints."

In my last report I drew attention to the fact that these cases appeared to be on the increase and while there has been no marked increase in such cases during the past twelve months, yet the total, viz., 8,704, is still much too large and some consideration will be given to this matter. The figures for the three main classifications now being considered are as follows:—

Federal Statutes	4,348
Criminal code	1,825
Provincial Statutes	2,531
Total	8,704

The distribution of these, by provinces, may be found in Appendix "C."

Such investigations entail a good deal of time and expense, but it is obvious that they give no indication whatever of the actual crime conditions and, therefore, for the purposes of comparison in this section "true" cases only will be dealt with. The number of "true" cases is ascertained by deducting the unfounded complaints from the total cases reported.

2. Comparison of

Federal Statutes.—The total number of true cases under this heading for the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, is 12,056. This is an increase of 490 cases and while the number of convictions has also increased the percentage of these is approximately the same as last year.

In perusing the detailed statements on which these figures are based, shown in Appendix "C," and also the table shown on page (29), it will be seen that the province of Quebec contributed the largest number of true cases, with

Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island following in order of numerical importance.

I have already directed attention in Section (1) to the fact that the statutes which require our chief activity under this heading are the Excise, Customs, Railway, Indian, and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts. If reference is made to the table of the federal statutes, published in Appendix "C," it will also be seen that in addition to these, investigations were made under 39 other federal Acts.

Offences under the Railway Act show a material decrease from last year and the percentage of convictions is only very slightly higher. The enforcement of this Act involves a tremendous amount of work and it was only necessary to prosecute in a comparatively small number of cases, compared with the number of men removed from freight trains. Even in these circumstances there were 2,017 true cases under this Act.

The number of true cases shown under the Indian Act in my last report was 934. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, the total is 1,146. The percentage of convictions is approximately the same. I also referred to this Act under Section (1).

The number of true cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the past year has increased from 535 to 658 but I am convinced that our success during the period under review has made it much more difficult than ever to traffic in narcotic drugs. A reference regarding this Act will also be found in Section (1).

Preventive Service.—The enforcement of the Excise and Customs Acts is an important and difficult undertaking and is the chief duty of the Preventive Service on land and sea. The changes in these Acts have already been noted elsewhere and it may be of interest to add some further details regarding the work accomplished during the past twelve months.

I set forth below the numbers of respective true cases recorded under these Acts for the years 1934 and 1935:—

	Year	
	1934	1935
Excise Act	3,678	3,847
Customs Act	2,607	3,021

The percentage of convictions under the Excise Act is practically the same as last year, but the percentage under the Customs Act is higher than last year.

Some of the cases handled under these Acts are outlined in Appendix "A."

Juvenile Delinquents Act.—I regret to report that the number of prosecutions under this Act is on the increase. During the past year the cases in which juveniles were concerned consisted for the most part of thefts and similar offences of what may be termed a more or less petty nature. Offences committed by adults involved questions of morality.

Criminal Code.—In comparing the totals under this heading with those of my last report, it will be noted that the number of true cases has decreased from 22,384 to 21,887 during the past year.

Crimes of violence have not decreased during the same period. In my last report 45 cases were entered under the heading of murder, 13 cases of attempted murder and 26 of manslaughter. During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1935, the figures under these respective headings were as follows:—

Murder	49
Attempted murder	16
Manslaughter	31

Offences against the rights of property—breaking, entering and theft cases—show a small increase. Under this heading in the year 1934 there were 12,106

cases. For the year under review there were 12,366. Some of the probable causes for these offences have already been mentioned in Section (1).

Broadly speaking, offences against other sections of the Code have decreased slightly during the past twelve months. This is indicated in the figures quoted in the first paragraph under this heading.

Provincial Statutes.—The number of true cases handled by this force during the past year in the different provinces and territories, where it has the responsibility of enforcing these statutes, has decreased approximately 200. In 1934 the number of true cases was 13,962, as compared with 13,760 for the twelve months ended March 31, 1935.

The majority of cases entered under this heading relate to the respective Liquor Acts and those dealing with motor vehicles and traffic. Other important Acts in order of numerical significance deal with game, masters and servants, child welfare, mental diseases, etc., but there is nothing unusual to report in respect to these.

The decrease in the number of true cases is most marked in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The largest increases were in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Manitoba, resulting in a total decrease, as already mentioned, of 200.

Set forth below is a table showing the number of "true cases" handled by this force under the three main classifications which have been referred to in this section, indicating the provinces in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police operate under agreement for the enforcement of Provincial Statutes and the Criminal Code, as well as providing the statistics for true cases under Federal Statutes.

The figures given in the table referred to in the preceding paragraph have been taken from Appendix "C" and for the sake of convenience have been grouped under three main headings, the chief difference being that all unfounded complaints have been deducted from the totals. From such a table it is easily possible to draw a graph giving a simple illustration of the state of affairs in each province and territory based on true cases. The table and graph follow.

3. Table of "true" Cases

Table indicating the standing of the "true" cases under the various federal statutes, Criminal Code and the provincial statutes for the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, under three main headings, showing, (a) Convictions, (b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned, (c) Cases pending, abandoned for want of information and complaints unfounded.

NOTE: Columns marked thus (*) indicate the province has an agreement with the federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or that 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.	
<i>Federal Statutes</i>												
(a) Convictions.....	731	1,748	558	507	1,206	962	254	708	124	26	36	6,950
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	269	238	367	230	533	979	214	745	130	6	28	3,748
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	58	58	63	37	133	189	54	192	17	1	6	808
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	34	0	45	173	171	42	65	3	8			550
(3) Complaint unfounded.....	106	310	604	127	308	1,609	248	934	98	2	2	4,348
Total cases reported.....	1,198	2,363	1,637	1,074	2,441	3,781	835	2,582	386	35	72	16,404
	106	310	604	127	308	1,609	248	934	98	2	2	4,348
Total true cases.....	1,092	2,053	1,033	947	2,133	2,172	587	1,648	288	33	70	12,056

	Province or Territory											Total
	B.C.	Alta	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	
<i>Criminal Code</i>												
(a) Convictions.....	33	2,705	2,575	1,228	90	32	680	762	194	15	16	8,420
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	15	1,720	2,115	974	63	21	468	718	132	21	24	6,271
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	6	494	410	172	28	14	178	205	24	5	7	1,543
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	5	1,607	1,935	1,377	40	.....	398	221	50	.....	14	5,053
(3) Complaint unfounded.....	.....	125	608	446	5	.....	461	52	132	2	4	1,825
Total cases reported.....	59	6,741	7,043	4,197	226	67	2,175	1,958	538	43	65	23,712
	.....	125	608	446	5	.....	461	52	132	2	4	1,825
Total true cases.....	59	6,616	7,035	3,751	221	67	1,724	1,906	406	41	61	21,887
<i>Provincial Statutes</i>												
(a) Convictions.....	.....	2,007	1,548	1,160	4	.....	867	2,726	386	.....	.....	8,788
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	.....	485	738	964	2	.....	445	852	398	.....	.....	3,884
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	.....	50	123	49	.....	.....	97	127	43	.....	.....	489
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	.....	37	70	340	.....	.....	102	45	5	.....	.....	599
(3) Complaint unfounded.....	.....	26	325	117	.....	.....	584	1,419	60	.....	.....	2,531
Total cases reported.....	.....	2,095	2,804	2,630	0	.....	2,095	5,160	892	.....	.....	16,291
	.....	26	325	117	.....	.....	584	1,419	60	.....	.....	2,531
Total true cases.....	.....	2,069	2,479	2,513	0	.....	1,511	3,750	832	.....	.....	13,760

The figures given in the above tables and which deal with true cases only, set forth the situation in each of the respective provinces and territories in so far as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force is concerned.

For purposes of convenience the totals of true cases under the federal statutes, Criminal Code and provincial statutes have been added together in one grand total under the three main classifications:—

(a) Convictions,

(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned,

(c) Cases pending, including those abandoned for want of information, and the result has been set out in a graph.

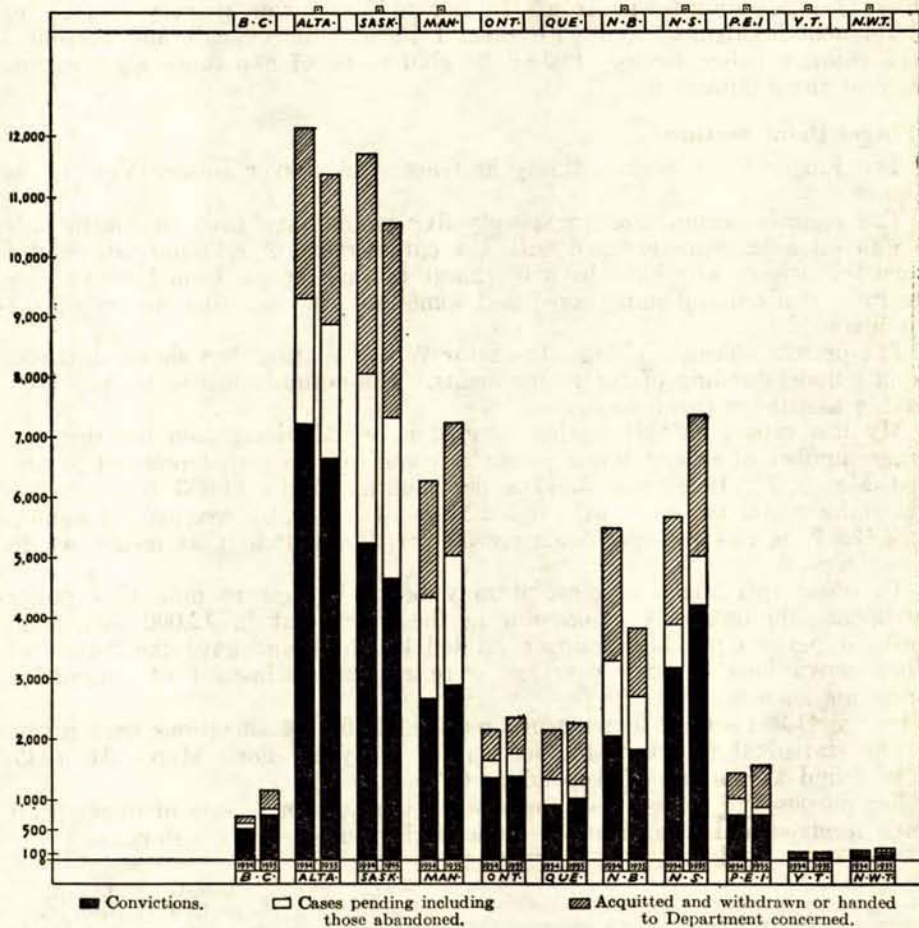
The graph is a collective picture of Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes, and it has been so arranged as to make it easily possible to compare the situations in 1934 and 1935.

4. Graph Index

Set forth below is the comparative graph referred to at the end of the preceding paragraph, from which it will be noted the number of true cases handled by this force under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes combined for the year ended March 31, 1935, was greater in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories than for the year ended March 31, 1934. It will also be observed that in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick the total number of cases handled in these respective provinces was less in 1935 than in 1934.

The total number of combined true cases handled in 1934 under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes was 47,912. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, the total number of true cases under the same classifications was 47,703, or a total combined decrease of 209.

GRAPH SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF "TRUE CASES" HANDLED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1934, AND ALSO FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1935.



Columns marked thus indicate 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. General Remarks and Acknowledgments

Before concluding this general survey under the heading of crime, it is desired to state that I am convinced that the training and lectures given at the various divisional headquarters, as well as at the training depot at Regina, are already having beneficial effects in the prevention and detection of crime.

I have made some acknowledgments of our indebtedness to certain gentlemen under section (3) Recruiting and Training.

It is now desired to also acknowledge with sincere thanks and appreciation the services of those federal, provincial and municipal authorities and officials who have assisted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the past year in their efforts in the field. I refer to the Department of Justice at Ottawa, and the respective Attorneys-General, and their deputies and law officers.

Mr. Salterio, of the Law Department of the Province of Saskatchewan, Dr. Frances McGill, pathologist, Mr. Grant Lewis, analytical chemist, all being in the employ of the provincial Government of Saskatchewan, were untiring in their efforts and rendered excellent service and assistance.

Dr. Glen Murphy, ballistic expert, also rendered invaluable assistance in the province of Manitoba.

The hearty support and co-operation received from the many chief constables of cities and towns from Halifax to Vancouver is very worthy of grateful acknowledgment and with them I include the officials and personnel of the railway police forces. I shall be glad to be of assistance at any time to any of these authorities.

6. Finger Print Section

The Finger Print Section this year reaches the Silver Jubilee Year of its existence.

The records accumulated in twenty-five years have been of inestimable value to all authorities charged with the enforcement of criminal law, and I believe the officers who have been in charge of this section from time to time have fully realized the importance and sometimes the exacting nature of the work involved.

The present officer in charge, Inspector W. W. Watson, has shown zeal and adequate understanding of the requirements. His enthusiasm has been of considerable assistance to all concerned.

My last report on this section covered a period of eighteen months; the average number of sets of finger prints received for the period referred to and ended March 31, 1934, was 3,547.8 per month. With 41,983 finger prints received during the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, the average per month, viz., 3,498.7, is less by approximately 50 per month than that mentioned in my last report.

To offset this slight decrease it may be of interest to note that police departments throughout Canada, during the year, sent in 12,000 additional records of persons previously finger printed by them and gave the details of further convictions in such cases as were recognized instead of submitting impressions anew.

Of the 41,983 sets of finger prints received 5,766 identifications were made.

The statistical report of the section for the year ended March 31, 1935, will be found at the end of Appendix "C."

For purposes of record I set forth below the number of sets of finger print records received and identifications made during the section's history:—

Year	Records received	Identifications made
1911.....	5,554	145
1912.....	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	756
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918.....	8,941	670
1919.....	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (9 months to Sept.).....	13,022	1,499
1922-23 (1-10-22 to 30-9-23).....	18,788	2,297
1923-24 (1-10-23 to 30-9-24).....	20,144	2,309
1924-25 (1-10-24 to 30-9-25).....	20,937	2,387
1925-26 (1-10-25 to 30-9-26).....	21,683	2,681
1926-27 (1-10-26 to 30-9-27).....	24,346	2,929
1927-28 (1-10-27 to 30-9-28).....	25,395	3,272
1928-29 (1-10-28 to 30-9-29).....	28,194	3,759
1929-30 (1-10-29 to 30-9-30).....	34,056	4,568
1930-31 (1-10-30 to 30-9-31).....	35,690	4,863
1931-32 (1-10-31 to 30-9-32).....	39,433	5,522
1932-34 (1-10-32 to 31-3-34).....	63,861	8,485
18 months		
1934-35 (1-4-34 to 31-3-35).....	41,983	5,766

Photographs.—Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight photographs of convicted persons were received from all sources.

Finger Printing of Applicants for Naturalization

It has been suggested that the necessary legislation be enacted, permitting applicants for naturalization to apply after four and one-half years residence in Canada, and that each applicant be required to submit two sets of finger print impressions, one for file and the duplicate for transmission to the country of origin. It is further suggested that the applicant should submit to photographs being taken to fill the requirements of foreign identification departments.

The suggestion has its merits and I trust it will receive sympathetic consideration.

The foregoing notes deal, of course, with the Finger Print Section at Ottawa.

Finger Print Section, Edmonton

In my last report I made reference to an additional Finger Print Section authorized for Edmonton, the Headquarters of "K" Division, for the purposes of quick reference. This was begun in 1933 and during the past twelve months the work of this Divisional Section has been maintained and its usefulness is indicated by the fact that a total number of 244 identifications were made by this section alone. The records, of course, will prove of more value each year as additional information is received.

7. Ticket-of-Leave Section

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, the following persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails, and reformatories on ticket-of-leave:—

	1935	Eighteen months ended March 31, 1934
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries.....	438	1,018
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	382	1,476
	820	2,494

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, may be of interest:—

Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent convictions of a non-indictable offence.....	27
Revocations recalled.....	2
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	34
Forfeitures recalled.....	—
Licences made unconditional.....	—
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave.....	981
Sentences not yet completed.....	650
Delinquent percentages (increase of 3.55%).....	7.19

The Ticket-of-Leave Section began operations in 1899 and the totals for persons released on ticket-of-leave from its inception to date are as follows:—

Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries from 1899 to March 31, 1935	12,453
Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	14,743
Total	27,196

The officer in charge of this section, Lieutenant-Colonel R. de la B. Girouard, reports that he has received excellent co-operation and assistance from the various police forces throughout the Dominion.

SECTION 5

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

1. Preliminary Remarks

In Section 4—the previous section—the first group of statistics, namely, those dealing with infractions of the Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes were dealt with, and a graph was drawn showing the situation of the combined totals in that group.

There now remain the figures under Groups 2, 3 and 4 of the statistics to be reported on.

I have already explained in the previous section the reasons for not printing, as an appendix, the statistics of groups 2, 3 and 4 which deal with assistance rendered to other departments of the Dominion Government, provincial and municipal authorities, other police forces, etc., and it is, therefore, considered that the totals alone will be sufficient for the purposes of this section of the report.

The detailed figures are available at this headquarters, should they be required.

A short explanation of the work performed under Groups 2, 3 and 4 may be of assistance:—

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 drug stores, etc.

Under Group 3 are placed 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 are placed 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-mutual 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.

With these preliminary remarks completed, it will now be possible to give an outline of the work performed for some of the departments and authorities concerned during the last twelve months.

2. Federal Departments

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1934, the total under the combined headings of Groups 2, 3 and 4, was 98,545. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, the grand total was 122,972, made up as follows:—

Group 2	60,193
Group 3	28,587
Group 4	34,192
Total	122,972

Of this total of 122,972, no less than 52,633 were for, or on behalf of the federal government. The remainder were divided amongst assistance to provincial and municipal authorities, other Police Forces and the general public, etc.

Under Group 2 the following departments of the federal Government appear prominently in order of numerical importance:—

- (1) Secretary of State,
- (2) Pensions and National Health,
- (3) Mines,
- (4) National Revenue,
- (5) Interior,
- (6) Indian Affairs.

The services rendered, range all the way from investigations connected with applicants for naturalization, inspection of drug store records, inspection of magazines and explosives, etc., to locating and returning truant Indian children to school.

In Group 3 the totals are not so great, but the more conspicuous Departments are:—

- (1) National Revenue,
- (2) Marine,
- (3) Immigration and Colonization.

The respective services rendered in this group include the services of members of the force assisting National Revenue, Marine and Immigration and Colonization officials, or serving warrants and similar services.

Under Group 4 the totals are greater than those of Group 3, but not as large as Group 2, the most conspicuous Federal Departments in numerical order being:—

- (1) Immigration and Colonization,
- (2) Interior,
- (3) Marine,

and the services rendered range from members of the force acting in the capacity of Immigration and Colonization officials, as game wardens for the Department of the Interior, issuing game licences and collecting fur tax, to members of the force acting as Indian Agents and issuing radio licences for the Marine Department.

3. Provincial and Municipal Authorities

In the provinces where there are no agreements with the Dominion Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the assistance rendered under this heading is, naturally, very trivial compared with that afforded to the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

There is no need to go into a detailed examination of the duties performed under this heading, as they vary in nature to some extent in the different provinces, but the type of work is basically the same as that afforded to the Dominion Government, including the collection of taxes, the issue of seed grain, fodder, etc., the collection of information for the provincial Vital Statistics Branches, the examination and reporting upon applicants for destitute relief and similar varied matters.

The larger proportion of the services rendered are, of course, as a result of the agreements with the federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

4. Other Police Forces

The duties under this heading include those rendered to British and foreign authorities, and the assistance and services referred to are common to all police forces, including the executing of warrants, making investigations for persons wanted, etc.

As the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is distributed throughout Canada, it is natural for outside police departments to apply to this Headquarters when in doubt.

5. Assistance to the General Public

This service covers a wide range and may consist of making inquiries for a missing relative, or furnishing detailed information respecting means of travel in remote areas.

6. Collection of Revenue

The duties of the force dealt with in this section of my report are becoming more and more important, especially those parts of it which deal with the collection of revenue.

It may be mentioned that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police collect revenue for the federal Government, and for the provincial Government, particularly those which have agreements for the services of the force, and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police act in a large measure for the various departments and is the only police force in those territories.

Collections in Northwest Territories, "G" Division

In the Northwest Territories, between April 1, 1934, and March 31, 1935, "G" Division, which now has charge of the whole of the Northwest Territories, collected no less than \$152,374.31, made up as follows:—

Department of the Interior—	
Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch:	
N.W.T. Game animals licences	\$ 4,482 00
N.W.T. Fur export tax	119,035 70
N.W.T. Trading post permit fees	3 00
N.W.T. Fur farm renewal licences	10 00
N.W.T. Sub-mining recorder's returns.....	2,836 00
N.W.T. Crown timber branch	837 56
Yukon game licences	204 00
Yukon fur export tax	1,249 62
Department of Marine—	
Radio licences	152 00
Department of National Revenue—	
Customs collections	1,093 10
Income tax branch	1,600 43
Public Administrator, N.W.T.	1,016 95
Province of Alberta—	
Alberta fur tax	161 10
Alberta game licences	6 00
Province of Quebec—	
Quebec fur tax	8 60
	\$132,696 06
Balance of 1934 Customs collections per details received from Department of National Revenue, Edmonton	19,678 25
Gross collections	\$152,374 31

If fines are left out of consideration, this is by far the largest amount of revenue collected by any Division in the force during the past year.

It will be observed that of the total of \$152,374.31, only \$175.70 was for provincial authorities.

Collections in other Divisions.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to give the exact figures for all the provinces and territories concerned without a great deal of work, but next year a much more comprehensive analysis will be available.

In the Yukon Territory, "B" Division, for the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, the sum of \$11,605.51 was collected for the federal and Yukon Governments.

In "D" Division, with Headquarters at Winnipeg, the sum of \$14,643.20 was collected for the federal Departments of Marine and the Interior.

In "F" Division, with Headquarters at Regina, the sum of \$11,928.50 was collected on behalf of federal departments.

In "K" Division, with Headquarters at Edmonton, the sum of \$9,153.83 was collected for the federal Government.

In "O" Division, the Headquarters at Toronto, the sum of \$1,314.93 was collected for several federal Departments.

In other Divisions, smaller amounts were collected, and the figures quoted are of course entirely apart from fines, court costs, etc.

Collections for Provincial Governments.

In so far as collections for provincial Governments are concerned: In "K" Division, with Headquarters at Edmonton, the following amounts were collected for the provinces named:—

Province of Alberta	\$32,286 71
Province of British Columbia	48 00
Province of Saskatchewan	1,918 25

In "F" Division, with Headquarters at Regina, the sum of \$2,703.55 was collected for the province of Saskatchewan.

In "D" Division, with Headquarters at Winnipeg, the following amounts were collected for the provinces named:—

Province of Manitoba	\$ 245 00
Province of Ontario	1,053 95

In "O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, the following amounts were collected for provincial Governments:—

Province of Ontario	\$ 34 85
Province of Quebec	497 65

In "L" Division, with Headquarters at Charlottetown, the sum of \$531.95 was collected for the provincial Government of Prince Edward Island.

As already intimated, the figures given are by no means complete, but they give some indication of the importance of the collections involved.

Fines Paid.

In addition to the revenue referred to above, attention is called to the table of fines imposed and paid, published in Appendix "C," from which it will be seen that the total amount of fines imposed during the past twelve months reached a total of \$740,202.96, and that an amount of \$300,935.23 was paid.

Amounts paid by Provinces for services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In addition to the amounts set forth above, under revenue collected for federal and provincial Governments, fines paid and so forth, the following amounts are paid by the provincial Governments named, for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police:—

	Per Annum
Alberta	\$225,000
Saskatchewan	230,000
Manitoba	125,000
New Brunswick	100,000
Nova Scotia	150,000
Prince Edward Island	15,000
Total	\$845,000

It is not intended to claim that the sum of \$845,000 is collected by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the services of the force to the provinces in connection with their duties under Groups 2, 3 and 4 of the statistical tables, but the sum is merely mentioned here to give an outline of what finances are involved in the duties performed for the various federal and provincial departments.

7. General Remarks

It will be possible next year to make a more complete survey and it is worthy of note that duties of this nature are those to which the force has been accustomed, in varying forms, since its inception in 1873, and while these duties are, of course, of less importance than the prevention and detection of crime, nevertheless, they constitute, to-day, a very distinct and quite conspicuous part of the work of the force, and which it appears the different departments of the federal Government, as well as those of the various provincial Governments, with which there are agreements, are more than willing to avail themselves.

SECTION 6

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

As stated in my last report these two territories occupy a unique position insofar as the duties of the Force are concerned because in both territories the R.C.M. Police is the only police force operating. Furthermore, the conditions of service are decidedly "northern" although of course local conditions vary considerably over such tremendous areas.

For reasons of economy, the number of detachments in both areas have within recent years been reduced to the bare minimum and the strength of the police personnel maintained has only been just sufficient for the duties required.

The headquarters of "G" Division which controls the Northwest Territories are now in Ottawa and the change has been most beneficial from every point of view.

The numbers of detachments in these areas are as follows:—

Northwest Territories—22.

Yukon Territory—10.

and the Chief industries are:—

Northwest Territories—Fur trade with mining (metals) steadily gaining in significance.

Yukon Territory—Mining (metals) with trapping, and the fur trade in a secondary position.

The Headquarters of "B" Division, which looks after the Yukon Territory, are at Dawson, Y.T.

2. Northwest Territories

The administrative and other duties required of this Force in the Northwest Territories are numerous and I have already referred in the previous section to the fact that "G" Division collected the largest amount of revenue by far of any division of the force during the past year.

Last year I gave an outline of the many positions and appointments held by most of the officers and sometimes by the senior non-commissioned officers and constables in the Northwest Territories. The position in this respect has

changed very little if any during the past twelve months and it is considered unnecessary to repeat the information given in this respect last year.

Substantial economies have been made during the past few years in the administration of the police service in the Northwest Territories, covering the cost of the upkeep of detachments, supplies, dog feed and similar matters and to give an example of one item will indicate what can be done by careful study:—

The numbers now employed in the territories as compared with those performing the duties in 1930-31 represents a saving of \$60,000 per annum, in personnel alone. The figures for the cost of maintenance of former detachments, increased supplies, and cost of extra dog feed are not included in the amount quoted, but a careful estimate sets the amount saved under the last category at another \$60,000, or a total say of \$120,000.

Changes in detachments.—Consideration is now being given to opening a detachment at Maitland Point instead of at Cape Bathurst as was originally intended.

Our Port Burwell (Ungava) detachment is likely to become a "Summer" detachment only from July, 1935, and a new detachment will be opened at Port Harrison, P.Q., on the east coast of Hudson's bay, in the interests of the Indians and Eskimos and for the collection of revenue for the Dominion Government.

Patrols and Expeditions.—Details of a few of the outstanding patrols in the Northwest Territories will be found in the notes from the report of the Officer Commanding "G" Division in Appendix "A."

In connection with expeditions, it is interesting to note that it has been the policy of the Northwest Territories Council during recent years to have members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police accompany expeditions to the Canadian far north to ensure that the laws of Canada respecting game and similar matters are not violated.

Reg. No. 6316, Acting Sergeant H. W. Stallworthy was loaned in an advisory capacity to the Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition which left London, England, for Ellesmere Island on July 17, 1934.

The leader of the Expedition is Dr. Noel Humphreys, the organizer being Mr. Edward Shackleton, son of the famous explorer.

The party sailed from London on the Danish motor schooner *Signalhorn*, but upon reaching Canadian and Greenland waters encountered so much ice they were compelled to winter at Etah, Greenland.

It is not yet known what success they had during the past winter in reaching the northern part of Ellesmere island.

3. The Yukon Territory

The duties undertaken by the force in the Yukon Territory are analogous in many respects to those undertaken in the Northwest Territories and last year an outline of many of them was given and for reasons already stated when dealing with the Northwest Territories, it is not proposed to repeat them this year.

Economies in the Yukon have been very substantial also but they are not so marked as the number of men and detachments concerned are not as large.

Changes in Detachments.—The only changes likely in this respect are those which may be necessary as the outcome of mining activity, notes concerning which will be found in appendix "A" under the particulars recorded there by the Officer Commanding "B" Division.

Patrols.—One of the salient features of winter patrols in the Yukon is the visiting of old time prospectors and miners in isolated places on the various creeks. Such patrols are often made in extremely cold weather and in many instances have been the means of saving life when lonely prospectors have been found in ill health and unable to take care of themselves. Several were brought in and placed in the Dawson hospital.

Special patrols were made in connection with mining activities in certain areas but principally on behalf of other departments of the federal Government.

Assistance to the Federal and Territorial Governments.—The usual assistances have been rendered and the many appointments held give some indication of the duties performed.

In so far as the Territorial Government is concerned assistance has been rendered not only in the enforcement of the Ordinances and the collection of revenue but also in the investigations and supervision of issues of rations to destitutes.

The officer commanding is the Registrar of Vital Statistics for the Yukon Territory and in addition to the clerical work involved, many applications were received from persons resident in different parts of the Dominion and the United States for copies of birth, death and marriage certificates.

The total amount of revenue collected by this force in the Yukon reported in Section (5), was apportioned as follows:—

Federal Government	\$ 7,724 29
Territorial Government	3,881 22
Total	<u>\$11,605 51</u>

General.—The residents of the Yukon Territory are very law-abiding. Only two indictable offences were for trial during the period under review, convictions being obtained in each case.

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

I. Important Events and Distinguished Visitors

The Prime Minister of Great Britain.—On July 20, 1934, the Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, arrived at Digby for the purpose of spending a short holiday but no special measures of police protection were necessary.

Jacques Cartier Celebration.—During the year a number of events required special arrangements to handle traffic, and to afford police supervision and protection but the most important was the Jacques Cartier Celebration.

On August 24, 1934, the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Jacques Cartier was held at Charlottetown. The two seaplanes stationed at Shediac attended and met the ss. *Champlain* as she entered the Hillsboro bay, the first plane dropping bouquets of flowers on the deck, welcoming the representatives of the Government of the Republic of France.

Strong committees, both provincial and federal, were responsible for the full program which extended from Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Gaspé, P.Q., to Quebec city, Three Rivers, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara (U.S.A.) and Rochester (U.S.A.), and this force was able to render assistance at most points. A commissioned officer of this force—Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon—travelled on the train with the visiting representatives to the different points.

The liner *Champlain* continued her journey from Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Gaspé, P.Q. and on the 25th and 26th August, 1934, the most important part of the celebration from an historical point of view took place there.

Distinguished representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom of the Republic of France and of the Republic of the United States were present at Gaspé.

British and French naval vessels were also in attendance and it was necessary to concentrate a comparatively large force at Gaspé from several points to work in co-operation with the Quebec Provincial Police.

The whole celebration went off very smoothly.

2. Conclusion

During the period under review, I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men and of the civil staff at Headquarters and elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MACBRIEN,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX "A"

CONTAINING ITEMS OF INTEREST, NOTES AND IN SOME CASES EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS OF THE FORCE.

1. The Officer Commanding "Headquarters" Division, Ottawa. Acting Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp

General

An increase in strength of 34, as compared with last year, is recorded on March 31, 1935.

This increase is largely due to the fact that 15 members of the Civil Service employed in the division have been engaged as regular members of the force. The rest were transferred from other Divisions.

Drill and training of the Headquarters personnel were carried out again this year and a marked improvement was noticed in the general appearance of the men. The drill was attended by non-commissioned officers and constables, an officer being present at each parade.

Indoor target practice was encouraged during the winter months and a large number of the personnel of Headquarters Division attended the various practices, and very good scores, both with rifle and revolver, were made.

The members of Headquarters Division fired their annual revolver practice at the "N" Division range at Rockcliffe, in 1934, and nine men succeeded in obtaining their marksmen's badges.

Applicants for Engagement in the Force.

During the past year, 2,248 applications for enlistment in the force were received, and in quite a large proportion of the cases, the high educational standard now required proved an insurmountable barrier.

In other cases, many failed to qualify in respect of medical fitness.

In Ottawa, 523 applicants were sent for medical examination.

Applications were received from men of all kinds of estate situated in many parts of the British Empire. A large number are also received from the United States of America.

Change in Application Form.

The terms of enlistment have remained the same during the year under review, but an indication of the changes which have taken place during the past few years is apparent from the new application form. This is now a two-page folder and asks such questions as follows:—

"Are you able to drive an automobile or motorcycle?"

"Can you use a typewriter?"

"Are you qualified in shorthand?"

"Can you read or speak French? If so, to what extent?"

On the page assigned to the officer or non-commissioned officer interviewing the applicant, there is space provided for the result of the applicant's medical and educational tests.

Standing of Recruits.

In the final analysis, he is placed in either one of the following categories:—

- (1) "Outstanding."
- (2) "Very Good."
- (3) "Good."
- (4) "Fair" or "Poor."

With only comparatively few recruits being required from time to time, it is obvious that there are always more than sufficient applicants in the first two categories to fill the vacancies required.

Pensions for Widows, Children and Dependents of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

From October 1, 1934, all recruits became subject to a deduction of 5 per cent from their pay, which is set aside under Part IV of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act for the purpose of providing benefits for the widows, children and other dependents of constables, solely out of contributions made by them.

The constable who does not marry and severs his connection with the force may leave the amount to his credit in the fund to his estate or may withdraw it without interest.

Headquarters Mail.

The volume of mail received at Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, continues to increase.

Sub-Inspector A. Goodman, who is in charge of the Central Registry, gives the following comparative figures:—

For 12 months ended March 31, 1935—		For 12 months ended March 31, 1934—	
	Letters		Letters
Incoming mail	420,238	Incoming mail	407,226
Outgoing mail	159,856	Outgoing mail	151,012
Total	<u>580,094</u> 558,238	Total	<u>558,238</u>
Increase	21,856		

A. C. Brown Shield.

A shield was kindly donated by Mr. A. C. Brown of Ottawa during the past year for competition between teams representing the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa. The competition was fired on February 20, 1935, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police team winning by a margin of 27 points. This match included both revolver and rifle shooting.

2. The Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa. Assistant Commissioner C. H. King

General

The above mentioned officer assumed command of "A" Division on September 8, 1934, taking over from Superintendent D. Ryan, transferred to Halifax, N.S.

Duties

The duties of "A" Division are largely composed of:—

- (1) Protection of numerous Government Buildings.

- (2) The control of automobile parking in the vicinity of public buildings.
- (3) Maintenance of an interdepartmental mail service covering 27 buildings, and handling 39,640 letters during the past year.
- (4) The duties of the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Preventive Service—the latter covered principally by detachments along the St. Lawrence river between Cornwall and Belleville.
- (5) The patrol of the driveways of the Federal District Commission.

The duties under No. 1 are for the greater part of a monotonous and uninteresting nature, and make it essential that strict discipline be maintained to ensure that the men are alert and alive to their responsibilities both by day and night.

The duties outlined under Nos. 2 and 3 need no comment.

The duties under No. 4:—

In June, 1934, the New York Central Railway bridge at Cornwall was opened to allow general vehicular and pedestrian traffic from and to the United States of America.

A few notes on cases handled by the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Preventive Service of the Division are set forth below:—

Customs Act.

"On December 20 Cornwall Detachment received a call that a car had been examined by Customs and, when found to have nine cartons of American cigarettes in the engine hood, the driver had "stepped on the gas" and refused to await further developments. This call was received in the evening and all members immediately set out for the purpose of locating the car. The patrols were continued until shortly before daybreak, when the car was located in a laneway in a back section of Cornwall. The driver, who was not the owner, was also located and arrested. He was charged under section 257, with refusing to stop, and under section 203c, with *smuggling*. Penalties totalling two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) or six months in jail were imposed. This man, Lucien Savard, is still in jail, but a penalty of twenty-five dollars (\$25) has been paid to obtain release of the car. This was the only case of its kind reported by Customs at Cornwall."

Excise Act.

"We have had interesting cases under this Act. One was in connection with a resident of Ottawa named Boguslsky who, having been convicted of a second offence under section 169, was sentenced to six months and fined five hundred dollars (\$500) or in default a further six months. An appeal was entered against this conviction as a second conviction, the objection being that since the previous conviction was recorded under the Excise Act of 1927, section 181, such a conviction under the new consolidated Act, section 169, was illegal. Justice Kingstone of the Ontario Supreme Court sustained the appeal, ruling that a charge under section 181 of the old Act did not form a basis for a charge as a second offence under the new Act, and the sentence was reduced accordingly, to a five hundred dollar (\$500) fine or four months H.L. Since this ruling the magistrates in this district have been forced to take cognizance of it and will not proceed with a charge laid as a second offence in similar circumstances; but they appear to be raising the sentences on first offences in such cases to meet the situation."

Excise Act.

"One William Short, of Ottawa, has been the main source of supply of illicit liquor for an extensive area around Ottawa, and the most recent case against him arose soon after the conviction of his agent, Boguslsky. Short was convicted on a charge of being in possession of 159 gallons of illicit alcohol

(Canadian) but unfortunately, although having been convicted by us several times and having paid large fines, we were forced to prosecute in this case as for a first offence. Short was sentenced to three months and fine one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in default a further six months. He then attempted to gain his release on habeas corpus, citing several defects and errors during the trial and in the warrant of commitment. All these were dismissed by the same justice who gave the notable decision in the Boguslsky case.

"In March, 1934, Short paid a fine of one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600) for a breach of the Excise Act, and it is fairly certain that he paid the fines of two hundred dollars (\$200) each in the cases of S. J. R. Fulton and Roy McKay, two of his agents, and also supplied the financial backing for Boguslsky's appeal. It is most likely that he will also pay this fine as, in the other conviction during the past year, he appealed from the magistrate's sentence of six months in jail and a fine of eight hundred dollars (\$800) or six months extra, and when the sentence was altered to a fine of one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600), as stated or six months in jail, he paid up immediately.

"A search of the home of Louis Bortolotti, at Billing's Bridge, was made and a quantity of mash and parts of a still seized. A bottle of spirits, which Mrs. Bortolotti was endeavouring to destroy, was also seized. Bortolotti was not present at the time but in the information he was named as the offender, in preference to summoning his wife. Defence counsel secured a dismissal on the ground that Bortolotti was not proven to be the tenant. An appeal was disallowed on a technicality, so an information was then laid against Mrs. Bortolotti, who was duly convicted. This case demonstrates the inadvisability of allowing sentiment to play any part in the enforcing of statutory legislation. Frequently in cases where a husband and wife are involved the husband assumes full responsibility, and there was no indication that the accused in this instance intended to profit as a result of the consideration shown. They did not benefit by their action but, on the contrary, incurred a much greater expenditure for counsel fees and the conviction was recorded against Mrs. Bortolotti instead of the husband. The case was clear-cut at the outset, but as a result of trying to show some consideration for the woman it became a drawn-out affair."

Indian Act

"The St. Regis and Tyendinaga Indian Reserves furnished most of our cases under the Indian Act. These mainly concerned offences in connection with liquor; none of which presented any special features. However, the Tyendinaga Reserve did offer a little variety. Arthur and Frank Slater, of Toronto, undertook to carry out some evangelistic work among the Indians at this place. The Indians did not appreciate these efforts and complained that in reality the Slaters were a nuisance. It was ascertained that they did not represent any orthodox religious institution but were expounding their personal interpretations. They were requested to leave the Reserve, but before they could be induced to do so it was necessary to prosecute both under section 116, for refusing to remove themselves. They each received a sentence of six months, suspended, and to pay costs, and this had the desired effect."

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

"During the year three persons were convicted under section 4 (f) of this Act. The drug traffic in this district has been well under control during the past two years. The very gratifying manner in which the medical profession and druggists are carrying out the strict requirements of the Act has been a most important factor in maintaining this satisfactory state. All retail drug stores in this district were inspected during the year.

*Duties under No. 5:**Motorcycle Squad*

The Motorcycle Squad, comprised of 3 n.c.o.'s and 9 constables, patrol, approximately, 26 miles of Driveway and Park lands, working in three shifts during each 24 hours.

With 7 motorcycles, 149,485 miles were patrolled, an average of 21,355 miles to each machine, during the year under review.

A total of 633 offences against the traffic regulations were dealt with. In a great majority, a warning was considered sufficient, the figure being 539 warnings; leaving 82 convictions, 6 dismissals and 6 withdrawn.

In addition, 32 cases were reported of damage to Government property; 30 accidents of various degrees of seriousness reported; and assistance was given to the municipal and provincial police by recovering 6 reported stolen motor cars. One of the stolen cars, the property of Senator Murphy, was captured by Const. Tutin, E., who was shot at during the chase by one of the two young bandits in the stolen machine. Fortunately, Const. Tutin escaped serious injury, but one bullet glanced off his left breast pocket and passed between his arm and left side, burning the flesh on the arm and leaving two holes in his tunic. Const. Tutin's bravery was brought to your attention and he was promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal.

The various patrols through the parks and driveways encountered and dealt with a great variety of other matters, such as several recoveries of lost property; a few cases of drunkenness; several cases of mischievous boys; two complaints of indecent conduct; the finding of a dead body (suicide); the case of a demented woman found lying in the snow, but was returned to her relations, etc.

Motorcycle escorts were provided on ceremonial occasions, and special patrols were made, during the summer months, to Shirley's Bay, Rockcliffe Air-drome, Val Tetreau Park, P.Q., etc.

3. The Officer Commanding " B " Division, Dawson, Y.T. Superintendent T. B. Caulkin

Special Patrols

During late December, 1934, and January, 1935, Regimental Number 10888, Constable J. Henry of Selkirk detachment, made a patrol to Russel Creek (McMillan river) in difficult country, very severe weather and deep snow. He was absent 24 days and covered a distance of 432 miles.

During March, 1934, Regimental Number 10926, Constable W. T. Irvine, patrolled from Teslin Lake to the Sayyea and Cabin Creek areas to specially observe mining activities for the Department of the Interior. The summer previously a patrol was made to this area from British Columbia by aeroplane. Conditions had not changed very much on the visit of Constable Irvine.

Regimental Number 10722, Acting Corporal Radcliffe, assisted the Department of National Revenue by patrolling from Champagne detachment to the Squaw Creek district during the summer and fall of 1934 in connection with the large influx of people reaching that area via Haines, Alaska. His collections in dutiable goods were sent to the Collector of National Revenue at White Horse.

Mining Activities and Development

Considerable activity occurred in this regard during the period under review, due to the increased value of gold, and several new concerns are entering the field with outside capital.

The Dawson district continues to be the most promising gold producing centre, and much additional development work was carried out last summer in preparation for dredging and hydrodynamic operations this year.

The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Limited control the main operations in the Dawson district and last summer saw an increase in their payroll from 200 to 450 men; a further increase is anticipated this summer to permit them to carry out the program of development under consideration. This company has five large dredges in operation, three located on the Klondike river, each with an average daily capacity of 10,000 cubic yards, and two on Upper Discovery, Granville Flat; with a daily capacity of 3,500 cubic yards. Two more large dredges are to be constructed this spring to operate in the Quartz Creek district. This concern also operates its own hydro-electric plant on the North Fork of the Klondike river, Dominion, Sulphur and Quartz creeks.

The Holbrook Mining Company are the largest concern operating on the Sixty Mile river, and spent \$20,000 replacing worn out machinery last summer. They employ about 50 men and their output of gold last summer was very satisfactory; some days their average was 50 ounces, and said concern has other interests along the Alaskan boundary between the White river and Forty Mile, Y.T.

The Mayo-Keno district continues quiet. This is a silver mining area and due to the uncertainty of the price of silver developments are at a standstill temporarily.

Considerable interest is being displayed in the Carmacks district where a recent strike is reported at Mount Free Gold. This is a quartz proposition and is looked upon with great expectations, and I am given to understand that the gold assay returns of some of the properties are more than satisfactory.

At this moment quite a few newcomers are entering this area and claims are being staked, and quite a camp is anticipated there this summer. You have approved the reopening of a detachment at Carmacks to deal with any emergency that may arise.

Much activity is expected in the Champagne and Squaw Creek districts and the usual influx of summer prospectors is anticipated, although so far no discoveries of a noteworthy nature have been reported.

Should the price of gold continue to maintain its present value I look for considerable activity throughout this territory from now on.

It might be of interest to mention that last summer when work was in full swing there was not a single able-bodied man without employment in the territory, and a similar situation is expected during the present year as soon as mining operations commence.

4. The Officer Commanding "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q. Acting Superintendent G. F. Fletcher

General.—Acting Superintendent G. F. Fletcher assumed command of "C" Division on February 15, 1935, during the absence on leave of Superintendent F. J. Mead.

Guards.—The force furnishes guards for the Customs Examining Warehouse, Montreal, the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Montreal Branch of the Bank of Canada and also to the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue at busy periods.

Assistance to Federal Departments.—The usual assistance has been given to the Departments of Agriculture, Mines, Indian Affairs, Finance, Interior (Migratory Birds), Post Office, etc.

ITEMS OF INTERESTS

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The most important action under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act brought before the court during 1934 was the case of Pincus Brecher, extradited from the United States, and found guilty for his activities with a gang of drug smugglers

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who had connections in Europe, the United States, and in Canada. This is further to the results of the Harry Davis case and the murder of Charles Feigenbaum; the latter was to have been our main witness against Brecher. However, Brecher's trial, which lasted five days, reached a dramatic climax by his suicide within one-half hour after being found guilty. At the trial there were fifty-two witnesses present; forty-two were called to testify and out of this number eighteen were recalled. There were two hundred and thirty-three exhibits involved, of which sixty were submitted in evidence. I would also point out the fact that His Lordship Justice L. J. Loranger, in addressing the jury, highly praised the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for their splendid work, especially in the way this case had been conducted by members of this force.

Customs and Excise

Illicit distillation in this province is still prevalent, but probably not to the extent that it has been in the past years, and certainly not as far as very large stills are concerned. In the past twelve months, only three very large stills were seized; these three stills being situated in Montreal. Throughout the rest of the province numerous stills of the pot still type have been seized. Probably the falling off in the larger stills is due to the quality and the price of the alcohol which is now obtainable in the United States, and which is being smuggled into Canada.

The supply of alcohol coming through from St. Pierre Miquelon and Newfoundland, as in previous years, has been practically nil this year; this being, no doubt, due to the closing up by us of the large smuggling ring which was operating in Quebec and along the north and south shores of the river St. Lawrence. This ring was referred to in report of last year, and the results were that the three heads of the ring were given exemplary punishment, Fred Levesque and Antonio Graveline being sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, their appeal dismissed, and Thomas C. Steven being sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, his appeal also being dismissed. The other small members of this ring were also successfully prosecuted and received terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to eighteen months.

New Developments

Another big development in the past year has been the discovery of another very large smuggling ring operating also between St. Pierre Miquelon and the river St. Lawrence, and along the Maritime Provinces, but with its main headquarters in Montreal, the heads of this ring being apparently the four Bronfman brothers, who are connected with the Distillers Corporation of Montreal. This case is at present before the courts in Montreal. The breaking up of these two rings has resulted in very few seizures being made along the Gaspé coast during the past year in comparison with other years, and really no large caches of liquor have been found in that district as in previous years.

As far as the smuggling of alcohol from the United States is concerned, this is probably more notable for this Division than the surrounding Divisions, due to the length of the border line to be protected and the close proximity to large cities like Boston and New York. Although constant patrols are kept up on the border line, there is no doubt that quite a quantity of this liquor is being smuggled through, and we have made numerous seizures of cars and large quantities of alcohol, ranging from 150 to 1,000 gallons of alcohol at the time. The smugglers are using fast cars. These smugglers also even use the very latest Ford trucks to bring this alcohol through, and two of these latest model trucks have been seized with over 1,000 gallons of alcohol in each truck.

Methods of Smuggling

Other methods have been used to smuggle this alcohol from the United States. We have before the courts at present a case which has really developed

into a conspiracy case, and involved one of the biggest bootleggers in the Montreal district by the name of Sam Chernoff. This method was to smuggle this alcohol across the river from Detroit to Windsor by truck, and there pack the cans in cases, resembling cases of machinery, and ship them to Montreal by freight, each shipment representing an average of 600 to 700 gallons. A further method used, which has led to the discovery of another ring in Montreal, has been the smuggling of alcohol by aeroplane, and this investigation has brought another large bootlegger by the name of Camille Deur, and his brother, before the courts at Montreal on a charge of conspiracy.

A large still, cunningly camouflaged by a legitimate wholesale grocery business, seized in Montreal along with forty thousand gallons of mash, and one thousand gallons of alcohol, brought the owner of the building in which it was located a fine of \$2,000 and three months imprisonment, with a smaller fine for his assistant, and further convictions for both on conspiracy to defraud.

The smuggling of cigarettes and other merchandise has greatly fallen off in the last year and in comparison with previous years very few seizures have been made; the largest seizure involved being 144 cartons which were seized in an automobile in Montreal, but it was found on investigation that these cigarettes had been brought into Canada by an aeroplane which landed near Brockville, Ont., and the cigarettes were then transferred to the automobile which brought them to Montreal. This resulted in the seizure of the aeroplane, the automobile and the cigarettes, and successful prosecution of the two parties concerned in Montreal.

5. The Officer Commanding "D" Division, Winnipeg, Man. Acting Superintendent H. J. Martin (in the absence of Asst. Commissioner T. Dann, on duty at Scotland Yard)

Revolver Practice and Competitions.—The annual revolver practice continues to show improvement. It is to be regretted that the same amount of revolver training could not be carried out during the winter of 1934-35, as in the previous year, owing to lack of range facilities. In spite of this, teams entered for competitive shooting have done better than in previous years, one team winning the McLimont Trophy, emblematic of the Provincial Rapid Fire Championship for the first time.

Indian Affairs.—Practically all of the 112 Indian Reserves in the Division were visited during the year.

Customs Act.—One hundred and twenty seizures were registered under this Act during the year. Day and night patrols were maintained along the border to curb the influx of American alcohol into Canada.

Excise Act.—Four hundred and forty-seven cases investigated and ten seizures of large capacity stills working on a commercial basis were made, all operating in the vicinity of Greater Winnipeg.

CASES OF INTEREST UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE

Ephraim Kort and Peter Winters—Robbery with violence

Between 2.15 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. on December 28, 1934, Ephraim Kort and Peter Winters held up the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Branch) at Ashern, Man., and stole approximately \$4,302.19 in cash.

Mr. O. B. McGiffin, the bank manager, made a determined attempt to resist the bandits, who were both armed with revolvers. He was eventually overpowered and taken to the vault where he was forced to open the safe, after which he was tied up and laid on the floor of the vault, his staff being treated in the same manner

After securing the money the bandits tried to lock the vault door but the manager had thrown the bolts and turned the combination so the door could not be properly closed. They therefore pushed a heavy desk against the door and ran out through the back entrance of the bank.

As soon as the manager heard the back door close he worked himself free of his bindings and immediately went to the telephone and called the police. He then ran to his own home and obtained a revolver, returning to the street he saw the two bandits at the livery barn hitching up a team to a jumper. When he first saw them he was unable to shoot owing to several people being in the line of fire. When there was no danger of hitting innocent bystanders he opened fire, but by this time the bandits were in the jumper and were leaving town on the gallop. Before leaving they fired several shots at the crowd of townspeople, which by this time had gathered, wounding one man in the arm.

Mr. McGiffin collected several men who had armed themselves with rifles and shotguns, boarded a truck and started in pursuit. After several miles the roads were found to be impassable for a motor vehicle owing to heavy snow-drifts so the truck returned to town.

By this time the constable from Eriksdale detachment had arrived and took up the pursuit with a team and sleigh, accompanied by three local volunteers from Ashern. The pursuit headed northeast through a wild heavy wooded country over bush trails. Shortly after nightfall the team used by the bandits was found abandoned and owing to darkness the trail was lost. The constable decided to remain at a nearby homestead until daylight.

The following morning a sergeant and two constables from Winnipeg arrived to give assistance and the search for the wanted men immediately resumed and continued through the day, December 29, 1934, without results.

Early Sunday morning, December 30, 1934, information was received that two men answering to the description of the bandits had been seen near the store of Gustav Helm, west of Moosehorn. The police immediately went to that point and there picked up the trail of two men which led them to Helm's store. The sergeant in charge of the patrol left sufficient men to cover all exits and entered the store where it was found the wanted men had taken refuge in a loft above the store, the only entrance to loft being a trap door in the ceiling.

As the patrol sergeant was attempting to enter the loft through the trap door a shot rang out. The sergeant thereupon jumped to the floor and called to the two men to surrender. After a short wait one of the men (Kort) called "you had better come up, Pete has shot himself." The sergeant and constable then climbed into the loft and found one of the men lying on the bed apparently dead, shot through the heart. This man was identified as Peter Winters, the other being Ephraim Kort, both being well known to the police.

Search was made for the money which had been taken from the Ashern Bank and rolls of bills were found in the clothing of both Winters and Kort, they apparently having divided the loot. Canadian currency bills amounting to \$3,855 being recovered.

The suicide, Peter Winters, had a bad police record, and at the time of this last offence was out on bail pending a charge of grain stealing.

Ephraim Kort at present stands committed for trial on charges of robbery with violence.

Peter Romanowich and Harry Hayduk

- (1) *Robbery with violence.*
- (2) *Unlawful wounding with intent.*

On February 9, 1934, Herbert and George VanSlyck were held up at their home in the rural municipality of Springfield, Man. Herbert VanSlyck was shot in the breast with a revolver (the wound was not serious).

The constable investigating found that the telephone wires were cut close to where they entered the house of the complainant and that some of the insulated wire had been taken into the house and used in tying up the Van Slycks while the culprits made a search of the house for valuables. The safe was rifled but nothing taken as the Van Slycks had a few days previous taken the money and certain bonds which they had been in the habit of keeping there to their bankers in Winnipeg. At this time no useful information could be obtained from the complainants except a general description of the four men responsible for the hold up. Later it was ascertained that sometime prior to the hold up four men from St. Boniface had been hauling straw from the Van Slyck farm. These men were located, one of them being identified as Peter Romanowich a well known safe blower. Romanowich was later positively identified in a line-up by both Herbert and George Van Slyck as one of the men who took a very active part in the hold up.

On being shown a number of photographs of known criminals Herbert Van Slyck identified Harry Hayduk as another of the hold up men. The arrest of Hayduk was effected and later definitely identified by the Van Slycks in a lineup of 12 men on an identification parade.

When Romanowich was searched at the time of his arrest a one bladed jack-knife was found in his possession which on examination appeared to have been recently used in cutting copper, as traces of that metal could be plainly seen on the blade; there was also traces of what appeared to be insulation. This jack-knife, together with the cut telephone wires found at the house of Van Slycks, was submitted to Dr. Glen Murphy, ballistic expert, for examination, the result being that it was definitely established that the knife in question was the one used in cutting the telephone wires at the Van Slyck home.

Every endeavour was made to ascertain the identity of the two other men implicated with Romanowich and Hayduk in this offence, without avail. The two Van Slyck brothers were only able to identify Romanowich and Hayduk owing to the fact that they made themselves conspicuous by their activities during the hold up, whilst the others stayed in the background and kept their faces covered.

Romanowich and Hayduk are hardened criminals and no information regarding the other members of the gang connected with this hold up could be obtained from them.

On June 18 Peter Romanowich and Harry Hayduk were convicted on the charge of wounding with intent, and each sentenced to six years in the Manitoba penitentiary.

Both accused were acquitted on the charge of robbery with violence, section 466 of the Criminal Code.

I might state that Mr. Justice Montagu made very commendatory remarks in his address to the jury regarding the very thorough manner in which the police had conducted their investigation.

I would also point out that the valuable assistance and very material evidence given by Dr. Glen Murphy, ballistic expert, was largely responsible for the successful issue.

Otto Wurch, et al, Elm Creek, Manitoba.

Breaking and entering with intent.

The names of the accused in this case are Otto Wurch, John Wurch and Edward Kort.

The premises of the Elm Creek Municipal Office were broken into on the p.m. of December 13, 1933, and the vault door drilled and forced open. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to open the safe which was kept therein.

An examination of the vault door showed a few green wool fibres adhering to the drilled portion of the door frame.

Two sets of foot tracks were followed from the office to the highway about one mile north of the village, where they were lost. At a point about 300 yards north of where the foot tracks were lost it appeared that the road allowance had been swept off to remove tracks and that an automobile had travelled south and east from this point with something dragging behind to cover the tire tracks. A large crow bar was found thrown into the fresh snow, there were also several small pieces of newspaper and brown paper scattered on top of the snow. The crow bar and torn paper were taken possession of by the police.

Following the auto tracks south to the first cross road it was found to have turned east and in turning the corner the front wheels of the auto had swung clear of the path being made by whatever was being dragged behind and the tire tracks were plainly discernible and were eventually recognized as being of a similar make to those known to be on a light Ford delivery truck in the possession of the three accused.

Late on the same night a light Ford delivery truck was found parked about 25 miles east of Elm Creek, by the two constables investigating. With this truck were Edward Kort and Otto Wurch, who stated that the truck belonged to them and that they had been in Winnipeg with it for the past two days.

Otto Wurch was found to be wearing a pair of blue and green wool mitts, the green colour of which was identical to the wool fibres found on the side of the vault.

A search of the truck disclosed a portion of a newspaper and part of a large sheet of brown paper. A later examination proved that the pieces of newspaper and brown paper found with the crow bar to be part of these sheets.

Edward Kort and Otto Wurch were unable to substantiate their alibi which was to the effect that they were in Winnipeg during the time the offence was committed. Both men were placed under arrest and charged under section 461 of the Code.

A search warrant was executed on the farm of Edward Kort, and the only person found there was John Wurch who was found to be wearing rubbers with a very unusual pattern heel design, the heel design and size were identical with one of the sets of foot tracks leading from the Municipal Hall at Elm Creek. This man was also arrested on the same charge.

The services of Dr. Glen Murphy, forensic ballistic expert, were obtained and at the trial before His Honour Judge Whitla at Winnipeg on April 16, 1934, he gave the following evidence:—

- (1) That the pieces of newspaper and brown paper found with the crowbar were part of the sheets of brown paper and newspaper found in the truck driven by Edward Kort and Otto Wurch at the time of their arrest.
- (2) That the wool fibres found on the side of the vault door were identical with fibres from the wool mitts worn by Otto Wurch. The fibres on the vault door, under high magnification, showed green, blue, red and white fibres, all of which were present in the wool mitts.
- (3) That wool fibres of the above mentioned types were found among the steel drillings picked up in front of the vault door.
- (4) That the wool mitts also contained among other foreign substances (a) minute steel drillings which owing to their brightness could not have been in the mitts and have been worn over 24 hours. (b) fine slivers of cherry wood similar in colour and texture to the wood used to line the interior of the vault.

Each accused was sentenced to eighteen months in the Provincial Jail at Headingly, Man., on April 16, 1934.

Jacob D. Kroeker, Lowe Farm, Manitoba.

Breaking, entering and theft.

The Complainant herein was one Frank Enns, a bachelor 64 years of age, residing on a farm 6 miles southwest of the village of Lowe Farm, Man., with an imbecile brother 70 years of age. For the last 10 years Frank Enns has acted as sort of a private banker for the farmers in his neighbourhood, it being generally known that he was in the habit of keeping a considerable amount of money in his house.

At about 6 p.m. November 8, 1934, Frank Enns went to the barn to do his chores, he was away from the house about a quarter of an hour and on his return he heard his brother scolding and saw that his wooden chest had been broken open and on making an examination of the contents found that the cash box, containing about \$4,000, was gone. The only information he could get from his brother Peter was that the "The Devil had come with an axe and smashed the chest."

The two constables assigned to this case were from the Morris and Gretna detachments.

It was found that tracks had been left by the thief in the shape of wheel marks left by an auto. On November 9, when these tracks were first observed, snow was falling, covering the tracks for the time being, and exact details concerning the tire treads could not then be ascertained. It appeared that the culprit had approached Enns' farm from the south and had driven on to the summer-fallow for about 300 yards, whence he had proceeded on foot.

These tracks were discernible all the way to the house. These foot prints appeared to have been made by a man wearing size 8 or 9 rubbers, it was also determined that the party was splay footed, particularly with the left foot. The same tracks led back to the car which left the Enns' land and proceeded in a southerly direction. By this time the sun had melted the snow covering the car tracks and after close examination it was determined that the imprint was that of Endurance Cord tires fairly new.

Among the suspects was one Jacob D. Kroeker, a man of poor repute in the district, living about 8 miles from the Enns' farm. This man was well acquainted with the habit of the Enns brothers and in the past had borrowed money which he had failed to pay back.

On visiting Kroeker's farm it was found that he had a "T" model Ford light delivery truck equipped with Endurance Cord tires. Kroeker when examined appeared very nervous. He however agreed to accompany the constables to Enns' farm with a view of possible identification by Peter Enns, although the constables felt fairly certain there was very little likelihood of this happening, their idea being to have Kroeker walk across the summer-fallow so that they would be able to compare his foot prints as they had already noticed that he walked somewhat splay footed. They succeeded in this and were satisfied that the foot prints were identical. They then decided to hold Kroeker pending search of his premises. On being informed of the constables intention Kroeker broke down and after being duly warned made a full confession with the result that all the stolen money was found concealed in the blacksmith shop on Kroeker's farm.

On November 19, 1934, Kroeker was convicted on a charge of breaking, entering and theft, section 458 (a) of the Code, before Police Magistrate T. J. Murray, at Winnipeg, and sentenced to one year hard labour at the Provincial Jail, Headingly.

George Ywaneski, R. M. Shellmouth, Man.

Defamatory libel.

This man was convicted on two charges of defamatory libel and sentenced to two months on each charge, concurrent. These charges arose out of letters written by the accused in which Constable D. J. Brims of Russell detachment

and Dr. L. Hershfield, Inglis, Man., were accused of having accepted three or four hundred dollars to hide the true facts regarding the death of William Ywaneski, who died in Russell Hospital on March 10, 1934, from injuries which at first could not be accounted for and were believed to have been the result of foul play, but which, were later proved to have been received on Sunday, March 4, when a number of young men took part in a rough-and-tumble at the farm of one Nick Merinuk. Dr. Hershfield attended the deceased before death and also performed the post mortem. Constable Brims conducted the investigation.

6. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C. Asst: Commissioner J. W. Phillips

General.—"E" Division supplied one instructor in Jiu Jitsu to each of the following divisions:—

- (1) "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.
- (2) "D" Division, Winnipeg, Man.
- (3) "N" Division, Ottawa, Ont.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner *St. Roch* with four non-commissioned officers and ten constables from the Western Arctic arrived at Vancouver, B.C., October 12, 1934.

One non-commissioned officer and ten constables are on duty at Esquimalt Dockyard.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION—CASES OF INTEREST

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

(1) *Wong Lung.*

On March 6, 1934, Wong Lung was convicted in the County Court, Vancouver, on a charge of selling opium. In October, 1933, he sold 5 tins of opium, approximate net weight 30 ounces, to an informant. Owing to his advanced age he was dealt with leniently and received a sentence of 23 months and a fine of \$300, in default, three months. Subsequent investigations have revealed that Wong Lung was a "higher-up" in the drug traffic, being a supplier to cities in the East. Mah Quon Non, convicted in 1933 for selling opium, had obtained his supply from Wong Lung, and documents seized made us suspect that he also supplied D. Lem of Saskatoon.

(2) *Jim Luk.*

On May 12, 1934, Jim Luk was arrested in Victoria, B.C., on a charge of having opium in his possession. This man was a consistent peddler in Victoria, and wily enough to evade arrest, although we have had him under constant surveillance since the summer of 1932. Several of his assistants were arrested in this interval and finally Jim Luk was apprehended when he was making a delivery of opium to a sawmill outside of Victoria. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200; in default, two months additional.

(3) *Hazel Strand and Dan Dodd.*

On September 28, 1934, Hazel Strand, wife of Jack Strand, previously arrested and convicted under the Drug Act, was charged with giving away opium to one Dan Dodd. She had been under surveillance for some time as it was reported that she was carrying on the business of her husband. When it was learned that she was leaving for the United States and had handed her opium over to Dan Dodd, the latter was arrested in possession, and Hazel Strand was charged as above. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment, together with a fine of \$300; in default 3 months additional.

Dan Dodd, arrested with the above named, has elected for a jury trial and will come before the 1935 Spring Assizes.

(4) *Wong Lung, Wong Kuo Yee, Eng Lin Yow, Shek Choy, and Eng Yuen.*

On December 6, 1934, five Chinese, namely Wong Lung, Wong Kuo Yee, Eng Lin Yow, Shek Choy, and Eng Yuen, were arrested for unlawfully importing opium, after an investigation of two months; Wong Kuo Yee approached a customs officer to assist in the smuggling ashore of a quantity of opium. The officer, acting under instructions, acquiesced in this scheme and after negotiations covering several weeks events came to a climax when the *Empress of Japan* arrived in Vancouver. Money was paid over by Wong Lung to Shek Choy, the fireman aboard the vessel, the time was set for the customs officer to bring 40 tins of opium ashore, and precautions given to him where to deliver them. Close observations were kept on all his movements, and when the transaction was concluded the five aforementioned Chinese were arrested. On March 25, 1935, they were tried in the County Court, Vancouver, and with the exception of Eng Yuen, were found guilty. Wong Kuo Yee and Shek Choy were each sentenced to imprisonment of four years and fined \$500, in default 8 months. Wong Lung and Eng Lin Yow were sentenced to three years, together with \$300 fine, in default six months.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Customs Act(1) *Smuggling of Aeroplane Parts.*

On June 18, 1934, a rather unusual seizure was made of aircraft engine parts in Victoria, B.C. On or about January 15, 1934, a Commercial Air Pilot of Victoria, B.C., had a structural failure in his Szekely aircraft engine SR 30, No. 1095, which necessitated the removal of the crankshaft and replacement by another before the engine would be serviceable.

As the Szekely aircraft and engine manufacturers are situated in Holland, Mich., United States, it was necessary to obtain replacements from there. Instead of having the parts sent to Victoria, they were billed to Seattle where they were obtained by the consignee and flown to Victoria in Canadian aircraft CF-AOX and installed in Canadian aircraft CF-ASX. No report of same being made to Customs or payment of duty made thereon. When questioned about the matter, the importer maintained that the parts suggested to him as having been smuggled had not been accepted by him and had been returned. Later when confronted with copies of receipts and the number of the money order by which payment had been made, he admitted having smuggled the goods in and offered to pay the duty. The goods were released upon payment of a deposit equal to the duty paid value of the goods, plus taxes, and a penalty on the plane used for transporting the goods into Canada.

(2) *Peter Johnson and Gilio Lorenz.*

On September 2, 1934, members of the Preventive Service were making their observations and observed a seaman named Peter Johnson leaving the ship and proceeding to a jewellery store close to the wharf, where he was found winding the chronometers, he, Johnson, having previously arranged to wind the chronometers for his friend on holidays. A search of Johnson's person revealed a quantity of butchers' supply goods. The duty paid value of these goods was found to be \$157.45. He was subsequently convicted under section 203 Customs Act.

Johnson made the admission that he was smuggling these goods into Canada from the United States for one Gilio Lorenz, a tool grinder in Vancouver, B.C. All goods in Lorenz's store were examined and checked through invoices obtained from the Canadian agent for the Seelbach Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont. A list was also obtained from Lorenz's records of all goods loaned to various companies on a rental basis in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. It was ascertained through a check of the records of the goods

purchased in Canada, and in the United States, also a check of commercial invoices, Customs invoices, that goods of the duty paid value of \$370.66 had not been reported to Customs or duty paid thereon. Continuing the investigation, records found showed that Gilio Lorenz would order goods from New York, United States. The goods would be ordered through his brother, Olindo Lorenz, in Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A. On arrival at Tacoma the goods would be relayed to Seattle, Wash., and later be smuggled into Canada by Peter Johnson, seaman on a Canadian Pacific Railway boat.

The case was concluded by collecting the duty paid value in the amount of \$370.66, plus prosecuting the offender, G. Lorenz, under Sec. 203 of the Customs Act, on which charge he was subsequently convicted.

Excise Act.

(1) *Excise Seizure 6237.*—This seizure was made on the night of December 13, 1934, by our border patrol.

A Canadian registered automobile was observed returning north from the international border line in the Surrey district. Our border patrol took up the chase and the suspected auto increased its high speed and skidded into a ditch on rounding a corner. The driver of the car was apprehended and a search of the vehicle revealed 50 gallons of American alcohol and six packages of spurious distillers' labels, capsules, corks, etc. The driver of the auto was arrested and charged under section 169 of the Excise Act and subsequently convicted. The seized auto was later released by court order to the registered owners, an auto livery concern.

Criminal Code.—Fred Luck, George Morgan and Donald Gunn—Counterfeiting.

One of the most important cases in this province was brought to a successful conclusion by the arrest and conviction of Fred Luck, George Morgan and Donald Gunn. Another confederate, Rose Honald, is awaiting trial at New Westminster on a charge of possession of counterfeit bills. An amount of over five thousand dollars in spurious ten dollar bills (Bank of Montreal) was seized in connection with this case, and only a few of the bills were put into circulation.

The brains of this combination appears to have been Fred Luck, who is an experienced printer and engraver. Photographic negatives of the bank bills were printed to sensitized copper plates which were subsequently engraved and these plates were used in a hand press for the printing of the bills.

It was the intention of these persons to wholesale these bills at two dollars and fifty cents a piece, the wholesaler, in turn, was supposed to place them in the underworld at five dollars apiece.

Portland Rose Festival.

On June 9, 1934, an officer and 17 other ranks, together with 17 horses, proceeded to Portland, Ore. U.S.A., to put on displays in connection with the International Convention of the Canadian Legion in that city. The Portland Rose Festival also took place at that time. The attendance of the detachment from this Force proved a great success, judging from the large crowds that turned out and the tremendous applause.

7. The Officer Commanding "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan. Superintendent R. R. Tait, (in the absence of Asst. Commissioner S. T. Wood on duty at Scotland Yard).

General.—The southern portion of the province suffered severely from drought and grasshopper plague, in consequence of which a large number of settlers in the south moved northwards. This will likely result in our having to open new detachments in the north.

Doukhobours.—The general situation in Saskatchewan under this heading during the past year has been on the whole quiet. There was one outstanding event in the life of the Doukhobour Community which may have, to some extent, contributed towards this, namely the first "All Doukhobour Congress" held at Veregin, Sask., during the latter part of July and the early part of August, 1934.

Delegates from all the Doukhobour colonies in Canada attended this conference, whose main object was to bring the position of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood Limited before the delegates, as it was being affected by the alleged misrule and conduct of Peter P. Veregin.

It was anticipated that trouble might arise at this Congress as it was expected that the leaders of the various factions amongst the Doukhobours would be more outspoken and direct in their criticisms of Veregin than heretofore. The Congress, however, terminated without any disturbance and it has since been noticed that Veregin's influence has lessened considerably and more and more it seems that the Doukhobours would be glad to break away from the Community system.

As an outcome of the Congress a new organization has sprung up known as the Progressive Association of Doukhobours, whose aim is a return to the original teachings of the Doukhobour Fathers.

Bill Voykin, a member of the Sons of Freedom, was on November 2, 1934, at Blaine Lake, Sask., convicted on a charge of attempting to burn the United Church, Chellwood District, Sask., and sentenced by Police Magistrate Lussier to three years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. This conviction has had a very salutary effect amongst the incendiary element of the Sons of Freedom faction.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum, Regina.—This was begun in 1933 and the room assigned for the purpose in the basement of "A" block is already proving inadequate. A further note regarding this will appear under the remarks connected with the report of the Officer Commanding "Depot" Division.

CRIME—IMPORTANT CASES

(1) *Thomas B. Kisling—Murder—Petaigan River District, Sask.*

This investigation originated at Bruno, Sask., in an inquiry for one Oskar Schwab in December, 1933, as this man was reported missing. Kisling and Schwab were known to have been partners during 1933 and resided north of Nipawin, Sask.

Kisling returned alone and presented a cheque for one hundred dollars (\$100) to the Royal Bank of Canada at Bruno, Sask., in his favour and signed "Oskar Schwab." The signature was questioned and payment refused. Kisling later presented another cheque similar to the first, stating that he had written to Schwab and explained his difficulty; Schwab had made out another cheque and written advising that he hoped that Kisling would not have the same difficulty with this one. This cheque was also found to be irregular by the bank. The writings were compared and showed that the cheques had been made out by Kisling. Further investigations disclosed that Schwab had not been seen since trapping with Kisling and living with him in a shack north of Nipawin, Sask. Foul play was suspected and subsequent investigations led to the discovery of Oskar Schwab having been murdered by being shot while in bed and then buried near the shack in which these men had been living.

Kisling was arrested at Bruno and charged with murder. A well-prepared case was presented in the Court at King's Bench at Melfort, Sask., on May 5, 1934, before Chief Justice Brown and jury. Twenty-eight witnesses were called by the Crown and ten by the defence. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged at the Provincial jail, Prince Albert, Sask., on August 10, 1934, when sentence was duly carried out on that date.

(2) *Alexander Kilday—Assault with Intent to Rob—Clair, Sask.*

On September 19, 1934, Constable Parsons, in charge Wadena Detachment, received a telephone message from A. Caskey, local justice of the peace, Clair, Sask., that an unknown man had made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up and rob H. Bradley, agent, Searle Elevator Company, at Clair. Full description of the bandit was obtained and an investigation conducted, with the result that the above-named was apprehended at Paswegin, Sask.

He admitted the offence, and on being interrogated, made a statement implicating himself and Eric Wilson, Edmund Bartlett, Robert Bannatyne, Harold Andow, and Kitchener Bannatyne in a number of other offences committed in the Quill Lake district, which, on being investigated, resulted in them all being convicted.

Kilday pleaded guilty to four charges of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced to one year I.H.L. on two of the charges and on the other two received an additional month.

Eric Wilson pleaded guilty to two charges of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced to thirty days on both charges.

Edmund Bartlett pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking, entering and theft and was given one year suspended sentence.

Robert Bannatyne pleaded guilty to one charge of breaking, entering and theft and receiving stolen property. He was sentenced to thirty days and one month I.H.L., concurrent.

Harold Andow pleaded guilty to one charge of breaking, entering and theft and was given one year suspended sentence.

Kitchener Bannatyne pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and was fined five dollars (\$5).

As a result of the work done by Constable Parsons in effecting the arrest of Kilday, complaints of breaking, entering and theft in the Quill Lake district dating back as far as 1931 were successfully concluded.

(3) *Peter Belonoski, Fred Belonoski, Peter Yuirk, Mike Kushma and William Wladyka—breaking, entering and theft—Springside, Sask.*

On October 22, 1934, M. C. Anderson, Justice of the Peace, Springside, Sask., reported by telephone to Yorkton Detachment that the Springside Trading Company store had been entered and the safe stolen.

The thieves had been seen operating a car or truck and travelling west on No. 14 Highway. All detachments were immediately notified and patrols concentrated on Springside. D/Sergt. Metcalfe and Constable Gilliland attempted to stop the car at the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing east of Springside, but were unsuccessful, but they were able to obtain the licence number, Manitoba No. 16955, as the car sped past them travelling east.

The car was eventually located by Constables Timmerman and Gleadow in the ditch at a point eighteen miles west of Willowbrook on No. 52 Highway and William Belonoski was apprehended in the car. It was then ascertained that this car had been hired from a Taxi Cab Company in Winnipeg, Man., and that the other four bandits were in the bush on the Beaver Hills Forest Reserve.

By this time fourteen men had arrived from Yorkton and a search was conducted which resulted in Mike Kushma, Fred Belonoski, Peter Yuirk and William Wladyka being apprehended.

After the arrest of these men the safe was found on a side road two and a half miles west of Springside. It had been forced open and approximately three hundred and twenty dollars (\$320) stolen. Near the safe was found an Oldsmobile coupe with a truck platform. This coupe had been stolen to transport the safe. On the highway just east of where the bandits were first intercepted was found seven dollars (\$7) in silver and a brown felt hat.

The feature of the investigation that played a very important part in convicting these men was the result of an examination made by Professor Vigfusson

of the University of Saskatchewan, of the dust taken from the floor of the car, also the clothes, shoes and finger nails of the accused, which were found to be identical with samples of plaster taken from the lining of the safe. The felt hat referred to was positively identified by a hat cleaner in Winnipeg, Man., as being the property of Peter Belonoski.

All five were charged with breaking, entering and theft and after the preliminary hearing, pleaded guilty. William Wladyka turned Crown witness and was sentenced to two years suspended sentence. The other four received sentences of eighteen months I.H.L., to run concurrent with a similar sentence imposed for theft of the car used in transporting the safe from Springside.

(4) *Metro Sorokowski—Wilful Damage—Alvena, Sask.*

Ben Palchinski was threshing with his own machine on the farm of John Kowpak in the Alvena district. At 2 a.m. on September 12, 1934, Palchinski was awakened by flames in the farmyard and on going out found that his separator was burning. Before the fire could be extinguished the separator was totally destroyed.

Investigation conducted and footprints of a man were found in the yard, one in particular showing a distinct ridge which had apparently been made by a boot with a large patch on the sole. These tracks were followed for a short distance. The maker had then taken to a bicycle, the tracks of which led to the farm of Anton Sorokowski. It was then ascertained that his son, the above-named, had been riding his bicycle during the night and the footprints referred to were obviously made by the boots he was wearing, one of which had a large patch on the sole. He admitted that he had set fire to the separator in order to destroy the machine as Palchinski was taking threshing contracts which he thought his father should have had.

The accused appeared before Magistrate J. T. Leger at Cudworth, Sask., on October 12, 1934, pleaded not guilty and was defended by E. Ehman, barrister. He was found guilty as charged and sentenced to eight months imprisonment in the Provincial jail, Prince Albert, Sask.

(5) *John Cameron Carmichael—False Pretences—Naisberry, Sask.*

On May 22, 1934, the Alberta Pacific Grain Company Elevator at Naisberry, Sask., alleged to contain 12,000 bushels of grain, was completely destroyed by fire, Agent—J. C. Carmichael reported the fire having been caused by a lantern exploding after he had cleaned out the elevator pit.

Investigation was conducted in conjunction with representatives of the Grain and Guarantee Company, Winnipeg, Man., which resulted in evidence being obtained that fifty-six grain tickets amounting to 4,867 bushels and valued at \$1,735.60 had been fraudulently issued by Carmichael, and that he had deliberately set fire to the elevator in order to cover his defalcations.

Charges of false pretences and arson were accordingly laid against Carmichael and he appeared for trial on November 6, 1934, in the Court of King's Bench at Melfort, Sask., before Mr. Justice McLean and jury. The accused was found guilty on the charge of false pretences and not guilty of arson. He was sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment in the Provincial jail, Prince Albert, Sask.

8. The Officer Commanding "G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario, Superintendent T. H. Irvine.

General.—Of the total strength of 90 in the Division, the Officer Commanding and 6 other ranks are stationed in Ottawa. The remainder are all in the Northwest Territories.

The strength in 1932 was 114.

Dogs and Dog Feed.—There are 260 dogs distributed throughout the police detachments in the Northwest Territories. There is a decrease of 67 from last year.

During the past year, the police detachments wherever possible, have utilized every contingency to secure fish for dog feed within the Territories, in order to reduce the amount which has to be sent in from outside. A total of 94,350 pounds were obtained within the territories and this does not include the catches at Good Hope and Aklavik.

Inspections.—Superintendent T. H. Irvine visited and inspected all the detachments in the Eastern Arctic during the summer of 1934. The Officer Commanding the Aklavik Sub-Division inspected all detachments in his Sub-Division except Cambridge Bay and the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division inspected all his detachments and also Fort Chipewyan, Alta. and Stoney Rapid, Sask.

Assistance to Federal Departments and Provincial Authorities.—In addition to the numerous federal departments which receive assistance from this force in the Northwest Territories, it may be noted that the province of Alberta received assistance in the collection of Alberta fur tax and a similar tax was collected at Port Burwell for the province of Quebec.

Civil Cases.—It is noticeable that the number of civil actions instituted against residents of the Northwest Territories are on the increase, and as the Commissioner of the force is sheriff of the territories, it is necessary for this force to serve Statements of Claim. In some cases where writs of execution have been issued, it has been necessary to appoint members of the force as bailiffs. This is an unpopular service.

Criminal Code.—The murder case of J. Olsen and E. Bode is still receiving attention, but it is not likely that a prosecution will ever be instituted, it being almost definitely established that the suspect, an Eskimo, met his death in some manner not yet ascertained. All possible inquiries to trace this subject have been without avail. It should be mentioned that this Eskimo was last seen travelling in a district strange to him, in a direction where he would be unlikely to meet with others, this particular district being practically unpopulated, and it is quite likely that he may have starved to death, drowned, or met with an accident, and that no trace of his body will ever be found.

Native Ahigiak—Murder.

This case was reported to Constable A. S. Wilson of the Cambridge Bay Detachment during August, 1932, while he was on patrol to King William Island. The first information received was somewhat meagre but was to the effect that Ahigiak had shot and killed a member of his tribe named Anaruak. This shooting apparently arose from a quarrel between the Natives named concerning the affections of Ahigiak's wife for Anaruak. This case was further investigated in March, 1933, by a winter patrol from Cambridge Bay Detachment, it being impossible to further investigate same in the ensuing period owing to the great distances involved and the lack of suitable means of transport. Of necessity such investigations are always made during the winter months when it is possible to patrol the country by dog team.

The patrol just mentioned was successful in locating Ahigiak in the Etah Islands close to Adelaide Peninsula on April 9, 1933, when he was placed under arrest and escorted to Cambridge Bay Detachment. On May 8, 1933, Ahigiak was committed for trial and stated that Anaruak had assumed a monopoly in regard to his (Ahigiak's) wife, and that he killed him as he feared that if he did not do so, Anaruak would kill him. Subsequently Ahigiak was released on his own recognizance for twelve months pending further investi-

gations with a view to discovering the remains of the body of Anaruak. The patrol covering this phase of the case is separately reported upon hereunder. Following definite identification of the remains of Anaruak, Ahigiak was escorted to Coppermine, N.W.T., for trial. All the witnesses were gathered and taken to that point also.

In the meantime, arrangements for the transportation of the judicial party had been made from this office and the N.C.O. in charge of the Coppermine Detachment, N.W.T. was instructed by wireless to make the necessary preparations for the trial. As soon as we were aware that such preparations were under way the judicial party was notified and time set for their departure from Edmonton, Alta. The trial was subsequently held at Coppermine, N.W.T. on August 10, 1934, and Ahigiak was found guilty of Manslaughter and sentenced to serve five years imprisonment with hard labour in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police guard-room at Aklavik, N.W.T.

This case well illustrates the difficulties encountered in dealing with serious offences in isolated areas of the Arctic; it will be noticed that same was first reported in August, 1932, and concluded in August, 1934, a period of two years. It also serves to show the great assistance of wireless and aeroplanes as without their aid this case would now be shown as "Still under Investigation." It will also be noticed that it is necessary for members of this force to gather the witnesses and take them to the place of trial, also to return them to their homes after the trial is concluded. Were orthodox methods used, that is to say, subpoenas served, etc., cases such as this would never come to trial owing first to the fact that Natives have no knowledge whatever of what a subpoena might be intended to represent, and the lack of transportation facilities to proceed to the place of trial even supposing they did realize what action to take upon being served with a subpoena.

PATROLS

(1) *Cambridge Bay to King William Island and return.*

A patrol, consisting of Constable L. W. L. White, S/Cst. Carter and Native Muniak (a witness in the Ahigiak Murder case) left Cambridge Bay on March 21, 1934, to patrol to Adelaide Peninsula and King William Island, the primary object being to locate the body of Anaruak and to bring out any further witnesses to the murder. The weather during the whole of the outward journey was very bad, which added to the difficulties of the patrol owing to the fact that few landmarks could be found with the low ground drift and also in view of the fact that the land in this district is very low lying. After leaving Cape Colborne no land was sighted until reaching Flagstaff Island near Perry river three days later. One of the witnesses was reported at a seal camp some distance from Flagstaff Island and whilst en route there the patrol was lucky enough to meet a native who agreed to guide the patrol to the seal camp in question. Without his help it would have been impossible to locate the camp which was located some twenty-five miles off shore on the southern shore of Queen Maud sea. Native Tellapahik was located at this camp and he agreed to accompany the patrol to the place on the land where the body of Anaruak was reported to be lying. The guide took the patrol along the coast until reaching a small river, a short distance west of Adelaide Peninsula, and then turned inland. After two days travel on the land the patrol reached the place where the body was reported to be and after a short search the remains were located and positively identified by the two witnesses who had accompanied the patrol. This place was approximately three sleeps from King William Island, and, as the patrol was running short of kerosene and dog-feed, it was decided to proceed to King William Island to replenish the stores for the return trip to Cambridge Bay. Travelling across the land at the base of Adelaide Peninsula the patrol reached Richardson Point and then crossed to the Island, arriving at the Trading Post thereon April 5.

On April 14, the patrol commenced the return trip to Cambridge Bay and on reaching Sherman Inlet was advised by a native to follow the inlet up to the mouth in order to avoid the very rough ice and also owing to the fact that another witness was supposed to be located at a seal camp somewhere in that vicinity. The native witness was finally located and accompanied the patrol driving his own dogs. From the seal camp at the mouth of Sherman Inlet the patrol followed the coast line back to Perry River and thence via White Bear Point and Melbourne Island. The weather on the return trip was considerably better than on the outward patrol, although very rough ice was encountered on the whole of the trip both ways which entailed detours which naturally added to the mileage.

The patrol was absent thirty-six days in all and covered a total distance of 898 miles. The dogs were in very good condition considering the difficult travelling conditions and the shortage of dog-feed.

(2) *Pangnirtung to Frobisher Bay, Lake Harbour and return.*

A patrol, consisting of Corpl. McInnes and two natives with two teams of dogs, left Pangnirtung on March 8, 1934 for the purpose of travelling to Frobisher Bay and Lake Harbour. Travelling in a southwesterly direction they crossed Cumberland gulf and on March 15 commenced the long portage over the land to Frobisher Bay. Travelling conditions on the land were very bad owing to the deep snow, particularly in the valleys or depressions on the land and also where the snow had been blown clear of the rocks on the hill tops. Considerable difficulty was experienced on this crossing owing to the fact that there are no landmarks and the patrol had to more or less travel by the sun. The weather during this time was very adverse, continually changing, and this added to the difficulties of the patrol. On March 19, the patrol worked its way down to the bed of a river, and one of the Natives, who had been over this district on a previous occasion, remarked that he recognized the place. Several frozen waterfalls were encountered and in some cases it was necessary to unload the sleds and lower them down, carrying the equipment down separately and then reloading the sleds at the bottom. Wards Inlet, on Frobisher Bay was reached at noon of March 20. The patrol remained at Frobisher Bay for seven days hunting seal for dog-feed for the return journey to Pangnirtung, and then, on March 30, continued on to Lake Harbour where it arrived on April 3.

A spell of mild weather set in while at Lake Harbour and the patrol could not commence its return journey until April 22. Much easier conditions were found on the return journey and the same route was taken as far as the river bed mentioned previously. Here the patrol turned to a north-north-westerly direction but during the course of travel again swung coming out at almost the same place on the west side of Cumberland Gulf at which it had first hit the land crossing, and then travelled in a direct line to Pangnirtung. The patrol was absent from Pangnirtung for sixty days and travelled in all approximately 950 miles.

(3) *Tree River to Red Rock Lake, Bathurst Inlet and return.*

On December 12, a patrol consisting of A/Sgt. G. T. Makinson of the "St. Roch" Detachment (at Tree River) and Cst. Wood, C. E. of Coppermine Detachment, Interpreter T. Goose and Guide Agavonna with two dog teams connected at Kugaryuak for the purpose of patrolling to the Red Rock Lake district to investigate the death of native woman Krelerik. The patrol departed from Kugaryuak the following day and travelled due south. Slow but steady progress was made as the patrol was forced to make temporary halts for the purpose of replacing mud and ice on the komitiks. Very little snow was encountered forcing the patrol to travel over bare rock which considerably damaged the mud runners of the komitiks.

The first native camps were arrived at on December 22 and the patrol remained with the natives over Christmas. Within a very short time word of the

arrival of the police patrol had been passed from camp to camp and by December 23 natives were seen coming from all directions. In all some one hundred and fifty natives gathered and igloos were erected everywhere and the camp soon became like a village.

The patrol requested the Natives to erect a large igloo and through the medium of their interpreter explained to them the details concerning the preservation of game, enlightening them on the duties of members of this force and warned them against killing musk-oxen. These natives were reported to be very industrious, healthy and clean and very well dressed in well finished deerskin clothing.

Following the investigation concerning the death of Krelerik, the patrol proceeded east and north-east across country to Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T. where a thorough investigation was made in connection with the killing of musk-oxen by Eskimo. The patrol then proceeded north along Bathurst Inlet, returning to the "St. Roch" Detachment. (Const. Wood returned to the Coppermine Detachment). This patrol took thirty-seven days and some 700 miles were covered. Generally speaking, it was a very difficult patrol owing to there being very little daylight. The weather encountered was also very cold, it being estimated that temperatures as low as 55 or 60 degrees below zero were met with.

Without question this patrol, through hitherto comparatively untravelled territory, was beneficial in so far as the Eskimo are concerned. It was the first patrol of this force undertaken overland between Red Rock Lake and Bathurst Inlet. Geographical features of the country traversed have been furnished the Department of the Interior for their information and record as details of the topography of the area patrolled on their files were very meagre.

ACCIDENT—*Loss of Reverend Father Honore Pigeon*

The loss of the above-mentioned Roman Catholic priest occurred in the Chesterfield Inlet area. He disappeared after leaving his boat and Eskimo guide, north of Rankin Inlet, on September 29, 1934. His intention was to walk to Chesterfield Inlet about 35 miles away, but he was not seen afterwards. Everything possible was done to find him, but after weeks of search, it was decided that nothing more could be done which would be effective.

Patrols by sleds were made in early winter by the police and members of the Catholic Mission at Chesterfield Inlet searching for signs of his body and of his equipment, but no trace was found.

9. The Officer Commanding, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S., Asst. Commissioner C. Junget.

Customs and Excise Acts

The police are slowly gaining some degree of support from the public in the performance of this work, though it must be said that in many sections of the province patrols are still looked upon with distrust and suspicion and little help can be expected from the native-born in many cases. As some of the larger rings are broken up, however, we may expect more co-operation.

The *Kromhout* case was mentioned in the last report. The legal action taken following the seizure of this auxiliary schooner has been long drawn out and is still uncompleted. Ross Mason, master of the vessel, found guilty by a Halifax jury on three counts, namely, (1) theft of ship; (2) theft of her cargo; and (3) obstructing a public officer; was sentenced by the trial judge to serve three years on each count—sentences to run concurrently. Mason appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia *en banc*. That court dismissed his appeal, but as the decision was not unanimous on two of the counts, a further appeal was entered to the Supreme Court of Canada. This latter appeal will be argued some time during May, 1935. Following the judgment of the

Supreme Court of this province, Mason was confined in the County Jail in Halifax and is still held there awaiting the outcome of the further appeal.

Seizure of Motor Vessel Francis T.

The motor vessel *Francis T.*, a notorious rum runner owned by Halifax parties, was seized by the R.C.M.P. cruiser *Interceptor* in St. Margaret's bay during the early morning of July 19, 1934. She was loaded with 150 five-gallon kegs of contraband rum.

Her master, one Rupert Smith, of Riverport, was charged with a violation of section 208 of the Customs Act and eventually found guilty by a jury of the Supreme Court at Halifax on October 17, 1934. A fine of \$600 was imposed with an alternative jail sentence of ten months' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

The *Francis T.* was ordered destroyed by the department and on March 6, 1935, she was towed to a point off Halifax harbour by the *Ulna* and sunk in forty fathoms of water.

Seizure of Motor Boat Hard Times

On October 30, 1934, information was received that the rum runner *Atacama* had cleared from Georgetown, B.G., on that date with a load of liquor. This information was broadcast to all Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruisers and the United States Coast Guard was notified. On November 5 the Coast Guard advised that the *Atacama* had been sighted by one of their cutters and would probably arrive on the Nova Scotia coast the following day.

As it was believed the *Atacama's* load was destined for Lunenburg, Queens and Halifax counties, several cruisers were concentrated off the shores of that area. The *Atacama* was located in due course and kept under observation for two days with negligible results. On the afternoon of November 9 the detachment at Lunenburg secured information that a landing would be attempted that night—this contraband being part of the *Atacama's* cargo. This landing was to be made somewhere within a radius of three miles of Blue Rocks, Lunenburg county.

These particulars were transmitted to the cruisers working the area as previously mentioned, and the *Acadian* was detailed to work close inshore and endeavour to intercept the contact boat. Her patrol was successful and early in the morning she seized the motor boat *Hard Times*. This boat, when sighted by the *Acadian*, was run ashore and her crew escaped into the woods; the boat was not damaged, however, and was reloaded with the next tide. The boat was found to be loaded with ninety-nine five-gallon kegs of rum.

The *Hard Times* is a 48-foot motor boat equipped with a 40-h.p. gasolene engine. This boat has now been taken over as a patrol boat by the force, for which purpose it is considered she will be very suitable.

Aid to Ships in Distress.

Vessels of the Marine Section of this force rendered assistance to ships in distress on forty occasions during the period under review, and in addition there were four instances when co-operation was extended to lighthouse keepers in the transporting of stores, etc.

Criminal Code.

It is pleasing to note that it was only necessary for the force to investigate one murder case originating in 1934, whereas in other years several demanded attention.

The Heffernan Case.

This case was mentioned in my last annual report as the offence occurred on July 19, 1933. On that date the bodies of Edward and Brainwell Heffernan were found beside the Halifax and Southwestern Railway track, a short distance

from Halifax city. The boys, ten and twelve years of age, respectively, had been picking berries some distance from their home. The bodies were discovered by the father, and it was later established that the cause of death in each case was a knife wound in the small of the back near the spine.

After prolonged investigation, Daniel P. Sampson, a Halifax negro, was arrested and charged with murder. He appeared for trial at the April, 1934, session of the Supreme Court in Halifax, where he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on June 26.

An appeal was entered from this verdict to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. The appeal was allowed and a new trial ordered. This decision of the Supreme Court was based mainly on the fact that the confession of the accused, in writing, had not been produced at the first trial, but rather that confession was proven orally. The written confession had been tendered as an exhibit at the preliminary hearing but apparently became mislaid in the prothonotary's office.

The second trial was held at Halifax before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Doull. The written confession was produced and tendered. Sampson was found guilty by a jury on October 17, and on October 20, he was sentenced to hang, the sentence to be carried out on January 10, 1935.

A further appeal was entered to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia en banc from this second conviction. The appeal was dismissed with two dissenting judgments. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, but that Court upheld the conviction and refused to grant a new trial. Sampson paid the supreme penalty on March 7, 1935.

The Wilkinson Case.

This case also originated in 1933 and is mentioned in my last annual report.

Walter Wilkinson of Glace Bay was charged with the murder of his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson having been shot and killed during the early morning hours of November 23, 1933, at the home of Daniel McLeod, Table Head, Glace Bay.

The trial took place during the March Session of the Supreme Court before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Carroll. Wilkinson was found guilty and sentence of death was passed on March 14. An appeal was entered from this verdict to the Supreme Court en banc. The appeal was successful and a new trial was ordered. The second trial was held before Mr. Justice Graham at Sydney in July, 1934, at which trial Wilkinson was acquitted of the charge.

The Markadonis Case.

This is another case where the accused is charged with the murder of his sister-in-law, the scene of the crime also being laid in Glace Bay. On July 20, Mrs. Steve Markadonis was shot and killed in her home at Glace Bay. Her mother-in-law, Mrs. George Markadonis, was upstairs in the residence and hearing a shot on the lower floor she came down and found her daughter-in-law's body lying in the doorway between the kitchen and a small pantry. One, Bernard Hickey, was working in the yard at the back of the residence at the time. He heard the shot but paid no attention to it at first. Later he heard screams and saw the elder Mrs. Markadonis running from the house. At that time he noticed Nicholas Markadonis, later charged, standing beside the truck at which he was working. He spoke to Nicholas, and then rushed into the house. Nicholas did not follow and left the premises.

Careful and systematic enquiries disclosed that Nicholas Markadonis had a revolver in his possession a short time prior to the commission of the offence and had practised shooting with it in the woods some distance from Glace Bay. This revolver has never been located but other facts were uncovered connecting Markadonis with the crime. He was arrested, charged and committed for trial by Stipendiary Magistrate A. B. McGillivray at Glace Bay on August 14. The trial

took place before his Lordship Mr. Justice Ross, at Sydney on November 14 at which time Markadonis was found guilty and sentence of death was passed to be carried out on January 24, 1935.

An appeal from this decision was entered to the Supreme Court en banc and argued on December 7, 1934. A majority decision of the court dismissed the appeal and affirmed the sentence.

A further appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, and that court allowed the appeal and ordered a new trial. This trial is still pending.

The Conspiracy Prosecutions.

During the investigation in 1933 by "C" Division, Montreal, that resulted in the prosecution and conviction of a large number of prominent rum runners and bootleggers on charges of Conspiracy to defraud the Government by the illegal importation of liquor, evidence was secured indicating that similar enquiries in the Maritimes and Montreal would probably uncover the operations of other rings. After a year's systematic and widespread investigation sufficient evidence was at hand to justify preferring charges against sixty-one individuals for conspiracy, charges being laid in a Montreal court as the conspiracy centered there. Of the number charged thirty-seven were from Nova Scotia.

Preliminary hearing of these charges commenced at Montreal early in the New Year. During the progress of the preliminary hearing, it was decided by the Crown that it would be better, for various reasons, to proceed against the different accused in their respective jurisdictions rather than at Montreal—accordingly charges against the Nova Scotians were withdrawn. Preparations are now under way for the prosecution of these persons in Halifax and elsewhere in the province.

As these charges are still pending it would be premature to anticipate the final result, but it may be said that the vast amount of work performed in the preparation of the case and the reaction to the unusual procedure adopted by the police has had the effect of greatly curtailing the illegal liquor traffic in this and neighbouring provinces.

10. The Officer Commanding "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B., Acting Superintendent E. C. P. Salt.

Rifle and Revolver Competitions.—A very keen interest is shown in rifle and revolver shooting in "J" Division.

A senior and tyro team of five men each were entered in the Dominion marksmen competition, R.C.M.P. Section. The senior team was successful in winning the cup for the second time.

Annual Provincial Rifle Meet.—Regimental No. 9072, Sergeant O'Connell, J.D., attended the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle matches held at Sussex, N.B., during the first four days in August, 1934, and was successful after shooting off a three-cornered tie in winning one of the most coveted trophies, the Prince of Wales Cup and medal. This non-commissioned officer also won the D.C.R.A. bronze medal for third place in the grand aggregate, and thereby was placed third in the provincial rifle team sent to the D.C.R.A. at Ottawa.

New Silver Challenge Cup.—The Honourable the Attorney-General of New Brunswick very kindly presented the Division with a silver challenge cup to be known as the "Harrison trophy" for competition annually in the subdivisions. This trophy was won by the Moncton Subdivision with a score of 1,316 out of a possible of 1,440.

Shooting Medals.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick kindly donated medals for the "high" and "runner-up" scores made in the annual rifle and revolver practices.

Criminal Investigation.—The following few cases may be of interest:—

(1) *Samuel and Hyman Budovitch—Customs Act.*

On June 11, 1934, our detachment at Florenceville received information from the local customs officer to the effect that he had stopped a truck load of hogs on the trail and that he believed they were smuggled. The truck and the hogs were detained. Investigation followed, and two men, Samuel and Hyman Budovitch, were questioned. The information given by them was not satisfactory, which resulted in further investigation, and eventually led to the locating of eleven more hogs, at a slaughter-house in Glassville. A seizure was eventually made of the whole twenty-four hogs.

Further inquiries were made and it was ascertained that these hogs, with the exception of two, were smuggled across the line from the state of Maine, having been picked up at a farmer's place on this side, to be later dealt with by the owners.

Charges under the Customs Act were preferred against Samuel and Hyman Budovitch. They were both convicted and fined \$200 and costs, and in default of payment to one year in jail. The trial took place at Woodstock before C. M. Augherton, police magistrate.

The owner of the truck, Gerald Gilmore, had his vehicle returned to him after representations were made to the department, and upon the payment of penalty of \$50.

The hogs were destroyed by officials of the Department of Agriculture.

(2) *Wm. Carter and Jack Green—Customs Act.*

On June 29, 1934, motor boat No. 78 was seized off the coast at Musquash, N.B., during a dense fog.

Seizure was made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser *Bayhound*. One hundred and forty-seven five gallon kegs of rum were on board the vessel. However, this was not the complete cargo as Carter, prior to the seizure, was observed throwing kegs overboard. He stated that there had been 174 kegs originally. Later the patrol boat *Bristle* picked up twenty-two kegs, which had been jettisoned.

The crew of the boat No. 78 consisted of William Carter and Jack Green who were both charged under section 208-b, ss. (3) of the Customs Act, and they came up for preliminary hearing on July 6. After a number of adjournments, the case against these men was dismissed by Magistrate G. E. Logan, on the grounds that the Crown had not produced sufficient evidence to prove that the boat was inside the three mile limit. Boat No. 78 was of Canadian Registry, but the magistrate held that the twelve mile limit applied only to sections 151 and 207 of the Act. No appeal was entered in this case, but the Department of National Revenue ruled that the boat and rum remain forfeited.

(3) *Ernest Charest—Excise Act.*

On August 19, 1934, a road blockade was conducted on the coastline of the bay of Chaleur in the province of Quebec near Port Daniel.

Early in the morning two cars were noticed coming along the road, and the first was stopped. While attention was given to this one, the other drove by, and refused to stop when signalled. Members of the force in police car immediately gave chase, overtaking the car, and forcing it into the ditch, and in so doing, the driver left the car and took to the woods. On examination, the car was found to contain thirty-two and one-half gallon tins of alcohol, and both the vehicle and the liquor were seized.

Subsequent investigation resulted in it being determined that Ernest Charest had been the driver of the car, and he was later arrested by members of "C" Division, and brought back to New Carlisle where he appeared before the Magistrate, charged under section 169 of the Excise Act. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to serve a term of six months in jail.

(4) *Gerald Frenette and Gordon Simmons—Excise Act.*

As a result of a telephone call received at our Detachment at Bathurst to the effect that the two above named had broken into the skating rink at Bathurst and were inside, a watch was set on the building and both men placed under arrest as they were leaving it.

Upon examining the interior to ascertain the damage done, a still was discovered in one of the dressing rooms, in full operation. Electric current was used to operate a hot plate by means of which the mash in the still was heated.

Charges were laid against both men under the Excise Act, and as a result Frenette was convicted of being in possession of a still and sentenced to serve a term of one month and pay fine of \$200 and costs, and in default to serve an additional term of six months.

Simmons received a similar sentence.

(5) *Thomas Haggerty—Murder.*

On April 11, 1934, information was received by Bathurst Detachment that a man had been shot on the premises of Tim Haggerty at North Tetagouche. Immediate investigation followed, and the body of Frank Haggerty was found in a snow bank. On that morning, Frank Haggerty had borrowed a horse from his cousin Timothy, and when passing with the animal the same evening, Thomas, who was in the yard at the time his cousin passed, called to him saying, "You are taking big chances." Words followed, and Frank took the horse to the barn. Timothy and Thomas Haggerty lived together. Thomas then went into the house, procured a rifle, and stood at the door until Frank emerged from the barn, when Thomas fired a shot, then two others. A description of what actually took place is graphically described in a statement given by Thomas Haggerty as follows:—

"On Wednesday evening, April 11, 1934, when Frank Haggerty came into the yard, I said, 'You are taking big chances,' and he said, 'You can go to hell . . .,' and he kept walking all the time. He was ahead of the horse, leading him. He put the horse in the barn, and I went in and got the rifle, and went out to the shed door, and he came out of the west door of the barn and walked to the east end of the barn, the cow-stable along the south side of the barn, and he came out and I covered him with the rifle and I fired at him.

"I was then standing by the woodshed door, and he started around the east end of the barn, and I ran up on the chip pile, for I knew the way that he was coming he would come out between the barn and the woods for there is a summer road there. When I got on the chip pile I waited there and he came up over the snowbank, and headed for the woods, and I fired and he slumped; the bullet must have went over him, for I saw it hit the snow on the other side of him. I fired again, that was the last one, and he swung right around and looked at me and said, 'Oh, Tom,' and he weaved around a couple of times and he went down and stayed down. I did not go any closer to him. That was all the ammunition I had, three loaded shells. The rifle I shot him with is the rifle that I gave the police, a 32-40 cal. Winchester.

"Frank Haggerty gave me a beating in 1922, and I went to the hospital as the result of the beating and I took a vow that time that I would get even with him for he beat me for nothing. He was rowing with my brother and I went out to make peace and he turned on me and struck me with knuckles.

"That is all I want to say about it."

The deadliness of his intention is apparent in this statement, and yet it is understandable that, but for the fact that there was provocative words between Thomas Haggerty and his cousin just prior to his putting the horse in the barn, it is reasonable to assume that, had nothing been said, the crime would not have been committed. The few words spoken between the two men seem to have awakened the sleeping hatred within Thomas Haggerty, born in 1922. The distance from where the shots were fired to where the body lay was fifty-four yards and the rifle was a 32-40 Winchester. Haggerty, at the time of being questioned on the first inquiry, stated positively, "I shot a man and he is lying over there on the snowbank." He told the investigator that this man was Frank Haggerty. His reason for his action, he said, was because Frank told him to go to hell, and

that Frank thought himself too good a man. There was a very complete chain of evidence produced before Mr. Justice LeBlanc and jury at the trial, which was held on August 24, 1934, and upon a verdict of guilty being returned, sentence of death was passed to be carried out on October 30, 1934. After the case was disposed of, the facts were reviewed by the Department of Justice, in the usual way, and His Excellency the Governor General commuted the sentence to one of life imprisonment. Thomas Haggerty is now confined in the penitentiary at Dorchester. Reg. No. 11476, Sergt. Peters, B.C., is to be commended for his work on this case.

(6) *Gilbert Jordan—Murder.*

On the evening of March 14, 1934, the Fredericton Detachment was informed that there had been a shooting at Barker's Point, a small community about five miles distant, and that it was believed the above named had killed his wife. A patrol immediately left and on arrival at the home of Jordan, his wife was found lying outside the house, dead. Jordan was discovered on the floor of the kitchen with a gunshot wound in his chin and a rifle at his feet. A coroner's inquest was held, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder against Gilbert Jordan. He was subsequently taken before the magistrate for preliminary hearing, and committed for trial. The main witnesses were neighbours living immediately opposite, who through their windows saw Mrs. Jordan reel from the back door of her home, with smoke in her back, immediately after a shot had been heard. A child of the accused, a girl of tender years, was an eye-witness to the shooting. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting her to give evidence before the magistrate, and similar trouble arose in having Gilbert Jordan, son of the accused, aged 17 years, who was called as a witness but not sworn, owing to his suffering from a malady which affected his limbs and speech. This youth, while not an actual witness to the crime, heard all that took place between his father and mother prior to the commission of the offence, and was able to give evidence of general conditions in the home. The patient and understanding manner in which the magistrate dealt with these two witnesses, and two other children of the accused, was a very considerable help in bringing out the facts discovered during the investigation. Jordan was committed for trial, and eventually appeared before Mr. Justice J. H. Barry and jury at Fredericton in May, 1934, the prosecution being handled by the Hon. W. H. Harrison, Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick, together with Mr. C. L. Dougherty. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner is now serving a term of twenty years in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester.

11. The Officer Commanding "K" Division, Edmonton, Alta., Asst. Commissioner H. M. Newson.

General.—(1) The movement of settlers from the southern and eastern drought areas to bush homesteads in the more northerly portions of the province adds considerable work to this force.

(2) The retail druggists of Alberta, at their Annual Convention held in Calgary, passed a resolution to the effect that the members of the association would do all in their power to assist the force in the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

(3) There were 426 automobile accidents reported to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the year. Under the Alberta Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act cases were entered against 748 persons.

Criminal Investigation.—The following extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding respecting some of the important cases may be of interest:—

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(1) *Dr. A. G. Thompson, Yakk, B.C.*

This Doctor came into the Province in company with two addicts, namely Charles Rowe and Arthur Bond, both men with long criminal records. Dr. Thompson arrived in Calgary during exhibition week and the Doctor obtained narcotics on prescription from the wholesale drug houses. Investigation went to show that Rowe was selling the narcotics and he was arrested and convicted of unlawful possession and sentenced to serve a term of 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500. Bond was also charged, but was acquitted.

From inquiries made from the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Province of Alberta, it was learned that Dr. Thompson was not registered in the province and on instructions from the Chief, Narcotic Division, Ottawa, two charges under section 4-F of the O. and N.D. Act were laid, he being charged as an ordinary person selling narcotics. During the trial of this doctor, it was discovered that he had made application to register and had paid the necessary fee plus yearly dues, in the year 1921, but apparently through some error his name was not entered on the official register. The court held that he was a registered physician in the province and our case failed. Two charges were then laid under section 6 of the Act, the section dealing with physicians unlawfully furnishing or prescribing, and he was convicted on one of the charges and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 in default three months. He appealed the conviction on the ground that he was not a registered physician in the province of Alberta at the time of the commission of the offence. The appeal was upheld.

(2) *Gordon Chester (White), Edmonton, Alta.*

An important arrest was that of Gordon Chester, a young racketeer, who had quantities of cocaine, morphine and heroin and opium for sale. The case was investigated by members of our Drug Squad, who effected his arrest whilst he was in the act of delivering the drugs. He was convicted and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$250, in default 6 months' on each of 3 charges.

Criminal Code(1) *Julius Kassai, Alsike—Murder.*

The investigation into the Kassai case commenced on June 18, 1934, when the postmaster at Alsike reported that his neighbour, Julius Molnar, a Hungarian bachelor-farmer, had been missing since the 9th of that month.

Investigations disclosed that three horses, a wagon and some dress clothes were also missing, and two mocassin rubbers and a cap were found outside, near the house.

Owing to the indifferent financial success of the missing man with his farming operations it was thought at first that he had become disheartened and deserted the farm. Despite this, however, investigations were continued and as a result it was ascertained that Molnar had stored wheat in a local grain company's Edmonton office for cash tickets and the latter were cashed subsequently to Molnar's disappearance. As the endorsement on the tickets appeared to be a forgery, foul play was suspected and upon his place being thoroughly searched, his body was discovered, with the skull fractured, beneath a manure pile.

Further investigations disclosed that a needy fellow-countryman of Molnar's, named Julius Kassai, had been away in Edmonton for three or four days about the time of Molnar's disappearance and when investigators visited Kassai's house during his absence, his wife identified the cap found near Molnar's house as one belonging to her husband.

Kassai was placed under arrest and after being identified as the man who had cashed the grain tickets and sold Molnar's horses and wagon, was brought to trial on September 24 and sentenced to hang.

A rather dramatic feature of this trial occurred after sentence had been passed. Kassai asked and received permission from the judge to speak. He then said, speaking excitedly, "I do not agree to be hung. I rather be shot. Six policemen should be ordered out to me and that I should be shot with three bullets in the head and three in the heart."

In the early hours of December 31, the death sentence was carried out.

(2) *James Whannell—Peace River—Murder.*

On May 28, 1934, a homesteader living near Peace River reported that Matthias Schmidt, a reputedly wealthy newcomer in the district, had disappeared. Upon investigations by the members of our Peace River Detachment, it was discovered that Schmidt had been shot through the head with a .22 calibre rifle, and his body afterwards placed in a trunk in his bedroom. It was ascertained that a man named Korkoski, who had been very intimate with the deceased, was the owner of a .22 rifle, and upon being questioned Korkoski stated that on May 21, he met a young stranger at Schmidt's house, who, after staying the night with Korkoski, had left the following morning.

Meanwhile, on May 27, the day before Schmidt's disappearance was reported, a young man named James Whannell, who was staying at an Edmonton Hotel, nearly four hundred miles from the scene of the crime, complained to the Edmonton City Police that his money and a shirt had been stolen from his room. As it was observed by the detectives that Whannell was wearing a shirt identical with the one allegedly stolen, he was closely interrogated and, as a result, confessed his story was a fake, designed to excite the compassion of the hotel-keeper from whom he hoped to secure a job. As about thirty dollars in silver was found on his person, which he was unable to satisfactorily account for, he was detained, and later, when it was discovered that he had stolen this money from a Peace River cafe, taken into custody by members of this force. As particulars of the Schmidt murder had by this time reached Divisional Headquarters, the theory was formed both here and at Peace River that Whannell was a likely suspect. Upon his photo being sent to Peace River, it was found to be the photo of the young stranger who had stayed with Korkoski. Some shirts and a watch found in Whannell's possession were shown to a woman in Edmonton, with whom Schmidt had once lodged, and were positively identified as having been the property of the murdered man, Schmidt.

After giving at first a not unpalatable explanation regarding his possession of Schmidt's property, Whannell confessed that he had taken Korkoski's rifle during his absence, gone over to Schmidt's place and having shot Schmidt, allegedly in self-defence, had then returned the rifle to Korkoski's house without the latter becoming aware that it had ever left the place.

Owing to some doubt having been raised as to Whannell's sanity, he was placed under observation for some months in a Mental Hospital, where alienists arrived at the conclusion that he was sane but mentally defective. Despite this, however, he was brought to trial, found guilty, and hanged on February 20, 1935.

(3) *Thomas H. Clayton, Dewberry—Breaking, Entering and Theft.*

This case also contains unusual features. On the morning of October 26, 1934, the night watchman at Dewberry phoned our Vermilion Detachment that he was holding the above named, whom he had surprised in the act of robbing a store. Clayton was arrested and, after pleading guilty, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Whilst waiting to be escorted to the Provincial jail, the accused voluntarily led the constable in charge to a bottle of nitro glycerine, fuse and fuse caps, which he had hidden near the railway depot. He stated that his only reason for volunteering this information was because he was afraid some children might discover it and get hurt.

(4) *Alex Lakomski and Mike Olynyk—Robbery with Violence.*

On September 21, 1934, at about 11 a.m. the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Hairy Hill was held up by two men and an approximate sum of \$8,000 stolen. A new Chevrolet car was observed in the immediate vicinity, just prior to the hold-up and was seen to depart rapidly just after 11 a.m. Suspicion pointed to a local farmer named John Pawliuk, who had purchased a new Chevrolet car the day before the hold-up. Both Pawliuk's hired men, Alex Lakomski and Mike Olynyk, fitted the description of the two hold-up men, one of them being positively identified by Mr. Miller, the bank manager. As a result of the very good work of investigation officers from both Edmonton and Vegreville Sub-Divisions, we were successful in recovering \$3,800, and securing the conviction of the two hold-up men, who received sentences of six years' imprisonment.

(5) *Paul Lylack, Roycroft—Robbery while Armed and Theft from Mail.*

On May 23, 1933, a N.A.R. box-car was broken into and a quantity of dry goods stolen. The matter was investigated, but no evidence could be secured at that time as to the party responsible.

On January 11, 1934, H. E. Caulkins, storekeeper of Roycroft, Alta., was held up at the point of a gun and at a time when counting his day's cash, and robbed of \$374 in cash, and cash grain cheques.

Investigation disclosed that Paul Lylack was responsible for the offence and every effort was made to effect his arrest. For several months Lylack was forced to live like an animal whilst evading arrest and on one occasion was fired at by the police. He was eventually arrested at Emerson, Man., and, after giving a complete confession, was returned to Grande Prairie and sentenced to two years' and six months' imprisonment, and ten lashes.

Whilst being escorted to Prince Albert Penitentiary, Lylack went insane, possibly due to privations he had suffered whilst evading arrest.

(6) *Frank Bleier—Theft of Wheat.*

On November 24, 1934, complaint was received at Gleichen Detachment that a load of grain had been stolen from a granary. Investigations were conducted and plaster of paris impressions of tire tracks in the vicinity of the granary were taken. At the same time, several other complaints of theft of wheat were received from the same district.

On December 21, 1934, a young son of Constable Albert Batts in charge of Gleichen Detachment, on returning home from school, noticed a truck load of grain proceeding in the direction of Calgary. He examined the tracks made by the truck and hurried home and informed his father that he thought the tracks were identical with the impressions obtained at the granary of Mr. Bolinger, the complainant. Constable Batts immediately followed the truck and upon stopping it and questioning the occupants, obtained an admission that they had just stolen the wheat in the truck and had also stolen the wheat of Mr. Bolinger.

Several charges were consequently laid against Bleier and his companion, Fritz Von Allman, and convictions obtained. Both men were sentenced to serve one year's imprisonment on each charge.

(7) *Dean Thompson, John Morris and Dale Mosley—Theft of Horses (13 charges).*

In this case a rancher of the Beaver Hills district near Tofield, Alta., reported six head of horses missing from the North Cooking Lake Forest Reserve.

Investigation disclosed that four men were responsible, namely; Dean Thompson, John Morris, Dale Mosley and Harold Flanigan. The three first named were apprehended at different points in central Alberta and a total of thirteen convictions registered against them, sentences of from six months' to two years' being meted out. Flanigan was not apprehended as it was found that he had left the country before the investigation started.

This case is of interest, as over a period of years stock has disappeared from the North Cooking Lake Forest Reserve and it is felt that convictions obtained in this case will have a deterrent effect in the district concerned.

(8) *Alexander H. Alexander, Lethbridge—Uttering.*

During the month of February, 1932, Nickifor Czezul died, leaving an estate to the value of \$16,000. In November, 1933, the London Western Trust Company, which was administering the estate, received a will from Poland making A. H. Alexander sole beneficiary. This will was dated August, 1931, and as Alexander had been making many attempts to secure control of the estate, the matter was looked into, with the result that it was discovered that the will form had not been printed until November, 1932. No evidence was at this time available against Alexander. In January, 1932, another will in favour of Alexander was received at Lethbridge, same purporting to be signed by the deceased with his "X" and witnessed by two men named Stolar and George of North Battleford, Sask. As the deceased was known to be able to write his own name, although otherwise illiterate, the matter was thoroughly investigated in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Poland, with the result that Stolar and George finally admitted they had witnessed the will in December, 1933, at Alexander's request. Both these men were convicted of perjury, while Alexander was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for uttering a forged document.

(9) *Lewis Hovig—False Pretences (Two charges).*

H. B. Wilson, of Calgary, Alta., complained that Lewis Hovig in June, 1931, represented that he owned 650 head of reindeer in Norway; further that arrangements were under way to have same shipped to Canada to run on land leased from the Manitoba Provincial Government. Hovig with high-pressure sales talk sold H. B. Wilson six head of reindeer for \$450, but the reindeer did not arrive in Canada and Wilson failed in his endeavours to recover the moneys he had expended.

Hovig's *modus operandi* was to insert an advertisement in one of the local newspapers somewhat as follows:—

"Confidential—Wanted, partner with about \$500 to invest in unusual proposition of sporting nature. One who likes travelling preferred. Good steady income assured."

Those who were gullible enough to fall for this form of advertising contacted Hovig, who usually stated he had 3,000 reindeer in Norway and was anxious to form a company to bring them to Canada for exhibition and racing purposes in such places as Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal, and some larger cities in the United States.

Investigation disclosed the whole scheme to be one of fraud and as a result Hovig was charged, found guilty as above, and sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Patrols (Northern Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories).

On account of convenience of communication, Stony Rapids Detachment, although situated in the province of Saskatchewan, is under the command of the Officer Commanding "K" Division.

Two important patrols were made by this detachment during the past year. On January 9, 1935, Reg. No. 10740 Constable Ball, R. J. J., left Stony Rapids en route to Windy Lake, via Wholdaia and Kasba Lakes. He was absent forty days from his detachment, and accomplished a somewhat difficult patrol of 937 miles in a very creditable manner.

Reg. No. 9910 Constable Carcoux, J. H., in charge of Stony Rapids Detachment, left Stony Rapids on March 1, 1935, on patrol to Boyd Lake, N.W.T. He returned to his detachment after an absence of nineteen days, having covered 508 miles.

This last-mentioned patrol was undertaken with a view of getting into contact with a patrol from the Reliance Detachment. Constable Carcoux was accompanied on this patrol by Constable Ball, R. J. J.

12. The Officer Commanding "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Inspector J. Fripps

Training.—We have not had an opportunity to inaugurate any special training at this Division Headquarters, owing to pressure of police and Preventive Service duties. During the season when navigation is open the members of this command very often are busily employed from twelve to sixteen hours a day.

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE

The Malpeque Bay Detachment, where the motor launch *Alert* was stationed, performed excellent service during the past season, in spite of the fact that the *Alert* was so small. Reg. No. 10988 Cst. Spencer, A. B., and Reg. No. 12190 C.E.R.A. Frost, J. E., proceeded to sea and remained out in the open when a suspected smuggler was laying off, and this small boat prevented a large number of boats making contact with the suspected rum runner. I may state that these members placed under seizure four (4) motor boats during the season.

The land patrols from Summerside Detachment have been very effective in co-operation with our motor boat in the Malpeque Bay district. A large number of reliable citizens in that district have expressed their appreciation to me of the excellent work performed in that district.

During the month of July, 1934, Reg. No. 11406 Cpl. Bradley, L., and Reg. No. 10859 Cst. Edwards, J. S., made a special patrol to the Magdalen Islands, making general investigations with reference to suspected smuggling or landing of contraband. There was no evidence obtained that would establish the fact that smuggled goods were landed.

(1) *Seizure of Motor Boat "Ada Lillian."*

The most important seizure under the above heading was made by Reg. No. 9973 D/Cpl. Cordwell, F. D. C., assisted by Reg. No. 12051 Cst. Morris, P. F., and S/Cst. Jenkins, J. S., at Tracadie Bay, when a seizure was made of the motor boat *Ada Lillian* on the 12th day of August, 1934, during the early hours of the morning.

The members of this patrol had been out during the day making observations and they returned in the evening. They concealed themselves along the shore and it was not very long before they heard an engine of a motor boat. As the motor boat did not come into the shore they commandeered a dory and rowed out to where the motor boat was located. Upon approaching this boat the occupants threw thirty-seven (37) five-gallon kegs, containing rum, in the water, and the members of the patrol rowed around picking up the kegs, taking same to the shore and placed one member in charge.

Two members then proceeded in the dory and rowed after the motorboat, which had proceeded to the opposite shore. Two men were found in the motorboat endeavouring to repair the engine. They could not be identified as being the two men who threw the cargo of rum overboard, and they denied all knowledge of this fact. However, the motorboat was placed under seizure and was finally ordered forfeited by the department.

The motorboat *Ada Lillian* was the property of Aretas McKinnon of Tracadie Bay. This man has previously been convicted under the Customs Act and is known to us as having trafficked in smuggled goods. He and his brothers make contact with the motor vessels that lay off the north shore of this province, and it is alleged that they have been in the business for years. This seizure crippled the activities of the landing of rum at Tracadie for a short period.

(2) *Seizure of Motorboat and Cargo which had Received Contraband from the schooner "Nellie J. Banks"*

On July 28, 1934, Reg. No. 10988 Cst. Spencer, A. B., received information that one John Manderson was going to attempt to land contraband liquor from the schooner *Nellie J. Banks* which was hovering about three miles off Malpeque bay.

Cst. Spencer proceeded with a private car to a point of land where he watched the movements of this man's boat with glasses, and after observing him make contact with the schooner *Nellie J. Banks* and obtaining a cargo, then proceed towards the shore, Cst. Spencer returned to Malpeque and secured the services of the Fisheries Department patrol boat and proceeded out in the bay in the vicinity of Hog island, where he made a seizure of the motorboat and cargo, which amounted to five (5) cans of alcohol; eight cases of whisky, which were thrown overboard, sank and were not recovered.

This motorboat was ordered forfeited by the department, and a fine of \$200 and costs imposed upon the accused by the magistrate.

The schooner *Nellie J. Banks* usually stands from about 4 to 6 miles off shore and hovers among the fishermen and sells liquor to them.

CRIMINAL CODE

(1) *Earl Lund, Maurice Gormley and George Kerwin, Robbery with violence—Charlottetown*

There was a serious crime of robbery committed on August 25, 1934, in the city of Charlottetown. Two young ladies, Gertrude and Blanche McNeill, who conduct a small store and restaurant, were returning to their residence after their day's work and they were carrying with them the cash which they had received during the day in a cigar box. The cash amounted to \$225. It was about midnight and when about fifty yards from their dwelling-house two men stepped out from a vacant lot, and placed their arms around them and forcibly took the cigar box containing the cash, and one of their handbags which contained cash.

These men then made good their escape and the case was reported to the city police of Charlottetown, who worked on this case for two days and had not made an arrest.

The Attorney-General then instructed this force to take charge of the case and make a thorough investigation. Reg. No. 9973 D/Cpl. Cordwell, F. D. C., was detailed for this duty and after due investigation he obtained information and evidence which led to the arrest of Earl Lund, Maurice Gormley and George Kerwin. These three accused were committed for trial and later appeared before His Honour Judge C. G. Duffy, and the three pleaded guilty to the charge of "robbery with violence."

Earl Lund and Maurice Gormley were sentenced to serve ten years imprisonment in Dorchester penitentiary. George Kerwin was sentenced to serve eighteen months in Queens County jail. This light sentence was imposed on account of the age of Kerwin; also due to the fact that he assisted the Crown and gave evidence for the Crown at the preliminary hearing.

During this investigation D/Cpl. Cordwell had to proceed to Saint John, N.B., in order to obtain evidence that the three accused had spent considerable money immediately after this crime had been committed.

With the assistance of our Saint John Detachment and co-operation of Saint John city police, D/Cpl. Cordwell obtained evidence that the three accused had purchased clothing to the value of \$79 and that they spent considerable American money at the liquor stores during their short visit at this point. The obtaining of this additional evidence assisted greatly in establishing the case at the preliminary hearing.

(2) *Wesley and Lawrence Estabrooks, breaking, entering and theft—Cape Traverse*

On the 20th day of November, 1934, Harry Crossman, fox rancher at Cape Traverse, reported to Borden Detachment that on the preceding night two foxes had been stolen from his ranch. Reg. No. 11734, Cst. McArthur, C. W., immediately patrolled to the fox ranch and after preliminary investigation he had reason to suspect that Wesley Estabrooks had committed the theft.

Cst. McArthur reported to "L" Division Headquarters and D/Cpl. Cordwell proceeded to Borden and took charge of the investigation. Accompanied by Cst. McArthur he proceeded to Sackville, N.B., where he was assisted by Cpl. Boby of Sackville Detachment. The patrol proceeded to the farm occupied by the Estabrooks family at Midgie, N.B., and after interrogating the suspect, Wesley Estabrooks admitted he had stolen the two foxes and had been assisted by his brother, Lawrence Estabrooks.

The Pelts were recovered; also the carcasses of the foxes were found buried in the snow. The prisoners were escorted to Summerside, P.E.I., a preliminary inquiry held and the accused committed for trial. They appeared before His Honour Judge G. Inman on the 29-11-34 and pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking, entering and theft, section 460 of the Criminal Code.

The accused were sentenced to serve two years' imprisonment in Dorchester penitentiary. The quick action and results obtained in this investigation had a good moral effect in Prince Edward Island, and the work performed was appreciated by all fox ranchers.

13. The Officer Commanding "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont. Superintendent J. M. Tupper

General

The buildings at Rockcliffe are in a fair state of repair only.

Each year, the main barrack building requires bracing as the frost causes it to "rise" in several places thereby throwing the veranda floors and walls out of alignment. This building is very old and it is doubtful whether it will last much longer.

Training

During the past year all members of the Division received training. During the summer months attention is paid chiefly to equitation, foot and arms drill. In winter a course of lectures is arranged with examinations. The average marks obtained were very good.

Detachments for Strike Duty outside Ottawa

(1) During the period under review the Division supplied a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and nine constables for strike duty in New Brunswick. (April 30 to May 9.)

(2) On June 13, 1934, two non-commissioned officers and eight constables were sent to Noranda, P.Q., for duty there. Some of these returned on June 23 and the remainder on July 8.

Detachments for Escorts, Musical Rides, etc.

(1) On June 28, 1934, one non-commissioned officer, sixteen constables and seventeen horses were sent to Cornwall, Ont., to take part in the celebrations there in connection with the opening of the Roosevelt Memorial bridge on June 30.

(2) On July 1, 1934, three non-commissioned officers and ten constables—all mounted—were despatched to Hull, P.Q., to assist in the Jacques Cartier celebrations held in that city.

(3) On August 20, 1934; the officer commanding with four non-commissioned officers and twenty-one constables proceeded to Gaspe, P.Q., to assist in the Jacques Cartier celebrations there and also in the control of traffic in co-operation with the provincial police. The party returned on August 29.

Musical Rides

(1) A musical ride was given at the Military Tattoo, Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, on September 8 and 9, 1934, and again at Aylmer, P.Q., on September 15, 1934.

(2) *Musical Ride, New York, U.S.A.*—For the first time in the history of the force, a musical ride consisting of Superintendent J. M. Tupper and thirty-three other ranks, left Ottawa on November 4, 1934, en route to Madison Square Garden, New York.

The ride was given on nine different occasions and was very well received, and the officials of the horse show held in Madison Square Garden were appreciative of the exhibition given by the members of the Force. The ride was well done. The detail returned to Ottawa on November 16, 1934.

14. The Officer Commanding "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario. Acting Superintendent A. E. Reames (in the absence of Supt. C. D. LaNauze on sick leave)

Rifle and Revolver Practice.—Rifle practice (outdoor) which until recent years was held at the Dominion Rifle Ranges at Long Branch, has been discontinued.

Revolver practice is still carried on and during September, 1934, all members of the Division, with the exception of seven, who were engaged on other duties, fired the course, the average score being 179.45, placing "O" Division in third place in competition for the Commissioner's shield.

Criminal Investigation.—The following details respecting some of the cases handled may be of interest:—

CUSTOMS ACT

The seizures under this Act show an increase of 36 over last year.

(1) *John Held—Customs Act—Pleasant Beach, Ont.*

The seizure in question was made in conjunction with the Ontario Provincial Police in the following manner: A large motorboat was observed lying off shore, about 150 yards from the Canadian side with a small rowboat in tow. As from the point of observation on shore, no person was observed on either boat, it was decided to make an investigation. The only means available at the moment was an old leaky rowboat which, by bailing out the water, eventually enabled the members of the combined forces to reach the boats unobserved. John Held, a young man, 21 years of age, was found fast asleep aboard the motorboat, surrounded by cans of alcohol in sacks. The rowboat was found to be empty, and was obviously intended as a means of transporting the alcohol from the motorboat to the shore. Held was placed under arrest and the load of 312 gallons of alcohol and the boats were placed under seizure. In addition to the charge laid under section 203 (3) of the Customs Act, in which the accused was fined \$500 and costs or one year's imprisonment, a charge was laid by the provincial police under the Liquor Control Act, to which Held pleaded guilty, the fine in this case being \$200 and costs or three months' imprisonment, this term to run consecutively with the sentence under the Customs Act. The fines were not paid, the accused being released for deportation after serving approximately ten months of the sentences imposed.

(2) *Robert Auld—Customs Act—Sarnia, Ont.*

Observation, one of the exceedingly necessary characteristics of a policeman, was well exemplified, together with some very painstaking investigation, in the case of one Robert Auld. In this instance, he neglected to provide himself with Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit, and which circumstance revealed one of the cleverest rackets for smuggling non-duty paid cars into Canada. The Sarnia city police in checking up for this man's permit noticed an American radio installed in Auld's car, and they reported this fact to our Sarnia Detachment. Upon making an investigation in this matter, it was noticed that there were five American tires on the car, and further investigation revealed the fact that the engine number had been tampered with and the serial number removed. After making some paltry excuse about having spoiled the serial number while installing a water heater, he was questioned as to the American tires. He produced a fictitious receipt purporting to be signed by a used car dealer in London, Ont. In brief, after a very careful investigation Auld finally admitted buying the car from a Detroit dealer under a fictitious name, insuring it against fire and theft, and two weeks later reporting it stolen to the Detroit police, and collecting \$525 from the insurance company. Posing as a tourist, he obtained a Customs Permit on Form E. 50 at the Ambassador bridge, Windsor. This permit he later dropped outside the Customs office at Windsor, and observed one of the Customs officers pick it up and take it into the office, thus offsetting any check-up by the Customs. Following up his usual practice, he obtained a set of Ontario licence plates under a fictitious name and giving false engine and serial numbers. This licence was found in the car at the time of seizure and he admitted he was afraid to use it. Then he made up the sales receipt referred to above and took out another licence under the name of William Wilson and had this transferred to his own name. When he thought he was safe, he disposed of the American licence plates, and after removing the motor and serial numbers, he put on different numbers with a set of dies. A charge under section 203 (3) of the Customs Act was laid against Auld, a fine of \$200 and costs being imposed or in default one year's imprisonment at hard labour. As Auld, to avoid prosecution by the insurance company, had made restitution of the money paid to him, the auto was eventually sold for \$602 and placed to the credit of this seizure. All during the investigation this man had told so many stories which were later found to be untrue, it was suspected that he no doubt had introduced other cars into Canada in the same surreptitious manner. Subsequent questioning and investigation disclosed the fact that since September, 1933, he had been successful in getting three other cars into Canada using the same modus operandi. These three cars had been sold to innocent purchasers, in consideration of which the department allowed them to be retained by the present owners on payment of the duty and taxes. Separate charges were laid in connection with these three cars, Auld being fined \$200 on each charge or one year's imprisonment, the terms to run concurrently.

EXCISE ACT

(1) *Rocco Perri—Excise Act—Hamilton, Ontario.*

The name of Rocco Perri has figured for many years in police records, not only of this force, but of other law enforcement bodies, as one of the most notorious lawbreakers, but who, in spite of intensive and painstaking investigation, usually managed to evade prosecution by his extreme astuteness. However, with satisfaction it is reported that a conviction against him under the Excise Act was at last secured. One of the surprising features of the case was the fact that the seizure of 236 gallons of alcohol was made in the basement of Perri's own house, for it was well known that his modus operandi was to cache his alcohol in various places remote from his residence and all the work connected with the peddling would be done by his henchmen, who if they were caught would

take the responsibility, Perri successfully keeping in the background, and in this manner evading prosecution. In this particular instance, two members of the Hamilton Detachment learned that two cars containing alcohol had been placed in the garage back of Perri's house, but on making a search, nothing was found in the garage. Upon entering the house, the members of the force were advised by the housekeeper, one Mary LaTyka (who acted in the same capacity in the house at 226 Concession street, Hamilton, where the largest still was seized in this district, as mentioned in the last annual report), stated "Mr. Perri is out to a show and I do not know when he will be back." Upon searching the basement two cupboards with locks on were observed. On effecting an entrance, a total quantity of 236 gallons of alcohol was found. Perri immediately started his usual methods to evade prosecution, as his lawyer telephoned the Hamilton Detachment the next day and stated that Rocco did not know the alcohol was there and that the alcohol belonged to another well known bootlegger, who was living at Perri's house, and that he was willing to plead guilty, etc. However, no stone was left unturned in order to positively establish Perri's connection with the alcohol. Eleven witnesses were called upon to testify, including the mail carrier, postal clerk, assessment officer, also representatives from the Hydro-Electric Company, Bell Telephone Company and United Gas Company, besides three members of the Hamilton city police and two members of this force. It was gratifying that he was fined \$500 and costs or six months' imprisonment, the fine being paid. You were pleased to comment on this case as follows:—

"The report of Sergeant Sampson covering the investigation in this case and also the final result of the charges against Rocco Perri have been read with satisfaction. Your Division is to be congratulated that at last this notorious lawbreaker has been convicted and punished."

(2) *Jack Janeway—Excise Act—Toronto, Ont.*

"Find Smuggled Cut-rate Liquor Supply Flooding Toronto"—the above startling headline in one-half inch type appeared in one of the Toronto daily newspapers during the course of an investigation into reports that well known brands of gin and whisky were being sold at \$1.50 per quart. After many weeks of investigation, having learned the suspected peddler's licence number and that he was operating extensively in the east end of Toronto, observation was maintained at a suitable place. In due course the car was observed and on being searched revealed six quarts of gin and one quart of whisky. None of the bottles bore Ontario Liquor Control Board stamps nor excise stamps. The bottles appeared to be genuine and the labels were in good condition. The gin resembled the genuine product as did the whisky. The driver of the car, Jack Janeway, was arrested, but refused to give any satisfactory explanation or statement as to the source or origin of the goods, except to say that his late partner, Richard Gamblin, deceased about three weeks previously, had purchased five or six cases of alleged gin and whisky from an unknown person. He admitted selling the liquor at \$1.50 per quart. A subsequent search of his home revealed an additional quantity of 20 quarts of whisky and 5 quarts of gin, none of which bore provincial or federal stamps. It was later ascertained that one Richard Gamblin had died in the General Hospital, Toronto, on November 18, 1934, a month previous to this seizure. Intensive investigation failed to reveal Janeway's source of supply, and it was concluded that Gamblin had been the brains of the outfit and that Janeway was merely disposing of his stock on hand when apprehended. It is significant that after this particular seizure no more complaints were received as to the sale of bootleg gin. Janeway on conviction was fined \$400 or six months' imprisonment. The fine was paid, the car being sold by tender. Janeway was also convicted under the Ontario Liquor Control Act and fined \$100 or three months. He entered an appeal against his sentence under the Excise Act, but this appeal was subsequently abandoned.

(3) *Jack Sereduk—Excise Act—Toronto.*

As an instance of painstaking work and perseverance in bringing a case to a successful conclusion on very scanty evidence, the following is cited: Two members of the force were keeping observation one evening in the vicinity of Dundas street and Spadina avenue, Toronto, when they noticed a man speaking to one Fred Boyko, a well-known distributor of alcohol; this person could not be identified at the time. The member of the force reporting the case stated:—

“I followed on foot and by the time I arrived at this spot the person was observed to get into a car. I jumped on the running board on the opposite side to the driver and opened the door. The driver immediately jumped out of the car and at this moment I caught hold of his overcoat and succeeded in tearing a portion of the pocket from same. The car being still in gear and in motion, I drove it to the curb and then found that the driver had disappeared. Upon examination of the car it was found to contain 15 gallons of alcohol.

The other member of the force was at this time observing another car, and too far away to be of any assistance. A check was made at the Ontario Licence Bureau and it was ascertained that the car seized had been rented from the Hertz Drivurself Cab Company by John Wasylash, another well-known bootlegger. The premises of Boyko and Wasylash were searched with a view to locating the person owning the overcoat with the torn pocket, but without success. However, on a subsequent visit to Boyko's premises, one Frank Brickles was observed wearing an overcoat with a portion of the pocket missing. On comparing the coat with the piece of cloth, it was found to match the garment worn by the driver of the seized automobile. Brickles stated that the coat in question belonged to a man known to him as “George the Butcher,” who occasionally called at Boyko's, but whose address was unknown to him. “George the Butcher” was finally arrested and proved to be one Jack Sereduk, who had been previously convicted under the Excise Act, and who admitted being the driver of the car. Sereduk was jointly charged with Wasylash and Brickles, the magistrates dismissing the cases against Wasylash and Brickles on the grounds of insufficient evidence, and Sereduk being found guilty, was fined \$200 and costs and one month, or in default of payment of the fine to another three months' imprisonment.

(4) *Wallace Bruce Willson—Excise Act—Fort Erie.*

Two members of the force from Toronto in conjunction with the members of the force at Fort Erie were on observation duty at the Peace bridge, Fort Erie, when they noticed an automobile drive past the Canadian Customs without examination. This car was stopped and examined and found to contain 138 gallons of alcohol. The driver, Wallace Bruce Willson, a Canadian Customs officer stationed at Fort Erie, was placed under arrest and on questioning admitted that he was to receive \$50 a load for bringing the alcohol into Canada. He stated he believed the alcohol was for one George DeZeng, but was not sure of this as the deal had been made through another man whose name was unknown to him. He also admitted having brought alcohol from the United States into Canada on several occasions, but did not remember the dates. This alcohol it was learned came from “Dante Place,” a well-known rendezvous of underworld characters in Buffalo, N.Y. Willson was charged under section 181 of the Excise Act for being in possession of spirits unlawfully imported into Canada and was fined \$300 and costs or three months, the fine being paid. The automobile, a 1934 Ford V-8 coupe valued at \$850, was subsequently released in favour of Willson and the Traders' Finance Corporation Limited, Toronto, who held a registered lien against the car, in consequence of advice received from the Deputy Minister of Justice in a similar case. This seizure was of far-reaching consequences, as it definitely disclosed one of the main sources of supply of illicit alcohol in Toronto, Hamilton, and the Niagara district. It

had been suspected for a long time that a steady flow of alcohol was smuggled into Canada across the Niagara river; and this seizure culminated many months of steady work and long hours of observation. Much credit is due the members of the force carrying it through to a successful conclusion.

(5) *Arthur Gordon Stevens—Excise Act—Niagara Falls.*

Another case which might be mentioned, involving considerable work on the part of members of the Niagara Falls Detachment, was that of Arthur Gordon Stevens. This case was under investigation for almost three months, during which time almost daily contact was kept of Stevens' premises and a garage rented some distance from his property. Permission was obtained from the owner for two members to have free access to one-half of the garage, it being a double garage, the north half of it being rented to Stevens. It was impossible to see into the half of the garage rented by Stevens owing to the door being heavily padlocked and the windows were covered with cardboard. On entering the other half of the garage a distinct odour of alcohol was noticed, emanating from the north half, and on entrance being gained to it, 62 gallons of alcohol were discovered. A watch was kept from the vantage point of the other garage and after a vigil of six hours a car was backed into the north half of the garage. Following a search made of the car, a further 50 gallons of alcohol were discovered and placed under seizure and the accused Stevens placed under arrest. Charged under section 169 of the Excise Act, a fine of \$500 and costs were imposed. The fine was not paid. The car was released to the General Motors Acceptance Corporation of Niagara Falls, N.Y., who held a lien on the car, and were successful in establishing their claim to it under section 169A of the Excise Act.

15. The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask. Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C.

General.—During the winter a monthly dance is held in "Depot."

The training staff have been most assiduous in their duties, and it is interesting to note, equitation is undoubtedly the most popular phase of the training amongst the recruits.

On July 3, 1934, one officer and thirty-one other ranks left Regina for Flin Flon, Man., on instructions received from Headquarters, Ottawa, at the request of the Attorney-General of Manitoba. The presence of this detachment in the mining camp undoubtedly relieved the situation, which might have ended in serious trouble.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum.—Reference was made to this when dealing with Superintendent Tait's report, and it has been found necessary to establish definite sections covering accoutrements, arms, books, documents, Eskimo articles, Indian articles, medals, photographs, saddlery, taxidermy, and uniforms.

Superintendent Tait outlined the list of exhibits in this museum to date, but it is not necessary to quote them here.

Both the Officer Commanding "Depot" and the Officer Commanding "F" Division have given enthusiastic support to this project.

Accommodation.—An additional story was added to "B" Block and through this addition, accommodation for fifty men has been provided. The central heating plant was completed and connections made to "A" Block on January 28, 1935.

A new gymnasium and swimming pool, and a new artisan's shop are urgently required at the "Depot." The present gymnasium could then be converted into a new mess room, as the present divisional mess is overcrowded, it being necessary to have two sittings at each meal.

Training.—"Depot" Division is the training centre of the force, and during the past year the course of training, as laid down in the syllabus, has been strictly followed. It comprises a complete course in the following subjects:—

Part I.—Equitation, foot and arms drill, preliminary musketry, lectures on rules and regulations, history of the force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, first aid, Constable's Manual and physical training.

Part II.—Lectures on federal statutes and provincial statutes, the Criminal Code, care and maintenance of mechanical transport, typewriting, detachment returns, ballistics, truncheon drill, physical training, jiu-jitsu, boxing and finger printing. Advanced training and equitation and foot and arms drill were continued from Part I. Advanced musketry, including the firing of the revolver course (in summer, rifle course also), court duty, including attendance at court and mock trials.

Three squads received special lectures from the Ford Motor Company in motor mechanics.

The average hours of training of a recruit, based on a six months' course, was filled in the following manner:—

Subject—	Parades	Hours
Equitation	85	170
Foot and arms drill	88	88
Musketry	30	30*
Lectures	164	164
Typewriting	33	33
Physical training and jiu-jitsu	63	63
Practical mechanical transport	11	11
Boxing	10	10
Ballistic and gas demonstrations	10	10
Finger print (practical)	4	4
	498	583

* In annual course.

The above figures do not include two and one-half hours per day in stables for various duties and lectures.

Each week an individual squad takes a turn of duty at the post for one day.

The following numbers of all ranks have undergone training at the Depot during the past year.

	Officers	N.C.O.'s	Men	
Class No. 9 .....	..	7	18	
Class No. 11 .....	..	5	15	
Refresher course	2	8	3	
Total	2	20	36	58
Recruits and re-engaged men, sub-constables, etc.			184	
Men on strength not boarded, and partially boarded.			69	
Transfers to other Divisions			14	
From "R" Division for retraining			12	
Depot casuals			4	
Total			283	341

Shooting Ranges.—The revolver butts and the rifle range are in good condition and repair.

Shooting on the revolver range commenced in the last week of April, 1934, and on the rifle range from the end of May, and was continued to October 15, when all targets were dismantled and brought into the post for repair and storage during the winter months.

COMPETITIONS

(1) *Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association Meet*

As in past years, this force put up the camp and supplied the markers for this meet, the detail consisting of two non-commissioned officers and twenty-eight men. Sergeant Paton officiated as range officer.

In this meet the sum of approximately \$145 was won in prize money by Depot Division—the Tyro Aggregate Bronze Medal being won by Constable B. Ramsay. The Green Shooting Aggregate was won by Constable F. C. Sullivan. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Green Shooting Team also won the Army and Navy Veterans Trophy for Green Shooting Teams.

(2) *Other Rifle and Revolver Matches*

Teams from "Depot" were also entered in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Indoor League, S.M.L.E. .22 Rifle Competitions, in the D.C.R.A. Revolver Matches and the Dominion Marksmen R.C.M.P. Competitions.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1935

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																										
<i>"L" Division—</i>																										
Charlottetown.....					1				1	1	4		12			1	2	22						6		1
Alberton.....											1		2					3						1		
Borden.....													1					1								
Georgetown.....													1					1								
Montague.....													1					1						1		
Souris.....													2					2						1		
Summerside.....											1		3					4						1		
Marine Section																		2								
On Command.....																		2								
Totals.....					1				1	1	6		22			1	4	36						11		1
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																										
<i>"H" Division—</i>																										
Halifax.....			1	1	3				4	7	10		47	3				76						10		
Amherst.....											1		1					1						1		
Antigonish.....													1					1						1		
Baddeck.....													1					1						1		
Barrington.....													1					1						1		
Bridgewater.....											1		1					3						1		
Bridgetown.....													2					2						1		
Cheticamp.....													1					1						1		
Dartmouth.....											1		1					2						1		
Digby.....													1					2						1		
Glace Bay.....											1		3					5						2		
Guysboro.....													2					2						1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1935—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Nova Scotia—Con.</i>																									
“H” Division— <i>Con.</i>																									
Hubbards.....													1					1					1		
Inverness.....													2					2					1		
Kentville.....													2					2					1		
Liverpool.....													1					1					1		
Lunenburg.....										1			2					2					1		
Meteghan River.....													2					2					1		
New Glasgow.....										1	1		4					6					2		
New Waterford.....													1					2					1		
North Ingonish.....													1					1					1		
North Sydney.....													1					2					1		
Farrsboro.....													2					2					1		
Pictou.....													1					1					1		
Port Hawkesbury.....													3					3					1		
Port Hood.....													2					2					1		
Pugwash.....													1					1					1		
River John.....													1					1					1		
St. Peters.....													1					2					1		
Sheet Harbour.....													1					2					1		
Shelburne.....													1					1					1		
Sherbrooke.....													1					1					1		
Shubenacadie.....													2					2					1		
Springhill.....													2					2					1		
Sydney.....					1					3	1	1	10					16					5		
Truro.....					1					2			5					8					3		
Windsor.....													1					2					1		
Yarmouth.....					1					2		1	3					6					3		
On Leave.....													3					3							
On Command.....													1					2							
Marine Section—																									
Headquarters Halifax.....																	5	5							
Cruiser <i>Fleurdelis</i>																		18							
“ <i>Uta</i>																		13							

" Preventor.....																23	23										
" Interceptor.....																5	5										
" Acadian.....																5	5										
" Chaleur.....																9	9										
" Alachasse.....																12	12										
" Baroff.....																9	9										
" Baybound.....																15	15										
" No. 4.....																1	1										
Patrol Boat Ellsworth.....																3	3										
" Stalwart.....																4	4										
Spare crew.....																24	24										
On leave.....																22	22										
Totals.....				1	1	6										4	16	24	4	119	3	2	168	348	58		
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																											
"J" Division—																											
Fredericton.....				1	3					2	5	4	1		21	1					1			39	4	1	2
Albert.....															1												
Bathurst.....											1				2												
Buctouche.....															1												
Campbellton.....					1							2			2												
Caraquet.....												1															
Carleton.....															1												
Chandler.....															2												
Chipman.....															1												
Clair.....																											
Dalhousie.....															1												
Doaktown.....															1												
Edmundston.....											1	1			3												
Florenceville.....															1												
Gaspe.....												1			1												
Grand Falls.....															2												
Kedgwick.....															1												
Jacket River.....															1												
Minto.....												1															
Moncton.....					1								1		8	1								13		6	
Neguac.....															1												
Newcastle.....															1											2	
North Head (Grand Manan).....															1											1	
Perth.....												1			1											2	
Port Elgin.....															1											1	
Richibucto.....															1											1	
Sackville.....													1		1											2	
Shediac.....															1											1	
Shippegan.....															1											1	
St. George.....															1											1	
Saint John.....											1	1			8									10		4	
St. Leonard's.....												1	1		1											1	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1935—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>New Brunswick—Conc.</i>																									
“J” Division— <i>Conc.</i>																									
St. Stephen.....											1		2					3					1		
Sussex.....													1					1					1		
West Paspebiac.....													1					1					1		
Woodstock.....											1		1					2					2		
On Leave.....					1					1	1		2					2							
On Command.....													2					2							
Marine Section—													2					2							
Patrol Boat <i>Brisile</i>																	2	2							
“ <i>Nokomis</i>																	1	1							
“ <i>New Brunswicker</i>																	2	2							
On Leave.....																	2	2							
On Command.....																	12	12							
Totals.....				1	6				2	10	20	1	77	2		1	19	139					51	1	2
<i>Quebec—</i>																									
“C” Division—																									
Montreal.....				1	1	1			1	4	8	1	40			2		59					7	1	
Amos.....													1					1					1		
Bedford.....													2					2					1		
Bersimis.....													1					1							
Chicoutimi.....													1					1					1		
Clarenceville.....													2					2					1		
Coaticook.....													2					2					1		
Frelighsburg.....													2					2					1		
Hemmingsford.....													2					2					1		
Huntingdon.....										1			2					3					2		
Lacolle.....											1		1					2					2		
Mansonville.....													2					2					1		
Matane.....													2					2					1		
Quebec.....					1					1	1		12					15					3		

Rimouski.....*										1					3					4						2			
Riviere du Loup.....															1						2						1		
Rock Island.....															2						2						1		
Seven Islands.....															1						1								
Sherbrooke.....															3						4						2		
St. Georges de Beauce.....															2						2						1		
St. Hyacinthe.....															2						2						1		
St. Jean.....															1						2						1		
Sutton.....															1						2						1		
Theftord Mines.....															2						2						1		
Three Rivers.....															2						2						1		
On Leave.....											1				1						2								
On Command.....															1						2								
Marine Section—															1						2								
Patrol Boat <i>Madawaska</i>																							8						
<i>"</i> <i>Fernand Rivfret</i>																							3						
Totals.....							2	2	1	1	8	11	5	95				2	11	138						35	1		
<i>Eastern Ontario</i> —																													
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	4	7			2		13	16	18	4	49	5			11		133							2		
On Command.....												2								2									
<i>"A"</i> Division, Ottawa.....			1	1	3					3	12	21	6	199				5		251							3	2	7
Belleville.....												1	1							1							1		
Brockville.....											1				2					3							2		
Cornwall.....															3					3							1		
Gananoque.....																											1		
Kingston.....													1							1							1		
Morrisburg.....														1						1							1		
Petawawa.....														1						1							1		
On Leave.....														1						1							1		
On Command.....											1		1							2									
<i>"N"</i> Division, Rockliffe.....				1						2	3	4	2	40						52	39	2	41	12		1	1		
On Leave.....														2						2									
Totals.....	1	1	3	6	10			2		18	33	45	15	298	5		16		453	39	2	41	12		13	3	7		
<i>Western Ontario</i> —																													
<i>"O"</i> Division—																													
Toronto.....				1	2						2	6		18						29							4		1
Amherstburg.....														1						1							1		
Cobourg.....														1						1							1		
Fort Erie.....												1								2							1		
Hamilton.....											1									4							2		
Kirkland Lake.....														1						1							1		
Lindsay.....													1							1							1		
Moose Factory.....												1								4									
Muncey.....														1						2							1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1935—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Western Ontario—Conc.</i>																										
<i>"O" Division—Conc.</i>																										
Niagara Falls.....										1			3					4						2		
Ohsweken.....												1	2				1	3						2		
Orillia.....													1					2						2		
Owen Sound.....													1					1						1		
Port Lambton.....													1					1						1		
St. Thomas.....													1					2						1		
Sarnia.....													2					3						1		
Sault Ste. Marie.....													2					2						1		
Sudbury.....													2					3						2		
Timmins.....													1					2						1		
Welland.....													1					1						1		
Windsor.....					1					1	1	1	4					8						3		
On Leave.....													1					1								
On Command.....									1			1	1					2								
Totals.....				1	3				1	5	12	6	49			3		80						29		1
<i>Manitoba—</i>																										
<i>"D" Division—</i>																										
Winnipeg.....				2	2				3	10	13		95			3		128	34		34		12	1	12	
Arbourg.....													1					1						1		
Beausejour.....													1					1						1		
Berens River.....													1			1		1					5			
Bissett.....													1					1						1		
Boissevain.....													2					2						1		
Brandon.....					1				1	1			3					3						3		
Carman.....													1					1						1		
Churchill.....													1					1						1		
Clear Lake.....													1					1						1		
Cold Lake.....													1					1						1		
Crystal City.....													1					1						1		

Dauphin.....			1			1	1		5		1		9				4			
Deloraine.....									1				1				1			
Emerson.....							1		2				3				1			
Eriksdale.....									1				1				1			
Flin Flon.....						1			3		1		5			8	1			
Fort Frances.....								1	1				2				1			
Fort William.....								1	2				3				2			
Gillam.....									2		1		3			5				
Gladstone.....																	1			
Grassmere Ditch.....									1				1							
Gretna.....									1				1				1			
Gypsumville.....						1							1							
Headingly.....									1				1				1			
Hodgson.....									1				1							
Kenora.....									1		1		1			5				
Killarney.....									1				1				1			
Lac du Bonnet.....						1			1				2				1			
McCreary.....									1				1							
Melita.....									1				1							
Minnedosa.....						1		1	3				5				1			
Morden.....						1			2				2				1			
Morris.....									1				1				1			
Niipigon.....							1				1		2			3				
Norway House.....							1		1		1		3							
Piney.....									2				2							
Portage la Prairie.....						1	1		1				3				1			
Reston.....									1				1				1			
Roblin.....									2				2				1			
Russell.....									1				1				1			
St. Norbert.....									1				1				1			
Selkirk.....									3				3				1			
Shoal Lake.....									3				3				1			
Snowflake.....									1				1				1			
Souris.....									1				1				1			
Stonewall.....									1				1				1			
Swan Lake.....									1				1				1			
Swan River.....									1				1				1			
Teulon.....									1				1				1			
The Pas.....						1	1		1		1		4				1			
Treherne.....									1				1							
Virten.....									1				1				1			
Waskada.....									1				1				1			
Whitemouth.....																	1			
Winnipegosis.....									1				1							
On Leave.....								1	4				5							
On Command.....			1						4				5							
Totals.....		1	2	4			5	19	22	1	174		239	34		34	36	53	1	12

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1935—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																									
“Depot” Division—																									
Regina.....				1	3			1	5	7	11		174	15	2	15		234	88	5	93		1	2	
On Command.....													6					6							
“F” Division—																									
Regina.....				1	1	1			1	2	2	2	20	1		6		37					12		
Assiniboia.....										1			1					1					1		
Avonlea.....													1					1					1		
Balcarres.....												1	1					1					1		
Bengough.....													1					1					1		
Biggar.....													1					1					1		
Big River.....													1					1					1		
Blaine Lake.....													1					1					1		
Broadview.....													1					1					1		
Cabri.....													1					1					1		
Calder.....													1					1					1		
Canora.....										1			2					2					1		
Carlyle.....													2					1					1		
Carnduff.....													3					3					1		
Climax.....													1					1					1		
Conquest.....													1					1					1		
Consul.....											1							1					1		
Craik.....													1					1					1		
Crane Valley.....													1					1					1		
Cumberland House.....													1			1		1				7			
Cutknife.....													2					1					1		
Dundurn.....													2					2					1		
Elbow.....													1					1					1		
Esterhazy.....													1					1					1		
Estevan.....													2					2					1		
Fillmore.....													1					1					1		
Foam Lake.....													2					2					1		
Fort Qu'Appelle.....													1			1		2					1		
Fox Valley.....													1					1					1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1935—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Alberta—Conc.																									
"K" Division—Conc.																									
Nordegg													1						1						
Notikewan													1						1						
Okotoks												1							1						
Olds													1						1						
Oyen													1						1						
Peace River					1					1	1		6						9	2			2		
Pincher Creek													1			1			2	1		1			
Provost													1						1						
Red Deer										1			1						2				1		
Rimbey													1						1						
Rochford Bridge													1						1						
Rocky Mountain House													1						1				1		
St. Paul												1	2						3						
Smoky Lake													2						2				1		
Spirit River													1						1						
Stettler											1								1						
Stony Plain													1						1						
Stony Rapids													2			1			3			7			
Strathmore													1						1						
Taber													1						1						
Thorhild													1						1				1		
Tofield													1						1				1		
Trochu													1						1						
Twin Lakes													1						1		1		1		
Two Hills													1						1		1				
Vegreville					1					3	1	1	4						10				4		
Vermilion												1							1						
Viking													1						1						
Vulcan													1						1						
Wainwright											1		1						2				1		
Warner											1								1				1		
Watertown Park													1						1						

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1935—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles			
<i>Northwest Territories—</i>																												
<i>"G" Division—</i>																												
Headquarters, Ottawa.....				1						2	2		2			1		2										
Aklavik.....					1								4					2				17						
Arctic Red River.....										1			1									13						
Baillie Island.....											1		1			1						15						
Baker Lake.....												1	1									4						
Cambridge Bay.....												1	1									16						
Cameron Bay.....										1			2									8						
Chesterfield Inlet.....										1			2									10						
Coppermine.....													2									19						
Craig Harbour.....											1		1									12						
Fort Smith.....					1					1			1									11						
Good Hope.....												1	1									8						
Herschel.....																						1						
Lake Harbour.....											1		1			1						13						
Norman.....											1		1									10						
Pangnirtung.....											1		1									14						
Ponds Inlet.....												1	1									23						
Port Burwell.....												1	1															
Providence.....											1		1			1						12						
Rae.....											1		2									13						
Reliance.....											1		2			1						9						
Resolution.....											1		2			1						14						
Simpson.....											1		2			1						18						
On command.....										1																		
Totals.....				1	2					7	12	5	35			13		75				260						

RECAPITULATION

Prince Edward Island.....					1				1	6				22			1	4	36						11		1
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	6				4	16	24	4		119	3		2	168	348						58		
New Brunswick.....				1	6				2	10	20	1		77	2		1	19	139						51	1	2
Quebec.....				2	2	1			1	8	11	5		95			2	11	138						35	1	
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	6	10		2		18	33	45	15		298	5		16		453	39	2	41	12	13	3	7	
Western Ontario.....				1	3				1	5	12	6		49			3		80						29		1
Manitoba.....				1	2	4			5	19	22	1		174			11		239	34		34	36	53	1	12	
Saskatchewan.....				1	2	11	1	1	5	33	36	8		372	16	2	31		520	88	13	101	28	96	4		
Alberta.....				1	2	9			5	29	38	8		220	1		28		341	56	2	58	28	57	5	4	
British Columbia.....				1	2				5	10	15	5		108		1	7	17	171	41		41		15		2	
Yukon Territory.....				1	1				3	5				23					33		2	2	48	3			
"G" Division.....				1	2				7	12	5			35			13		75				260				
Totals.....	1	1	8	19	57	2	2	1	48	174	246	58	1,592	27	3	115	219	2,573	258	19	277	412	411	19	34		

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1935

Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	4	7		2		13	16	18	4		49	5		11		133						2		
Prince Edward Island.....					1				1	1	6			22			1	2	34						11		1
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	6				4	16	24	4		119	3		2	183	363						58		
New Brunswick.....				1	6				2	10	19	1		72	2		1	7	121						47	1	2
Quebec.....				2	2	1			1	8	12	6		103			2	10	147						39	1	
Ontario.....			1	4	6				6	24	42	17		304			11		415	39	2	41	18	33	7	13	
Manitoba.....				2	4				5	19	19	1		170			9		229	34		34	30	50	1	12	
Saskatchewan.....				2	11	1	1		6	33	37	8		370	16	2	31		518	88	13	101	28	96	4		
Alberta.....				1	2	9			5	29	37	8		219	1		28		339	56	2	58	28	56	5	4	
British Columbia.....				1	2				5	10	16	5		109		1	7	17	173	41		41		16		2	
Yukon Territory.....				1	1	5			3	5				23					33		2	2	48	3			
Northwest Territories.....					2				3	7	2			25			11		50				184				
Baffin Island.....										2	1			3			1		7				50				
Ellesmere Island.....										1				1					2				12				
Chesterfield Inlet.....										1									3				10				
Baker Lake.....											1			1					2				4				
Canadian Legation, Washington.....											1								1								
Shackleton Expedition.....										1									1								
Special Course, Scotland Yard.....			2																2								
Totals.....	1	1	8	19	57	2	2	1	48	174	246	58	1,592	27	3	115	219	2,573	258	19	277	412	411	19	34		

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARINE SECTION BY DIVISIONS

Divisions	Provisional Superintendent	Skipper Lieutenants	Chief Skippers	Skippers	Cadets	Chief Engineers	Warrant Engineers	Chief Petty Officers	Petty Officers	Leading Seaman	Able Seamen	Ordinary Seamen	Leading Telegraphists	Telegraphists	Chief Engine Room Artificer, 1st Class	Chief Engine Room Artificer, 2nd Class	Engine Room Artificer, 1st Class	Engine Room Artificer, 2nd Class	Enginemen	Leading Stokers	Cook Stewards	Ships Cooks	Mess Boys	Totals
"L" Division, Prince Edward Island.....								1				1						1						4
"H" Division, Nova Scotia.....	1	4	5	11	2	4	7	9	8	2	29	20	10	1	3	7	7	2	16		8	9	3	168
"J" Division, New Brunswick.....								6	1		6						6							19
"C" Division, Quebec.....				2				1	1		3					2	1				1			11
"E" Division, British Columbia.....				2		1		2		2	3		1	1			1		1	1	1	1		17
Totals.....	1	4	5	15	2	5	7	17	12	2	40	24	10	2	4	10	15	3	17	1	10	10	3	219

APPENDIX "C"

I. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

	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.....	106	34	238	1	10	731	21	1	56	1,198
Alberta.....	310	9	118	3	56	1,748	64	1	54	2,363
Saskatchewan.....	604	45	289	6	27	558	51	2	55	1,637
Manitoba.....	127	173	99	2	72	507	59	5	30	1,074
Ontario.....	308	171	413	10	23	1,296	92	11	112	2,441
Quebec.....	1,609	42	788	8	73	922	118	38	143	3,781
New Brunswick.....	248	65	208	.....	3	254	3	2	52	835
Nova Scotia.....	934	3	691	3	13	708	41	26	163	2,582
Prince Edward Island.....	98	8	112	.....	2	124	25	.....	17	386
Yukon Territory.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	26	1	.....	1	35
Northwest Territories.....	2	.....	26	.....	1	36	.....	.....	6	72
	4,348	550	2,986	33	286	6,950	476	86	680	16,404
<i>Criminal Code—</i>										
British Columbia.....	.....	5	12	.....	2	33	1	2	4	59
Alberta.....	125	1,607	642	69	471	2,795	607	50	375	6,741
Saskatchewan.....	608	1,935	1,126	40	501	2,575	488	55	315	7,643
Manitoba.....	446	1,377	266	35	444	1,228	264	19	118	4,197
Ontario.....	5	40	35	1	7	90	21	2	25	226
Quebec.....	.....	.....	15	1	1	32	5	10	3	67
New Brunswick.....	451	398	210	21	144	680	114	23	134	2,175
Nova Scotia.....	52	221	428	5	52	762	238	58	142	1,958
Prince Edward Island.....	132	56	72	2	20	194	40	1	21	538
Yukon Territory.....	2	.....	19	.....	1	15	1	.....	5	43
Northwest Territories.....	4	14	21	.....	2	16	1	.....	7	65
	1,825	5,653	2,846	174	1,645	8,420	1,780	220	1,149	23,712
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>										
Alberta.....	26	37	89	12	156	2,097	240	1	37	2,695
Saskatchewan.....	325	70	454	37	129	1,548	155	20	66	2,804
Manitoba.....	117	340	715	9	173	1,160	76	2	38	2,630
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6
New Brunswick.....	584	102	366	12	43	867	36	18	67	2,095
Nova Scotia.....	1,419	45	507	17	36	2,726	309	22	88	5,169
Prince Edward Island.....	60	5	300	9	13	386	85	.....	34	892
	2,531	599	2,431	96	550	8,788	903	63	330	16,291

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes and Criminal Code, in all Provinces from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces										Total
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Yukon Territory		Northwest Territories
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>																					
Aeronautics Act.....		1	4			1				6	1			2	2	1					6
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	4	3	5			2	1		1	16				13	1			2			16
Bankruptcy Act.....			1				2			3		2				1					3
Canada Grain Act.....						1				1		1									1
Canada Shipping Act.....	3	4	23			1			1	32	14			1	15				2		32
Copyrights Act.....			1			1				1					1						1
Currency Act.....	1		2							3	1				1						3
Customs Act.....	1,452	108	1,317	3	21	1,258	50	20	244	4,473	212	80	126	182	529	601	497	2,018	228		4,473
Customs and Fisheries Protection Act.....								1	2	3									3		3
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....			1		1	26				28	3	16	5	4							28
Excise Act.....	2,751	333	836	20	174	1,835	264	49	236	6,598	120	529	1,194	404	1,139	2,793	47	286	83	3	6,598
Explosives Act.....		2	12		3	6			5	28				4	1	5	9	8		1	28
Extradition Act.....								1		1						1					1
Federal District Commission Act.....		1	2	1	2	78	3		2	89					82	7					89
Fisheries Act.....	2	1	30		1	57	2		1	94		11	23			8		22	29	1	94
Food and Drugs Act.....			1							1		1									1
Immigration Act.....	7	5	30			26	2		11	81	51	8	1	4	1	2	7	5	2		81
Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act.....			1							1			1								1
Indian Act.....	29	21	97	4	35	905	53	1	30	1,175	229	176	121	152	310	81	37	30	8	14	1,175
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	10	17	45	1	22	397	45	1	12	550		262	28	239	8			9	4		550
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....			1		8	8				17		16	1								17
Livestock Pedigree Act.....			12			16	1	1		30			1		24	1		4			30
Lord's Day Act.....	7	2	42		11	15	3		2	82		27	23	10		16		5	1		82

Meat and Canned Foods Act.....						1				1											1	
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	9	3	52			21	4		3	92	5	1	4	3	6	16	12	22	23		92	
Natural Products Marketing Act.....			2							2			1					1			2	
Naturalization Act.....			1		1	1				3		1			1	1					3	
Northwest Game Act.....			14		1	8			2	25											25	
Northwest Territories Act.....	1		12			13			3	29											29	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	62	47	262	3	3	184	39	12	108	720	193	103	48	37	115	176	20	25	3		720	
Pensions Act.....					1	2				3					2			1			3	
Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act.....			2							2		2									2	
Post Office Act.....	1		1			6	1		1	10		6	2		1			1			10	
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....			1							1						1					1	
Public Works Act.....		1								1					1						1	
Quarantine Act.....			1							1											1	
Radiotelegraph Act.....			5			7			2	14		7				1			6		14	
Railway Act.....	3		7	1	3	2,004	2			2,020	354	1,113	54	34	162	4	161	133	5		2,020	
Special War Revenue Act..	5	1	36		1	2	1		5	51	6		1		37	6	1				51	
Ticket of Leave Act.....	1		72			1			17	91	9			1	2	65	14				91	
Tobacco Restraint Act.....						3				3			3								3	
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Government Property Act.....						3			1	4					4						4	
Weights and Measures Act.			2						1	3		1					2				3	
Yukon Act.....			3		1	9	1		1	15									15		15	
Totals.....	4,348	550	2,986	33	289	6,947	476	86	689	16,404	1,198	2,363	1,637	1,074	2,441	3,781	835	2,582	386	35	72	16,404

Criminal Code—

Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....	25	16	34	3	31	304	59	2	14	488	2	164	126	132	8	4	20	31			1	488
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4..	10	14	33	3	28	197	47	12	21	365	1	88	106	45	5	23	26	53	18			365
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience (197-239), Part 5	106	50	90	7	153	1,144	119	14	32	1,715	13	503	460	162	9	4	315	156	75	14	4	1,715
Offences against the person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	259	131	1,228	21	490	2,449	592	39	90	5,299	2	1,453	1,666	875	26	9	510	566	144	19	29	5,299
Murder.....	5	1	10		4	12	8	3	6	49		23	11	7			3	5				49
Attempted Murder.....	1	2	3		4	2	2		2	16		2	11	3								16
Manslaughter.....					2	5	21	2	1	31		8	6	8			4	5				31
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7	1,107	4,734	1,140	136	845	3,751	772	136	852	13,473	24	4,055	4,472	2,548	131	26	1,035	920	225	8	29	13,473

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes and Criminal Code, in all Provinces from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.—*Concluded.*

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information.	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted.	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces											
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Total
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....	286	662	239	3	77	479	130	8	103	1,987	2	372	763	350	2	1	247	202	44	2	2	1,987
Offences relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money. (546-569), Part 9.....	4	29	38		1	3		4	17	96	15	14	3	5	42		8	9				96
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories (570-575), Part 10.....	19	14	27		4	36	17		11	128		9	19	62	3			3	32			128
Compelling appearance of accused (646-667), Part 13			3	1	5	31	11			51		50						1				51
Summary convictions (706-770), Part 15.....	3		1		1	7	2			14							7	7				14
Totals.....	1,825	5,653	2,846	174	1,645	8,420	1,780	220	1,149	23,712	59	6,741	7,643	4,197	226	67	2,175	1,958	538	43	65	23,712

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

	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>										
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....						1				1
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....						6				6
Billiard Room Act.....						5				5
Boilers Act.....		1					2			3
Brand Act.....	1	1	1			7	1			11
Child Welfare Act.....			4		1	42	2		1	50
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....			5		1	9	5			20
Chiropractic Act.....							1			1
Coal-mines Regulation Act.....						14	2			16
Coal-miners' Wages Security Act.....					1					1
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....						6	1			7
Debt Adjustment Act.....						2	2			2
Domestic Animals Act.....	1	2	8		17	95	25		2	150
Domestic Relations Act.....				1	5	10	6		4	26
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....						3				3
Fishery Act.....						5	1			6
Forest Reserves Act.....						4				4
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....					1	1				2
Game Act.....	10	11	12	1	12	243	38		9	336
Income Tax Act.....						1				1
Irrigation Districts Act.....						3				3
Legal Profession Act.....			1							1
Liquor Act.....	8	12	13	8	15	384	21		11	472
Lord's Day Act.....			2			2				4
Masters and Servants Act.....					43	236	55	1		335
Medical Profession Act.....						1	2			3
Mental Diseases Act.....			1	17		166	7		1	192
Minimum Wage Act.....					1		1			2
Municipal Districts Act.....						1				1
Noxious Weeds Act.....			1		4	24	3			32
Optometry Act.....			1			1				2
Pharmacy Act.....			1							1
Prairie Fires Act.....		3			4	26	7			40
Produce Merchants Act.....						2				2
Public Health Act.....			1			2				3
Public Highways Act.....			1			24				25
Public Vehicles Act.....	2		3		1	40	3		1	50
Public Works Act.....						6				7
Restaurant Act.....			2			6				8
School Act.....			1		2	1				3
School Attendance Act.....					1	2				3
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....			1		1	4	3		1	10
Small Debts Act.....						2				2
Stallion Enrolment Act.....	1		1			23				25
Stock Inspection Act.....						19	1		1	21
Surveys Act.....						2				2
Tax Recovery Act.....						1				1
Theatres Act.....				1	2	14	2			19
Threshers' Lien Act.....						1				1
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....	3	6	10	1	36	645	50		6	757
Veterinary Act.....						1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....			2							2
Workmen's Compensation Act.....			2		7	3	1			13
Municipal Laws.....						1				1
Totals.....	26	37	89	12	156	2,097	240	1	37	2,695

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.—Continued.

	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.....	1	1	5		2	2	1			12
Auctioneers Act.....	2		2							4
Book Agents Act.....			1							1
Brand Act.....			1			1				2
Bread Sales Act.....			1				2			3
Cemetery Act.....	1									1
Child Welfare Act.....	3	3	26	5	25	39	8	17	17	143
Debt Adjustment Act.....			1				1			2
Dental Profession Act.....						1				1
Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act.....	1		5	1	3	7	4			21
Drugless Practitioners Act.....						1				1
Forest Act.....						1				1
Fur Act.....	13	4	17		8	43	3			88
Game Act.....	2	1	11	1		55	3		1	74
Gasoline Tax Act.....	3		23			8	1		2	37
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	15	1	24	1	1	30				72
Highways Act.....		1	1			4				6
Horse Breeders' Act.....			1			2				3
Injured Animals Act.....		2	25							27
Liquor Act.....	184	29	25	8	26	304	39	1	30	646
Masters and Servants Act.....	1		10		20	39	19		1	90
Medical Profession Act.....			1						1	2
Mental Defectives Act.....	2					3				5
Mental Diseases Act.....	27	2	24		5	201	14	1	3	277
Noxious Weeds Act.....						2				2
Open Wells Act.....	5	1	3		1	2		1		13
Parents Maintenance Act.....			1		1					2
Partnership Act.....						1				1
Pharmacy Act.....			1							1
Prairie and Forest Prairie Act.....	2	7	14		3	13	3			42
Public Health Act.....	4		11			3				18
Public Service Vehicles Act.....	15	2	62	19		38	4		2	142
Pure Bred Sires Act.....			1			4				5
Rural Municipality Act.....					1	2	4			7
Rural Telephone Act.....						1				1
Saskatchewan Election Act.....			7		1					8
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.....			1		1	1				3
Saskatchewan Relief Commission Act.....			11			1				12
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....			1							1
School Act.....					4	2	4			10
School Attendance Act.....			1			7	1			9
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....		2	1		1	1	1			6
Steam Boilers Act.....			1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	15	8	16	2	16	67	23		2	149
Temporary Seed Grain Advances Act.....							1			1
Theatres and Cinematograph Act.....	1		9			3			1	14
Vehicles Act.....	28	6	99		10	655	19		5	822
Veneral Diseases Act.....			3						1	4
Veterinary Association Act.....			2			4				6
Vital Statistics Act.....			4							4
Water Rights Act.....			1							1
Totals.....	325	70	454	37	129	1,548	155	20	66	2,804

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.—Continued.

	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.....		2	2			1				5
Animal Husbandry Act.....	16	15	16		1	47	7		2	104
Assessment Act.....						1				1
Billiard and Pool Rooms Act.....			1							1
Child Welfare Act.....	1	1	29	4	3	25	9		8	80
Conveyancers Act.....			1							1
Fair Wage Act.....					1					1
Fire Prevention Act.....	3	6			2	7	1			19
Forest Act.....						4				4
Game and Fisheries Act.....	25	36	23		3	35			4	126
Government Liquor Control Act.....	26	70	70	3	58	160	17	2	12	418
Greater Winnipeg Water District Act.....					1					1
Highway Traffic Act.....	31	184	540	2	73	625	31		9	1,495
Law Society Act.....		2	1						1	4
Lord's Day Act.....		1	4		15	87	1			108
Manitoba Insurance Act.....							1			1
Masters and Servants Act.....					1	15	1			17
Medical Act.....		1								1
Mental Deficiency Act.....						4				4
Mental Diseases Act.....	10	4	8			104	1		2	129
Minimum Wage Act.....						5	1			6
Petty Trespasses Act.....		4	1		5	5	1			16
Produce Dealers Act.....			2							2
Public Health Act.....	4	11	13		6	11				45
Public School Act.....			2							2
School Attendance Act.....			2			5				5
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....					2					2
Seed Grain and Fodder Act.....					1					1
Small Debts Recovery Act.....						1				1
Steam Boilers and Pressure Plants Act.....	1		1							2
Thresher's Lien Act.....							1			1
Transient Traders Act.....			1		1	4				6
Veterinary Associations Act.....		1			1	3				5
Vital Statistics Act.....						2				2
Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....					1	5	4			10
Municipal Laws.....		2				2				4
Totals.....	117	340	715	9	173	1,160	76	2	38	2,630
<i>Ontario—</i>										
Highway Traffic Act.....						2	2			4
Liquor Control Act.....						2				2
Totals.....						4	2			6
<i>New Brunswick—</i>										
Adultery Act.....		1			1	1		1		4
Camps and Lodgings Act.....			1							1
Children's Protection Act.....	1		5		1	3				10
Corporations Tax Act.....			1							1
Cruelty to Animals Act.....	1		2							3
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....						1				1
Fisheries Act.....	1		1			3				6
Forest Fires Act.....	2	4	10		1	51	5			73

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.—*Concluded.*

	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—Cont.</i>										
Game Act.....	6	4	14	1	1	13			3	42
Highway Act.....		2	2		2	2				8
Illegitimate, Children's Act.....	2	2	2	1	6	16	4	3	2	38
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	551	76	138	10	27	533	25	13	52	1,425
Medical Act.....			1			1			1	3
Motor Carrier Act.....	1		6						2	9
Motor Vehicle Act.....	8	9	171		4	242	1		6	441
Public Health Act.....	1		1							2
Sale of Securities Act.....	1	1						1		3
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	3	3	3			1				10
Stallion Act.....			1				1			2
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....			6							6
Trespasses, Fences and Pounds Act.....	2									2
Municipal Laws.....	4		1							5
Totals.....	584	102	366	12	43	867	36	18	67	2,095
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>										
Agriculture Act.....			9			2				11
Children's Protection Act.....						1				1
Coal Mines Regulation Act.....			4			64	4			72
Collecting Agencies Act.....					1	2				3
Infants' Boarding Houses Licensing Act.....									1	1
Lands and Forests Act.....	3	7	53			80	11	1	8	163
Liquor Control Act.....	1,415	38	192	17	35	1,906	255	21	72	3,951
Motor Vehicle Act.....	1		247			686	35		5	954
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....			2						1	3
Vital Statistics Act.....									1	1
Municipal Laws.....						5	4			9
Totals.....	1,419	45	507	17	36	2,726	309	22	88	5,169
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>										
Amusement Tax Act.....			1							1
Beaver Protection Act.....			4							4
Children's Protection Act.....			1							1
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....			1							1
Dog Act.....	6		19			1				26
Domestic Animals Act.....	1					1				2
Fish and Game Act.....	3		10			2	1		1	17
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....	2		13			1				16
Highway Traffic Act.....	6		13		2	88	13			122
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....	2		26						1	29
Lord's Day Observance Act.....	1									1
Peddlers Act.....	1		2	3						6
Prohibition Act.....	32	5	204	6	11	292	71		32	653
Public Health Act.....	4		3							7
Public School Act.....	1									1
Road Act.....						1				1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....	1									1
Veneral Diseases Prevention Act.....			1							1
Vital Statistics Act.....			2							2
Totals.....	60	5	300	9	13	386	85		34	892

4. STATISTICAL REPORT of the Finger Print Section, Criminal Investigation Branch, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, 1st April, 1934, to March 31st, 1935.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violations located	Escapes located	Photography		Photographs received
					Negatives received	Prints made	
1934							
April.....	3,381	464	2		93	384	1,802
May.....	3,632	501	4		83	370	1,848
June.....	3,341	456	4		108	422	2,026
July.....	3,647	502	3		87	352	2,097
August.....	2,950	454	5		74	314	1,408
September.....	3,685	494			74	279	2,367
October.....	3,900	556	4	5	101	467	1,718
November.....	3,548	508	0	1	125	533	2,049
December.....	3,548	479	6	1	114	482	1,898
1935							
January.....	3,809	453	1		133	576	1,997
February.....	3,137	423	3		102	428	1,786
March.....	3,405	476	4	1	137	555	1,802
Totals.....	41,983	5,766	36	8	1,231	5,162	22,798

5. RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

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	Drachms	Grains	Capsules	Pills	Decks	Tablets				
196	238	184	130	155	\$ 6,646 00												
						Opium.....	44		9	24½		3032	26	Opium pipes.....	69	Chinese....	108
						Opium dross.....	6	15½	12	26½			7	Opium pipe bowls....	36	White....	86
						Heroin.....		3	2	22¼	18		2	294 Opium lamps.....	71	Coloured.	2
						Cocaine.....		1	4	23½				49 Opium scrapers.....	71		
						Morphine.....		5¾	11	21½				336 Opium scales.....	14		
						Canabis Sativa.....		2½	2	16		66 cigarettes		Needles.....	160		
						Liquid opium.....		42						Syringes.....	9		
						Codeine.....			3	25				Automobiles.....	3		
						Digitalis.....							15	Misc. items.....	423		
						Strychnine.....							13				

6. SUMMARY of Fines Imposed and Paid in Group 1 Cases from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

Provinces	Imposed		Paid	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
British Columbia.....	21,989	31	7,566	12
Alberta.....	83,358	64	40,512	64
Saskatchewan.....	105,101	51	39,029	06
Manitoba.....	50,893	72	17,976	29
Ontario.....	101,593	59	44,179	83
Quebec.....	117,573	43	59,743	11
New Brunswick.....	85,926	28	15,545	10
Nova Scotia.....	129,552	98	64,609	58
Prince Edward Island.....	43,150	50	10,764	50
Yukon Territory.....	519	00	465	00
Northwest Territories.....	544	00	544	00
	740,202	96	300,935	23

