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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1949

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949

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EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander
of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

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

June 23, 1949.

CONTENTS

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—	PAGE
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces	7
Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities	7
3. The Force at Large	8
Increase in Pay and Allowances	8
Personnel Department	8
Recruits	8
Supervision of Government-Owned and Rented Buildings in Canada	8
R.C.M. Police Laboratories	9
4. New Duties	9
Radio	9
Preventive Service and Special Sections	9
Youth and the Police	9
5. Health	10
SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—	
1. Strength of the Force	10
Uniformed Strength	10
Employed Civilians and Civil Servants	10
Table Showing Rates of Pay and Distribution	11
2. Divisions and Detachments	12
3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths	12
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters	14
5. Administration in the Field	14
Regular Uniformed Land Force	14
R.C.M. Police Radio	14
Marine Division	15
Aviation Section	15
Fire Prevention in Government Buildings at Ottawa	15
R.C.M. Police Band	16
6. Accommodation	16
Ottawa	16
New Construction	16
Property Damage	16
7. Discipline	16
8. Honours and Awards	16
Order of St. John of Jerusalem	16
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal	17
Honorary Aide-de-Camp	17
9. Medical and Dental Treatment	17
10. St. John Ambulance Association	17
11. Transport	17
12. Horses	18
Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Sask.	18
13. Clothing and Supplies	18
Printing and Stationery	19
Photographic Supplies	19
Inspections	19
Financial Audit	19
SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—	
1. Recruiting	19
2. Training	19
Training Syllabus for Recruits	19
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel	19
Swimming	20

CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGE
3. Musketry Practice	20
4. Revolver Practice	20
MacBrien Shield	20
Best Revolver Shot	20
Minto Cup	21
Crossed Revolver Badge	21
Indoor Ranges	21
5. Equitation	21
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force	21
7. Instructional Staff	21
SECTION 4—CRIME—	
1. General	22
2. Review	22
Criminal Code	23
Murder	23
Counterfeiting	23
Safeblowing	24
Canadian Seamen's Union Strike	24
Provincial Statutes	24
Federal Statutes	25
Narcotic Drug Traffic	25
Prisoners of War	25
Juvenile Delinquency	25
PREVENTIVE SERVICE BRANCH.	25
Customs and Excise Acts—General	25
Customs Act	25
Excise Act	26
Conspiracy Cases	26
Excise Tax Act	27
Canada Shipping Act	27
Firearms	27
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	28
SPECIAL BRANCH.	28
Royal Commission Enquiry	28
Japanese Situation	28
3. THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH.	29
Central Finger Print Section	29
Single Finger Print Section	29
Modus Operandi Section	29
Photographic Section	29
R.C.M. Police Gazette	29
The Firearms Registration Section	30
Ticket-of-Leave Section	30
Communications Section	30
R.C.M. Police Quarterly	30
Police Service Dogs	30
Acknowledgment of Assistance	30
4. Non-Criminal Investigations	31
5. R.C.M. Police Laboratories	31
Understudies	31
Work Performed	31
6. Interesting Cases	31
1. General Cases	32
2. Fingerprint Cases	43
3. Modus Operandi Cases	43
4. Firearms Cases	45
5. Police Service Dogs Cases	46
6. R.C.M. Police Laboratories Cases	48

CONTENTS—Continued

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.—	PAGE
1. "Other" Investigations	51
Municipal Laws and Ordinances	52
2. Social and Humanitarian Services	52
Co-operation with Youth	52
3. Assistance and Services rendered at Sea—R.C.M. Police Marine Division	52
Vessels in Distress	52
(a) Fishing Trawler "Bonnie"	53
(b) Fishing Dragger "Florence and Lee"	53
(c) S.S. "Imperial Welland"	53
(d) United States Lobster Transport Vessel "Satellite"	54
(e) Fishing Schooner "Robertson"	54
(f) Greck Freighter S.S. "Diamantis"	54
(g) Rimouski Airline Aircraft	55
4. Collection of Revenue	55
 SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY—	
1. General	56
2. Strength	56
Sub-Divisions and Detachments	56
(a) Yukon Territory	56
(b) Northwest Territories	57
3. Inspections	57
(a) Superintendent D. J. Martin and Inspector H. H. Cronkhite	57
4. Patrols	58
R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch"	58
Investiture	59
Patrol from Lake Harbour	59
Patrol from Reliance	60
5. Dogs	60
6. Barracks and Buildings	60
7. Crime	60
Criminal Code	60
Federal Statutes	61
The Indian Act	61
Northwest Game Act and Regulations	62
Northwest Territories Act	62
Other Acts	62
Territorial Ordinances	62
8. Assistance to Other Departments	62
Department of Mines and Resources	62
Indian Affairs Branch	63
Estates of Deceased Persons	63
9. Conditions Amongst Indians and Eskimos	63
10. The Northwest Highway System	65
11. Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon	65
 SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS—	
1. Relief from Tension	66
2. Appreciation of Services and Assurances	66
(a) General	66
(b) The Press	66
(c) Officials of Government Departments, etc.	66

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

SECTION 8—APPENDICES—	PAGE
“A” List of Officers Commanding, as at March 31, 1949.....	67
“B” Strength and Distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	68
(1) Distribution of Marine Division.....	82
(2) Recapitulation by Divisions.....	83
(3) Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	84
“C” Returns of Investigations, Cases entered and convictions, etc., for the twelve months ended March 31, 1949.....	85
(1) Recapitulation of the Disposition of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	86
(2) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	87
(3) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	89
(4) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	94
(5) Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	98
(6) Summary of Fines imposed from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	98

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

OTTAWA, June 21, 1949.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and
Minister in control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1949, the form of which is similar to that which has been submitted for several years past, and which has been found adequate for most purposes.

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The Amendments referred to in my last Annual Report under this heading were embodied in Chapter 28 of the 1948 Statutes, which was assented to on the 14th of May, 1948. However, the Amendments known as Parts V, VI, VII of the R.C.M. Police Act were not brought into force until March 1, 1949—by proclamation.

Broadly speaking, the new Parts which were added to the Act make it necessary that any pension benefits for personnel joining the Force after the 1st of March, 1949, must be on a "contributory" basis. Members of the Force who were already serving at the time of the Proclamation, may elect, if they so desire, to embrace benefits of the new Parts, provided, of course, they are prepared to make the necessary contributions.

It is too soon to venture an opinion as to whether many officers or men will likely ask to come under the new Parts.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

The agreements with four of the Provinces, namely New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, are due for renewal this year, the first named from the 1st April, 1949 and the other three from the 1st June next.

The question of the rate to be charged to the Provinces in future has recently received the attention of Treasury Board officials, and the revised amount, which is an increase of \$400 per man per annum over the previous rate, is subject to revision every three years, and the writer trusts that this will not interfere with long-term agreements, as it is more economical and easier to plan expenditure under a long-term agreement than otherwise. Negotiations with the provinces affected will be opened immediately.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

We still receive numerous requests for this Force to act as a municipal body in cities, towns and villages, but as we have not the men to comply with these requests, the more important duties must take precedence. We shall be unable to take on any further commitments of this nature for at least a year, or until the situation with regard to recruits is such that will justify our entering into such agreements.

A number of renewals in existing agreements have come up recently, and they are being offered at the new rate authorized by the Treasury Board.

3. The Force at Large

INCREASE IN PAY AND ALLOWANCES

1. *Pay.* The writer has much pleasure in recording that by Order-in-Council of the 17th February, 1949, P.C. 4/777, a flat increase of 25c. per diem was granted to all uniformed officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, effective October 1, 1948. The new rates of pay for all ranks will be found in the table of Pay and Distribution shown in Section 2 of this report.

2. *Allowances.* At the same time, the General Living Allowance was increased by 50c. per diem for married Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, and by 25c. per diem to unmarried men.

A substantial increase for Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables was also made in the Meal Allowance.

The Ration Allowance was raised from 60c. per single ration to 85c. per diem, and of course in the case of a married man, this was doubled.

These increases were in line with those recently granted to members of the Fighting Forces and other employees of the government.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

No changes in the establishment of this Section have been made during the past twelve months, and this means that six commissioned Officers in the field and one senior Personnel Officer at Headquarters have carried out the duties required of this Section. However, the interviewing of applicants for the Force is still supplemented by the efforts of Non-Commissioned Officer interviewers where necessary.

There has been a noticeable increase in the requirements of Division Commanders and Executive Officers at Headquarters in seeking assistance respecting the proper selection and placement of serving members for special duties.

In addition to their ordinary duties, Personnel Officers have undertaken some research at Headquarters relating to the use of efficiency tests, other than the psychometric test at present in use.

RECRUITS

Recruiting was continued during the past year at a very high tempo, and while the number of applicants was quite encouraging, the quality was lacking in a very large percentage of them. We now lay great stress on intensive screening of applicants. To secure valuable details on personal interest and motivation has undoubtedly reduced the wastage. For a time, Divisional Personnel Officers were kept busy with a flow of recruits averaging 60 monthly, but this has now decreased to a point where only about 20 recruits can be assembled monthly for training. However, in view of present excellent employment and economic conditions, recruiting can be considered as reasonably good.

The total number of applications received from prospective candidates during the past twelve months was 5,293. The Personnel Officers conducted 1,471 interviews, and the total number of recruits engaged during the past year was 476.

The practice of following the progress of recruits through training and afterwards by Personnel Officers is being maintained.

SUPERVISION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND RENTED BUILDINGS IN CANADA

Insofar as Ottawa is concerned, the arrangement with the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires for the supervision of government buildings at Ottawa has been enlarged during the past twelve months. Quite recently, the security of 41 other buildings outside of Ottawa and property across the country was transferred to the R.C.M. Police. The actual transfer will officially take place on April 1, 1949.

R.C.M. POLICE LABORATORIES

The laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan and Rockcliffe, Ontario, our principal training centres, have been kept very busy during the past twelve months.

In May, 1948, the Rockcliffe Laboratory was placed under the direct supervision of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department, R.C.M. Police Headquarters, insofar as policy and similar matters are concerned. However, Inspector J. H. Churchman is in personal charge of the Laboratory at Regina, Saskatchewan and is responsible for the technical operation of the Laboratory at Rockcliffe; he has done remarkably well in the absence of a qualified medical doctor.

After the resignation of Surgeon Mundell, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable successor, but during the month of December 1948 we were successful in securing the services of Doctor D. K. Merkeley of Winnipeg and Vancouver, and he is at present taking a course in forensic medicine at New York University.

Some account of the work performed in these laboratories will be found in Section 4 of this Report.

4. New Duties

There was a temporary decrease in the work of the Force immediately after the War, but it has now increased to a point where it is equal to the peak of the war years, when our strength, all told, was approximately 5,500.

Increased or new duties resulting from new Federal Legislation have not been as numerous as the increase in duties under Statutes which were already in existence at the close of the war, or those referred to in my last report. Our duties in connection with the War Service Grants Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Act, the Radio Telegraph Act, and the Income Tax Act have grown during the past 12 months, and we have increased our effectiveness under those and other Acts in several directions.

The growing importance of the Canadian North has also required the services of additional members of the Force there.

Radio

Additions to our radio system, which will be referred to later in this report, under "Administration In The Field" of Section 2, has also increased our duties and responsibilities as well as our efficiency. A survey has also been made regarding our requirements in this direction in the Maritime Provinces.

Preventive Service and Special Sections

We have also been obliged to augment our Forces in the Preventive Service along the International Boundary, at the request of the Department of National Revenue. The duties of the Special Section have doubled during the past twelve months. The vetting of displaced persons abroad requires the services of specially selected and experienced personnel.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

The work among the youth of the country, carried out by the members of the Force, continues to occupy an important place in our activities. The program has drawn favourable comment from other Police Forces which has had the effect of interesting them in furthering the work.

In addition to press comment the program was referred to in complimentary terms on the floor of the House of Commons recently.

Besides the usual contact with children through the talks delivered in the schools, our men continue to assist in their off-duty hours in such activities as coaching in baseball, hockey, football, swimming, badminton, target shooting and stamp collecting, to mention only a few.

To date we have reached over one and a third million children.

5. Health

There has been a substantial increase again in the total number of days lost on account of illness, over the previous year. During the year under review, the total number of days lost from all causes was 22,776 compared with 19,737 the previous year—an increase of 15 per cent. Of the total of 22,776, the number of days spent in the Hospital was 11,578—a little more than 50 per cent, which is an increase over the previous year.

According to the record of nomenclature of diseases, fractures of various kinds headed the list with 1,526 days. Influenza came second with 1,448 days. Appendicitis and the common cold made substantial inroads into the number of men available for duty with 962 and 870 days respectively, during the year under review.

Very few infectious and contagious diseases occurred during the year. Those reported were Measles and Mumps.

The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after our Medical, Hospital and Dental requirements and the existing arrangements which have been in operation for many years, and which are Dominion-wide, are economical and most satisfactory. In order to reduce clerical work, we hope to be able to come to some understanding with that Department, for a lump sum arrangement per annum, which can be reviewed and revised, if necessary, periodically.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1949, the total strength, including Civil Servants was 3,929, made up as follows:—

(a) Uniformed Strength			
Officers	.....	99	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	.....	2,838	
Special Constables	.....	432	
			3,369
(b) Employed Civilians			69
(c) Civil Servants			
Permanent Civil Servants	.....	93	
Temporary Civil Servants	.....	398	
			3,929

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

It will be observed from the foregoing that the strength of the uniformed force, including Special Constables, was 3,369, whereas the total last year was 3,012. However, 42 former Special Constable Guards were absorbed as regular Special Constables during the year, leaving a net increase of 315.

EMPLOYED CIVILIANS AND CIVIL SERVANTS

A substantial decrease has taken place in the strength of Employed Civilians during the past year, but it will be noted that there has been an increase in the number of Civil Servants. The following table gives the comparison between the 1948 and 1949 totals:—

	March 31, 1948	March 31, 1949	Decrease	Increase
Employed Civilians.....	146	69	77	.....
Permanent Civil Servants.....	90	93	.....	3
Temporary Civil Servants.....	394	398	.....	4
	630	560	77	7

NOTE.—In the Annual Report for 1948, the Civil Servants who are employed in the Office of the Treasury Branch (R.C.M. Police) were included in the strength of Civil Servants. This year the strength shows only those Civil Servants employed by the R.C.M. Police Department proper.

RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, as well as Special Constables and Employed Civilians (but not Civil Servants), and their rates of pay and distribution by Provinces, on March 31, 1949:—

No. of Each Rank	Ranks and Grades	Pay Scale		H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Command—Special Duty					
																London, England	Washington, U.S.A.	Paris, France	Brussels	The Hague	Rome, Italy
1	Commissioner.....	Per Diem	Per Annum	1																	
1	Deputy Commissioner.....		\$10,821.25	1																	
6	Asst. Commissioners.....		6,865.00	2		1				1	1	1									
19	Superintendents.....		4,421.25																		
59	Inspectors.....		3,541.25 to 3,941.25	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1								
13	Sub-Inspectors.....		2,961.25 to 3,361.25	11		9	3	4	8	6	8	6	2	2							
75	Staff-Sergeants.....	\$6.00 to \$6.50	2,190.00 to 2,372.50	11		15	4	3	12	7	12	9	2								
227	Sergeants.....	\$5.75	2,098.75	37	3	27	13	12	36	22	34	31	7	3							
596	Corporals.....	\$5.00	1,825.00	49	11	66	38	41	88	63	104	91	27	5	8	4			1		
1940	(Constables 1st Class.)	Not Exceeding \$4.50	Not Exceeding 1,642.50	73	25	214	116	142	386	165	411	249	80	53	21	1	1			1	1
432	(Constables 2nd Class)	At Rates Authorized by the Minister.		26	1	89	8	27	85	19	86	29	27	25	1	8	1				
69	(Constables 3rd Class)			25	2	2	2	12	13	4		8		1							
	(Employed Civilians.)																				
3438	Totals.....			241	43	424	185	244	635	289	663	427	146	89	31	15	2	1	1	1	1
155	Saddle Horses.....								51		104										
4	Team Horses.....								4												
159	Totals.....								55		104										
16	Police Dogs.....					3	1			3	6	3									
281	Sleigh Dogs.....							19	11		7	12		227	5						
7	Aeroplanes.....								3		2	2									
776	Motor Cars.....			1	18	85	67	78	110	97	143	138	33	2	4						
58	Motor Trucks.....					2	4	2	12	4	7	8	2	6	11						
28	Motor Cycles.....					11	3		13		1										
1	Motor Toboggan.....										1										
1	Snow Sedan.....										1										
871	Totals.....			1	18	98	74	80	138	101	155	148	35	8	15						

2. Divisions and Detachments

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

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	6
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	40
New Brunswick.....	"J"	38
Quebec.....	"C"	32
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	70
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	93
British Columbia.....	"E"	9
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	38
Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes.....	Marine Div.	.....
Total.....	14	457

The number of Divisions is the same as last year, but there has been a decrease of two Detachments. A detailed list of detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two individuals joined the Force or came into our employ as follows:—

Recruits	334
Recruit Special Constables.....	142
	476
Re-engaged after leaving.....	11
Recruit Special Constables re-engaged as Constables	375
Special Constables	223
Employed Civilians	47
Civil Servants	47
Total	1,132

Throughout the same period, the wastage from various causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, resigned, died, etc., was eight hundred and eighty-seven, made up as follows:—

Uniformed Strength	208
Recruit Special Constables.....	41
	249
Recruit Special Constables reclassified as Constables	375
Special Constables	146
Employed Civilians	77
Civil Servants	40
Total	887

The net increase therefore is two hundred and forty-five.

PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent R. Armitage

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector A. Goodman

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector J. B. Harris
 Sub-Inspector R. J. Belec
 Sub-Inspector L. J. C. Watson
 Sub-Inspector W. H. Kelly
 Sub-Inspector W. J. Fitzsimmons
 Sub-Inspector K. M. Lockwood
 Sub-Inspector H. S. Cooper
 Sub-Inspector W. Dick
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Stevenson, O.B.E.
 Sub-Inspector E. Porter

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 10294 Staff-Sergeant D. J. McCombe
 Reg. No. 12393 Staff Sergeant G. H. Prime
 Reg. No. 11799 Staff-Sergeant J. A. A. Thivierge
 Reg. No. 11025 A/Staff-Sergeant W. G. Fraser
 Reg. No. 11671 Sergeant L. S. Grayson
 Reg. No. 12990 A/Sergeant J. R. Steinhauer
 Reg. No. 12031 Sergeant T. M. Guernsey
 Reg. No. 12370 A/Sergeant E. H. Stevenson, M.B.E.
 Reg. No. 13077 Sergeant E. J. Lydall

Retired to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner F. A. Blake
 Assistant Commissioner H. Darling
 Superintendent D. J. Martin

Resigned

Surgeon C. D. T. Mundell

REMOVALS AND DEATHS AMONGST NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND CONSTABLES*Retired to Pension:*

Sixty-one Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were granted pensions under the non-invalidating sections of the Act during the period under review.

Invalidated to Pension:

Six Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were discharged under this heading during the year.

Died:

Reg. No. 11555 Corporal Lyssey, N.
 Reg. No. 11645 Constable Wilson, C. F.
 Reg. No. 12969 Constable Duns, N. W. M.
 Reg. No. 14890 2/Constable Henderson, J. B.
 Reg. No. 14936 2/Constable Carlson, S. A. J.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There have been no important changes in the organization at Headquarters during the period under review.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL AND CENTRAL REGISTRY

The work of the Central Registry is steadily increasing, especially in that part of it which assists certain Sections of the Criminal Investigation Department. The total of incoming and outgoing mail still exceeds a million letters per annum.

It is surprising the number of new files which are necessary in connection with our duties; but there is no way of avoiding this, without the loss of time and efficiency. The work of the Central Registry is now on a par with the peak of the war years.

5. Administration in the Field

REGULAR UNIFORMED LAND FORCE

No major changes in the organization and administrative services of the Land Force have been made during the past year.

While our intensive recruiting efforts brought in a worthwhile number of recruits at first, this situation during the past few months has caused us some anxiety, as the number now being received is far below our expectations. We are able to keep abreast of wastage, however.

We are looking for another five hundred men, but at the present rate of securing recruits, the fulfilment of our hopes in that direction, does not seem to be very near at hand.

R.C.M. POLICE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

In 1947, we enlarged our Manitoba Radio Installations to take in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and during the past year, the Force in the Prairie Provinces had a rapid communication system over large areas which proved most beneficial to our work and which has been instrumental in the rapid recovery of stolen goods and apprehension of wanted persons, and has provided valuable assistance in highway accidents and in innumerable other ways. The prairie network system now includes 8 control stations, 62 two-way patrol cars, 154 patrol cars with receivers only, 5 two-way detachment stations, and 143 detachments with receivers only.

During the past year, a border patrol radio system was completed along the important part of the International Boundary in the Province of Quebec. The installations there provide for communication between patrol cars and control stations at Montreal, the Divisional Headquarters, and Sherbrooke and St. Jean—the Section Headquarters. The detachments in the Sherbrooke and St. Jean Sections are also provided with radio, and can communicate with their section control station or patrol cars. The complete system consists of 24 two-way radio patrol cars, 10 two-way radio equipped detachments, and 3 control stations.

Although the installations were only completed during the autumn of 1948, operational reports are already very gratifying. The system there is doing much to improve efficiency on the border patrol, and the supervision and co-ordination of all detachment work is made much easier. Seven large seizures of smuggled American cigarettes have been made as a direct result of having efficient radio communication in that particular area.

MARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL

Marine Division

This Division has a strength of 195, as compared with 219 a year ago.

The distribution of vessels in this Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this Report. For some account of the work performed by the "Marine" Division, see Section 5.

The Headquarters of the "Marine" Division are at Halifax, Nova Scotia. A Liaison Officer for this Division is located at Ottawa, who acts in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner.

Aviation Section

The Headquarters of this Section is at Rockcliffe, Ontario, with three Detachments located respectively at Rockcliffe, Ontario; Regina, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Alberta; with a mobile Detachment located at Calgary, Alberta. The total personnel of this Section is 20, including office staff.

Aircraft—

The number of aircraft in use by the "Aviation" Section is the same as last year, namely six. They are located at strategic points and are used for many purposes as required, ranging from the transportation of Officers and men to the protection of the Revenue. During the past year, one Norseman purchased during 1938 was retired and replaced with a new one.

Training—

During the past year there was definite advancement in the quality of pilots and engineers. Two pilots were granted certificates by the Department of Transport, qualifying them for their Instrument Flight Rating, and two engineers were certified by the Department of Transport with a "B" rating.

The bulk of flying training is completed at Rockcliffe.

Hangar Facilities—

It may be necessary to dismantle the present hangar and replace it with another. The present one is too close to the flight path of the main runway.

FIRE PREVENTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

Mr. Donald Dear, Chief Fire Prevention Officer, has reported there were 20 calls to the Ottawa Fire Department, during the year, under review, but in no case was there a call for a fire of any magnitude,—a most fortunate record. The total fire loss was \$13,165.

The personnel employed in the Fire Prevention Branch are kept very busy, as there are well over 4,000 extinguishers of various types and sizes to be attended to, and over 56,000 feet of fire hose on our books, and all of this equipment is cared for by the 3 men of the Maintenance Section.

The Government Fire Warden Service—

I have pleasure in quoting below, the remarks of Mr. Dear with respect to this service:—

"Again, I must pay tribute to the splendid work done, voluntarily, by the members of the Government Fire Warden Service. Many of these members have rendered good service in putting out minor fires, and thus saving valuable property from damage, reporting the occurrences to this office, and there are innumerable occasions where reports have been sent in, drawing attention to fire hazards which might have resulted in fire loss to Government Property. The Government Buildings all have a Fire Warden Service Organization, except in some where staff changes are taking place, and in those cases new appointments will be made as soon as possible after staffs become settled in their new quarters."

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The strength of the Band as of March 31, 1949, was 39 members, consisting of the Director of Music, 37 regular members and one R.C.M. Police Reserve member. This is 11 regular members short of the authorized strength. However, the efficiency of the band and its quality of performance is still very good indeed.

It had a very busy year during the period under review and amongst its many activities was included a Recruiting Tour of the Western Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the summer of 1948. Thirty concerts and fourteen parades were held in 23 centres and the Band was very well received wherever it went. The whole tour was most beneficial.

The Dance Orchestra is still in popular demand.

The Director of Music and Bandmaster, Inspector Joseph T. Brown, E.D., is being granted 3 months' leave of absence pending retirement. His leave began on February 1, 1949 as he has completed over 35 years' service. We part with him with very much regret as he organized the band and brought it to its present excellent state of performance and efficiency. He is being succeeded by former Sergeant Edwin Joseph Lydall, who was promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector from the 15th February, 1949.

6. Accommodation*Ottawa—Headquarters*

In my report last year I drew attention to the most undesirable situation existing at Headquarters with the branches distributed amongst several different establishments in the City. During the past twelve months the situation has steadily deteriorated and we are now spread out into eleven different buildings in the City. This causes much waste of time and is inefficient.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

No new construction was undertaken during the year under review, but arrangements have been made to construct walk-through tunnels for the Heating Plant at Regina Barracks. This work will be done by degrees and may take 3 years to complete.

Some alterations were necessary at Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, to accommodate "E" Division Headquarters which were transferred from the Public Building there.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Damage caused by fire was not extensive during the past twelve months. Seven fires were reported from different parts of the country, most of them of a minor nature. A three-car garage was completely destroyed at Peace River, Alberta. We were able to save our transport.

7. Discipline

There were very few serious breaches under this heading during the past year. The maintenance of discipline is a fundamental principle with this Force.

8. Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were made during the year:

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the admission of Reg. No. 10059 Sgt. Minty, A. A. of "F" Division, as Serving Brother to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers.....	3
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	34
Ex-members	5

Honorary Aide-de-Camp

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Inspector H. G. Nichols as Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

Under the heading of "Health" in Section 1 of this Report, I have already mentioned these services which are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

From April 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949, forty-four classes were held throughout the Force, and the number of awards made were as follows:—

Certificates (First Examination).....	367
Vouchers (Second Examination).....	129
Medallions (Third Examination).....	98
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examination).....	245
Total	<u>839</u>

This represents an increase of 399 awards over last year and an increase of 21 classes, which is due to the new policy established two years ago of having as many members of the Force as possible attend a Refresher Course in First Aid annually.

First Aid is also included in our syllabus of training for Recruits and all regular members of the Force are in possession of First Aid Manuals.

As a result of an active part taken in First Aid Work, the undermentioned N.C.O.'s were granted a Commandery Vote of Thanks from the Commandery in Canada of the St. John Ambulance Association in recognition of their efforts in conducting police and civilian classes in First Aid:—

8754	Staff Sergeant Warke, W. L.	"K" Division
11933	Corporal Lacasse, J. A. E.	"C" Division

(See also Honours and Awards—This Section)

11. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars	776
Motor trucks	58
Motorcycles	28
Motor toboggan	1
Snow Sedan	1

This is an increase of twenty-two cars and three trucks and a decrease of one motorcycle.

12. Horses*Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.*

This station continues to develop into a first-class establishment and results indicate that we are being assured of a substantial number of suitable remounts. Presently we have 53 horses at that point plus another eleven colts to be taken on strength after the 1st of April, 1949, which will increase the total to 64 horses at this breeding station.

Economies in feeding and maintenance mentioned in previous reports are being continued.

The health of our horses during the year has also continued on a satisfactory basis.

The total strength of horses as at March 31, 1949, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses	155
Team Horses	4
Total on strength	159
<hr/>	
Foals for 1948 to be taken on strength in April, 1949	11
<hr/>	
Total	170

This indicates a decrease of thirty-three from last year's figure but when the eleven colts already mentioned are taken on strength, the net loss will amount to twenty-two. Details of the losses and gains were as follows:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold	31	—
Died	1	—
Destroyed	9	—
<hr/>		
Total	41	
Purchased		8
Foals from Police Mares for 1948 to be taken on strength in April, 1949		11
<hr/>		
Total		19
Losses		41
Gains		8
Foals to be taken on strength		11
<hr/>		
Decrease		22

The distribution of our horses is as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Sask.	53
Fort Walsh foals for 1948 to be taken on strength.....	11
Regina, Sask.	51
Rockcliffe, Ont.	55

(For the Musical Ride—See Section 3).

13. Clothing and Supplies

In my report of last year I referred to some of the articles of clothing being in short supply. This is still the case with some items, and we have been obliged to adopt metal gulf service stars to replace the former embroidered ones.

Printing and Stationery

During the past year a large volume of printing and stationery supplies have been distributed to the various Divisions; over 104 tons were shipped out which is 20 tons more than the previous year.

Photographic Supplies

The system adopted last year is being continued. There is a marked improvement in the receipt of bulk shipments from manufacturers.

Inspections

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

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried on by representatives of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the service rendered us in this respect is much appreciated.

SECTION 3—TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

I have already referred to this matter in Sections 1 and 2 of this report and while our efforts during the past year have brought us some relief, we are still in need of another five hundred recruits but the prospects of securing them within the next few months are not very bright. As I have already observed elsewhere the quality of many applicants is not high enough.

2. Training

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

Altogether twenty-eight Training Classes of approximately 30 men each were formed during the year, fifteen at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan and thirteen at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario. In some cases it was not possible to complete Parts I and II training in succession, as in emergencies partially trained men had to be sent out on duty, and were returned to complete their training when the emergency had passed.

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

In addition to the normal training some equitation was given to members of various squads. As a matter of policy it is intended, in future, to put as many recruits through equitation as circumstances will permit. See also Equitation Section 3 of this Report.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

One Police College Class was held at Regina, Saskatchewan, during the year. This class commenced on February 2, 1948, and finished on May 5, 1948. The class was attended by selected members of this Force, and in addition by two members of the Department of National Defence, four members of the Newfoundland Constabulary, and by one or more members of the following Municipal Forces: Toronto, Ontario; Hamilton, Ontario; Fort William, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Swift Current, Saskatchewan; Medicine Hat, Alberta; Vancouver, British Columbia; Victoria, British Columbia, Oak Bay, British Columbia. More classes of this kind could not be held for lack of accommodation. We should have been glad to have had more, if accommodation had been available.

During the year four Refresher Classes for experienced members of the Force were held at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

SWIMMING

As mentioned in previous Reports, swimming is now a definite part of our training.

The training methods used follow the lines of those laid down by the Royal Life Saving Society, which call for a very high standard of proficiency, although the Society's methods have been taught, other organizations such as the Canadian Red Cross too have some very useful information on water safety, and this has been embodied in the training.

During the past year the number of non-swimmers who joined the Force at some points, reached 60 per cent, but with very few exceptions, all were taught to take care of themselves in the water.

All members are taught Life Saving and artificial respiration, and although all are not in possession of awards when they leave, they are sufficiently proficient to effect a rescue in the water if called upon to do so.

Each recruit is trained thoroughly in the art of canoeing, both as a means of rescue and transportation. Before he leaves "Depot" Division he knows how to handle his canoe under all circumstances and in every type of weather.

3. Musketry Practice

Few members had an opportunity to fire the Annual Musketry Practice. The Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was won by Regimental Number 11855 Corporal Beatty, W. M., of "L" Division, with a score of 120 points out of a possible 140.

Keen interest was displayed by members of the Force in service rifle competitions, and a few were successful at some of the Provincial Rifle Association Meetings in qualifying for places on the teams representing their home Provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, where a very creditable showing was made. Regimental Number 10804 Constable Blais, J. H. of "C" Division, represented the Force on the 1948 Canadian Bisley Team. Three other members, i.e., Regimental Number 12342 Sergeant Sutherland, W. W.; and Regimental Number 13057 Acting Corporal MacDonald, H. J., of "N" Division; and Regimental Number 12402 Sergeant McFarland, J. R., of "A" Division; also represented the Force at Bisley, though they were not members of the official Canadian team.

4. Revolver Practice

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

MacBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield is awarded annually to the Division making the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice. The Shield was won by "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I., with an average of 185.5 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10 was Regimental Number 13549 Constable Ward, F. A. E., of "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta. This member made a possible score of 240 points and thereby qualified for the position of best shot in the Force. He has been granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first Annual Revolver Practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Regimental Number 15230 3/Constable Lemieux, D. B., of "D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a score of 236 points out of a possible 240.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver badge is accorded members who make a score of not less than 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 600 qualified, including six members of the Reserve Force.

INDOOR RANGES

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

5. Equitation

One Recruit Training Squad received Equitation at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, in conjunction with their normal recruit training. In addition to the above, four Equitation Courses were held during the year, one at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and three at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

Early in the year a *Musical Ride* was formed at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, comprised of 1 Officer, 37 N.C.O.'s and men and 35 horses, and appeared at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.; in October, 1948, they performed at the Pennsylvania National Horse Show, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; also at the National Horse Show Association, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, Ontario.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The services of personnel of the Reserve Force are used whenever possible and we have members of this Reserve located at the following points: Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The strength at March 31, 1949, was 325, which is an increase of one over last year's total. Their assistance to the Force during the period under review continued to be very valuable and of increasing importance.

7. Instructional Staff

The instructional staffs at Regina and Rockcliffe have continued to be fully occupied during the past year with an increasing number of Recruits in training. Apart from their regular work in regard to Police Colleges and Recruit Training Classes, our instructors and facilities have again been made available to some other Departments of the Federal Government to assist with the training of their personnel.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General

There has been some increase in the number of offences investigated during the twelve months under review, but in all three main classifications, namely, Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Federal Statutes the increase recorded is small. The percentages of increase are as follows:—

Criminal Code	increase 5 %
Provincial Statutes	increase 5.3%
Federal Statutes	increase 6.2%

but that does not necessarily mean that the more serious cases of crime have increased as will be noted later on in this Section of the report.

2. Review

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

	Year ended March 31, 1949	Year ended March 31, 1948
<i>Criminal Code:</i>		
British Columbia	113	150
Alberta	7,100	6,872
Saskatchewan	4,884	4,966
Manitoba	3,567	3,307
Ontario	925	624
Quebec	328	430
New Brunswick	3,950	3,600
Nova Scotia	3,446	3,182
Prince Edward Island	573	542
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	751	728
Total	25,637	24,401
<i>Provincial Statutes:</i>		
British Columbia	Nil	Nil
Alberta	6,616	6,218
Saskatchewan	5,318	5,401
Manitoba	5,626	5,034
Ontario	51	23
Quebec	Nil	5
New Brunswick	5,617	5,123
Nova Scotia	12,176	11,637
Prince Edward Island	2,529	2,568
Northwest Territories and Yukon	21	1
Total	37,954	36,010
<i>Federal Statutes:</i>		
British Columbia	1,357	1,611
Alberta	1,386	1,257
Saskatchewan	1,047	1,032
Manitoba	1,222	1,221
Ontario	4,247	4,281
Quebec	4,354	3,533
New Brunswick	839	568
Nova Scotia	1,063	1,041
Prince Edward Island	1,022	963
Northwest Territories and Yukon	799	763
Total	17,336	16,320

The increase in each case is surprisingly small and perhaps this is the result of the continued high level of employment which exists throughout the country.

CRIMINAL CODE

Several amendments to the Criminal Code were passed by Parliament during the past fiscal year, the most far reaching from a police point of view being the revision of Part XVI, which deals with the procedure in the Summary Trial of Certain Indictable Offences, but while this new procedure has received royal assent it will not become effective until October 1st, 1949.

Another enactment now in force provides for the offence in "Infanticide". Previous to this, offenders in this category were charged either with Murder or Neglect at Childbirth.

Set forth below are further figures of comparison in connection with some of the more serious crimes as compared with other years:—

Offence	1948-49	1947-48	5 Year Average
Attempted Murder	9	8	9.2
Arson	223	223	194
Assaults — General	2,464	2,563	2,405.6
Cattle Stealing	260	257	260.2
Driving Auto While Intoxicated	580	472	426.2
Manslaughter	48	47	40.8
Robbery with Violence	65	73	50.4
Theft — General	4,233	3,950	3,400.2
Breaking, Entering and Theft	2,524	2,590	2,183

Murder

During the twelve-month period under review, investigations were made in connection with the murder of eighteen persons—a decrease of three from the previous year. The following is the disposition of the cases:—

Convicted—Executed	1
Convicted—Committed Suicide	1
Convicted—Under Appeal	1
Charge reduced to Manslaughter	2
Charge reduced to Neglect at Childbirth	1
Committed Suicide	5
Died From Natural Causes	1
Acquitted	3
Awaiting Trial (2 charged jointly)	3
Total	18

COUNTERFEITING

In June, 1948, in the city of Montreal, \$10 Bank of Canada counterfeit notes made their appearance. These counterfeits were above the average in workmanship and material. The passer of these in all cases was a woman who was victimizing business firms dealing primarily in women's wear.

These business premises, in key sections of the city of Montreal, were contacted by members of the Force. The cashiers were shown one of the counterfeit \$10 notes and were requested, should any individual attempt to pass one of this type of note, to delay such person pending arrival of the police in radio equipped cars. Through co-operation rendered by the Westmount, Verdun, and Montreal City Police, in connection with their radio hook-up, the woman using the counterfeit notes was apprehended when she attempted to victimize the cashier of a small departmental store situated at 3180 Masson Street, Montreal. The female concerned was delayed at the store on a pretext by the employees, a call being placed to the Montreal City Police Department who immediately relayed the information over a city-wide police hook-up. When the unknown woman attempted to leave the store she was accosted by members of this Force and identified as Rose-Marie Corbeil, wife of Jean Alberic Corbeil.

Subsequent investigation carried out resulted in a search being conducted at the residence of Jean Alberic Corbeil, 727A St. Denis Street, Montreal. During the course of the search, five photographic negatives of Bank of Canada \$10 notes, showing Serial No. R/D 4727600, were discovered together with genuine Bank of Canada note, R/D 4727600, which was the master note used by Corbeil to counterfeit approximately 2,000 \$10 notes. Of the 2,000 counterfeit notes made, approximately 400 were defective and had been destroyed by Corbeil. The balance of the notes, together with other equipment utilized by Corbeil in his counterfeiting scheme, was located and seized.

Charges were preferred against Jean Alberic Corbeil and his wife, Rose-Marie Corbeil, under Section 467 and 550 of the Criminal Code, convictions being obtained.

SAFEBLOWING

Thirty-five offences of this type were reported during the year, as compared with sixty-six in the previous twelve months. Our experience in combatting this type of crime has, in the past, been confined almost entirely to the three Prairie Provinces where, a few years ago, the situation reached an alarming stage. We have now evolved a system of handling the problem that seems to be working satisfactorily. The number of safe attacks in the Prairie Provinces in 1948 dropped to the lowest point in over ten years. This may be attributable in some measure to the high level of employment.

The situation in the Maritime Provinces, however, presents a different picture. The number of safe attacks in that area, where this type of offence is comparatively new, showed a decided increase in 1948. Immediate preventive measures are being taken.

THE CANADIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE—1948

The Canadian Seamen's Union Strike, 1948, was marked by incidents which occurred along the whole of the Great Lakes Waterways and particularly along the Welland Ship Canal and at Cornwall, Ontario. The presence of members of this Force at these two locations was necessitated to afford protection to Government property and to enforce provision of the Canada Shipping Act and the Canal Regulations. Squads of Ontario Provincial Police were available to assist Municipal Police Forces and to enforce the criminal law where no Municipal Police Forces existed.

During the course of the strike a total of 594 charges were laid by members of this Force, the Ontario Provincial Police, various Municipal Police Forces and individuals connected with the rival unions and the shipping companies.

This number included those under the Criminal Code of Canada, Canada Shipping Act, Canal Regulations and Ontario Liquor Control Act. Many charges were withdrawn or not proceeded with when the offenders were convicted of more serious offences. In several instances, participants of some of the more serious incidents were sentenced to penitentiary terms on being convicted of criminal charges.

While the majority of the cases have been concluded there are some still outstanding. These include those under appeal and a limited number where warrants have been issued but not executed.

The writer desires to direct attention to the strain and expense put upon the R.C.M. Police by strikes such as this. No less than 150 members of the Force were tied up with this one for a period of three months.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The increase of 1944 cases under this heading is largely attributable to the respective increases in cases under Provincial Highway Traffic and Liquor Acts; but this is not the case in every Province.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The comparatively small increase of 1,016 cases under this heading is principally due to the fact that we have been able to increase our duties under this heading.

On account of rumours regarding the alleged wholesale slaughter of birds in previous years by hunters using aircraft, a special detail patrolled the shore of James Bay under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Prevention Act. No infractions were discovered; but the patrol served a useful purpose. A similar patrol is anticipated during the Autumn of 1949.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

During the past twelve months, the duty of making investigations under this heading was transferred to the Preventive Service and remarks referring to this traffic will be found under that heading later on in this report.

Prisoners of War

One prisoner of war was recaptured during the year. This leaves the total number of escaped prisoners of war still unaccounted for as of March 31, 1949, at 11.

Juvenile Delinquency

Twelve hundred and forty-four criminal offences involving 804 Juveniles were reported from the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the twelve-month period under review. This, I am glad to say, is a decrease of 163 delinquents and 103 offences from those recorded during the previous year.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE BRANCH

Preventive measures, both with regard to the Revenue and allied Acts, as well as to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, have been well maintained. The Preventive Service Branch also enforces the Canada Shipping Act and the Foreign Exchange Control Act.

Changes in legislation and regulations invariably bring up new problems with regard to enforcement, particularly in the case of the Customs Act and the Excise Act and regulations thereunder and these can only be dealt with as they arise.

Customs and Excise Acts General

During the year under review, there were numerous changes in regulations which had a direct bearing upon the Customs Act mainly in the form of relaxation of controls exercised under what is commonly known as the "Dollar-Saving Program" which was inaugurated first on November 17, 1947. During the past year the number of items on the Prohibitive List were sharply scaled down.

Customs Act

During the past year 2,106 Customs seizures were registered, representing a moderate increase from the 1,835 reported for the previous year. The smuggling of cigarettes has provided by far the largest group of seizures, the traffic in commercial quantities being concentrated to a very great extent to the border areas in the Province of Quebec. A total of 3,847,600 American cigarettes were seized during the year and of this total 2,176,000 were reported by "C" Division. It should be mentioned that cigarettes were originally included in the list of prohibited imports under the Dollar-Saving plan but they were removed from this list as from January 1, 1949. The heavy rate of duty and taxes applicable to importations of cigarettes will still, however, provide a strong incentive for smuggling.

With the exception of the traffic in cigarette smuggling Preventive measures have been well maintained throughout the Dominion, the majority of Customs seizures consisting of miscellaneous small goods intended for the personal use of the person concerned. There has, to date, been no positive signs of large scale smuggling of liquor by way of the sea on a degree comparable to pre-war years but the situation is being closely watched in order that suitable measures may be taken should any attempt be made to resume these operations. Customs seizures of liquor have consisted almost exclusively of bottled goods found on board vessels unreported at Customs, usually the property of members of the crews of vessels arriving from foreign ports.

Port Alfred, P.Q., at the mouth of the Saguenay River assumed considerable importance during the twelve months under review, due to the large quota of deep-sea vessels arriving and departing in connection with the operations of the large aluminum plant established during the war years in that district. A large number of customs seizures were effected there, principally of cigarettes and bottled liquor.

A total of 522 motor vehicles were seized under the Customs Act, together with 75 vessels of various types. All the vessels and a considerable proportion of the automobiles were released on voluntary penalties as an alternative to forfeiture for having been involved in infractions of a somewhat minor type, usually for the transportation of small quantities of smuggled goods.

There were no amendments of any importance to the Customs Act during the year under review.

Excise Act

Excise seizures reported during the year totalled 505 compared with 458 for the previous year, this being a mild increase but still greatly below the average for the pre-war years.

There were approximately 12 seizures of illicit distilling plants which could be considered in the commercial or semi-commercial class, capable of producing a minimum of 50 gallons of illicit spirits each day. Two exceptionally large distilling plants were seized in the greater Winnipeg area, particulars of conspiracy proceedings taken against the operators in addition to the usual Excise Act charges are referred to below in this report, under the heading "Conspiracy".

There has been a decided decrease in the number of Excise seizures involving rubbing alcohol and the various grades of denatured alcohol. Seizures in this category invariably involve the sale or use of these poisonous mixtures for potable purposes and during the war years there were many fatalities as a result of this practice. Through the efforts of this Force considerable publicity was given via the press and radio to the danger involved and it is reasonable to assume that these steps may have been in some degree responsible for the decrease.

"Conspiracy Cases", Based on Revenue Laws

During the past year there were two seizures involving large illicit distilling plants in which it was found advisable to invoke the conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code to supplement the penal provisions of the Excise Act. Both seizures were effected in the Winnipeg, Manitoba area. In the first case 14 persons were committed for trial before the Supreme Court on charges of Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence vide Section 573 C.C.C. Of this number 12 were convicted, the principal offender being sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, while his fellow conspirators received fines and imprisonment terms commensurate with the part which they took in the illicit operation. The second seizure resulted in five persons being committed for trial on similar

charges. Three were convicted and were sentenced to imprisonment terms ranging from 2½ years in the penitentiary, in the case of the principal offender, to a minimum of nine months in the case of the other two convicted. Two of the minor operators were acquitted by the Court as it was not felt that the evidence was sufficiently conclusive to warrant their conviction.

Excise Tax Act

It will be recalled that the above Act, which was formerly known as the Special War Revenue Act, was amended and renamed the "Excise Tax Act" during the Parliamentary Session 1947-48. During May, 1948, this Act was further amended by deleting therefrom Parts XV and XVI. These parts of the statute had previously provided a heavy volume of investigations which were carried out by this Force. Part XV provided a tax upon tickets of admission to moving picture theatres and other similar types of entertainment. Part XVI provided a tax upon tickets of admission and goods or services wherever dancing facilities were supplied in conjunction with the sale of intoxicating liquors. To ensure that these taxes were properly paid, it was necessary for all establishments under both headings referred to above, to be visited and checked at frequent intervals by our detachment personnel. The revoking of Parts XV and XVI of the Act has relieved the Force of these duties. See also notes regarding Revenue collected by the R.C.M. Police in Section 5 of this report.

Canada Shipping Act

Assistance to the Department of Transport has been continued with respect to the Canada Shipping Act and regulations on a steadily expanding scale and our efforts have for the most part been directed to surveillance over the smaller type of craft such as pleasure boats in inland waters, fishing vessels, etc., in order to ensure that such vessels are properly equipped with the fire-fighting and life-saving equipment as laid down in the Regulations, based on the Canada Shipping Act.

To date we have been concentrating principally on educating the owners of these small craft as to the requirements in this respect and prosecutions have been entered only in a relatively few cases wherein, despite previous warnings, the owners of vessels have deliberately refused to properly equip their craft. It should be mentioned that during the past year arrangements have been made to extend the enforcement of these provisions of the Canada Shipping Act to navigable waters in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon by having our Detachment personnel carry out certain duties regarding measurement and survey of vessels which duties are normally performed by Inspectors of the Department. It is believed that our efforts along these lines will do much to reduce the many fatalities which occur during the summer months in inland waters as a result of fires or lack of life-saving equipment when small craft are overturned.

Defence of Canada Regulations (now revoked) re Firearms Surrendered by Alien Residents of Canada

During the past year authority was obtained for this Force to destroy all firearms which were surrendered under the provisions of the above-noted Act, where the former owners had not availed themselves of the opportunity to re-possess these weapons. As a result, with few exceptions, all such firearms have now been either returned to their former owners or destroyed. A certain degree of discretionary powers was left with the Officers Commanding Divisions to retain for a reasonable period firearms belonging to persons whom they felt sure would make application for re-possession but for special reasons such as absence from Canada abroad or other similar causes are unable at the present time to take the necessary steps to this end. It is intended, however, to arrange that all firearms will have been disposed of within the next few months.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

As from the 1st of April, 1948, the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was transferred to the Preventive Service Branch.

The amount of narcotic work being done by this Force is expanding and an examination of statistics for the twelve-month period under review reveals an increase of approximately twenty-eight per cent over the previous year in the total number of investigations made while the figure representing convictions registered is higher by some 7 per cent. This upswing is due, in part, to a gradual return to pre-war conditions in shipping and other forms of transportation, resulting in greater quantities of illicit narcotics reaching Canada through international channels.

It is interesting to note that white heroin, as distinct from the substance commonly referred to as Mexican brown heroin, has re-appeared in the illicit market and seems to have supplanted the latter as the favourite drug of addiction. Significant in this regard is the fact that a single seizure made in Vancouver in December 1948, consisted of some 32 ounces of a high quality heroin which is believed to have originated in Europe.

A sequel to the seizure of some 373 pounds of raw opium mentioned in my report for last year was the prosecution by authorities in Calcutta, India, of two Chinese who are alleged to have been responsible for the exporting of the opium from that country. A request for a member of the Force to proceed to Calcutta as a witness at the trial has received approval and the necessary arrangements are at present under way.

SPECIAL BRANCH

This is a very important branch of the R.C.M. Police organization requiring the services of experienced investigators. It is not in the public interest to refer here to many of its activities, but the following comments may be of interest:—

The Special Branch has continued to conduct a large number of security investigations for Government Agencies and Departments.

The Royal Commission Enquiry

Last year's Annual Report detailed the following figures with respect to prosecutions arising from the Royal Commission Report:—

Convicted	9
Acquitted	9
Convicted in England	1
Warrants unexecuted	2

One case listed as Warrant Unexecuted involved Sam Carr who was arrested on January 27, 1949, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York City, and was subsequently deported to Canada. He was arrested by members of the R.C.M. Police immediately upon his arrival in Canada and was charged under Section 573 of the Criminal Code for conspiring to utter a forged passport. Following a preliminary hearing he was committed for trial.

Applications for Citizenship

The Special Branch undertook a large number of investigations under this heading during the year under review.

Japanese Situation

Midnight of March 31, 1949, saw the end of the restrictions placed on persons of the Japanese race as a result of the war. Japanese may now travel anywhere in the Dominion without the necessity of permits.

3. The Identification Branch

This Branch now consists of ten Sections as follows:—

- (a) Central Finger Print Section
- (b) Single Finger Print Section
- (c) Modus Operandi Section
- (d) Photographic Section
- (e) R.C.M. Police Gazette
- (f) Firearms Registration
- (g) Ticket-of-Leave Section
- (h) R.C.M. Police Quarterly
- (i) Communications Section
- (j) Police Service Dogs

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

Central Finger Print Section

A total of 88,306 sets of finger prints were received during the year under review, which is an increase of some 5,000 over the previous year. 24,999 identifications were made in the same period, and this is also an increase over the previous year. It may be of interest to add that the *civil collection*, as well as the machine searching unit, was abolished.

Single Finger Print Section

This Section made 290 identifications, 104 of which were of individual criminals.

Modus Operandi Section

This Section continues to give excellent service. 273 confirmed identifications were made in connection with unsolved cases, and 186 wanted persons were identified, and 275 missing persons were located.

Photographic Section

This Section gives service to all parts of the Identification Branch and all Departments of this Headquarters, as well as assisting the entire Force when requested. On occasion Departments outside the R.C.M.P. have been assisted, especially the Department of Justice. The number of prints, enlargements and photostats made during the year total 38,587.

This Section also provides multilith plates for the R.C.M. Police Gazette Card Index. It is keeping abreast with the latest equipment and technique. Complete colour equipment was installed during the year under review, which it is hoped will prove invaluable in reproducing evidence and for instructional work.

R.C.M. Police Gazette

We are now operating on a definite policy in connection with the R.C.M.P. Gazette in that all Police Forces receive one copy free and additional copies may be purchased. The Gazette is published once a month, however, in conjunction with it we have a weekly card index which gives the photograph and description of wanted persons, released convicts, etc. The card index is distributed in two units—Eastern and Western. The total number of cards sent out during the year was 2,189,662. The system now in force appears to give excellent service and from all accounts is satisfactorily received.

Firearms Registration Section

152,795 weapons have been re-registered during the five-year period 1945-1950. Of this number, 6,591 were registered during the year under review. It is interesting to note that 23,644 weapons have been reported as having been destroyed. Of the 2,897 enquiries regarding weapons reported lost, stolen, found or otherwise involved in a Police investigation, 338 were definitely identified and ownership suggested. Another re-registration period will commence in 1950.

Ticket-of-Leave Section

During the year, 837 individuals were granted Ticket-of-Leave licence, 36 of which were later forfeited for conviction of an indictable offence whilst at large on Ticket-of-Leave.

Communications Section

This Section was taken over by the Identification Branch in October, 1948. The facilities of the Army Teletype have always been utilized by this Force, especially in this area. To increase efficiency and in the interest of economy it was decided to favour this method of communication. The traffic increased to the stage where a direct tie-in with Army Signals was warranted. At teletype loop line between this Headquarters and Army Signals was installed with a teleprinter at each end. "D" Division (Winnipeg) traffic increased to the stage where it was overloading the telephone switchboard. To alleviate this situation a teleprinter was installed at Winnipeg Headquarters. The cost for commercial telegrams has been drastically lessened and a reduction made in the cost of telephone calls. Our contact with Army Signals at Ottawa to the main trunk line is fed automatically. This saves time and because of no manual relay errors are eliminated.

R. C. M. Police Quarterly

The R.C.M. Police Quarterly was taken over by the Identification Branch in October, 1948, at which time there was a deficit of \$3,000. Since then, a portion of this debt has been repaid to the Benefit Trust Fund and if present conditions continue it is hoped to repay the entire loan by the end of the present calendar year.

Police Service Dogs

On the whole this Section operated with considerable success. The Police Service Dogs have been responsible for saving lives and recovering stolen property as well as locating evidence which has proven most valuable to investigators of this Force. A few outstanding cases are mentioned in this Section under "Interesting Cases".

Acknowledgment of Assistance

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

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

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

4. Non-Criminal Investigations

These are referred to in Section 5 of this Report.

5. R.C.M. Police Laboratories

At *Ottawa* (Rockcliffe) our Documents Examination Section was strengthened during the past year, and at *Regina*, pending the posting of a Staff Pathologist, we have availed ourselves of the services of Doctors McLetchie and Linn. Dr. McLetchie is Director of the Regina General and Grey Nuns Hospital Pathological Laboratories and Dr. Linn is the Pathologist at that Grey Nuns Hospital.

Dr. Frances McGill, of Regina, an Honorary Surgeon of the Force and Consultant, has continued her valuable assistance in forensic pathology problems which have arisen from time to time.

Understudies

With a view to encouraging the understudies and assistants in the different sections of the Laboratories to improve themselves and to increase the efficiency of the staff as a whole, arrangements have been completed whereby a definite course of study has been arranged for each section and the understudies and assistants are now required to pass an examination to qualify as experts or technicians. These examinations take the form of written reports and practical laboratory tests.

The candidate is also required to submit a thesis on a subject of his own choice and finally a board consisting of an officer and senior laboratory technicians pass on his aptitude before he is permitted to undertake case work and appear before a court of law to express an opinion on his findings.

Work Performed

A perusal of the statistics for the laboratories mentioned shows that a total of 13,860 laboratory examinations were conducted, and there were 1,050 photographic assignments in 816 recorded cases. It may be interesting to add that twelve members of the staff appeared 148 times before courts of law, and to reach those courts they travelled 51,480 miles by rail, 18,199 miles by air, and 8,453 miles by road. Space does not permit my giving the details of all the work done in the various sections of these laboratories, but the increase at both Rockcliffe and Regina is amazing. In the Photographic Section alone, the following work was undertaken:—

Negatives	4,458
Contact Prints	9,627
Enlargements	5,883
Slides	217
Plates	15
Photostats	1,142

Interesting cases dealt with by the laboratories will be found at the end of this section, with other cases of interest.

6. Interesting Cases

The following cases are given merely as illustrating the work of the Force under present day conditions. They have been kept under the following headings:—

- (1) General Cases
- (2) Fingerprint Cases
- (3) *Modus Operandi* Cases
- (4) Firearms Cases
- (5) Police Service Dogs Cases
- (6) R.C.M. Police Laboratories Cases.

(1) GENERAL CASES

Rescue of George Rault, Injured Aeroplane Pilot, Cold Lake, Alta.

A Tiger Moth aeroplane, piloted by George Rault, and carrying as a passenger, George Ouimet, took off from Bonneyville, Alta., about noon on November 22, 1948, and later developed engine trouble at a point some forty miles north of Cold Lake, Alta. Owing to the low ceiling then prevailing, the pilot had been flying over heavily timbered country at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and when the engine died, had not sufficient altitude to make for open country. The plane crashed into a clump of spruce trees, resulting in considerable damage.

The pilot, Rault, sustained a fractured leg and arm, was badly shaken up and was unable to move. His passenger, Ouimet, suffered a smashed elbow, which became badly swollen, but despite this handicap, managed to erect a shelter for Rault, build a fire, kill and cook some small birds for food. Then, in sub-zero weather, he set out on foot and without food; equipped with a compass removed from the crashed plane, for aid at the nearest inhabited point, Cold Lake. Ouimet reached his destination some thirty-six hours later, after an incredibly difficult trip over rough terrain, consisting of muskeg, deadfall and heavy bush country.

Immediately upon his arrival at Cold Lake shortly before noon on November 26th, the two members of the Force stationed at Bonneyville were advised by telephone of the mishap and forthwith commenced arrangements for a search party. Medical supplies, including penicillin, bandages and splints were secured from the local hospital, together with advice from the doctor regarding any necessary medical attention for the injured pilot. Other supplies, including flashlights, blankets and groundsheets were included and in a short time the two policemen set out by car for Cold Lake, forty miles distant, accompanied by about half a dozen volunteers from Bonneyville.

In view of the wild nature of the country where the crash occurred and because of unfavourable weather conditions, it was necessary to organize a large search party. A number of local trappers, fishermen and lumbermen, each supplying his own grub-stake, volunteered their services, and the party, about twenty in all, together with Ouimet and the police, commenced their trip just at sundown the same day and proceeded by truck from Cold Lake as far as possible to a point some twenty miles north. Here a team and sleigh were secured to carry the injured Ouimet and the party's supplies, while the rest of the group proceeded on foot. During the travel by team the entire party was on the watch for Ouimet's tracks where he had left the muskeg and entered the timber. A party of four was sent off to back-track Ouimet's route out, but eventually lost the trail and ended up at a lumber camp. The larger group, including team and sleigh, followed a different trail, which led to a survey cut, along which Ouimet had come when he left the scene of the crash. With the aid of a gas storm lantern, the trail was followed to the point where Ouimet had entered the cut. At this spot, the team and sleigh were left with two men to repair the sleigh and act as a focal point for the group, and also to advise the party of four who had taken the other route.

From here the services of a Metis tracker were invaluable in following a faint trail, which led for ten miles through heavy bush, under a recent fall of several inches of snow. The pilot, George Rault, was found at 3.30 a.m. after being helpless for five days in the bush in sub-zero weather. He was in fairly good condition, and when first discovered expressed surprise as he was of the opinion that he would be very difficult to locate. The injured man was given first aid, which included Boveril and soup, the fractured leg was placed in a Thomas splint, and Rault was made comfortable in police blankets on a stretcher made from a groundsheet.

The crashed plane was found, nosed into the base of four tall spruce trees; one tree had been knocked down by the impact. Damage to the plane was extensive, the right wing being broken off, the motor pushed back, while the propeller and undercarriage were both broken. In view of the wild nature of the country, it was considered that any attempt to salvage the wreckage would be impossible.

The decision was made to carry the injured man out by a different route to avoid re-encountering the difficult country traversed in arriving at the scene of the crash. Accordingly, the party travelled east towards the survey cut, carrying Rault by stretcher over miles of fallen timber and muskeg. After proceeding in this fashion for a considerable time, it was found that the party was showing signs of exhaustion, and the Metis tracker was sent ahead to the lumber camp to obtain further assistance. There he pressed a team and sleigh into service and Rault was conveyed the rest of the way in this fashion to the lumber camp, where the group rested and were given a meal. The remainder of the trip was effected by team and truck to Cold Lake where Rault was placed in hospital, just twenty-four hours after he was discovered by the search party. When examined by a doctor, the injured pilot was found to have sustained no complications as a result of his arduous trip through rugged country, and after a few hours' rest, was reported in good condition. The doctor stated that the first aid applied had been very good.

The two members of the Force instrumental in organizing the rescue party, Reg. No. 11260, Corporal T. McNally and Reg. No. 13826, Constable P. Morris, were commended by the Commissioner for the initiative, organizing ability and fortitude displayed by them in carrying this difficult search through to its successful conclusion. Praiseworthy also were the efforts of all members of the rescue party, who volunteered their services without remuneration, supplied their own food, and displayed endurance and fortitude of the highest degree in accomplishing the search in wild country in winter weather and safely conveying the injured man a long distance over particularly rough and difficult terrain.

Mike Zacharuk—Murder

On May 26, 1948, Peter Pacholek of Spedden, Alta., reported to the R.C.M. Police at St. Paul Detachment that his brother, William, was missing. The complainant was worried, stating that the absent man hadn't been seen for two weeks and that his disappearance seemed suspicious.

William Pacholek owned a farm two miles north of Spedden, was a bachelor, content with his way of life and kept his farm in excellent condition. Peter, his brother, was unable to understand why he should leave suddenly without saying anything to anyone. Moreover, Peter was curious to know what happened to several pieces of machinery missing from the farm.

Investigators quickly searched the farmhouse and barns, fields and bushland bordering them, but could find no trace of the missing man. On May 28th the search was continued, on this occasion with the assistance of P. S. Dog "Cliffe", and in one of the fields the party found a spot where there was every indication that something out of the ordinary had occurred. Someone had been ploughing close to a fence and for some reason the plow had left the main furrow and had angled off out of line.

The plow was located near some trees, and on it were stains which could be blood, together with particles of bones and hair which could have come from a human being. A little further on, investigators found five sets of harness on the ground. In another section of the field, there was evidence of something, possibly a body, having been dragged by a tractor. One of the pieces of farm machinery missing was the tractor. Well defined footprints made by hobnailed shoes were found in another patch of plowing and close examination appeared to indicate that the unknown person had been running.

Extending the search still further, the investigators discovered what seemed to be a place of ambush. It was on the opposite side of the fence, a clearing in some bush where obviously someone had lain in wait.

Investigators formed the theory that something had frightened the horses while pulling the plow, and that the animals had run off at a tangent until stopped by the trees. There they had been unhitched, driven deeper into the woods, unharnessed and turned loose. The person in ambush had then run across the fields for the tractor and subsequently had dragged some object away from the point where the horses had been frightened. It remained necessary to obtain evidence to either support or refute the theory.

Enquiries in the district resulted in information that Mike Zacharuik, whose father lived in Hairy Hill, Alta., had been with William Pacholek on or about May 12th, and was working for him about the time Pacholek was last seen. Zacharuik, when questioned, stated, "I don't know where Pacholek is. I went to his farm about May 12th and we made a deal. I traded a quarter section of land to him for his tractor and other machinery, some cattle and pigs and feed, and his Plymouth coupe. I gave him \$650 cash to clinch the deal".

Asked if he had a bill of sale or some document to prove the trade had been made, Zacharuik said he had a letter from Pacholek explaining it in detail. Zacharuik couldn't produce the letter, and was placed under arrest, charged with theft of machinery, theft of cattle and theft of automobile.

With the accused in custody, further enquiry was conducted in connection with Pacholek's disappearance. It was learned that Zacharuik had gone to Pacholek's farm on horseback and had been quite open in letting people know that the farm was his destination; that he expected to pick up a Plymouth coupe and some farm machinery in exchange for some land. Moreover, he returned in the coupe and on the way encountered car trouble. The roads were muddy, and more than once he had to be pulled out of mud holes. On one occasion a broken wire forced him to seek the aid of an amateur farmer mechanic who located the trouble and succeeded in getting the car in motion.

At most of these stops, witnesses stated, it was noted that he had a saddle in the front of the car, although the rear trunk compartment was large enough to hold it. However, more than once he refused to open the trunk, saying he had lost the key. Somewhere near his father's home, it was learned, the saddle was no longer in sight, and when it was returned to the person from whom it was borrowed, Zacharuik produced it from the trunk compartment.

By careful questioning, investigators learned that the saddle had disappeared from the front of the car shortly before the car wiring was repaired by the amateur mechanic. An intensive search in the area resulted in the finding of the body of the missing farmer in a willow bush a short distance off the road. He had been shot in the head.

On June 3rd Zacharuik made a statement admitting that, while drunk, he had killed Pacholek. Subsequently he had taken the car, machinery and other articles, as well as a grain cheque for \$200 which he cashed. He was uncertain of the exact date he had arrived at the farm and didn't know exactly when the shooting took place, but statements from reliable witnesses set the time of the murder as the morning of May 14th. His trip home, normally accomplished in a few hours, took all day and part of the next, due to bad roads. The body of the victim was found not far from one of the mud holes in which the coupe had bogged down.

The accused appeared at Edmonton, Alta., on October 14, 1948, before Mr. Justice Ford and jury and pleaded "not guilty" to a charge of murder, s.263 Criminal Code. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on January 12, 1949.

An appeal entered in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and heard on November 17, 18 and 19, 1948, was dismissed.

Myles Walter Lynch—Manslaughter

On the night of August 30, 1947, Mrs. Jennie Charters and John O'Leary were walking along No. 2 Highway near Burton, N.B., when the latter was struck by a motor vehicle and killed. The car continued on its way without pause and later Mrs. Charters was unable to give the police any description of the vehicle.

Investigators reached the scene quickly and discovered some fragments of glass which appeared to be from a rear vision mirror. Further examination of the spot in daylight brought to light additional pieces of mirror glass. From the nature of the injuries sustained by O'Leary it seemed probable that his head had been struck by some part of the vehicle, possibly a projecting rear vision mirror.

A motorist driving along No. 2 Highway about the time of the accident had passed a large dump truck parked without lights. As this constituted a danger to moving traffic, he noted that it had an inscription, "Fowler's Transport, Saint John" on the door and was painted red and yellow. Continuing on his way, the motorist arrived at the scene of the accident and on hearing the details, he immediately turned his car and drove back along the highway as far as Gagetown, N.B., in an effort to locate the parked truck. Here he met an R.C.M. Police constable who had set up a road block immediately the accident was reported, and, as no vehicle of the type described had passed that point, it seemed obvious that the truck had turned down some back road or into some farm along the way.

The Fredericton City Police, when informed of the accident, were requested to obtain information concerning Fowler's Transport trucks working in the district, the names of drivers, if possible, and to interview the local representative of the company with a view to checking the authorized movements of the line's vehicles.

It was learned that two of Fowler's Transport vehicles, answering the description of the one believed involved in the accident, were being operated in Fredericton and that one was driven by Myles Walter Lynch. Neither this driver nor his vehicle was to be found. On enquiry, it was ascertained that Lynch had been drinking and left his home at approximately 9.20 p.m. the evening of August 30th, en route to visit some friends, identity unknown, in the neighbourhood of Burton.

The second Fowler's transport was located parked in a gravel pit a short distance from Fredericton. On examination, there was no indication that this truck had been involved in an accident, and its left rear vision mirror was intact with a normal amount of road dust on it.

The next few hours were spent by investigators in searching the twenty miles of highway and adjacent properties between the scene of the accident and Gagetown. At 7.25 a.m. of August 31st, a Fowler's Transport was found parked outside the residence of Myles Walter Lynch. A taxi driver testified subsequently that he had seen this truck driving along the highway from the direction of Burton towards Lynch's home at approximately 7 a.m. About half an hour later Lynch was located and detained by members of the Fredericton City Police.

The truck was examined carefully and it was noted that: (1) The left rear vision mirror had been broken, although some of the glass still remained in its original position. (2) Bits of hair, pieces of substance that appeared to be flesh, and dried matter which could be blood, were found on the left front corner of the dump body. (3) The lights were not in working order. (4) Although rain had fallen during the night, there was no indication that the truck had been washed.

The transport was removed to the R.C.M.P. Headquarters in Fredericton where it was photographed, re-examined, and placed under lock and key in a separate garage. It was found that the lighting system was out of order, bits

of silver paper and tinfoil being located in the glove compartment and on the floor below the fuse, indicating that the lighting system had been maintained in this manner.

The Provincial Pathologist made an examination of deposits scraped off the body of Lynch's truck and found that the fleshy substance was a fragment of human brain, other scrapings being found to contain human flesh, hair and paint.

Exhibits were now forwarded to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, Ont., and included samples of hair scraped off the body of the truck, samples of hair from the head of the deceased, fragments of mirror from the scene of the accident, and a broken left rear view mirror, removed from the truck. The Laboratory staff confirmed the fact that one of the fragments of mirror found at the scene of the accident had once been part of the rear view mirror, removed from the truck. Other fragments of mirror were found to be similar in colour, thickness, backing and appearance to glass still remaining in the broken mirror. The samples of hair were examined by the Textiles Division of the National Research Council, Ottawa, who reported that the samples showed similarity with respect to range of colour, diameter and absence of pigment from the medulla; that all three samples were of human origin. Also, the opinion was expressed that in view of such similar characteristics, the exhibits could have come from a similar source. It was pointed out, however, that it was impossible to identify by examination such samples as being from one head to the exclusion of similar heads of hair.

At the time of his arrest, Lynch was charged as a hit-and-run driver under Section 285, sub-section 2 of the Criminal Code. Later this charge was withdrawn and on the instructions of the Attorney General, he was charged with Manslaughter, Section 268 of the Criminal Code.

During the inquest into the death of John O'Leary, Lynch, after his Counsel had taken objection to the action, testified on the instructions of the Coroner. Briefly, he stated that on the night of the fatality he had been very drunk, that he had been having trouble with his lights, but when they failed he was able to bring them on again. His lights had failed between Fredericton and Burton. He testified that he did not recall hitting anyone on the road, and he had visited a friend further down the road in Burton, and had parked his truck behind the house. (A check showed that this was not a normal position in which to park a vehicle, the driveway and yard being to the left of the house.) The first indication, stated Lynch, he had that anything had happened was when he saw the damaged rear view mirror the following morning.

The finding of the Coroner's Jury was as follows: "That the said John O'Leary came to his death on the public highway at Burton in the County of Sunbury on the 30th day of August, 1947, and that death was caused by being struck on the head by a motor truck bearing the name "Fowler's Transport, Saint John, N.B." and that the driver of the said truck, Myles Lynch, was grossly negligent in the operation of the motor truck upon the said highway".

As a result of the preliminary hearing on a charge of Manslaughter, Lynch was committed for trial. On June 1, 1948, the accused was found guilty as charged and was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the Sunbury County Gaol, sentence to commence from date of arrest.

Ray John Michaelis, James Augustus Gregory Davison, John Stefanik, John Andrick, Alexander Poroznuk—Breaking Entering and Theft—safebreaking

The general store of John Yellowlees and Sons, Ninette, Man., was broken into October 15, 1947, when \$1,198.40 in cash, together with \$369.22 in cheques, was stolen from the safe. A number of heavy-duty wrecking bars and other tools were taken from a nearby C.N.R. tool shed, enabling the thieves to break the handle, punch the spindle and wrench the safe door completely off its hinges. The method employed and the manner in which the offence was carried out suggested it to be the work of experts.

The following night, October 16th, the Municipal Office at Gimli, Man., was entered and \$257 in cash stolen from the safe. Again, it was found that the safe was breached by knocking off the combination, punching the spindle and forcing the door. Serial numbers of the bills stolen had been noted and this information was circulated throughout the district.

When the Royal Bank at Selkirk Avenue and Main Street, Winnipeg, was entered by the caretaker at 6.20 a.m. October 23, 1947, he discovered that a large hole had been blasted in the wall of the vault and about fifty safety deposit boxes jimmied open. There was a heavy layer of dust and debris everywhere and the floor of the bank was littered with trampled personal papers and piles of smashed deposit boxes.

Winnipeg City Police detectives and bank officials, summoned to the scene immediately, discovered that entrance had been effected by removing the storm window from an outside rear window and prying open the inner sash. The thieves had apparently made their exit in the same manner. The storm window was hidden inside the bank.

The combination dial had been broken off the safe and an unsuccessful attempt made to drive the spindle. Dynamite had been inserted in the hole and detonated by an instantaneous fuse operated from the light switch in the lavatory. This attempt failed also and a charge was placed next in a crevice between the bricks in the vault wall. The resulting explosion blew a hole about three feet square through which entry was gained to the vault. The door was then opened from within.

Forty-nine deposit boxes were forced open and looted of over \$40,000 in currency, about \$200,000 in stocks and bonds and jewelry valued at several thousand dollars.

A quantity of tools including an electric drill and sledge hammer were abandoned inside the bank and were taken possession of by the police. No damage was done to the glass windows or bank furnishings by the blasts, indicating the job to be that of an experienced safeblower.

Fingerprints found inside the deposit boxes were eliminated almost immediately and it was apparent that the safeblowers had worn gloves. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining the serial numbers of the bonds and the description of stolen jewelry, as no record had been kept by many of the owners, while others were out of town.

The electric drill found at the scene had been stolen from a garage workshop in Winnipeg two days prior to the break-in and a description was obtained of two suspicious characters seen in the vicinity of the theft at the time.

On October 23rd, the Winnipeg Police received information that the men responsible for the robbery of the Royal Bank and the offences at Ninette and Gimli were John Michaelis and James Gregory Davison, recently released from the penitentiary, both men active criminals. The same afternoon, Winnipeg detectives called at the home of Michaelis and discovered he had left the previous evening and had not returned. The house was kept under surveillance and in a short time the suspect drove up in a 1942 Nash sedan, was taken into custody, and the car impounded.

A search warrant was executed by Winnipeg City and R.C.M. Police investigators at the home of Alex Michaelis, a brother residing at Whytefold, Man. The brother and his wife were found in possession of several bills, identified as having been stolen at Gimli. The couple stated they had received the money from John Michaelis and that he and Davison had left the house at Whytefold to drive to Gimli the night the Municipal Office was broken into. On his return, John Michaelis gave them the money in payment of a debt.

Two witnesses residing in the vicinity of the Selkirk Branch of the Royal Bank, Winnipeg, stated they had seen a blue Nash sedan, similar to Michaelis' car, parked in the vicinity of the bank on the night of October 22nd. The car contained two occupants. John Michaelis was charged with breaking into the Municipal Hall at Gimli and was held in custody without bail.

Information was received that Michael Stefanik, allegedly prominent in the Winnipeg underworld, was the key man in organizing the break-in at the Royal Bank and that Michaelis, Davison and a fourth man, yet unnamed, had taken part. Stefanik was aware of police interest in his activities and gave up his employment in a local glass factory, although remaining in Winnipeg.

Following the apprehension of Michaelis, a warrant for Davison's arrest was obtained by the R.C.M. Police, charging him with Breaking, Entering and Theft at Gimli. Davison disappeared from Winnipeg, presumably for Eastern Canada, and it was considered probable that he would contact his mother, who lived in Sydney, N.S. The owner of the electric drill left behind in the Royal Bank after the robbery identified Davison, through a photograph, as the person who was in his workshop about the time the drill was stolen.

Davison was traced to Toronto, where, under the name of McIsaac, he transferred a large bank draft to a Sydney, N.S., bank. R.C.M.P. investigators determined that a man named McIsaac had deposited a sum of money and purchased a railway ticket to Winnipeg at the C.N.R. ticket office in Sydney.

On December 10, 1947, the manager of a Glace Bay bowling alley reported that a suspicious character had been frequenting his establishment during the afternoons and evenings for the past three weeks, and, although unemployed, carried a large roll of bills in his pocket. This individual was known as George Black and roomed nearby at the home of a reputable family. A photograph of Davison was recognized by the head of the family as being identical with his roomer, Black.

Black was apprehended in the early morning of December 11, 1947, by the R.C.M.P., and finally admitted being James Gregor Davison. He was returned to Winnipeg on December 15th. The press co-operated in making no mention of his arrest until the remainder of the gang could be located and taken into custody.

Thomas Michaelis, brother of John, was arrested by the Winnipeg City Police on December 16, 1947, and admitted that approximately \$10,000 in cash and a revolver had been cached at his home by John the afternoon of October 23rd, that he had hidden this material following John Michaelis' arrest, and later had turned it over to a sister. The money and the firearm were located that night.

John Michaelis, still in custody, was interviewed by Winnipeg City Police detectives, but after intensive questioning denied complication in the Royal Bank offence. However, when confronted by his sister, Michaelis made a statement admitting his part in the offence and implicating Davison, Mike Stefanik and Alexander Poroznuk alias Delay alias Dempsey. The latter was an expert in explosives, with an extensive criminal background, and was being sought by the Winnipeg police for questioning. John Michaelis stated that Davison and Poroznuk had stolen the electric drill while he waited outside in his car. Stefanik had "cased" the Royal Bank but had remained as lookout outside the building during the actual attack on the vault. Poroznuk handled the explosive while Davison and Michaelis opened the safety deposit boxes and removed the contents.

Stefanik was charged and placed under arrest. He refused to make a statement and nothing of an incriminating nature was found in his possession.

When Davison was returned to Winnipeg under escort, he was questioned regarding the bank robbery. Confronted with Michaelis and after being advised of the latter's statement, Davison agreed to plead guilty. On December 21, 1947,

the Winnipeg police were successful in locating a cache of \$100,000 in Dominion of Canada Bonds and \$500.00 in dental gold, Davison's and Michaelis' share of the proceeds of the robbery. The property had been hidden in a field on the outskirts of Winnipeg.

According to Davison's statement, after the bank robbery the four men hurried to Stefanik's room and divided the proceeds, each receiving approximately \$11,000 in cash, together with bonds and securities. Davison and Michaelis loaded their share of the loot into a sack and carried it to a rented garage in the rear of an apartment house. The next day the contents of the sack were divided between Davison and Michaelis, the former taking possession of both shares. The jewelry was purported to have been thrown in the river, while a large quantity of registered bonds were burned.

Eventually Poroznuik was traced to a house he had purchased on the outskirts of the city. Investigators found, however, he had left the house. He was located in a rooming house the following day, December 30, 1947. There was little evidence available to link him with the bank robbery, but when arrested he made full admission of his part in the affair and asked for a light sentence.

On January 15, 1948, Davison, Michaelis, Poroznuik and Stefanik appeared in Winnipeg City Police Court charged with breaking and entering the Royal Bank. Davison and Michaelis pleaded guilty and in each case accused was sentenced to six years in the Manitoba Penitentiary. Several days later concurrent sentences were imposed in connection with the offences at Gimli and Ninette.

Stefanik and Poroznuik appeared for preliminary hearing on March 8, 1948, being committed for trial. In each instance bail was set at \$25,000.

While half of the stolen securities were now recovered, the balance, allegedly shared by Stefanik and Poroznuik, was still outstanding. After these individuals had been admitted to bail, information was received that attempts were being made to dispose of the stolen bonds in Eastern Canada, and failing that, in Winnipeg itself. Towards the end of April, 1948, a member of the R.C.M. Police learned that one, John Andrick, well-known fence and an associate of Stefanik, was attempting to sell a large quantity of bonds stolen from the Royal Bank. It was at this point that arrangements were completed whereby a member of the R.C.M. Police would pose as a "buyer". In this role he was introduced to Andrick.

The undercover man set up residence in a local hotel room while the adjoining room was occupied by two Winnipeg City Police detectives. The connecting door between the two rooms was locked on the detectives' side only. The R.C.M. Police investigator was provided with a certified statement on hotel stationery showing a total of \$15,400 in cash supposedly held in the hotel safe.

Andrick called at the "buyer's" room the morning of April 29, 1948, and, following considerable negotiation, it was agreed that \$22,000 in bonds would change hands for \$11,500. Andrick explained that he hadn't the bonds with him, as his partner did not trust him. Andrick then telephoned "Mickey", the number called being that of Stefanik's hangout. The ensuing conversation was overheard by the detectives in the adjoining room and proved to be damaging evidence at the subsequent trial. Andrick left the hotel room, returning in about five minutes with \$21,850 in bonds, wrapped in a bundle. The "buyer" pretended to examine the bonds, in the meanwhile signalling the City Police detectives in the next room. Andrick's arrest was effected immediately, while Stefanik was picked up in the hotel rotunda where he had been awaiting, apparently, the arrival of Andrick following completion of the bond transaction.

City detectives learned that Stefanik had despatched some of the stolen bonds to Windsor, Ontario. The Windsor home of Jack Hilderman, who was well known to the Winnipeg Police, was searched by local police, \$5,000 in bonds being discovered under a plank in the flooring. Hilderman was arrested by the Windsor City Police, but a charge of "Retaining Stolen Property" was later dismissed.

Poroznuk failed to appear for arraignment, at the assizes in May, 1948, finally being arrested in Toronto and returned to Winnipeg. On June 8th, Stefanik appeared before Judge and Jury, pleading "not guilty". Michaelis and Davison testified against him, and there was a preponderance of evidence for the prosecution. He was found guilty as charged and on June 16th was sentenced to eight and a half years in the penitentiary.

The case of the remaining accused was disposed of on October 16, 1948, when John Andrick received a sentence of two years and six months on a charge of receiving stolen property.

Arthur Ronald Weiss and Aldon Lowell Weiss—Possession of Forged Bank Notes

In June 1948, the Winnipeg City Police reported the passing of a number of counterfeit American \$10 bank notes in that city. Police Forces in western Canada were supplied with details of the bogus currency, the engraving and printing of which were of fair quality. The paper used was thin, crisp and easily cracked and in each instance the face and back of the bill had been printed separately and then glued together.

A bill of this description was passed in a store at Langham, Sask., on July 28, 1948. Later the same evening a young man purchased a package of cigarettes in a restaurant in Maymont, Sask., tendering a counterfeit American \$10 bill in payment. In this instance, the proprietor became suspicious and followed his customer to the outskirts of the town where the stranger was seen to climb into an old model Chevrolet coupe, converted into a truck and drive west on the highway. The suspect's description was telephoned to the R.C.M. Police Detachment at Radisson.

The following day a similar counterfeit was passed at a general store in Fielding by a young man answering the description of the party seen in Maymont. A Chinese cafe in Radisson was next to report acceptance of a spurious American \$10 bill. In each instance the paper was crisp, easily cracked and the etching uneven. The serial numbers of all bills consisted of eight digits, commencing with the letter "B" and ending with "A".

The R.C.M.P. radio station at Saskatoon, broadcast complete details of each offence, as well as a description of the suspect and his probable mode of transportation. In every instance, he was reported to have parked his car on the outskirts of a town, bought a package of cigarettes, generally "Buckingham", in a small store and immediately moved on to another district.

Next, the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada at Bruno, Sask., reported detecting a counterfeit American \$10 bill in a merchant's deposit for July 31.

On August 5, a radio-equipped patrol car on the highway near Dundurn, Sask., picked up an R.C.M.P. broadcast from Saskatoon, warning that an attempt had been made to pass a counterfeit American note at Melden, Sask., a short time before. A few minutes later, the broadcast advised of a similar attempt at Outlook. In each case a stranger had asked for Buckingham cigarettes and tendered an American \$10 bill. The patrol car continued along the main highway towards Outlook, checking all cars and received a further broadcast advising of the cashing of a counterfeit note at Broderick some 45 minutes previously. The patrol checked Glenside without result and advised the town of Elbow by telephone that the bogus money passer was in the district and to be on the lookout for him. At Hawarden, a telephone call was received from a store proprietor in Elbow stating that the suspect was in his store.

Within minutes, the police patrol entered a small lunch counter in Elbow just as a man handed the clerk an American \$10 note for a package of Buckingham cigarettes. Identified as Arthur Ronald Weiss of 464 Edward Street, Regina, the note passer was arrested.

As was usual, the passer's truck was found parked on the outskirts of Elbow and when searched yielded the following:—

436 counterfeit American Federal Reserve notes, \$10.00 denomination, concealed under the front seat and behind upholstery in the rear right corner of the cab.

\$274.52 in genuine Canadian bank notes and coins in the car heater and on the suspect's person, presumably the proceeds of previous offences.

\$2.30 in genuine Canadian coins scattered on the front seat.

14 packages of cigarettes, mostly Buckingham.

A road map showing routes already covered or to be travelled.

In a statement made to the police, Weiss stated he had made his plates from a piece of brass well cylinder, found on his father's farm at Nokomis, Sask. The brass piece was flattened out and two pieces were joined together to give a double thickness. Respecting the actual engraving of the plates, the accused stated:—

"I then took a \$10 American bill and split it. I took each half and fixed them face down on a brass plate using a mixture of varnish and Scotch tape. I then secured a number of files and sharpened them for use as engraving tools. After sticking the split bill on the brass, I used one of the files, sharpened to a needle point and traced the design on the brass. I then removed what was left of the paper and drilled out the larger parts of the design by a power drill, using the various sharpened files for the finer details. The shading in the head and other parts were done largely by gess work. When tracing the design on the brass I made a number of pin pricks and not a continuous line so that I did not entirely ruin the bill and had it to use for comparison while I was filling in the detail. After finishing the engraving I did not use any special treatment for the plates but ran off some samples, making various corrections. Before undertaking this job I had no previous experience with engraving."

Weiss admitted buying a printing press from a firm in the U.S.A., receiving it early in January 1948. Inks, paper and other supplies were purchased locally, invoices being found to cover these transactions which were substantiated by subsequent police investigation. About 2,500 such notes were printed by Weiss during March 1948, the face and back being run off on separate pieces of paper and later glued together. Weiss admitted that his brother, Aldon, who lived with him, was aware of his activities but that the latter had taken no part in the manufacture of the counterfeits.

The house occupied by the Weiss brothers in Regina was entered by virtue of a search warrant and a cardboard carton, discovered in a back shed, was found to contain the following:—

A small printing press.

Two engraved plates for the face and back of American \$10 bank note.

165 counterfeit U.S. bank notes in \$10 denominations, similar to those previously seized from Arthur Weiss.

1,764 face impressions and 3,154 back impressions of these counterfeits.

A number holder which contained the serial number B45323605A. These numbers could be changed readily.

Numerous invoices listing purchases of equipment.

A catalogue containing measurements of bank notes.

Numerous samples of Arthur Weiss' handwriting (proven by subsequent examination).

Rough sketch of the face of an American \$10 bill.

Three diagrams of \$5 and five ink drawings of American \$1 bank notes.

In all, 364 complete counterfeits were recovered.

Aldon Lowell Weiss, brother of the accused, returned to the house shortly after the arrival of the police and gave a statement similar in tenor to that already made by Arthur but denied taking an active part in the manufacture of the counterfeits.

A search was made of the home of William Weiss, the father, in Nokomis, resulting in the finding of certain pieces of metal which were formerly part of a pump cylinder. Two pieces were flattened out and two were circular in form. These were taken possession of in view of the fact that Arthur Weiss claimed to have used this brass to make the engraved plates.

It was learned that after sufficient counterfeits bills had been run off, the Weiss brothers arrived in Winnipeg early in June and successfully passed five bills at a large department store. Later in the same month four or five bills were cashed at various stores in Regina. Edmonton was visited during the last week of June, in the course of which trip some ten bills were passed at such places as Dilke, Imperial, Simpson, Hanley, Dundurn and Chauvin.

Arthur Weiss left Regina on July 15th and successfully passed his bogus American money at Cupar, Dysart, Lipton, Balcarres, Hubbard, Lestock, Quinton, Raymore, Kandahar, Elfros, Wadena, Clair, Quill Lake, Watson, St. Gregor, Radisson, Fielding Unity, all in Saskatchewan. Crossing into Alberta, Weiss negotiated spurious bank notes at Bawlf, Daysland, Strome, Killam, Sedgewick, Hardisty, Czar and Metiskow. The last leg of his trip brought him to Wilkie, Dodsland, Plenty, Hawarden, Loreburn, and finally Elbow, where he was apprehended. In each instance, identical tactics were used—his truck was parked outside the town, while Weiss purchased cigarettes in a small store.

The engraved plates were photographed and microscopically examined at the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina. Faint traces of solder-like material could be seen along the line of the brass lamination joints in both plates, being particularly noticeable in the small seal. A series of pin points conforming to parts of the design were discernible on some parts of the face plate, to a lesser extent on the back plate. It was difficult for the authorities to give credence to Arthur Weiss' account of the method employed in making the plates, as the workmanship appeared of too high quality to be attributable to an admittedly unskilled artisan. Engraving experts examined the plates and were of the opinion they had been turned out by an experienced technician thoroughly acquainted with trade methods and using excellent tools. It was considered extremely improbable that any success could be achieved using the system outlined by the accused.

Arthur Ronald Weiss appeared in court at Elbow, Sask., on August 19, 1948, and entered a plea of guilty to a charge of Possession of Forged Bank Notes, contrary to Section 550 of the Criminal Code. He was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The following day he pleaded guilty to a charge under Section 471 (c) of the Criminal Code at Regina, being sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary, to run concurrently with the previous term.

On August 20, 1948, Aldon Lowell Weiss appeared for trial at Regina and pleading guilty to a charge under Section 550 C.C., received a suspended sentence of two years, posting a bond of \$500. An order of restitution was made by the court relative to money seized from accused on arrest, in the amount of \$274.52.

(2) SINGLE FINGER PRINT CASES

Rex vs Gerald Renaud

On the evening of April 5 or 6, 1948, the Murphy and Owens Grocery Store in the city of Port Arthur, Ontario was broken into and burglarized.

The glass in the front door had been smashed in order to gain entrance. Members of the Port Arthur City Police discovered several latent finger impressions on pieces of this broken glass, which were subsequently photographed by the Fort William Police Department.

As no suspects could be found, photographic copies of these finger impressions were forwarded to this Branch on April 10, 1948. On April 14th these were identified by search in the Single Finger Print Collection as those of FPS. No. 622134 Gerald Renaud.

This information, together with a copy of the subject's photograph, was immediately forwarded to the Port Arthur Police Department. Subsequently, on April 23rd, Renaud was arrested in a restaurant in Port Arthur by a Detective of that Department.

Renaud denied being implicated in the offence, having an alibi established for the day in question. However, when informed that his fingerprints had been found at the scene of crime, he pleaded guilty to a charge of Breaking and Entering with Intent.

It is interesting to note that the successful conclusion of this case depended largely upon two points:—

- (a) That fingerprints found at the scene of crime were identified by search in Single Finger Print Collection.
- (b) That a photograph of the subject was available at this point; Renaud being unknown in the Port Arthur area.

(3) MODUS OPERANDI CASES

F. Zaharia Steiner—Montreal, Que.

On December 27, 1947, a telegram was received from the Sheriff, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, requesting information concerning a suspicious character, Dr. Zaharia Steiner. At this time there was no record on file concerning this person.

We subsequently received a report from the Lauderdale Police concerning Steiner, which revealed that he had picked the pocket of a druggist at a race track of \$195. The druggist reported the matter to the Police and Steiner was questioned. He stated that he was a physician, and was very indignant at any suspicion being cast upon him. The investigating officer was suspicious of Steiner, and gave him an opportunity of writing a medical prescription which the druggist would read. Steiner refused, but finally gave in and wrote out what he called an external and internal prescription. The druggist said both of these were fakes.

Steiner was turned over to the Police, and subsequently deported to Canada by the American Immigration Authorities. His wife, who resided in Montreal, was interviewed by this Force and gave the information that she had married Steiner in 1946 following three years internment by the Germans. Both travelled to Italy and New York, where, on July 27, 1947, a child was born to them. They entered Canada at Lacolle, P.Q., on August 30, 1947, and Steiner has been unemployed since marriage. He told his wife that he was a medical student.

Steiner's fingerprints were subsequently received from the American Immigration Authorities, and in view of his suspicious background they were sent to Scotland Yard, and a reply was received from Scotland Yard disclosing that subject had a criminal record in Paris, France; Hamburg, Germany; and England, for pickpocketing, theft, and as an Alien landing in the United Kingdom without authority, under the name of David Getriar. This information was immediately turned over to the Canadian Immigration Authorities and the necessary action is being taken by that Department.

The Special Branch was investigating this man at the time, as in February, 1946, Zaharia Steiner and his eleven year old son, Jean, made application to return to Canada, and in April, 1948, a letter was received from the Immigration Branch advising that another Zaharia Steiner, accompanied by his wife and three children, was seeking repatriation to Canada.

B. A. Malnyk and aliases—

False Pretences, Killam, Alberta

On April 20, 1948, information was received that one B. A. Malnyk was wanted by our Officer Commanding "K" Division, for 'false pretences', the offence having occurred at Lamont, Alberta.

As a result of a search of our indices, based on the description given, this man was identified as one Pete Eluck, with aliases, F.P.S. No. 35404.

On May 15, 1948, one Pete Splowski was arrested at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on a charge of 'vagrancy'. When his fingerprints were received here it was shown that he was identical with Pete Eluck, F.P.S. No. 35404. In the meantime, information had been received that a man answering Eluck's description was wanted on warrants charging 'false pretences' at Biggar, Saskatchewan, and North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Information concerning Eluck's arrest was wired to our Officers Commanding, "K" and "F" Divisions, and as a result Eluck admitted responsibility for offences committed in Alberta and Saskatchewan, causing the cancellation of five Gazette Supplement items concerning unsolved crimes.

Groat's Feed Store

Complaint of: Guelph, Ontario

On March 12, 1949, information was received from the Guelph Police Department that a warrant was held for the arrest of a Mr. Smith on a charge of false pretences. The modus operandi was as follows:—

The complainant received a phone call purported to have been put through by a farmer named William Tait. The "farmer" asked the complainant (who runs a feed store) whether he had any bran for sale, and when advised that this commodity was available stated that he required three bags and would send his hired man, named Smith, in for same. Smith arrived, took delivery of the goods, and issued a cheque in the amount of \$40, receiving the balance (\$31.70) in cash. The cheque was worthless, and investigation revealed that there was no trace of a farmer named William Tait in the community.

A search of our Modus Operandi indices, under the classification "F(1) Employee-Servant-Farmhand" revealed two suspects whose photographs were forwarded for possible identification.

On March 21, 1949, the Chief Constable, Guelph, advised that the photograph of William Ronald, alias Earl Smith, alias Charles Williamson, alias F. Robinson, F.P.S. No. 278903 had been positively identified as that of the wanted man.

Herbert Alexander Ross—Enquiry re:

On March 22, 1948, a request was received from Alfred A. Smith and Son, London, England, regarding the present whereabouts of one Herbert Alexander Ross, whom it was stated was entitled to receive an estate in England.

A meagre description of Ross was provided, but it was stated that he served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War I, and his regimental number was given.

A search of National Registration Records revealed one Alexander Ross who, in 1940, resided at Douglas Lake, B.C.

As a result of investigation carried out by this Force this man was located in a rooming house in Vancouver, B.C., and proved to be the subject of this enquiry. As previously requested by Alfred A. Smith and Son, Ross' address was cabled to them collect.

On June 4, 1948, a communication was received from Alfred A. Smith and Son thanking this Force most sincerely for its splendid effort.

An item appearing in the January 14, 1949, edition of the *Ottawa Citizen* revealed that Herbert Alexander Ross' inheritance amounted to \$64,000.

(4) FIREARMS CASES

Luger Pistol, Serial No. 284

H.Q. Ref. 48D 1180-2-E-668

Above weapon stolen in Toronto, August 1948, traced through three subsequent transfers of ownership by Firearms Registration records, returned to original owner at Toronto upon satisfactory identification being made, on December 17, 1948.

Colt, .45 Cal., Serial No. 94733

H.Q. Ref. 48D 1170-D-55

Weapon originally registered 1938. Taken overseas by owner in 1943. Transferred to Canadian soldier in Holland, 1945, purchased by Merchant Seaman at Genoa, Italy, 1947. Identified when application made for Customs Entry into Canada by Merchant Seaman in 1948.

Harrington and Richardson,

.32 Cal., No. 15999

H.Q. Ref. D 1590-6-1-Q-16

Vol. 15(F. 246 dated 26-1-49)

Weapon originally registered 1938. Taken overseas by owner and lost in 1940. Recovered through Firearms Registration records at Salmon Arm, B.C., and returned to legitimate owner 26-1-49.

Mausser Automatic Pistol, Serial No. 464260—H.Q. Ref. D 1590-6-1-Q-17

T.S. (30-4-48)

Weapon reported stolen by Toronto Police Department 12-1-48. Recovered by O.P.P., Picton, Ontario, in possession of suspect in Breaking Entering and Theft case on 30-4-48. Identification made from Firearms Records.

(5) POLICE SERVICE DOGS CASES

Case Report December 23, 1948 No. K-9—"Rough"

Re: *Charles W. Gollinger and Edwin Hanson, N.F.A., Assault with intent to rob.*

Karl Kimmel, taxi driver, was held up by two passengers who attempted to hit him on the head with a length of lead pipe. Kimmel warded off the blow, grabbed the ignition keys and escaped from the taxi which went into the ditch. No indication of travel following the incident was known. Patrol with P.S.D. "Rough" was dispatched to the scene and "Rough" was sent casting for scent along the open field and started tracking furiously. As there was a bit of snow at this point it was noticed that the dog was working two sets of tracks. At this point the trails came up on an old highway. This road was bare with only odd patches of hard packed snow and no visible signs of any trail. The dog continued along this road and after tracking five miles the dog suddenly swerved off the road and headed back into the ditch and started nosing a few bits of paper. By flashlight it could be seen there was writing on the bits of paper. They were gathered up and turned over to the Investigation Branch where it was found it was a Selective Service form for employment and was dated the day previous containing the name Edwin Hanson. The dog continued tracking into Calgary with the scent becoming weaker and stronger successively along the distance. Nothing further was visible until another four miles had been travelled, then at a point about a mile west of the city limits the dog again headed for the ditch. Here it was noticed where snow along the shoulder of the road had been trampled by two different sets of footprints. These prints ultimately led across the ditch to a small clump of trees from whence they turned again out to the road. The dog continued tracking back to the city where the scent was lost due to difficult tracking conditions. He was taken off the trail and a few minutes later it was learned that the Calgary City Police had picked up the two suspects one of whom proved to be Hanson and the other a juvenile, Charles Gollinger. They subsequently admitted committing the offence. It is felt that P.S.D. "Rough" surpassed himself in this case and cannot be given too much credit as he tracked the whole ten miles on bare hard surfaced roads at night in sub-zero weather.

Case Report May 15, 1948-No. K-4—"Smoky"

Re: *Mrs. Annie Lamond—Grantham, Alta., Loss of Purse and Contents*

In this case P.S.D. "Smoky" was taken out to search for a purse which had been lost containing \$105 and personal papers. Mrs. Lamond had walked from town and had dropped it on the way home. She and her husband immediately retracked her trail but could not find the purse. "Smoky" was called out the following day but was given very little hope because of the search which was made previously. "Smoky" was allowed to free search with Mrs. Lamond indicating the route she took, and while passing across a stubble field about a half mile from the Lamond residence the dog suddenly started to swing to his left and it was obvious that he had scented something in the field. He was noted to stop and then picked up the purse and carried it back to where Mrs. Lamond and the dog master were standing. The purse still contained the money and personal papers which was very gratifying as this was all the money the couple had to live on until they received the proceeds of this year's crop.

Case Report July 29th, 1948—No. J.9—"Wolf"

Re: *Joseph Richard Alphee LeBlanc, B.E. and Theft from the Co-operative Store, Cape Bald, N.B.*

In this case the above store had been broken into and about \$50 in money stolen along with numerous other articles which could not be determined at the time. The employee had noticed a light flashing in the window and when he went to investigate the thief ran and he could not get a clear view of his appearance. During an investigation one Joseph Richard was questioned but denied having anything to do with the offence although his legs and pants were muddy and wet indicating that he had been running through long grass. "Wolf" was called in and encouraged to pick up the trail outside the store window. He followed the trail for some distance which eventually led onto a dirt road. At one point he picked up a bottle of noxema and a letter addressed to one Alphee LeBlanc. This confirmed the suspicions of the investigator as LeBlanc and Richard had been seen together shortly after the break in the store. The dog followed the trail out to a road where two sets of footprints were noticed in the mud. The trail was followed across the road and into another pasture field eventually leading to the back of a restaurant which is situated along a main highway. Here the trail was lost. LeBlanc was located in a village and although he denied having anything to do with the break-in, when taken and shown the footprints along with the fact that the dog had trailed them to the restaurant from the back of the store he admitted that he and Joseph Richard had broken into the store. This case is of interest in view of the fact that the dog located valuable evidence along the trail which undoubtedly resulted in a confession from both the culprits. It is interesting to note that Richard had been questioned earlier but denied everything until confronted with the dog evidence.

Case Report August 1st, 1948—J.13—"Wolf"

Re: *Madeline Murphy—Escape from custody, Inter-Provincial home for Young Women, Coverdale, N.B.*

The above girl escaped from the captionally noted home while weeding in a garden and it was thought she had gone into a bush a short distance from the home. P.S.D. "Wolf" was taken to the scene and encouraged to pick up the trail. Almost immediately he indicated he had found the trail and following it into the woods for one and a half miles he led to the girl who was crouched in the long grass. She was escorted back to the home and turned over to the Superintendent.

Case Report January 19th, 1949—J.40—"Wolf"

Re: *George Hamilton and Rufus Hamilton, Murder, York County, N.B.*

P.S.D. "Wolf" was taken out in this case to render any possible assistance. Several articles of clothing and jewellery were missing from the body of Norman Burgoyne who was discovered locked in the trunk of his car and it was believed they may have been thrown away somewhere near the scene. Arriving at Fredericton it was learned that during the p.m. of 10-1-49 a 1949 Ford was found abandoned on a farm road. Upon investigation it was found that it belonged to Burgoyne who was a cab driver. Examination of the car showed blood stains and when the trunk door was opened his body was found. It was wrapped in a blanket and marks on the body would indicate he met death by a blow on the side of the head. The next day P.S.D. "Wolf" was used to search a wooded area near the scene of the abandoned auto for the articles which were thought to be missing. "Wolf's" search was with negative results. On 12-1-49 "Wolf" was taken to the home of one George Hamilton, suspect in the murder, and while members of the investigating party searched the premises, "Wolf"

was employed in searching the back yard and immediate vicinity but nothing was located. Later in the day word was received that it was thought the man had been murdered about seven miles from where the car was found. Blood stains were observed in the snow along the road leading into a dump at that point. After several minutes of searching the dog picked up a rosary which was later identified as belonging to Burgoyne. On the 13-1-49 patrol was again made to the scene to search for further possible evidence with negative results. After considerable questioning of the three suspects, George and Rufus Hamilton (brothers) and George Gordon, statements were eventually obtained admitting their guilt of the murder.

In this case P.S.D. "Wolf" performed excellent service in locating valuable evidence which had dropped from the body of the deceased.

Case Report March 17th, 1949—J.44—"Wolf"

*Re: Frederick Getchal Martin—Gerald Williams—Robbery while armed,
Saint John, N.B.*

On March 15th, 1949 the dog master received a call saying there had been a holdup in Saint John, N.B. and it was believed that they had abandoned a car and escaped in the woods. Patrol was made to Saint John with P.S.D. "Wolf" arriving at 5.30 a.m. 16-3-49. It was learned that late in the p.m. of 14-3-49 two men entered a confectionery store and forced the proprietor along with three customers at the point of a gun to hand over the cash which amounted to about \$20. One of these men was recognized as Frederick Martin—the other, a young man, could not be identified. During the a.m. of 15-3-49 a phone call was received from one Alfred Martin, taxi driver, advising that he had picked up two men who requested him to drive them out of town. As he was proceeding out of town the older man took out a revolver and forced him into the back seat while the other man took over the wheel and drove on. While driving along Martin jumped out of the moving car and ran in the other direction. One of the men shot at him but didn't hit him. From the description given by the taxi driver it was apparent they were the same men responsible for the holdup in the confectionery store. The dog master and dog arrived at the scene at approximately 6.20 a.m. and it was learned that two men were seen in the vicinity of the railway station about an hour earlier. "Wolf" was taken to this area and immediately picked up a trail following it along the tracks for about a quarter of a mile and then turning on to a gravel road and to a church. "Wolf" went inside the church and found Frederick Martin hiding there. A bottle of wine was also found from which he had been drinking. P.S.D. "Wolf" was again taken to the railway station where he picked up another trail leading in the opposite direction. He followed the trail for about four miles when information was received to the effect that the other culprit had been located and was carrying a revolver at the time of his capture. The dog master gave evidence at the preliminary hearing of Frederick Martin and Gerald Williams who were charged jointly with the Armed Robbery of the taxi driver. A further report is to be submitted at the conclusion of the trial.

(6) *R.C.M. POLICE LABORATORIES CASES.*

Firearms Identification Section—

Re: Pete Rokowski—Attempted Murder—Rimbey, Alberta.

This case in reality had its commencement in October, 1946. At that time two discharged cartridge cases of 38/55 calibre were recovered at the scene of an attempt to murder Bernhard Von Tattenborn near Rimbey, Alberta, by some person unknown. Efforts to connect these discharged cartridge cases with firearms of similar bore in the Rimbey District were unavailing. In June, 1948,

another attempt was made on the life of Tattenborn by the use of a shotgun fired at close range from behind a brush blind constructed for that purpose. A search in the vicinity of the blind uncovered a 12 ga. shot cartridge which laboratory examination revealed had been fired from a shotgun found in possession of the suspect. The same suspect later produced a rusted 38/55 calibre rifle recovered from a place of concealment in a nearby swamp. Test shots from this rifle were fired in the laboratory and the examination showed that the same gun had fired the two cartridge cases recovered at the first attempt on Tottenborn's life in October, 1946.

It was also established that four of the pieces of brush blind were found to have been cut by the pocket knife found in possession of the same suspect.

Although the Firearms examination was the main identification and the most significant it is of interest to note in this particular case four sections of the Laboratory were required to make examinations, i.e. (a) Firearms Section; (b) Physics and Chemistry Section; (c) Document Examination Section; (d) Hair and Fibre Section.

The accused was found unable to instruct Counsel and was consequently confined to a mental hospital.

Tool Identification—

Re: Lorette Thaddeus Conrad—B.E. and Theft—Queen's Co. N.S.

A screw driver and a piece of wood from the building entered were submitted for examination asking if the static impression on the wood had been made by the screw driver submitted.

Microscopical examination did not disclose any adherent material on the tool suggestive of contact with the wood but it did establish the impression was made by a tool of similar size and form.

A series of static test impressions were then made in soft lead with the screw driver being held in a manner as indicated in the piece of wood. These test impressions were examined microscopically to determine the "signature" elements consistently reproduced by the screw driver blade and then compared with the impression in the wood. As a result it was possible to state that the particular screw driver submitted had made the impression in the piece of wood taken from the building.

The Detachment concerned was advised of the results, a plea of "Guilty" was entered and the accused sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

It is of interest to note some extracts from a copy of the Detachment conclusion report forwarded to the Laboratory. "During the course of the investigation the subject refused flatly to make any comments or give a statement in connection with the break and intimated he intended to fight the case through to Supreme Court if necessary. Following receipt of the examination results, Conrad was again interviewed and acquainted with the positive identification of the screw driver and he immediately adopted a complete change in attitude. He stated he was guilty of the offence and elected trial before the presiding magistrate. Prior to the identification by the Crime Detection Laboratory our case for the greater part depended on circumstantial evidence. This is the first time that evidence of this nature has been available in our Court in this vicinity and the complete change in Conrad's attitude prompted by the identification, coupled with the intense interest taken by the County Gaol inmates was gratifying.

Document Examination Section—

Re: Thos. Gerald Martin—Illegal Possession of Drugs

In Toronto in the spring of 1948, through the combined efforts of members of the Toronto City Police Drug Squad and the R.C.M.P. Toronto Drug Squad, Thomas Gerald Martin was taken by surprise and arrested for suspected drug

activities. A piece of crumpled paper was taken from Martin's hand. It contained a list of ten addresses in code. Successful attempts were made by the Investigators to decode most of the addresses, e.g. "269 Elsie" referred to "269 Borden St." (the key being Elsie, the Borden cow). The code addresses were followed by letters such as "F. H.", "P", referring to "Fire-Hydrant," "post," etc. Sizeable quantities of drugs were found at the decoded addresses. The seized list which contained a meagre quantity of combined handwriting, handprinting, and numerals was received at the Laboratory for comparison with specimens of Martin's known writing. It was established that the handwriting on the slip of paper seized from Martin was that of Martin himself.

As a result of the accumulation of evidence, namely, the possession of the list of addresses written in code in his own handwriting, the recovery of the hidden caches of drugs at the addresses determined from the slip of paper, etc. Martin was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500. Although on appeal the conviction was quashed the identification of the handwriting was not a point in issue.

Re: *Jas. Grant and Albert Miller—Robbery while Armed*
(*Winnipeg City Police Case*)

On January 12, 1949 an express parcel was received from the Winnipeg City Police Department containing one pair of brown oxfords and one right low toe rubber with the accompanying query—"Had the toe rubber been worn on the right brown oxford?" or "Could it have been worn on the right brown oxford?" The toe rubber having been lost by the assailant during a "scuffle" with the complainant. The toe rubber submitted was size 7 and the shoes size 8½.

An examination of the inside of the rubber showed markings on the heel area which were comparable to the position of the nails on the leather heel of the right shoe. Only one nail however was irregularly placed. The first nail in the row was nearer the instep edge of the heel at one corner than at the other. This was repeated in the markings within the rubber. It was apparent too that the shoe (size 8½) was actually too large for the rubber (size 7) but with considerable force being used it could be jammed into it. When this was done it was noted the toe rubber was unnaturally distended at the toe and heel and did not "seat" properly on the heel platform. This condition would reconcile the "white" or worn area appearing as a semi-circle on the fabric lining at the back of the heel near the platform.

As there were not sufficient "accidental" characteristics present definitely to state the brown oxford was worn on the toe rubber it was possible to say that it could have been worn in this rubber, although not a proper fit.

Continued examination of the inside of the toe rubber heel and sole definitely established that another shoe with a nailed on half sole and a Goodyear rubber heel had been worn in the toe rubber. Certain features accidental in character were noted to have been reproduced by the Goodyear rubber heel and by the irregular placement of the nails attaching the half sole.

A radiogram was despatched to the Winnipeg Police Department who very promptly investigated and located a pair of black oxfords (also the property of the accused) and forwarded them to the laboratory. These shoes had Goodyear rubber heels and half soles attached with nails.

An examination was made of the right black oxford. Inked impressions of the heel and sole were made for comparison purposes with the markings in the toe rubber. Forty nine measurements were taken. The location of the accidental features, the irregular placement of the nails in the sole, the distance between each of them and their location from fixed points corresponded in all details and measurements.

An examination of the leather surface on the outside of the heel upper of the right shoe disclosed two distinct impressions about 1½" on either side of the middle line of the heel. These impressions bore evidence of parallel indentations running vertically from top to bottom. An examination of the toe rubber showed the fabric lining to be overlapping to the same extent and in similar corresponding locations.

A reproduction of the inside of the heel of the toe rubber was made with Dental Impression Compound to record the fabric in the overlapping. This, like the impressions on the heel surface, were photographed for comparison purposes and handled in much the same manner as a fingerprint.

The location, number and ending of the weft yarns of the fabric (like ridge endings in a fingerprint) corresponded in each case (although different in themselves) with those on the right black oxford. On the left side of the toe rubber the fabric yarns were wavy in character. These were duplicated in the left indentation on the shoe. On the right side of the toe rubber the fabric yarns were generally straight. This was also duplicated in the right indentation on the shoe.

From a combination of all the coincident factors taken together, the fabric indentations on both sides of the shoe, the placement of the half-sole nails and the rubber heel markings on the inside platform of the toe rubber provided conclusive evidence that the toe rubber had been worn on that particular shoe.

NOTE.—It should be noted that the cases under this heading are not a complete case history, but are merely to illustrate the work of the Laboratories.

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

I. "Other" Investigations

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

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

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

Province in which Assistance is given	R.C.M.P. Enquiry. No Breach of Statute (Group 2 cases)	Assistance to other departments, and authorities, carrying out routine or administrative duties (Group 3 cases)	Total
British Columbia.....	4,576	2,988	7,564
Alberta.....	20,575	8,807	29,382
Saskatchewan.....	13,955	2,086	16,041
Manitoba.....	9,323	2,618	11,941
Ontario.....	20,751	3,911	24,662
Quebec.....	8,351	2,473	10,824
New Brunswick.....	5,294	1,265	6,559
Nova Scotia.....	6,119	1,952	8,071
Prince Edward Island.....	845	380	1,225
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,552	22,834	24,386
Total.....	91,341	49,314	140,655

The grand total for the period under review is only 733 less than last year's total, or approximately a half of one per cent decrease.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances.

The figures shown in the above table do not include the breaches of Municipal Laws and Ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed by the R.C.M. Police under agreement. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C" of this report.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

As mentioned in my report of last year, we continue to render a large number of varied services to the public, apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail, and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers and where necessary, render first aid in cases of accident or sickness.

In those Provinces where our services are utilized to fulfil the functions of a Provincial Police Force, we often undertake special services of this nature, especially where floods have isolated communities. On the Highways in such Provinces our motor transport is frequently used to great advantage to secure medical aid for the injured or sick.

The R.C.M. Police Gazette and the Police radio services are always available for humanitarian purposes, and now that our radio system for the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are in full operation, the possibilities are greatly enlarged.

As an example of an outstanding service rendered, by the Force, under this heading, during the past year, the reader is referred to the first case shown under "Interesting Cases"—Section 4 of this report, entitled "Rescue of George Rault, injured aeroplane pilot, Cold Lake, Alberta".

Co-operation with Youth

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

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

The R.C.M. Police Marine Division has again rendered substantial assistance to other departments of the Government such as the Departments of Fisheries, Transport and Mines and Resources and also to vessels in distress, and has undertaken varied services of that kind in addition to its ordinary duties in the prevention of smuggling in co-operation with the other R.C.M. Police Divisions on Land.

The Officer in charge of the Division reports that three of the "Commissioner Class" ships of his Division patrolled some 38,780 miles at sea during the fiscal year under review and that the patrol boats on the Great Lakes had a very successful year. The "Commissioner Class" vessels are converted Mine Sweepers. Due to the patrol boat at Windsor, Ontario, approximately 4,000 small craft reported in and out of the Customs there during the period under review.

Vessels in distress

The following are extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding the Division:—

In view of the fact that the following assistance was rendered during the month of March 1948, and the information was not available at the time of submitting Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1947, same is quoted hereunder for your information.

(a) R.C.M.P.S. *MacBrien* on March 3rd, at 0148 hours proceeded to a position 55 miles, 137 degrees from Sambro Light Vessel to render assistance to the U.S. Fishing Trawler *Bonnie*, which was reported as disabled. Radio telephone contact was made with this Vessel immediately on leaving Halifax Harbour and maintained through operations. Frequent reports from F/T *Bonnie* were received stating approximate position and soundings and this enabled *MacBrien* to alter course in order to intercept.

An important factor in this particular case was the use of radar as this Vessel was picked up almost directly ahead of *MacBrien* at approximately seven miles. Approach was made with caution as southeast winds and blinding snow storm prevailed throughout the night and increased to gale force, however, with the use of searchlights the Fishing Trawler appeared in sight at approximately 300 yards.

Towing hawser was placed on board F/T *Bonnie* and *MacBrien* commenced to tow the vessel. Due to inadequate securing of the hawser on board the Fishing Trawler, same let go and considerable difficulty was experienced in recovering same, as temperature was below freezing. Because of the wet and freezing condition of the hawser and slush and ice on board *MacBrien*, work was extremely precarious. Sand was used at intervals but was of no use as seas were washing over the stern. As the decks offered no foothold, it took approximately two hours to haul hawser on board ship and the whole ship's company took an active part in this work. The only means of assisting the crew in this work was by manœuvring *MacBrien* and taking advantage of the steep following sea by backing the Ship towards the hawser as it came up on the crest of the sea, thereby lightening the strain. When line was again secured on F/T *Bonnie*, two got under way at 0820 hours at approximate speed of five knots.

The above experience of Ship's Company was very trying and arduous, due to freezing weather conditions and a Southeast wind which reached a velocity of 50 miles per hour.

Members of F/T *Bonnie* praised highly the seamanship way in which the rescue was carried out.

Fishing Vessel *Bonnie* is owned by Genoa Fisheries Incorporated, Boston, Mass., her Master being Mr. James J. Well.

(b) R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* on April 20, whilst on patrol, endeavoured to locate and assist the United States Fishing Dragger *Florence and Lee*, which was reported in distress on a given position 53 miles North by Northeast of Northwest Lightship on Sable Island. This position was reached at approximately 4 a.m. on Wednesday, April 21, and, due to fresh Southerly winds and rain, with poor visibility at the time, distressed vessel was not sighted. The United States Coast Guard at Boston were contacted and a given position was received which was found to be twelve to thirteen miles East of the area in which search was carried out. As Fishing Dragger *Florence and Lee* was using 2735 kc/s and R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* with the use of 2738 kc/s, it was possible to break in on the Fishing Dragger who at that particular time was calling another ship nearby. R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* located the distressed vessel in a position 44.45 North, 60.06 West, at 8.15 a.m., April 21st. Due to adverse weather conditions, it was found necessary to use the coston gun in order to pass a line on board. Considerable difficulty was experienced due to weather conditions. R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* arrived off Chebucto Head, N.S. at 3.57 a.m., on Thursday, April 22nd. Tow of Dragger was turned over to Tug from the Foundation Maritimes Limited.

Fishing Dragger *Florence and Lee* is owned by Mr. Samuel Abrams, and registered at New Bedford, U.S.A. Master of the Vessel Mr. Reginald Pyke.

(c) R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* whilst secured at Port Hawksbury, N.S., at 5.55 a.m. on May 8, Duty Wireless Operator picked up an S.O.S. call, which was broadcast from Canso Radio Station. Immediate action was taken in order that R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* could render all assistance possible. The weather at the time was strong

Easterly winds, rough sea and fog. Bearings received from the distressed Vessel was approximately 036 degrees in the direction of Grimes Rock. *Irvine* on reaching that vicinity searched the shore line towards the North entrance to Canso, with visibility being approximately half a mile, ship being navigated by radar. At 9.45 a.m., Vessel was sighted in the fog, which, on close investigation, proved to be S.S. *Imperial Welland*, which was in a position one half mile off Welsh's Island. Contact was established via visual signalling and it was revealed that the engine room of the *Imperial Welland* was flooded and rudder lost, but ship was in no immediate danger.

In view of weather conditions, with rough sea running, it was considered inadvisable to handle a tow job of this size and under such circumstances. It was decided that should *Imperial Welland* have been taken in tow and R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* become out of control, or should the tow line break, a grave danger would exist and therefore *Imperial Welland* probably would have been driven on shore by existing weather conditions, and, no doubt, would have become a total loss and likewise the possible loss of life.

During the afternoon weather conditions moderated slightly, a boat was lowered from R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* and sent to *Imperial Welland* to ascertain existing conditions on board. It was revealed that Ship was settling at the rate of approximately one foot per hour. Due to no cooking facilities being available on board, several trips were made with hot coffee for the Crew and eighteen Crew members, with personal clothing were taken on board R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* with six members, including the Master, remaining on the *Imperial Welland*. All preparations were made to abandon Ship should it be found necessary before the assistance of salvage tug was received.

At 10.13 a.m. Salvage Tugs *Foundation Josephine* and *Foundation Franklin* arrived and took over salvage proceedings, and at 12.15 tow was commenced towards Inhabitants Bay *Irvine* remaining in vicinity to render any assistance required. Eighteen crew members of *Imperial Welland* were returned to their Ship and R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* proceeded on patrol.

(d) R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine*, on June 12, proceeded to render assistance to the United States Lobster Transport Vessel *Satellite*, which was reported disabled. Radio contact was established with this Vessel and maintained throughout. Due to visibility being near zero throughout the day, this Motor Vessel was located by means of radar in position approximately fifteen miles west of her original reported position. This Motor Vessel was taken in tow to Halifax Harbour, the owner of this Vessel being Consolidated Lobster Company of Gloucester, Mass.

(e) R.C.M.P.S. *French*, on July 5, assistance was rendered to Fishing Schooner *Robertson*, reported adrift with engine trouble, and, in view of the fact that she had been drifting for several days, they could not advise their present position. Through the use of radio telephone they considered that they were close to Corsair Canyon. After steering various courses, two pips appeared on the radar scan at Green 70, two and a half miles, and within approximately fifteen minutes Schooner *Robertson* was located, a tow line being placed on board and course set for Shelburne, N.S.

R.C.M.P.S. *French*, on July 7, proceeded to locate Fishing Vessel *Larry C*, which was reported overdue at Rockville, Yarmouth County, N.S. A parallel patrol was carried out with the assistance of the C.G.S. *Cygnus*. R.C.M.P.S. *French* contacted S.A.R. Aircraft and advised the *Cygnus* the correct position of the *Larry C*, in view of the fact she was patrolling in the area of the missing Fishing Vessel.

(f) R.C.M.P.S. *French*, on July 24, at 0400 hours, whilst drifting near the South side of Magdalen Islands, intercepted a distress signal from the Grindstone Wireless Station to the effect that Greek Freighter S.S. *Diamantis* was on fire in Gaspé Bay and required assistance. R.C.M.P.S. *French* then proceeded at

full speed and arrived alongside this Vessel at 1545 hours. Although S.O.S. Abandon Ship Notice had been sent out, it was found that the Captain and four crew members, Local Pilot and helper, were still on board. The Captain was interviewed and it was learned that the Ship had full cargo of coal and was en route to Three Rivers, Quebec, from Sydney, N.S. Fire started by an explosion in No. 5 Hold at 2130 hours, July 23. The explosion blew hatch covers from No. 5 Hold and two seamen standing nearby were burned, one seriously. These members were landed and placed in Gaspé Hospital at 0300 hours July 24. In view of the fact that the steam had been allowed to go down on board Ship, no effort was being made to extinguish fire, which had spread over the top part of both 4 and 5 Holds, burning quite fiercely. Both Hatch covers were completely burned away and considerable buckling of plates was observed. Two lines were placed on board the *Diamantis* by R.C.M.P.S. *French* and water was pumped directly in top of No. 4 Hold and surrounding deck, thereby reducing the fire sufficiently to work in both Holds at the same time. By dark fire had been greatly reduced and members of R.C.M.P.S. *French* could work around both Hatches without discomfort. Meanwhile a marked improvement in the morale of the *Diamantis'* Crew had taken place. More Crew Members had been brought on board, steam was raised in the boilers and the galley stove was started up and food prepared. It was considered at that time that a few more hours pumping would have extinguished most of the fire. However, it was reduced to such an extent that no trouble was anticipated before the arrival of the Salvage Tug. It is pointed out that the Greek Ship had little or no firefighting equipment on board. Had she been properly equipped there should have been no difficulty in keeping fire under control. The last information received was to the effect that this Ship was refloated on July 27 and proceeded to Three Rivers, Quebec, under her own power.

(g) R.C.M.P.S. *French*, on July 25, whilst rendering assistance to the aforementioned Greek Ship, was requested to render assistance to a Rimouski Airline Aircraft C. 47 which was missing on flight from Port Menier Anticosti Islands to Peninsula Air Field in Gaspé, P.Q. R.C.M.P.S. *French* discontinued firefighting and proceeded at once to carry out search for missing aircraft. Search was carried out in Gaspé Bay over Grand Greve and Cap Aux Os during the remainder of the night and during early daylight as far as Anticosti Island, with negative results. At 0930 hours on July 25, information was received to the effect that wreckage of missing Aircraft had been located on land near Grand Greve. Search was, therefore, discontinued and course was altered for Gaspé, P.Q. At Gaspé it was ascertained that missing Aircraft had been located in the woods and almost completely burned up. There were no reported survivors from crew of three and twenty-six passengers. It appears that Aircraft was heading to pass over cliffs and into Gaspé Bay but did not have sufficient height to clear tops of trees.

Many other services of this nature were also rendered by smaller vessels of the Marine Division; but those quoted above are sufficient for the purposes of this report.

4. Collection of Revenue

The sum to be reported under this heading during the twelve months under review is very much less than that of previous years, due principally to an amendment to the Excise Tax Act abolishing the 5 per cent Dominion Excise Tax Act effective May 19, 1948 and referred to under "Excise Tax Act" in Section 4 of this report. The decrease is, of course, in the "revenue" the fines and other items are well up to average.

Last year the total collected was \$2,204,336.28; this year the total is \$820,411.99 made up as follows:

For the Federal Government—

Revenue	\$404,802.38	
Fines	273,373.03	
Costs	37,779.65	
		\$715,955.06

For the Various Provincial Governments—

Revenue	\$ 48,209.09
Fines	52,022.42
Costs	1,659.60

\$101,891.11

For Various Municipal Authorities and Others..... 2,565.82

Total \$820,411.99

"C" Division, with Headquarters at Montreal, made the largest collections, with "O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, being in second place, and "G" Division coming next.

It should be clearly understood that the amount of fines shown above is not to be considered as the total of fines imposed. They are merely the amounts collected by this Force for the different authorities indicated. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C" to this report.

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General

The territories referred to in the heading of this Section form one Division, for purposes of administration, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government Administration Offices for these territories are situated. This Force has Commissioned Officers stationed at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Aklavik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

2. Strength

On March 31, 1949, the strength of "G" Division was 133 made up as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.....	100
Special Constables	29
	133

which is an increase of 5 over the previous year.

SUB-DIVISIONS AND DETACHMENTS

(a) *The Yukon Territory—*

WHITEHORSE SUB-DIVISION

The Sub-Divisional Headquarters is Whitehorse, Y.T., with detachments at:—

Watson Lake, Teslin, Selkirk, Dawson, Mayo, Old Crow, Haines Junction and Granville (summer only).

(b) Northwest Territories—

1. FORT SMITH SUB-DIVISION

Fort Smith is the Sub-Divisional Headquarters with detachments at:—

Yellowknife, Resolution, Hay River, Reliance, Rae, Providence, Norman, Simpson, Fort Liard, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Port Radium. Norman Wells was re-opened on July 18, 1948, and closed again on January 17, 1949.

2. AKLAVIK SUB-DIVISION

Aklavik is the Headquarters, with detachments at Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, (Summer only) Herschel Island, Kittigazuit (temporary). Herschel Island was re-opened on August 11, 1948.

3. EASTERN ARCTIC DETACHMENTS

These are administered and controlled direct from Ottawa. They comprise Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Resolute Bay, Baker Lake, Chesterville Inlet, Eskimo Point, Chimo, P.Q., and Port Harrison, P.Q.

4. OTHER DETACHMENTS

Moose Factory in Ontario is also contained in "G" Division and is controlled from Ottawa, as well as the points mentioned above under the heading of Eastern Arctic Detachments.

3. Inspections

Superintendent D. J. Martin accompanied by Inspector H. H. Cronkhite carried out the annual inspection of Yukon and Northwest Territories detachments by police aircraft. The inspection patrol left Ottawa on July 17, 1948, by Police Aircraft CF-MPF and arrived at Edmonton next day, repairs were made to the Aircraft and the patrol left Edmonton on July 21, for Fort Smith, N.W.T., and the following detachments were visited and inspected in the Mackenzie River District:

- Resolution
- Simpson
- Good Hope
- Port Radium
- Reliance
- Old Crow (Yukon)
- Hay River
- Fort Liard
- Arctic Red River
- Coppermine
- Cambridge Bay
- Yellowknife
- Herschel Isl. (Yukon)
- Tuktoyaktuk (Outpost)
- Fort McPherson (Outpost)
- Providence
- Fort Norman
- Aklavik
- Rae
- Normal Wells
- Fort Smith

The patrol left Fort Smith on August 23, 1948 and arrived in Edmonton the same day, having completed the inspection of all detachments in the Mackenzie River District and Western Arctic.

On September 2 the patrol took off for Churchill, Man., on police aircraft CF-MPG via Saskatoon, Yorkton, Winnipeg and The Pas, arriving in Churchill on Saturday evening, September 4. The weather turned bad and after waiting a few days with no improvement in the weather forecast, it was decided not to attempt any flights north into the Hudson's Bay and on the morning of September 8 the patrol left Churchill en route to Rockcliffe, Ont., via Winnipeg, arriving at Rockcliffe at 6.00 p.m. of September 10, 1948.

During this Inspection patrol a distance of 12,691 miles was travelled by aircraft, 415 miles by automobile and 28 miles by boat, a grand total of 13,134 miles.

Inspector H. H. Cronkhite travelled to Moose Factory, Ont., detachment by train and carried out the Annual Inspection at that point on October 14, 1948, also Fort Chimo, P.Q. detachment was inspected by Inspector Cronkhite on November 14, 1948, the trip being made by R.C.A.F. Plane.

Owing to transportation difficulties detachments in the Hudson's Bay and Eastern Arctic districts could not be inspected during the year under review.

The Officers Commanding, Fort Smith, Aklavik and Whitehorse Sub-Divisions carried out the usual inspections of their detachments and reports have been submitted.

4. Patrols

There has been a gradual increase during recent years in the mileage covered on patrol in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, due principally to the increased use of automobiles and aircraft.

In case it may be of interest, I set forth below a table of distances covered during the period under review in the two territories under consideration:

	N.W.T.	Y.T.	P.Q.	H.B.	Total
Dogs.....	40,030	3,020	2,798	1,358	47,206
Boat.....	44,665	6,479	6,261	1,554	59,959
Plane—					
Public.....	102,143	68,023	10,100	1,080	181,946
Police.....	35,510				35,510
Auto.....	57,891	153,158			211,049
Rail.....	2,904	672	1,500	2,198	7,274
Foot.....	5,151	5,866	84	947	12,048
Total.....	288,294	237,818	20,743	7,137	553,992

The total of 553,992 miles is an increase of 142,479 miles over last year's figures.

Air patrols were made by R.C.M.P., R.C.A.F., and U.S. Air Force planes. The mileage by dog team is slightly higher than the previous year.

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

The Schooner *St. Roch* wintered at Herschel Island for the winter of 1947-48 with the following Members on board:—

- 14511 Cst. Auchterlonie, T. i/c Det.
- 14756 Cst. Sargent, G. K. Wire. Opr.
- 7515 S/Cst. Johnsen, R. T.
- 8673 S/Cst. Cashin, W. M.

The Members of the *St. Roch* detachment were kept busy assisting the natives in hunting, giving them medical attention, hauling and cutting their wood, etc.

During the Spring and Summer of 1948 the following crew Members were flown in to the Schooner *St. Roch* by police aircraft from the "outside":

Inspector	H. A. Larsen
12184	Cpl. Burton, S.
13007	Cst. Eisenhauer, I. L.
13416	" Byer, S. A. (from Aklavik only)
14740	" Green, R. W.
14790	3/ " Budge, A. M.
14969	3/ " Mott, W. H.
8576	S/Cst. Beattie, R. I.
9231	S/Cst. Ackles, K. C.

and the 1948 navigation season was commenced on July 23, 1948, the *St. Roch* being employed at carrying freight from Tuk Tuk to our detachments at Coppermine and Cambridge Bay.

The *St. Roch* completed her work and returned to Herschel Island on September 5, 1948, and prepared for the voyage outside. Leaving Herschel on September 9th she experienced some difficulty on account of ice conditions but reached Dutch Harbour on the 23rd. Stormy weather was encountered and Vancouver was not reached until October 18, 1948.

INVESTITURE

On October 25, 1948, an investiture was held at Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, and the following Members were presented with Bars to Polar Medals and Polar Medals:

Bars to Polar Medals

Insp. H. A. Larsen
12704 Cpl. Peters, G. W.

Polar Medals

7515 S/Cst. Johnson, R. T.
8673 S/Cst. Cashin, W. M.

These awards were referred to on Pages 18 and 19 of my Annual Report for 1947.

The Schooner "St. Roch" proceeded to winter quarters at the Naval Dockyards, Esquimalt, B.C. on October 26, 1948.

PATROL FROM LAKE HARBOUR, N.W.T. TO HALIFAX, N.S. AND RETURN

In June, 1948, Lake Harbour, N.W.T. detachment was advised that a new 40 foot Peterhead boat had been purchased for Police work at that point and the Cst. in Charge was instructed to hire a three man crew and proceed to "Marine" Division, Halifax, to take over the boat and sail it back to Lake Harbour.

On July 6, 1948, Reg. No. 14180 Cst. Daoust, J.A.L. and Employed Native Mattusie, Meegeeneea and Akavak left Lake Harbour by native boat for Frobisher Bay Air Base, a distance of some 300 miles, and arrived at that point July 8, having had clear weather and little trouble with ice floes.

July 9 Cst. Daoust and party left Frobisher per R.C.A.F. Lancaster and reached Halifax, N.S. on the 14th, having been held up by poor weather and fog at Goose Bay and Dartmouth.

A week was spent in Halifax repairing and testing the new boat and then on July 22 she left for Lake Harbour being accompanied by Police Boat "Irvine" as far as Nain, Labrador; which point was reached July 31.

The trip from Nain to Nutak was made without mishap and an American familiar with the Labrador coastal waters generously assisted in piloting the boat this far. At Nutak a Newfoundland Ranger on patrol in that area offered his services and piloted the ship as far as Hebron, Labrador, from which point Cst. Daoust and his crew were on their own. The run from Hebron to Lake Harbour was completed with no great difficulty, although fog, ice floes and strong prevailing winds with rain were a sturdy test for a small ship and crew unfamiliar with northern arctic waters.

On August 12, the new peterhead boat "Lake Harbour" completed her 1,650 mile maiden trip, a praiseworthy accomplishment for ship and crew.

RELIANCE PATROL

Reports have not yet been received regarding the patrol from Reliance Detachment which was lost for some 18 days in the vicinity of the Thelon Game Sanctuary; this matter will be covered in the next Annual Report.

5. Dogs (Sleigh)

The number of Sleigh dogs in "G" Division on March 31, 1949, was 262, an increase of 29 over the previous year. During the period under review 49 dogs were bred at our own detachments, 11 were purchased and 20 were donated to the Force. During the same period 51 dogs were struck off strength from various causes. The mileage covered by sleigh dogs has already been referred to.

6. Barracks and Buildings

The new buildings at Fort Smith, Yellowknife, and Norman, which were under construction at the time of submitting last year's report, have now been taken into use by our detachments, at the points specified. These buildings are quite satisfactory for our purpose, although the Norman building is a little large for our present establishment. We have had difficulties with regard to heating and lighting the barrack block at Fort Smith which have been reported on separately but the difficulties are of a minor nature and are now being overcome.

New Construction

We had hoped last year that a new barrack block with Office and Guardroom might have been started at Whitehorse; but that was not possible. However, the plans of the buildings referred, as well as similar ones for Aklavik have now been approved and it is possible work on them will commence in 1949.

7. Crime

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

Criminal Code

There has been a slight decrease in the number of Criminal Code crimes and offences during the year under review. This year the number is 691 as compared with 710 cases for the previous year. The number of 710 for the previous year was the highest on record for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory excluding of course any records of the Klondyke Gold Rush days at the beginning of the century. The increasing number of crimes and offences these days is merely the result of the increasing population of the two Territories. Included in the 691 cases are 55 investigations into sudden and accidental deaths as compared with 44 last year. There were two murders during the year, first that of John Haydon of Silver, Yukon Territory, by his Indian wife Annie, and secondly that of Eskimo woman Nukashook of Boothia Peninsula by her son Eekeyoo aided by another Eskimo named Ishakak. Annie Haydon

was acquitted. In the case of Nukashook's murder, Eekeyoo has been arrested and at the time of writing it is expected that Ishakak will shortly be arrested. It is said that Nukashook asked to be killed as she was "bleeding from the lungs". During the year there were 7 convictions for Carnal knowledge of young girls (half-breeds and Indians) 1 case of attempted rape of an Indian woman, and 6 cases of indecent assault upon women (again mostly half-breeds and Indians). There were 39 cases of Breaking, Entering and Theft, 1 case of attempted safe-breaking and 164 cases of theft. As usual the greatest percentage of the year's criminal code cases consist of drunken and disorderly conduct and offences against the Liquor Ordinances of the two Territories. The use, or immoderate use of intoxicating liquor in addition to being the cause for so many criminal code cases is also the main cause of offences under the Indian Act and of a good number of offences against the Motor Vehicle Ordinances of the two Territories as will be seen later in this report under their respective headings.

Writing on crime during the year in the Yukon Territory, the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse, Y.T., states:

"During the spring and summer of 1948 a number of hardened criminals came into the Territory, having secured employment with various mining contractors, etc., through Government Employment Offices outside. The activities of these individuals resulted in a series of thefts and miscellaneous crimes. Fortunately, although hard pressed, members were successful in recovering most of the stolen property and apprehending the persons responsible. It is assumed that this condition will continue as no effort is being made by these criminals to leave the Territory on their release but conversely they appear intent on making this their permanent place of abode. A general increase in practically all phases of our work over previous years occurred during the year under review and it is anticipated that an increase might be expected in the fiscal year 1949. Whitehorse Detachment was the busiest and the members were often called upon to work long hours in order to cope with a variety of investigations and cases, all of which they handled very creditably. Other personnel performed their various duties in a similarly satisfactory manner."

and the Officer Commanding at Fort Smith, N.W.T., states:

"There seems to be a steady increase yearly in the amount of crime in the S/Division. This is, no doubt, due to the increased mining activity, etc. The number of prisoners handled at the Guardroom at Fort Smith continues to increase yearly. At one time during the year under review there were 21 prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the guardroom at the same time. As the cell accommodation provided in the new building consists of but 9 male cells and two female cells, prisoner accommodation is already inadequate, and if the prison population continues to increase as it has been doing, consideration will have to be given to adding to the cell accommodation."

Federal Statutes

The Indian Act

There has been a large increase in the number of infractions of the Indian Act. This year the number is 355 as compared with 290 last year. All of the infractions were connected with intoxicating liquor, that is, Indians intoxicated, Indians in possession of liquor, white persons supplying Indians with liquor and Indians supplying other Indians with liquor. Convictions were obtained in almost all cases. In many of these cases the Indians had manufactured their own liquor. Many of the convicted Indians had previous convictions for the same offence. When an Indian is convicted for intoxication he is required by Section 137 of the Indian Act to disclose to the Court the source of his liquor and

his refusal to do so brings an additional penalty on him. Many of them have this stock answer when requested to disclose the source, "I got it from a white man whose name I do not know and whom I would be unable to identify". The wives and children suffer most as a result of the Indian head of a family indulging in liquor.

Northwest Game Act and Regulations

There were 36 investigations by this Force of infractions of this Act and Regulations. The Mines and Resources Department now have some five or six Game Wardens of their own stationed at various places in the District of Mackenzie N.W.T., and those wardens have entered some two or three prosecutions themselves during the year.

Northwest Territories Act

There were 19 investigations of infractions of this Act, all of them for the illegal possession of liquor or for the illegal manufacture of liquor by White persons and convictions were obtained in most cases. Apart from these infractions there was a considerable number of infractions of the Northwest Territories Liquor Ordinance and the Yukon Territory Liquor Ordinance which are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Other Acts

There were a number of cases under the Customs Act, the Aeronautics Act, the Transport Act, etc., but it is not necessary here to comment further on this.

TERRITORIAL ORDINANCES

There were 340 infractions of the various Ordinances of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon attended to during the year. This is a decrease of 35 from the previous year. It will be of interest to note that of the total of 340 cases, 170 of them were infractions of the two Territorial Liquor Ordinances (130 in the N.W.T. mostly at Yellowknife and mostly for intoxication in a public place, and 40 in the Yukon Territory, mostly at Whitehorse and mostly for consuming liquor in a public place), and 89 of them were infractions or suspected infractions of the two Territorial Motor Vehicles Ordinance (13 of which were in the N.W.T. mostly at Yellowknife), and 89 in the Yukon Territory at various places along the Northwest Highway System. In a lot of the Motor Vehicle cases, intoxicating liquor was present. Thus, the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor accounts for most of the infractions of the Territorial Ordinances, and, as I have stated previously in this report, it accounts for the greatest percentage of Criminal Code offences and practically all of the Indian Act Offences.

8. Assistance to other Departments

As mentioned in my report of last year, the amount of work performed by our personnel in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory on behalf of other Departments of the Dominion Government continues to be very extensive in scope and variety.

By far the greater part of the administrative work which we do in the Northwest Territories is done on behalf of the Lands and Development Services Branch of the *Department of Mines and Resources*—particularly in the Northwest Administration—hardly a year passes without something new being added to the work and the past year has been no exception.

The administration of Family Allowances to Eskimos and relief to destitute Eskimos takes up at least 60 per cent of the working time of our Detachments in Eskimo Territory, and much of the 60 per cent of the time referred to is spent in clerical work, in fact if it were not for the co-operation given by the

Managers of the various Trading Posts in the Territories (Hudson's Bay Company, chiefly) who are all Sub-Registrars of Vital Statistics and Registrars for Family Allowances, the payments to Eskimos could never be satisfactorily accomplished. Many of the Trading Posts are located several hundred miles from our nearest detachment.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

The Indian population of the Northwest Territories and Yukon is a large proportion of the total population of the two Territories, and as there are only three Indian Agents resident in the Northwest Territories and one in the Yukon, it naturally follows that our personnel in those territories are called upon to perform a great deal of administrative work for the Indian Affairs Branch. The Department of National Health and Welfare, (Indian Health Services) the Department of National Revenue, the Post Office Department, the Department of Transport and many others are rendered assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, principally those who have no officials resident there, but it would be tedious to list them all.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our personnel in the N.W.T. and in the Yukon Territory act as Agents for the Public Administrators of those respective Territories. There is one Public Administrator for the Yukon Territory whose office is in Edmonton, Alberta, and two Public Administrators for the N.W.T., one of whom has his office in Edmonton, and the other in Ottawa. The amount of work performed by our personnel in connection with estates has always been very large and has remained so during the past year. When a person dies intestate in the Territories our members take charge of all property of the estate on behalf of the Public Administrator concerned and furnish him with full reports on all assets and liabilities and all information respecting next-of-kin and then carry out his instructions in respect to the disposal of the assets.

Usually all items of value and of a personal nature such as jewellery, documents, bonds, bank books, are sent by our personnel to the Public Administrator, and other articles of the estates such as furniture, houses, equipment, land, etc., are sold usually at public auction when possible, by our personnel, after the Public Administrator has given his directions.

The amount of clerical work involved in connection with estates is very heavy. The duty is a public service on behalf of the beneficiaries of the estates who usually do not reside in the Territories; but may be scattered from one end of the Dominion to the other. We attended to 28 estates in the N.W.T. and 53 in the Yukon Territory during the year under review, most of them of small amount.

9. Conditions Amongst Indians and Eskimos

The Eskimos have remained, as they always have been generally speaking, very law abiding.

The Indians in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory are generally very law abiding in all respects except in regard to intoxicating liquor which they are forbidden to have by the Indian Act, and which a good number of them, particularly those in the Whitehorse District of the Yukon manage to get one way or another.

A serious epidemic broke out in the Chesterfield Inlet District amongst the Eskimos which was later ascertained to be infantile paralysis, and the District is quarantined at the present time. This is the first time, as far as our records go, that infantile paralysis has occurred amongst Eskimos. A number of deaths have occurred (the exact number is not known to us yet but it is

believed by us that there may have been between 10 and 15) and a number of Eskimos afflicted have been flown out by R.C.A. Force aircraft to hospital at Winnipeg. The disease may have started around November, 1948.

In January of 1949, our Cambridge Bay Detachment received word by dog team messenger from Fort Ross, who had been two months making the trip, that 9 Eskimos in the Creswell Bay District, north of Fort Ross on Somerset Island, had died from some unknown sickness during the summer and fall of 1948, and that the sickness had left the remaining Eskimos in that District weakened to such a point that there was danger of them dying out from scurvy and starvation.

The R.C.A. Force Northwest Air Command organized a mercy flight using Cambridge Bay as the Base of Operations and they flew in to Fort Ross two of our Constables from Cambridge Bay Detachment and Doctor J. P. Harvey of Indian Health Services, and quantities of provisions. They made several flights on this mercy errand. It was found that the situation at Creswell Bay was indeed serious. Several of the sick Eskimos were brought out by R.C.A.F. aircraft to hospital at Edmonton via Cambridge Bay. At the time of writing this operation is still in progress.

In October of 1948, our Constable at Eskimo Point detachment which is situated on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, reported by wireless that there was an outbreak of paralysis amongst the Eskimos in his District and that several natives were unable to walk and others had lost the use of their arms. The Indian Health Services sent doctors to the stricken area by aircraft.

Reports recently received from some of our detachments indicate that due to a scarcity of fur and low fur prices, the Eskimos are likely to have a lean time during the next 12 months or thereabouts, particularly at Tuktoyaktuk at the mouth of the Mackenzie Delta and in the Port Harrison district of Northern Quebec. Aklavik detachment reports that the local traders are feeling quite nervous at the moment on the immediate future of the fur trade.

It was reported to our Rae detachment, N.W.T., that last December there were six families of Indians camped about 170 miles north of Rae, who had been without food for 9 days. The District Administrator of the Department of Mines and Resources for the district (who is stationed at Fort Smith) authorized a chartered plane to be sent in to the district from Yellowknife with supplies.

The Officer Commanding our Fort Smith Sub-Division writing on the Indians and Eskimos in his annual report says:

"Conditions generally among the natives, both Indian and Eskimo, are far from good. Their health seems to be deteriorating, and this situation is aggravated by this being one of the worst years for fur that the country has ever known. This is particularly true on the Arctic Coast, where the worst fur year in history has been encountered. There seems no special reason for this, as the lemmings on which fox generally feed are quite plentiful. In spite of the lack of fur, there is as yet little destitution among the Eskimos. These people live off the land to a large extent, and their small needs are in most cases looked after by the family allowances."

and the Officer Commanding our Aklavik Sub-Division, in his annual report, says:

"The fur dealers with whom I conversed are decidedly uneasy regarding their future markets and predict hard times ahead for the natives generally. Actually those hard times are upon the Coastal natives right now and destitute rations are being handed out. It will be just a matter of a month or so before the Natives up-river (In the Good Hope area) will be in similar straits. Game conditions and Regulations no doubt play some part in this but on the other hand one cannot overlook the fact that the native never was one to look too far into the future as far as his welfare

is concerned. It is felt that we should bend our efforts toward educating them to build up credits rather than run on 'debt' as most of them are presently doing."

10. Northwest Highway System

The patrolling of the Northwest Highway System (which the general public still prefers to call the Alaska Highway) the greater part of which highway is in the Yukon Territory keeps our detachments at Watson Lake, Y.T., Teslin, Y.T., Whitehorse, Y.T. and Haines Junction, Y.T. busy patrolling. Quite a number of motor vehicle accidents take place on the Highway and some of them fatal, but probably no more than the average highway in a Province. The Officer Commanding our Whitehorse Sub-Division, has written as follows in his annual report:

"Civilian, truck and military travel increased greatly on this Highway during the past year and indications are that in the forthcoming fiscal year tourist travel, in particular, will be heavy. Business men maintaining establishments on and adjacent to the Highway anticipate a heavy influx of U.S. tourists by road. Their hopes may be well founded if the number of enquiries presently being received regarding travel conditions, etc., on the Highway, may be accepted as a criterion. The rate of motor vehicle accidents has increased over previous years, the majority of these being due to careless or reckless driving. It appears obvious that this condition will only be controlled by adding extra patrols and this will be undertaken as early as vehicles suitable for this work are made available. During the past year our patrols covered many thousands of miles of Highway. It might be of interest to note that one letter of commendation was received from the Board of Trade of Fairbanks, Alaska, expressing the efficient and co-operative manner in which our patrol functioned. Many individuals have expressed similar remarks, verbally. However, I would again state that in order for us to maintain efficiency it is essential that our present patrols be augmented."

11. Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon

As a Police Force (and the only Police Force in the Territories) we are directly concerned in developments in the Territories as our duties are thereby increased. There are many interesting developments now taking place, and others planned. The net result of these insofar as we are concerned, is that the time has now passed (in fact it passed several years ago) when a large part of the Territories can no longer be looked upon as really isolated, and in that part of the Territories some of the Detachments situated therein are just as busy and have as much real Police work to do as the average detachment in the provinces and in addition have the Governmental Administrative work to do which has already been referred to previously.

The Officer Commanding our Whitehorse Sub-Division writing on these developments, after referring to the increased mineral prospecting activities throughout the Yukon Territory, states:

"A large crew of men were engaged in the construction of the Mayo-Minto Highway this past year and as a result a fine highway is expected to be completed late this year—1949. Crews are already being transported into Minto preparing equipment for the coming seasons work.

It is anticipated that work on the Atlin B.C. Road will commence early this coming season and a large construction crew will be engaged. Approximately 28 miles of this proposed highway will be in the Yukon Territory."

and the Officer Commanding our Fort Smith Sub-Division in the Northwest Territories, writes as follows:—

“While the activity around Yellowknife Gold Mines is not intense, most of the producing mines continue to operate, and to employ quite a number of men. The price of gold continues to act as a drag on this field, in the light of what it costs to produce an ounce of gold after paying the very high transportation costs of all materials, etc., into the Territories. Main interest for the time being at any rate has swung to the important base metal find at McLeod Bay on Slave Lake.

The Grimshaw-Hay River Highway is now completed, and freight is starting to move over the highway to Hay River and Mills Lake in ever increasing quantities. Commercial fishing has also increased, with over 500 fishermen employed this year. Hay River is also the centre of this industry.

A winter road across Slave Lake to Yellowknife is in process of being built, and should be finished shortly. The road took its first victim in February, when a caterpillar went through the ice, drowning the driver. The body could not be recovered.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Relief from Tension

For the first time since the beginning of the Second World War, we are in sight of some relief from the heavy burden borne by this Force due to the lack of Recruits. At last we have been able to secure several hundred men and when they are fully trained their help will be most welcome.

We are still looking for five hundred more.

2. Appreciation of Services and Assistance

General

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

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

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

The Press

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

Officials of Government Departments, etc.

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

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. T. WOOD,

Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

Appendix "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1949

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

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

Deputy Commissioner C. K. Gray

Officer in Charge of "C" Department—

Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson M.B.E.

Officer in Charge of "S" Department—Superintendent J. P. A. Savoie

Divisions

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent O. LaRiviere

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Superintendent J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Superintendent J. Healey

"F" Division, Regina, Sask.

Assistant Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Inspector H. H. Cronkhite

"H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—

Assistant Commissioner R. Armitage

"J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—

Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher

"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—

Superintendent N. Anderson

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Inspector H. D. Nichols

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Superintendent M. F. E. Anthony

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Superintendent E. H. Perlson

Marine Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Inspector J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.

APPENDIX "B"
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																									
<i>"L" Division—</i>																									
Charlottetown.....				1				2	6	9	1	2	21							10					
Alberton.....									1	2			3							1					
Borden.....									1	1			2							1					
Montague.....									1	1			2							2					
Souris.....									1	2			3							1					
Summerside.....								1	1	4			6							3					
On Command.....										2			2												
Totals.....				1				3	11	22	1	2	40							18					
<i>Nova Scotia</i>																									
<i>"H" Division—</i>																									
Halifax.....			1	1	1		5	7	20	50	7	2	94							22	1	8			
Amherst.....									1	2			3							1					
Antigonish.....									1	1			2							1					
Arichat.....										1			1							1					
Baddeck.....									1	1			2							1					
Barrington Passage.....										1			1							1					
Bridgetown.....										2			2							1					
Bridgewater.....								1		1			2							1					
Chester.....									1	1			2							1		1			
Cheticamp.....										1			1							1					
Dartmouth.....									1	7			8							3					
Digby.....									1	1			2							1					
Eskasoni.....										1			1							1					
Glace Bay.....								1	1	6			8							3					
Guysboro.....										2			2							1					

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan	
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>																									
<i>"J" Division—Concluded</i>																									
Minto.....										1			1								1				
Moncton.....					1		1	2	3	14	1		22				1				2				
Newcastle.....							1	1	1	6			8								1				
Perth.....									1	2			3								2				
Petitcodiac.....										1			1								1				
Plaster Rock.....										1			1								1				
Port Elgin.....										1			1								1				
Richibucto.....								1		1			1								1				
St. Andrews.....										1			1								1				
St. George.....										3			3								1				
St. John.....								2	2	10		1	15								5				
St. Leonard.....									1				1								1				
St. Quentin.....										1			1								1				
St. Stephen.....									2	5	1		8								3				
Sackville.....										1			1								1				
Shediac.....									2				2								1				
Shippigan.....									1				1								1				
Sussex.....									1		4		5								2				
Tabusintac.....										1			1								1				
Tracadie.....													1								1				
Woodstock.....								1	2	2			5								1				
On Command.....										2			2								3				
Totals.....				1	3		4	13	37	99	7	2	166				1			67	4	3			

Quebec—
"C" Division—

Montreal.....	1	3	3	5	20	53	20	11	116									31	2
Amos.....						1			1									1	
Bedford.....						2			2									2	
Bersimis.....						2			2									1	
Cabano.....						1			1									1	
Carleton.....						1			1									1	
Caughnawaga.....						1			1									1	
Chicoutimi.....						1			1									1	
Coaticook.....						1			1									1	
Drummondville.....						1			1									1	
Escourt.....						2			2									1	
Gaspe.....						1			1									1	
Hemmingford.....						1			1									1	
Huntington.....						1			1									2	
Lacolle.....						1			1									1	
Matane.....						2			2									1	
Megantic.....						2			2									1	
Montmagny.....						1			1									1	
Quebec.....	1			2	3	12	1		19									7	
Rimouski.....				1		2			3									2	
Riviere du Loup.....						2			2									1	
Roberval.....						1			1									1	
Rock Island.....						2			3									1	
Rouyn.....						1			2									1	
St. Georges de Beauce.....						1			2									1	
St. Jean.....				2	1	5	1		9									3	
St. Jerome.....					1	1			2									1	
Seven Islands.....						1			1									1	
Sherbrooke.....				1	1	5	2		9									4	
Sutton.....						2			3									1	
Three Rivers.....						1			2									1	
Val d'Or.....					1	3			4									2	
Valleyfield.....						2			2									1	
On Leave.....						5		1	7										
On Command.....			1			3			4										
Totals.....	1	4	1	3	12	41	128	24	12	226								78	2

Ontario—
"N" Division—

Rockcliffe.....		1	1	3	6	13	133	41		199	51	4	55					6	5
On Command.....		1					176			176									
Totals.....		2	1	3	6	13	309	41		375	51	4	55					6	5

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan	
<i>Ontario—</i>																									
<i>“A” Division—</i>																									
Ottawa.....				1	1	2	5	13	23	96	21	13	175								24	5	12		
Belleville.....									1	1			2								1				
Brockville.....									1	1			2								1				
Cornwall.....									1	2			3								1				
Kingston.....									1	1			2								1				
Ottawa Town Station.....								1		5			6												
Pembroke.....									1	1			2												
St. Regis.....										1			1								1				
On Leave.....					1			2	3	4			10												
On Command.....								2	1	1			4												
H.Q. Sub-Division.....	1	1	2	5	9		6	31	41	62	23	25	206								1				
On Leave.....							5	3	3	8	1		27												
On Command.....					6	1		3	5	5	11		31												
Totals.....	1	1	2	6	17	3	16	57	86	188	56	38	471							31	5	12			
<i>“O” Division—</i>																									
Toronto.....					2	2		4	15	37	17		77								32	2	1		
Camp Borden.....										1			1								1				
Coburg.....										1			2								1				
Fort Erie.....										1			3								1				
Guelph.....										3			3								1				
Hamilton.....										2			5								3				
Kirkland Lake.....								1	1	2			4								2				
Leamington.....										1			1								1				
London.....								1		3			4								3				
Manitowaning.....									1				1								1				
Muncey.....											1		1								1				
Niagara Falls.....									1	6			7								3				

Ohswegen.....								1	3			4						2
Orillia.....								1				1						1
Owen Sound.....			(1 Cpl. on Leave—1 Cst. on Command)								1 Cst. (Attached)							1
Sarnia.....								2				3						2
Sault Ste. Marie.....								1				3						2
Sudbury.....								1				4						3
Timmins.....								1				2						1
Wallaceburg.....								2				2						1
Windsor.....						2	2	5				9						6
On Leave.....			1		2		3	5	2			13						
On Command.....				1				6				7						

Totals.....			1	2	3	2	8	33	88	20		157						69	2	1
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Manitoba—

"D" Division—

Winnipeg.....		1	2	3		4	15	22	43	14	4	103						26	3
Amaranth.....									1			1						1	
Arbourg.....									1			1						1	
Ashern.....									1			1						1	
Beausejour.....									1			2						1	
Berens River.....									1	1		2						1	
Bissett.....									1			1						1	
Boissegvain.....									1			1						1	
Brandon.....				1		2		1	6	2		12						6	
Camp Shilo.....									1			1							
Carberry.....									1			1							
Carman.....								1	3			4						1	
Charleswood.....									2			2						1	
Churchill.....								1	1			2						1	
Cold Lake.....									1			1							
Crystal City.....									1			1						1	
Dauphin.....				1			2	3	9			15						6	
Deloraine.....									1			1						1	
Elphinstone.....									1			1						1	
Emerson.....								1	3			5						2	
Flin Flon.....								1	4	1		6						1	
Fort Frances, Ont.....									1			2						1	
Fort Garry.....									1			1						1	
Fort William, Ont.....							1	1	3			5						2	
Gimli.....									1			1						1	
Gladstone.....								1	1			2						1	
God's Lake.....									1			1						1	
Gretna.....									1			1						1	
Hamiota.....									1			1						1	
Headingley.....								1	1			2			2			2	
Hodgson.....									1			1						1	
Kenora, Ont.....								1	1			2						1	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed-Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan
Killarney									1	1			2								1			
Lac du Bonnet									1	1			2								1			
Manitou									1	1			2								1			
McCreary									1	1			2								1			
Melita										2			2								1			
Minnedosa									1	2			3								1			
Morden										1			1								1			
Morris									1	1			2								1			
Nipigon, Ont.									1	1	1		3								1			
Norway House										1	1	1	3											
Oak Point									1	1			2								1			
Piney									1	1			2								1			
Pine River										1			1								1			
Portage la Prairie							1	1	1	8			11								2			
Reston										1			1								1			
Rivers										1			1											
Roblin									1	1			2								1			
Rossburn									1	1			2								1			
Russell									1	1			2								1			
Ste. Rose du Lac									1	1			2								1			
Selkirk								2		6			8								3	1		
Shoal Lake									1	1			2								1			
Snow Lake									1	1			2								1			
Souris									1	1			2								1			
Steinbach										1			1								1			
Stonewall									1	1			2								1			
Swan River										3			3								2			
Teulon										1			1								1			
The Pas									1	2			3								1			
Transcona									1	1			2								1			
Treherne									1	1			2								1			

Tuxedo.....									1	1			2						1			
Virden.....									1	2			3						1			
Wabowden.....									1				1						1			
Wasagamung.....									1				1						1			
Whitemouth.....										1			1						1			
Winnipeg Beach.....									1				1						1			
Winnipegosis.....									1	2			3			1			2			
On Command.....										1			1									
Totals.....			1	2	5	7	23	67	137	20	4	266			3			102	4			
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																						
<i>“Depot” Division—</i>																						
Regina.....				3	1	6	5	19	172	71		277	51		51			6	4			
On Leave.....			1					2	1			4										
On Command.....								1	46			47										
Totals.....			1	3	1	6	5	22	219	71		328	51		51			6	4			
<i>“F” Division—</i>																						
Regina.....			1	2		1	1	7	11	21	1	45			1			8				
Assiniboia.....							1	1	1	2		4						2				
Avonlea.....										1		1						1				
Balcarres.....									1	1		2						1				
Bengough.....									1	1		1						1				
Biggar.....									1	1		2						1				
Big River.....									1	1		1						1				
Blaine Lake.....										1		1						1				
Broadview.....									1	1		2						1				
Bromhead.....									1	1		1						1				
Cabri.....									1			1						1				
Calder.....										1		1						1				
Canora.....							1	1	3			5						1				
Carlyle.....								1	1			2						1				
Carnduff.....									1	1		1						1				
Climax.....									1			1						1				
Consul.....									1			1						1				
Craik.....									1			1						1				
Cumberland House.....										1		1									1	
Cutknife.....									1			1						1				
Delisle.....										1		1						1				
Elbow.....										1		1						1				
Esterhazy.....									1			1						1				
Estevan.....						1		1	1			3						2				
Eston.....										1		1										
Fillmore.....									1	1		2						1				
Foam Lake.....									1			3						1				
Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1						1				
Fort Walsh.....											4	4	53		53			1	1			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan	
<i>Alberta—</i>																									
“K” Division—																									
Edmonton.....			1	2	2	1	5	12	25	53	19	7	127							23	5				
Andrew.....										1			1							1					
Athabasca.....										1			2							1					
Banff.....								1		3			4							2					
Barons.....									1				1												
Bashaw.....									1				1							1					
Bassano.....										1			1							1					
Beaver Lodge.....										2			2							1					
Blairmore.....								1		3	1		2				2			2					
Bonnyville.....										1			2							1					
Breton.....									1	1			2							1					
Brooks.....									1	1			2							1					
Cadomin.....										1			1							1					
Calgary.....					1		1	5	10	24	2	1	44				2			16	1				
Camrose.....								1	1	4			6							2					
Canmore.....										1			1							1					
Carbon.....										1			1							1					
Cardston.....										3			3							1					
Claresholm.....										2			3							1					
Coal Valley.....										1			1							1					
Cochrane.....									1				1							1					
Coronation.....										1			1							1					
Coutts.....										2			2							1					
Crossfield.....										1			1							1					
Derwent.....										1			1							1					
Drumheller.....									2	3	1		11							3					
Edson.....									1	1			2							1					
Empress.....										1			1							1					
Entwistle.....										1			1							1					

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan	
Taber.....									1	1			2												
Thorhild.....									1				1												
Three Hills.....										1			1												
Trochu.....									1				1												
Turner Valley.....									1				1												
Two Hills.....									1				1												
Vegreville.....								2			3		5												
Vermilion.....									1		1		2								2				
Viking.....									1				1								1				
Vulcan.....									1				1								1				
Wainwright.....									1	1			2								1				
Waterton Park.....									1				1								1				
Westlock.....									1	3			4								2				
Wetaskiwin.....								1	1	3			5								2				
Whitecourt.....										1			1												
On Leave.....								1		1			2												
On Command.....										4			4												
Totals.....			1	2	5	1	9	29	91	216	28	8	390				3	12		138	8				
<i>British Columbia—</i>																									
<i>“E” Division—</i>																									
Vancouver.....				1	2		2	5	16	35	24		85							21	2				
Abbotsford.....									1	1			1							1					
Cloverdale.....									1	1			1							1					
Cranbrook.....									1	1			2							1					
Creston.....									1	1			1							1					
Esquimalt.....								1	2	21			24												
Grand Forks.....									1	2			3							2					
Osoyoos.....									1	1			1							1					

"St. Roch".....						1	1	2	4										
Vernon.....						1	1		2									1	
Victoria.....						1	6		7									4	
Totals.....			1	2	2	7	26	67	26	131								33	2
<i>North West Territories—</i>																			
<i>"G" Division—</i>																			
H.Q. (Ottawa).....			1		1	2	2	2		8									
Aklavik.....			1				6	1		8				8				1	
Arctic Red River.....							2	1		3				7					
Baker Lake.....								2		3				8					
Cambridge Bay.....								3	1	4				12					
Chesterfield Inlet.....						1		2		3				5					
Coppermine.....							2	1		3				14					
Dundas Harbour.....							2	4		6				13					
Eskimo Point.....							2	1		3				9					
Fort Chimo, P.Q.....							1	1		2									
Fort Smith.....			1		1	1	6	1		9							1	1	
Frobisher Bay.....							1			1									
Good Hope.....							1	1		2				12					
Hay River.....							2	2		2									
Herschel Island.....							2	1		3				8					
Lake Harbour.....							2	2		2				26					
Liard.....						1		1		2				7					
Moose Factory, Ont.....							1	1		1				11					
Norman.....							1	2		4				12					
Pangnirtung.....							2	1		3				11					
Pond Inlet.....							2	2		4				13					
Port Harrison, P.Q.....							1	2		3				19					
Port Radium.....							1	1		1									
Providence.....							2	1		3				12				1	
Rae.....							2	1		3				14					
Reliance.....						1	1	1		3				14					
Resolute Bay.....							2	1		2									
Resolution.....							2	1		3				15				2	
Simpson.....							2	1		3				13				1	
Yellowknife.....						1	5			6								1	
Totals.....			3	1	5	7	58	28	1	103				257				2	6

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																								
<i>"G" Division—</i>																								
Whitehorse.....						1			4	13			18							3	5			
Dawson.....									1	3	1		5								2			
Haines Junction.....										2			2								2			
Mayo.....									1	1			2								1			
Old Crow.....									1	1			2					5						
Selkirk.....									1	1			1											
Teslin.....										1			1								1			
Watson Lake.....										1			1							1				
Totals.....					1				8	21	1		31					5		4	11			

DISTRIBUTION OF MARINE DIVISION

<i>Marine Division—</i>																								
Halifax, N.S.....					3	2	2	12	16	23			58							1	1			
R.C.M.P.—S. French.....					1	2	1	3	8	20			35											
R.C.M.P.—S. MacBrien.....					1	2	2	10	15	32			32											
R.C.M.P.—S. Irvine.....					1	2	2	8	15	30			30											
R.C.M.P.—S. Macleod.....																								
R.C.M.P.—S. Fort Pitt.....																								
R.C.M.P.—M/L Fort Walsh.....						1	2	1	6	5			15											
R.C.M.P.—P/B Grenfell.....								2	1				3											
R.C.M.P.—P/B Brule.....																								
R.C.M.P.—P/B Willow Bunch.....																								

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS—*Concluded*

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan	
"E" Division, B.C.....				1	2		2	7	26	67	26		131												
"G" Division—																									
N.W. Territories.....					3		1	5	7	58	28	1	103					257		2	6				
Yukon Territory.....						1				8	21	1	31						5		4	11			
"Marine" Division.....					7		10	10	28	56	84		195									1			
Aviation Section.....					1		1	4	5		5		17					7							
Totals.....	1	1	6	19	59	13	75	227	596	1,940	432	69	3,438	155	4	159	16	281	7	776	58	28	1	1	

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	5	11		11	37	49	73	26	25	241													
Prince Edward Island.....				1				3	11	25	1	2	43													
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	9		15	27	66	214	89	2	424				3					2	11			
New Brunswick.....				1	3		4	13	38	116	8	2	185				1					4	3			
Quebec.....				4	2	3	12	41	142	27	12	244						19								
Ontario.....				2	8	5	12	36	88	386	85	13	635	51	4	55		11	3			12	13			
Manitoba.....			1	2	6		7	22	63	165	19	4	289									4				
Saskatchewan.....				3	8	4	12	34	104	411	86		663	104		104	6	7	2			7	1	1	1	
Alberta.....			1	2	6		9	31	91	249	29	8	427				3	12	2			8				
British Columbia.....				1	2		2	7	27	80	27		146									2				
North West Territories.....					2			3	5	53	25	1	89					227				6				
Yukon Territory.....						1			8	21	1		31					5				11				
On Command—Special Duty—																										
London, England.....								2	4	1	8		15													
Washington, U.S.A.....										1	1		2													
Paris, France.....										1			1													
Brussels, Belgium.....										1			1													
The Hague, Netherlands.....										1			1													
Rome, Italy.....										1			1													
Totals.....	1	1	6	19	59	13	75	227	596	1,940	432	69	3,438	155	4	159	16	281	7	776	58	28	1	1		

APPENDIX "C"

Return of Investigations, Cases Entered, and Convictions, Etc.,
for the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 1949

RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		168	66	683		30	216	37	12	145	1,357
Alberta.....	1	114		196		44	963	25		43	1,386
Saskatchewan.....	5	304	47	97	1	5	556	9		23	1,047
Manitoba.....		280	2	135	1	15	670	17		52	1,222
Ontario.....		345	68	1,249		160	1,912	116	132	265	4,247
Quebec.....		788	144	1,759	4	13	1,099	28	46	473	4,354
New Brunswick.....		82	10	432		5	263	3	4	40	839
Nova Scotia.....		346	9	212	1	14	346	19	23	93	1,063
Prince Edward Island.....		851	11	12		10	114	13	3	8	1,022
North West Territories and Yukon Territory.....		18	15	138		5	544	23		56	799
Total.....	6	3,296	372	4,963	7	301	6,683	290	220	1,198	17,336

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....			10	61		6	19	1	4	12	113
Alberta.....	412	145	1,446	843	33	339	3,109	264	16	493	7,100
Saskatchewan.....	517	195	769	705	3	227	2,108	174	9	177	4,884
Manitoba.....	129	102	509	483	10	71	1,774	146	4	339	3,567
Ontario.....	2	5	150	217	3	73	245	37	123	70	925
Quebec.....	5	5	79	48	1	12	104	31	21	20	328
New Brunswick.....	491	74	634	424	27	219	1,659	170	32	220	3,950
Nova Scotia.....	158	92	615	459	25	93	1,324	279	65	336	3,446
Prince Edward Island.....	49	27	62	61	4	21	279	29	7	34	573
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	33	17	88	96		14	386	22		95	751
Total.....	1,796	662	4,362	3,397	106	1,075	11,007	1,153	281	1,798	25,637

RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949—*Concluded.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....											Nil
Alberta.....	4	2	5	90		86	6,277	98	1	53	6,616
Saskatchewan.....	56	212	139	220	2	83	4,608	84	27	57	5,488
Manitoba.....		59	14	277	8	57	5,077	60		74	5,626
Ontario.....			4	6		1	38			2	51
Quebec.....											Nil
New Brunswick.....	13	545	85	452	12	40	4,344	52	17	57	5,617
Nova Scotia.....		3,506	11	1,734	29	26	6,368	94	36	282	12,176
Prince Edward Island.....	4	1,350	12	145		27	929	39		23	2,529
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....							20			1	21
Total.....	77	5,764	270	2,924	51	320	27,661	427	81	549	38,124

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces										
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	Total
Aeronautics Act.....			3	61	1	5	42	1	4	14	131	22	9	14	8	46	14	7	2		9	131
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	1		1	1	1		3			3	10				8	2						10
Bank Act.....				2						2	4		2	1		1						4
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....							4				4		3	1								4
Canal Regulations Act.....						38	13	1			52				52							52
Canada Shipping Act.....	1		2	67		2	9	2	1	17	101	5			19	41	1	33		2		101
Combines Investigation Act.....			1	5						2	8				1	2		3				8
Customs Act.....	1,097	100	2,035			12	538	21	33	523	4,359	643	92	34	69	1,010	1,717	474	306	8	6	4,359
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....				3		1	76	1		2	83		41		33	1		2	6			83
Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.....				1						1	2					1	1					2
Excise Act.....	2,098	30	133	3	28	418	29	5	99	2,843	24	161	349	352	181	503	8	285	979	1		2,843
Explosives Act.....		9	28			21	1	2	13	74	1		1		12	14	11	32		3		74
Export Act.....									3	3	3	2		1								3
Family Allowances Act.....			5	25		4	30			31	95	5	7		28	49	3	3				95
Federal District Commission Act.....				83			391	2			476				475	1						476
Fisheries Act.....	2	1	4	4	102	4				117		58		4					52	1	2	117
Fish Inspection Act.....	1		1				1			3			2						1			3
Food and Drugs Act.....	1		2		2	4				9		1			5		3					9
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....	20	74	1,426		35	367	28	9	190	2,149	225	66	53	67	485	1,103	104	33	7	6		2,149
Immigration Act.....			1	70		2			2	75	66			2	1	1	5					75
Income War Tax Act.....			2	45		31	247	18	1	21	365	1	173	1	29	93		63				365
Indian Act.....	23	16	62		32	2,988	56	9	52	3,238	15	455	461	429	867	348	132	153	11	367		3,238
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	1	1	22			82	5		2	113		19		80	4			6	2			113
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults).....	4	2	4	23	1	9	125	13	23	204		100	33	66	4						1	204
Livestock Pedigree Act.....				3						5					5							5
Lord's Day Act.....	1	3	3	40		4	37		2	90		46	11	18								90
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		3	9	81			188	19	2	317	19	5	21	2	89	120	20	28	11	2		317
National Harbours Board Act.....						5				5			5									5
National Health and Welfare Act.....				3						3				2	1							3
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....	1									1												1

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949—Concluded.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces										Total	
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon		
Northwest Game Act.....		5	2	9			18			2	36										36	36	
Northwest Territories Act.....		5	3	41			141	2		9	201									201	201		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		27	81	492	1	80	343	75	28	103	1,230	309	44	33	34	529	243	10	21	2	201	1,230	
Penitentiaries Act.....				1						2	3											3	3
Pension Act.....				1		1				3	5											5	5
Post Office Act.....				2			1			2	5	1	2				1			1		5	5
Public Works Act.....							1				1					1						1	1
Radiotelegraph Act.....									1		1											1	1
Railway Act.....				48			104				152		79	22	50						1	152	152
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....		1	3	1							5			1		4						5	5
Soldier's Settlement Act.....				1			2				3					2						3	3
Special War Revenue Act.....		1	6	20			16	1			44	1		1	1	11	25	5				44	44
Small Loans Act.....			2								2			2								2	2
Ticket of Leave Act.....			1	24						3	28	11										28	28
Transport Act.....				1			2				3		1								2	3	3
Unemployment Insurance Act.....			2			1	31	2	1	1	38		9			1	1		26	1		38	38
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....				8		6	159	1			174					172	2					174	174
Veterans Affairs Act.....			1	1						2	4						3	1				4	4
Veterans Rehabilitation Act.....										1	1					1						1	1
Weights and Measures Act.....										2	2										2	2	2
War Veterans Allowance Act.....			1	20			3		1	9	34	2	2			20	8		2			34	34
War Service Grants Act.....			2	10			69		109	32	222	2	6	1		151	33	28	1			222	222
Yukon Act.....		3	6	52		1	81	4		9	156										156	156	
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....										1	1										1	1	1
Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations.....			1	4		5	18	2	11	3	44	1			2	26	11		4			44	44
Japanese Travel Regulations.....				1			1				2	2										2	2
Total.....	63,296	372	4,963	7	301	6,683	290	220	1,198	17,336	17,336	1,357	1,38	61,04	71,22	4,247	4,354	839	1,063	1,022	799	17,336	17,336

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949

Criminal Code	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces											
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	Total	
												Offences Against Public Order— Part 2—											
Affrays and Duels.....				1		3	119	13	3	2	140		90	6	37		4	2		1		140	
Explosive Substances.....						4	2				7			3				1		1		7	
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....						1		2			3							3				3	
Information Illegally Obtained and Communicated. Illegal Information.....				1						1	2											2	
Offensive Weapons.....	9	13	21	62		10	166	6		29	316	1	60	58	69	10	2	68	38	5	5	316	
Preservation of Peace in Vicinity of Public Works—Part 3.....				1							1				1							1	
Administration of Law and Justice—Part 4—																							
Common Law.....	2	1	2	4		1	23				33		9	2	4	4		7	6	1		33	
Corruption and Disobedience.....							1				1		1									1	
Bribes and Rewards re Judicial.....				3	1		10		8	2	24		2				21	1				24	
Fraud on the Government.....						4	1				5				5							5	
Escapes and Rescues.....	1		2	10	4		51	6	1	5	80		9	7	24	1		24	6	5	4	80	
Misleading Justice.....	1					8	13			3	25		4	1	1	14	1	2	2			25	
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.....		1	1			3	6	3	3	7	24		8	4						7	4	1	24
Fabrication of Evidence.....		1	1	1			1				4			4								4	
Obstructing, Resisting or Neglecting to Aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....		2	3	6	1	12	195	13	3	6	241		40	43	30	15	7	45	51	4	6	241	
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....		2	7	10	1		13				35	6		1		12	12	2	2			35	

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

Criminal Code	Complaint Declined to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces													
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	Total			
Religious Morals, Public Convenience—Part 5—																									
Disorderly Houses	1	6	14	29		1	193	4		18	266		44	53	131		1	1	7	18		6	5	266	
Offences against Morality	2						10				16			5	1			2	4	3			1	1	16
Buggery							4			1	7		4	2							1				7
Incest	1	3	4	2		4	24	4		3	45		11	12	10				4	7		1			45
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency	1	1	2	2		2	52	2		5	69		19	13	12				12	10		1		2	69
Letters to Deceive and Defraud																									
Obscene Publications, Letters, Postcards, Obscene Matter		1			2	1	5			1	10			2		5			2					1	10
Procuring, Administering Drugs for Living on Avails of Prostitution	1						4				5			1	3									1	5
Seduction	2	2					3	1		1	9			5	2						1			1	9
Nuisances	14	2	10	12	1	48	1,622	75	3	22	1,849		450	441	191				400	155			212	1,849	
Religion							11				12		1						4	7					12
Vagrancy	2	3	3	9	3	32	385	31		3	471		112	94	48		3	2	93	24	85		10	471	
Person and Reputation—Part 6—																									
Abduction	1	1	2			3	1				8		2	2	1				1	2					8
Abortion and Attempts		2		4		1	1		1		9		4						2	2				1	9
Aggravated Assault			1			2	47	4		5	60		12	7	12			5	4	12	6	1		1	60
Common Assault	53	20	10	7	6	198	1,161	282	8	22	1,767		470	461	234				299	230	43		24	1,767	
Indecent Assault	18	10	11	11		11	70	15	1	7	154		22	45	19				15	40	5		6	154	
Kidnapping		2									2								1	1					2
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	27	4	10	9		73	321	96	1	9	550		189	89	107		10	2	54	90	2		7	550	
Bodily Injuries, Acts and Omissions Causing Danger to the Person	7	7	7	23		4	65	11		12	136		25	15	16				25	48	3		4	136	
Driving While Intoxicated	1	5		2	1	8	527	60	7	9	620		61	63	72		27		176	173	30		13	620	

Failure to Stop After Accident.	8	2	48	11	1	3	185	14	2	14	288	60	59	9	3	103	45	9	288			
Furious Driving	5	3	10	11		15	720	51	5	11	831	351	169	18	1	136	99	36	21	831		
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully	26	1	12	4	1	8	147	12	1	5	217	62	47	41	2	31	21	4	9	217		
Wounding Public Officer				1							1					1				1		
Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel	1	2	1	4		3		1	1	6	19	8	2	6		1	1	1		19		
Duties Tending to the Preservation of Life	51	12	47	25	5	62	95	31	1	75	404	168	77	47	1	58	26	9	18	404		
Attempted Murder		1	1	2		1		3		1	9	3	2				4			9		
Manlaughter				2		2	15	15	13	2	49	6	3	9		10	19	1	1	49		
Murder				6		3	3	3	3		18	5	5	3		2	2		1	18		
Threatening Letters and Threats	4		1	4						3	12	1	3		2	2	2		1	12		
Accidental Death by Auto accident				366						9	375	97	51	40		109	73	4	1	375		
Accidental Death General Accidents			13	1,617						31	1,661	476	509	273		149	161	34	59	1,661		
Accidental Death by Railway Accidents				42						2	44	14	11	9		5	5			44		
Neglect at Childbirth		3	1	3			6	1		2	16	3	4			4	4		1	16		
Offences Against Conjugal Rights	1	5	3	8	2		17	1	1	9	47	17	4	3		6	16	1		47		
Suicide			1	205						7	213	61	67	35		19	25	2	4	213		
Attempts	3	1	2	36		2	12	1		2	59	16	11	11	2	8	7	3	1	59		
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge and Attempts	10	6	9	15		3	40	9	4	10	106	12	26	18		10	26	3	11	106		
Rape	1	11	5	4		9	9	7	2	4	52	18	6	10	1	1	14		2	52		
Unlawful Solemnization of Marriage				1							1								1	1		
Veneral Diseases							1				1			1						1		
Rights of Property, Rights Arising out of Contracts, Offences Connected with Trade—Part 7—																						
Burglary and Housebreaking	130	23	383	72	3	33	329	17	1	141	1,132	2	251	140	182	80	29		39	1,132		
Shopbreaking	142	12	547	57	2	13	563	9	13	193	1,556		370	277	276		246	330	43	14	1,556	
Safecracking	1		21	1		1	7	1		6	38		11	3	9	1	9	3	2	38		
Possession of Burglar's Instruments							1		3		4		3		1					4		
Attempted Safecracking		2	11	1			5	2		10	31		5	6	10		4	4	1	31		
False Pretences	106	46	57	55	35	143	575	25	106	146	1,294		569	190	170	168	10	83	63	11	30	1,294
Forgery and Uttering	49	9	58	27	8	17	363	17		67	615	9	237	158	125	20	10	19	31	3	615	
Forgery, Offences Resembling Fraud and Fraudulent Dealing with Property	1		1	1			2	1			6					4	1	1		6		
Fraud—Conspiracy to Unlawful Wearing Decorations on Uniform		1		5			10			1	16				12	3		1		16		
				1		6	27				35	1	1	20	8		3			35		
			1			1	2				4				1		1			4		

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949—*Concluded*

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces										Total
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	
Offences Connected With Trade and Breach of Contract.....	1							1		1	3							2				3
Intimidation.....	1	1		3		1	7	3		1	17	1	7									17
Personation.....	1	1									2				2							2
Receiving Stolen Goods, Possession of.....	3	3	4	4		11	99	27	9	10	170	3	41	18	18	9	12	20	37	7	5	170
Robbery and Extortion.....	3	1	6	2		2	4	1		2	19		4	5	3		1	4	2			19
Robbery with Violence.....	1	4	16	3		2	28	1	2	9	66		22	9	9							66
Secret Commission.....						10	32	16			53					53						53
Theft, General.....	527	175	1,727	166	18	119	1,224	110	20	448	4,534	9	1,412	716	593	127	3	781	647	84	162	4,534
Theft Agricultural Machinery..	8	9	33	4		5	12	1		9	81		30	26	15			6	3	1		81
Theft, Cattle.....	21	34	80	4	2	12	83	10	1	14	261		125	60	30			19	23	3		261
Theft, Federal Government Property.....	15	15	174	171	1	3	57	9	4	59	508	65	21	3	22	162	80	33	110	7	5	508
Theft, Grain.....	17	11	45	2		4	19	4		6	108		43	51	7			1		6		108
Theft, Money and Other Negotiable Securities.....	117	33	313	57	2	34	243	12	28	101	940		266	205	145	104	8	89	87	17	19	940
Theft, Motor Cars.....	19	17	72	21	2	18	110	6	2	31	298		100	59	60			43	34	1		298
Mail and Postal Matter.....	4		6	5		1	32	4		3	55		3	10	24	1	2	9	5			55
Offences Resembling Theft.....	1			1		3	8			2	15		4	4	4	1		1			1	15
Wilful and Forbidden Acts— Part 8—																						
Arson and Other Fires.....	3	42	99	22		1	25	6	1	29	228		49	44	7	2		59	57	7	3	228
Injuries to Cattle and Other Animals.....	25	20	88	3		8	42	7		18	211		87	38	17			45	24			211
Cruelty to Animals.....	3	21	15	7		2	56	4		11	119		33	40	18			10	7	5	6	119
Mischief—Damage to Property, Public Property (Interfering with).....	328	33	300	82	4	49	500	62	1	76	1,435		327	280	147	48	6	323	225	59	20	1,435
Railways, Mines and Electrical Plants.....	8	4	3	1		4	7		1	5	33	1	3		1			6	11			33

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusements Act.....				2			5				7
Billiard Room Act.....							3				3
Boilers Act.....							1				1
Brand Act.....							3	1			4
Child Welfare Act.....			1	1		2	96	4		1	105
Chiropractic Act.....							2				2
Companies Act.....							1				1
Dangerous Dogs Act.....							3				3
Domestic Animals Act.....	2			2		6	25	4			39
Domestic Relations Act.....						1	5	1		1	8
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....							1	1		1	2
Fire Prevention Act.....							1				1
Fish Dealers Act.....							6				6
Forest Reserves Act.....							2				2
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....							49				49
Game Act.....	1		1	15			147	6		2	172
Insurance Act.....				1						1	2
Juvenile Offenders Act.....				10		1	21				32
Labour Act.....						2	23				25
Lands Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....		1	1	18		17	2,060	23		17	2,137
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							13				13
Masters and Servants Act.....	1			2		28	67	10		4	112
Mental Diseases Act.....				5		3	118	6		1	133
Metis Population Betterment Act.....							1				1
Mines Act.....							15				15
Minimum Wage Act.....							1				1
Noxious Weeds Act.....				1			4	1			6
Prairie Fires Act.....				1		1	14	4			20
Public Health Act.....				2			6				8
Public Highways Act.....							6				6
Public Service Vehicles Act.....			1	18		6	1,286	8		16	1,335
Public Works Act.....							4	1			5
School Attendance Act.....				1		2	2				5
Securities Act.....							1				1
Slot Machine Act.....				1			3				4
Stock Inspection Act.....							3				3
Trades and Business Act.....							3			2	5
Tradesman Qualification Act.....				1			38				39
Town and Village Act.....									1		1
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....	1		1	6		16	2,125	26		7	2,182
Water Resources Act.....				2			2				2
Municipal Laws.....				1		1	112	3			117
Total.....	4	2	5	90		86	6,277	98	1	53	6,616

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....	1	1	1								3
Annual Holidays Act.....								1			1
Auctioneers Act.....				1							1
Brand Act.....			4	1			1				6
Boilers Pressure Vessel Act.....			2								2
Child Welfare Act.....	6	1	4	14		1	4	2		2	34
Companies Act.....				1							1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....	3	1	8	3		6	23	4		1	49
Education Tax Act.....	16	2	6	25		12	61	3	1	28	154
Election Act.....		1									1
Electrical License Act.....				1			3				3
Fire Prevention Act.....							3				4
Fisheries.....		2				1	29				32
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....		2	1				76				82
Fur Act.....	3	4	7	17		3	68	2	1	3	108
Game Act.....	2	12	12	20			162	7		1	216
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....			3	3			6				12
Health Services Act.....							1				1
Highways and Transportation Act.....	2		5	2			27	2			38
Injured Animals Act.....	1	1	4								6
Liquor Act.....	2	161	31	65	1	22	1,827	28	1	6	2,144
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....		2		1			3				6
Masters and Servants Act.....			2			7	14	1			24
Mental Hygiene Act.....	1	1	2	13		2	37	8		1	65
Minimum Wage Act.....							1				1
Open Wells Act.....			1								1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	3	2	7	4			20	1			37
Public Health.....			2			1					3
Pure Bred Sires.....							13	1			14
Rural Municipality Act.....				2							2
Saskatchewan Hospitals Act.....	4	1	1	1		9	117		21	3	157
Saskatchewan Election Act.....		1		1			2				4
Securities Fraud Prevention Act.....				1							1
School Attendance Act.....						2	8				10
Sheep Protection Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	3	1	2			8	9	5			28
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....	1		6	1			1			1	10
Travelling Shows Act.....			3	2							5
Vehicles Act.....	8	16	24	36	1	9	2,031	19	3	11	2,158
Vital Statistics.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....				1			61				62
Total.....	56	212	139	220	2	83	4,608	84	27	57	5,488

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusement Act.....				29			2				31
Animal Husbandry Act.....			1	4			10	1			16
Basic Science.....										1	1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....			1	1			1			1	4
Child Welfare Act.....		1		4		1	6			3	15
Crown Timber and Forest Reserves Act.....							4			1	5
Dental Profession Act.....							1				1
Fires Prevention Act.....			1	5			12	1		2	21
Fish Dealers Act.....						2					2
Game Act.....		15	1	27		1	141	1		4	190
Government Liquor Control Act.....		28	6	124	3	22	1,281	27		25	1,516
Highway Traffic Act.....		6	1	41	1	19	3,053	20		31	3,172
Law Society Act.....						1					1
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....		9	1	30			91	1		2	134
Petty Trespass Act.....				1		1	6	1			9
Public Health Act.....				2			4				6
Public School Act.....							1			1	2
Real Estate Agents Act.....			1								1
School Attendance Act.....							1				1
Security Fraud Prevention.....							2				2
Taxicab Act.....				1			1				2
Wives and Children Maintenance Act.....			1	6	4	4	14	5		3	37
Municipal Laws.....				1		6	446	3			456
Total.....		59	14	277	8	57	5,077	60		74	5,626
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.....						1	1			1	3
Game and Fisheries Act.....							7				7
Highway traffic Act.....			4	6			27			1	38
Mental Hospitals Act.....							3				3
Total.....			4	6		1	38			2	51
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....						3					3
Boys Industrial Home Act.....			3	2			1				6
Children's Protection Act.....		1		18		2	21	1			43
Deserted Wives and Children Act.....				2	3	8	6		1	2	22
Election Act.....				1							1
Fire Prevention Act.....				1							1
Forest Fires Act.....			7	5							12
Game Act.....			3	8			34	4	3		52
Gasoline Sales Act.....		1					1				2
Highway Act.....	8		2	2		1	11	1			25
Inter-Provincial Home for Girls Act.....	1		1	2							4

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949—Concluded.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>											
Illegitimate Children's Act.....				1		5	21	2	2	5	36
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		543	40	381	7	14	2,327	20	11	37	3,380
Motor Vehicle Act.....	4		23	20	5	7	1,636	22		4	1,721
Provincial Hospitals Act.....				3			3				6
Schools Act.....							1				2
Ship Protection Act.....			2					1			4
Sale of Securities Act.....							2				3
Slot Machine Act.....			1	1			10				19
Town Incorporation Act.....				1							1
Transient Salesman Act.....				3							3
Venerical Diseases Act.....							2				2
Municipal Laws.....			1				268				269
Total.....	13	545	85	452	12	40	4,344	52	17	57	5,617
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				2			2	1			5
Children's Protection Act.....				1			1				2
Gasoline Licensing Act.....				1			1				2
Gasoline Tax Act.....				4		3	15	2			24
Lands and Forests Act.....		8	8	152		7	228	30	11	13	457
Liquor Control Act.....		3,585	1	781	26	9	2,805	39	11	165	7,422
Mines Regulations.....			1	4			126		3		135
Motor Carriers Act.....				12							13
Motor Vehicles Act.....		2	1	767	3	6	3,070	22	5	87	3,963
Natural Products Act.....							1				1
Small Tree Conservation Act.....				1			3				4
Public Highways Act.....				5		1	100		3	12	121
Slot Machine Act.....		1		4			1		3	3	12
Summary Conviction Act.....							13				13
Municipal Laws.....							2				2
Total.....		3,596	11	1,734	29	26	6,368	94	36	282	12,176
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Ancient Burial Act.....				1							1
Children's Act.....				2							2
Dog Act.....	1		1	36							38
Domestic Animals Act.....		1									1
Falcon Wood Act (Mental Diseases).....				53							53
Game Act.....			2	3		1	41	3			50
Highway Traffic Act.....		4	1	13		8	348	10		1	385
Pedlars Acts.....							9				9
Public Vehicles Act.....			1	1			1				3
Road Act.....							1				1
Slot Machine Act.....							10				11
Temperance Act.....	3	1,345	7	36		18	431	26		20	1,886
Municipal Laws.....							88			1	89
Total.....	4	1,350	12	145		27	929	39		23	2,529
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							20			1	21

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT
FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (weight or strength un- determined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	3		127	27	Hypodermic syringes..... 16
Opium Poppyheads.....	10			4	Improvised syringes (made from medicine droppers). 148
Morphine.....		1	302	1,375	Hypodermic needles..... 186
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)...	3	13	31	3,768	Automobiles (used in trans- porting)..... 17
Cocaine.....			42	1	Miscellaneous article..... 103
Codeine.....		2	134	10,276	
Demerol.....				36	
Marihuana.....	2	3	112	468	

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM
APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949

BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	\$ 66,306.77
ALBERTA.....	139,645.50
SASKATCHEWAN.....	154,215.50
MANITOBA.....	113,455.71
ONTARIO.....	99,237.36
QUEBEC.....	101,153.00
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	68,270.65
NOVA SCOTIA.....	157,087.34
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	43,875.55
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY.....	15,874.00
TOTAL.....	\$959,121.38

