

offenders who steal them for the purpose of joy-riding, often leaving the machines wrecked in some out-of-the-way place.

Thefts other than previously mentioned—5,695 reports were received, representing a loss of \$528,731.86, as compared with 5,229 reports and a loss of \$359,112.29 in 1919, being an increase of 466 reports and of \$169,619.57 in value stolen.

Total Value Stolen—The total value of property lost is \$204,206.69, as compared with \$131,785.56 in 1919, being an increase of \$72,421.13.

Number of persons arrested by the Detective Department, 3,852. Of this number 86 were arrested outside the City and brought here for trial. There were 1,877 convictions for indictable offences during the year, compared with 1,755 in 1919, showing an increase of 122. Of the number convicted 84 were sent to the Penitentiary, 104 to the Ontario Reformatory, 15 to the Mercer and other reformatories, 1,097 to the Jail and Industrial Farm, 446 were remanded to appear for sentence when called on, and 131 were sent to various cities in the United States and Canada where they were wanted on criminal charges. Juvenile offenders are not included.

Juvenile offenders to the number of 704 passed through the hands of this Department to the Juvenile Court, as compared with 886 in 1919, being a decrease of 182. Their disposition was as follows:—Committed to industrial schools 25, fined or put on probation 679. The foregoing does not include a number of juveniles brought before the Court on minor charges.

The Department exercised close supervision over second-hand dealers and upon pawnbrokers during the year, two extra men being detailed for that work, the City being divided into east and west districts. Several dealers, who were not conforming to the regulations, had their licenses suspended and one was convicted for receiving.

Changes in Department—Detective Sergeant Twigg died on April 3rd. He had served over 30 years, and was a very painstaking, faithful and efficient officer, respected alike by his fellow officers and the public.

Acting Detective Williams resigned from the Force.

To fill vacancies and to permit of two acting detectives in each division, 15 P. C.'s were assigned to the Department as acting detectives.

A large automobile has been added to the equipment of the Department, and has proved its usefulness in the work.

The Department is very much handicapped for want of accommodation, office room for the staff and store room for the immense amount of goods brought in, causing great inconvenience to the public and the Department, and I would emphasize the necessity for extra space or a new Police Administration Building as soon as possible.

In concluding my remarks on the Detective Department, I take pleasure in paying tribute to the work of Inspector of Detectives Guthrie, and those under his command, for the excellent service rendered, especially during the latter part of the year when the serious robberies were occurring. They worked without a murmur for extended periods in each 24 hours. Their faithfulness and devotion to duty is deserving of commendation.

STAFF DEPARTMENT

Reports indicate a slight increase in the number of domestic complaints, which totalled 5,186 investigated during the year, as against 4,929 during 1919. The work of the Staff Inspector and his assistants in this connection being of a preventative nature; results showing that 99 per cent. of the cases never reach the Court.

The Police Women have proven their usefulness in cases of this kind, and I would recommend that two more be added to the staff.

During the year an amount of \$27,031.00 was collected by the Department from men who had deserted their families, the money being forwarded to their wives and dependents in Canada, United States and Great Britain, all of which has been accounted for by receipts, being an increase of \$4,887.00 over the year 1919.

Breaches of the Lord's Day Act were fewer in number than during the previous year, there being 669 prosecutions as against 901 for 1919.

Gambling Houses, Bawdy Houses and other resorts have received very special attention during the year. The keepers of such places are becoming more cunning, always alert and on the lookout for the Police, and when convicted change to some other place of abode.

Opium Joints and other offences against the Drug Act have received very special attention from the Department, and to these activities may be attributed the marked decrease in these offences for the year 1920, there being 17 cases as against 29 in 1919. Many offenders have been sentenced to fairly long terms in jail. This not only acts as a deterrent, but also permits of a possible cure in the cases of addicts.

A marked decrease in the number of cases of cruelty to animals is noted. There were 205 prosecutions during 1920, as against 316 in 1919. The number seems to be gradually growing less each year. A large number of the prosecutions have been for ill-treatment of animals in shipment. The Department has had the active co-operation of the Humane Society in the duty of suppressing cruelty.

Ontario Temperance Act—The enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act has received the usual attention. Informations were laid against 1,106 offenders as compared with 1,053 in the year 1919.

Fines amounting to \$229,336.00 were imposed, compared with \$179,158.50 for 1919.

The "sick list" is greater in cold, wet months, like November and December, but there was less illness during these months in 1920, owing largely, we think, to better protection by the long rubber coats issued to the men in that year.

I am very pleased to report that the work done by my assistants, Dr. Wesley, Dr. Marlow and Dr. Powell has been very satisfactory throughout the year 1920.

Respectfully submitted.

Sgd. ANDREW EADIE,
Chief Medical Officer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR LICENSES ISSUED DURING 1920.

Quality of License.	Licenses Issued.	Amount Received.
Auctioneer	31	\$ 2,650 00
Billiards	117	10,972 50
Butchers	700	700 00
Bicycle Liveries	3	15 00
Bailiffs	9	900 00
Cabs	414	2,613 50
Cab and Livery Drivers	1,030	258 25
Cigarettes	1,142	36,290 00
Cigars	184	882 50
Dogs	5,517	11,054 00
" Bitches	975	4,875 00
" Kennels	56	560 00
Expressmen	1,891	8,551 50
Garages	372	3,500 00
Jitneys	111	352 00
Livery Stables	75	1,029 00
Laundries	381	7,585 00
Massagists	17	150 00
Milk Dealers—Wagon	95	491 00
" Shops	1,759	1,759 00
Miscellaneous	249	5,420 35
Moving Picture Shows	92	5,675 00
Pedlars—Wagon	671	6,710 00
" Foot	268	304 00
" Petty Chapmen	34	3 40
Plumbers—Master	362	3,557 50
" Journeymen	341	341 00
Rag Collectors	527	527 00
Refreshment Rooms	555	2,596 25

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR LICENSES ISSUED DURING 1920—Continued.

Quality of License.	Licenses Issued.	Amount Received.
Second-hand Shops	354	6,940 00
Tobacco	824	824 00
Transfer of Licenses	365	733 00
Victualling Houses	474	2,536 25
Special Jitney	3,227	806 75
Totals	23,222	\$132,162 75

STATISTICAL REPORT OF CRIMES, ETC., COMMITTED IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Showing the number of offenders apprehended or summoned by the City Police, and how they were disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1920.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assaulting Police	17	1	18
Abortion	1	7	8
Arson	4	.....	4
Absconding Bail	.....	1	1
Aiding and Abetting in Offences	.....	2	2
Assault	445	48	493
Bigamy	27	10	37
Burglary	25	.....	25
Bribery	9	1	10
Buggery	3	.....	3
Break into Bonded Car	1	.....	1
Breach of Truancy Act	51	16	67
Breach of Amusement Tax Act	15	.....	15
Breach of Tobacco Act	10	.....	10
Breach of Foods Act	27	1	28
Breach of Immigration Act	5	.....	5
Breach of Factories Act	5	.....	5
Breach of Medical Act	4	.....	4
Breach of Pharmacy Act	2	.....	2
Breach of Assessment Act	8	.....	8
Breach of Lottery Act	6	1	7
Breach of Combines Act	4	.....	4
Breach of Venereal Disease Act	78	50	128
Breach of Weights and Measures Act	83	10	93
Breach of Opium and Drug Act	206	4	210
Breach of Inland Revenue Act	57	6	63
Breach of Theatre Act	27	.....	27
Breach of Trade Mark Act	23	.....	23
Breach of Companies Act	2	.....	2

STATISTICAL REPORT OF CRIMES, ETC.—Continued.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Breach of Hydro Act	2	....	2
Breach of Income Tax Act	51	2	53
Breach of Parole Act	2	....	2
Breach of Medical Health Act .....	....	1	1
Breach of Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act	5	....	5
Breach of Game Law	3	....	3
Breach of Harbor By-law	2	....	2
Breach of Illegal Weapons Act	62	....	62
Breach of Military Service Act	1	....	1
Breach of Motor Vehicles Act	8,674	291	8,965
Breach of Ontario Temperance Act	1,263	174	1,437
Breach of Gaming Act	1,066	5	1,071
Breach of Lord's Day Act	265	19	284
Breach of City By-laws	9,239	574	9,813
Conspiracy	4	....	4
Criminal Negligence	55	2	57
Carnally knowing Girl under age	6	....	6
Contempt of Court	6	1	7
Corrupting Public Morals	7	....	7
Conceal Birth .....	....	1	1
Cruelty to Animals	207	4	211
Discharge of Firearms	10	....	10
Deserting H. M. S.	3	....	3
Defilement	1	....	1
Desertion	7	....	7
Disorderly	1,017	14	1,031
Drunk	5,872	258	6,130
Escaping from Custody	28	4	32
Endangering Human Life	3	....	3
Extortion	1	....	1
Forgery	25	2	27
Fraud	308	44	352
Gross Indecency	52	....	52
House and Shopbreaking	537	4	541
Incest	1	....	1
Incorrigibility .....	....	3	3
Insulting Language	14	2	16
Indecent Exposure	36	....	36
Indecent Assault	69	....	69
Insanity	73	25	98
Inmates or Frequenters, Disorderly Houses.....	151	47	198
Inmates or Frequenters, Houses of Ill-fame....	40	28	68
Juvenile Delinquency	72	21	93
Keeping Opium Joint	24	....	24
Keeping Common Gaming House	25	1	26

STATISTICAL REPORT OF CRIMES, ETC.—Continued.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kidnapping .....	....	1	1
Keeping Disorderly House	48	33	81
Keeping House of Ill-fame	12	15	27
Material Witness	23	5	28
Murder	4	....	4
Manslaughter	27	....	27
Malicious Injury	117	5	122
Neglecting to Maintain Family	170	....	170
Neglecting Children	70	26	96
Non-payment of Wages	92	11	103
Obstructing Police	10	....	10
Order of Protection	19	....	19
Perjury	10	1	11
Picking Pockets	15	3	18
Procuring	2	1	3
Personate Police Constable	6	....	6
Pointing Pistol	12	1	13
Rape	6	....	6
Robbery	107	....	107
Receiving Stolen Property	119	25	144
Suicide	6	5	11
Seduction	6	....	6
Shooting with Intent	8	....	8
Threatening	10	....	10
Telling Fortunes	4	2	6
Ticket Speculating	5	....	5
Theft	1,929	282	2,211
Trespass	378	13	391
Uttering Counterfeit Coin	4	....	4
Vagrancy	807	184	991
Wearing Military Uniform or Decoration Illegally	9	....	9
Wounding	34	3	37
Totals for 1920	34,503	2,301	36,804
Total for year ending 1919	28,108	2,062	30,170
Increase, 1920	6,395	239	6,634

WARRANTS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

Month	Abortion	Abduction	Aggravated Assault	Assault	Assaulting Police	Breach Ontario Temperance Act	Breach Veneral Disease Act	Breach Opium and Drugs Act	Breach Medical Health Act	Breach Motor Vehicles Act	Breach Foods Act	Bribery	Bigamy	Corrupting Public Morals	Conspiracy	Criminal Negligence	Carnal Knowledge	Cruelty to Animals	Drunk	Disorderly	Desertion	Evading Justice	Escape Custody	Fraud	Forgery	Frequenting Disorderly House	Gross Indecency	House and Shop Breaking	Indecent Assault	Insanity	Indecent Exposure	Incest	Keeping Bawdy House	Keeping Disorderly House	Kidnapping	Malicious Injury	Material Witness	Manslaughter	Murder	Non-Support	Perjury	Robbery	Receiving Stolen Property	Rape	Search Warrant	Seduction	Shooting with Intent	Theft	Trespass	Telling Fortunes	Threatening	Vagrancy	Wounding	Total
January		8	4		4	7						2	1						5		2		20	2		6	4	4		1							3		3		9		26					1	1	113				
February		2	7		1	1	1					1		2	1				2			1	22	2			1	2									9				13	1	30					3	1	103				
March		5	3		4	4						1							6			1	21				2	1									8	1	2		11	2	35					3		110				
April	1	6	5	1	7	1						1							4	2			15	1		5	4				1	1	1	1	1	2	3	11		1	1	20		44		3	3		145					
May		1	3		5	10													10	2	1		26			1	4	1	1								6	1			17		37	2		4		132						
June	1	3	10	1	4	3	1	1									1		16				26	1		1	2	1	1					1	1			13		4		18		54		2	1	6	173					
July		10	6		2	4						3					1		13	1		1	26	7		3	5	1		1							1	1	20	1	2	1	7	1	35			7		160				
August	2	6	11		6	4	1					1	2				1		8	2			36			4	4	1		1							1	1	1	18	1	6	2	1	23	2	50	2		3	2	203		
September		2	4		2	3						3					1	12		4		34	2	2		2	1							1				13		2	1	11		35		1	7		143					
October		4		7	9		2									1		9		1		34	2		1	2	1	2									21			2	1	8		4	29		4	1	145					
November	1	4		9	5												1	7		1		23	2		3	1								1			10		4	1	14	1	30			6		125						
December		1	5	8	3	1	2				1	1	1					8				35	3		8	2											14	1	5	3	10		34	1		1		151						
	5	1	48	69	2	54	52	5	1	2	1	2	13	2	2	1	4	2	100	7	1	8	3	318	22	2	3	37	22	19	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	146	5	28	11	3	161	7	4	439	5	6	148	5	1,703	

Warrants of Arrest	1,703
" Distress	169
" Commitment	46
	<u>1,918</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	1920	1919	Difference
Total Number of Warrants	1,703	1,522	
" " "			181
" " " (ordinary) executed	981	940	
" " " "			41
" " " " unexecuted	722	582	
" " " " "			140

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN No. 1 STATION TO BE UNDER THE MATRON'S SUPERVISION.

Month	Drunk and Disorderly	Vagrancy	Theft	Keeping House of Ill-fame	Inmate, House of Ill-fame	Miscellaneous	Total
January..	15	10	22	5	3	17	72
February	17	14	16	3	7	20	77
March..	13	15	15	1	4	17	65
April..	21	12	20	2	10	22	87
May..	35	13	14	2	2	19	85
June..	21	20	13	5	7	14	80
July..	41	29	19	9	5	10	113
August.	27	11	13	5	10	9	75
September	34	18	12	8	13	11	96
October..	30	15	13	6	10	20	94
November.	22	17	26	2	4	23	94
December.	25	16	28	1	3	15	88
Totals 1920..	301	190	211	49	78	197	1026
Totals 1919..	271	193	148	75	93	152	932

Of the above number in 1920, 277 were arrested after midnight.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

	Chief Constable	Deputy Chief Constable	Ass't Deputy Chief Const.	Chief Inspector	Staff Inspector	Inspector of Detectives	Inspectors	Sergeants	Detectives	Patrol Sergeants	Acting Detectives	Constables	Total
Remaining last year.	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	33	25	42	15	527	662
Appointed.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	9	...	159	...
Resigned.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
Dismissed.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Reduced.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Died.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Retired on Pension...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Remaining.....	1	1	...	1	1	1	15	35	26	46	25	591	743

Nominal and Descriptive Roll corrected to April 9th, 1921.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE TORONTO POLICE FORCE.

Distribution	Chief Constable	Deputy Chief Constable	Ass't Deputy Chief Constable	Chief Inspector	Staff Inspector	Inspector of Detectives	Inspectors	Sergeants	Detectives	Patrol Sergeants	Acting Detectives	1st Class Constables	2nd Class Constables	3rd Class Constables	Total
Headquarters.....	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	26	...	9	...	...	...	44
No. 1 Division.....	2	4	...	7	3	73	7	2	98
" 2 ".....	1	4	...	4	3	74	8	2	96
" 3 ".....	1	3	...	4	4	40	3	18	73
" 4 ".....	1	2	...	4	2	32	8	11	60
" 5 ".....	1	3	...	7	2	28	5	15	61
" 6 ".....	1	3	...	3	2	16	6	22	53
" 7 ".....	1	3	...	3	2	23	5	13	50
" 8 ".....	3	...	3	2	27	5	18	58
" 9 ".....	1	3	...	3	2	20	3	7	39
" 10 ".....	1	3	...	3	1	14	3	7	32
" 11 ".....	1	3	...	3	2	18	3	13	43
Mounted.....	1	...	...	2	...	17	2	...	22
Recruits.....	14	14
Totals.....	1	1	...	1	1	1	15	35	26	46	25	391	58	142	743

Nominal and Descriptive Roll corrected to April 9th, 1921.

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

The quarters in which the work of this branch of the service is carried on are entirely inadequate; the small rooms at times become overcrowded to such an extent that numbers of people are compelled to stand in the narrow hall, and when women are making complaints, often of a delicate nature, others are so close that they can easily hear what should be private. The conditions are such that investigations, which should be held in private, are not so held, and the work under such conditions will become more difficult as the population of the City increases.

The number of domestic complaints investigated totalled 5,518 as compared with 5,200 in 1922.

The sum of \$42,112.67 was collected from men who had deserted their wives and families; this money being forwarded to the dependents, many of whom are in England, United States, Ireland and Scotland.

The Parents' Maintenance Act.—The Staff Inspector has been very successful with regard to the provisions of this Act, without recourse to prosecution of sons and daughters. They usually comply with a request to maintain their parents who may be unable to support themselves.

Bawdy Houses.—Prosecutions for this offence have increased, constant vigilance being required to repress this evil.

Narcotic Drug Act.—Convictions for the year show a decrease from the year 1922. This may be attributed to the fact that drug pedlars in many instances have been given long terms of imprisonment, and to the deportation of foreigners who have been convicted.

Betting Houses.—There has been a slight decrease in prosecutions. This is no doubt due to the fact that keepers now generally receive a term in jail without the option of a fine. The number of those found in betting houses have also decreased, due to the lesser number of houses of this nature, and heavier penalties.

Gaming Houses.—There has been an increase in convictions for this class of offence, and a slight decrease in the number found in such places, who were largely Chinamen.

Opium Joints.—Heavy penalties, and deportation of foreigners upon conviction, has almost eliminated this offence.

Dance Halls.—Since the enactment of the By-law regulating the hours and prohibition of females entering such places without an escort, very little difficulty has been experienced. Many of the small places have closed.

Ontario Temperance Act.—An increase of prosecutions is shown; 904 as against 712 in 1922, the Act being energetically enforced, but it would seem that the police have a hopeless task as long as distilleries and breweries are making and sending out large quantities of liquor (presumably for

export, but which often never gets beyond the boundary of the Province). I offer the suggestion that if the Immigration Act could be so amended that aliens could be deported for breach of the Statutes, this would to a very large extent reduce breaches of the Ontario Temperance Act, as most of the illicit liquor business is being conducted by foreigners.

Liquor seized by the police and ordered confiscated by the magistrates, and handed over to the Ontario License Commissioners, amounted to: 5,409 bottles and 16 gallons of whiskey, 252 bottles of gin, 25,203 bottles of beer, 681 gallons of alcohol and 18 bottles of wine.

Lord's Day Act.—Prosecutions for the most part have been against shopkeepers, including a number of druggists selling cigars, candy, etc.

Close supervision is given to book stores and news stands with a view to suppression of indecent or banned literature.

Two hundred and sixty-nine licenses were issued to news boys.

Interest is taken in the suppression of cruelty to animals, but prosecutions are fewer in number, to some extent owing to the horse being supplanted by the motor vehicle. However, close attention is given to stock yards, fowl shipments, etc.

Two abominable offences seem to be on the increase as prosecutions would indicate, viz.: gross indecency and carnal knowledge. I am of the opinion that whipping in such cases would have a deterring influence.

The fines for drunkenness amounted to \$43,182; for breach of Ontario Temperance Act \$126,624, as against \$37,346 and \$106,412 respectively for 1922.

AMBULANCE PATROL AND SIGNAL SERVICE.

Motor vehicles all in very good condition, except 9 motorcycles which are almost worn out. Would suggest that they be disposed of and substituted by light motor cars.

The ambulances answered 4,152 calls, with a mileage of 17,306 miles. The public contributed \$1,554 for the use of the vehicles, this amount being deposited in the bank to the credit of the Ambulance Fund.

The mileage of the motor patrols totalled 2,394 miles.

I consider the time has arrived when the signal system should be replaced by an up-to-date and extended system to serve this great and growing City. North Toronto and other new sections are without the benefit of this service for the reason that the present circuits are more or less overloaded, therefore further extension cannot be made.

I have pleasure in commending the work of the officer in charge of this branch of the service, and those under his command.

Domestic complaints to the number of 5,996 were investigated, an increase of 478 over the previous year.

The sum of 49,602.28 was collected from men who had deserted their families, the money being forwarded to the dependents throughout Canada, the United States, England and countries in Europe.

The Inspector reports that with respect to the Parents Maintenance Act, very little difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the provisions of the Act.

Bawdy houses have been given constant attention, resulting in an increase in prosecutions.

Narcotic Drug Act offenders have very materially decreased. The Police have been very energetic, using every means in their power to catch pedlars and combat the evil generally.

Betting houses have been given close attention. An increase in prosecutions is shown. Until the law is so amended to prevent the publishing and circulating of information likely to assist in betting and handbook making, the task of eliminating this class of offence will continue to be extremely difficult.

Prosecutions against gaming house keepers show an increase, offenders for the most part being of Chinese nationality.

Strict attention was given to alleged opium joints. A slight increase in prosecutions is evident.

Respecting halls where dancing is carried on, close supervision has been given. The absence of complaints would indicate that such places are now conducted properly.

Regarding the sale of indecent literature, vendors appear to be observing the law.

A decrease is shown in cases for cruelty to animals.

Cases of gross indecency and carnal knowledge were not so numerous. Some severe penalties inflicted on offenders in the previous year apparently had good effect.

Breaches of the Ontario Temperance Act show an increase of 649 cases over the previous year. Enforcement will, however, continue to be difficult just as long as the distillers and brewers are permitted to manufacture liquor presumably for export, which in very many cases never goes outside the boundary of the province. Violators are also becoming more cunning and cautious. The Police, however, have been honestly, persistently and courageously prosecuting offenders, but in some cases are hampered by misplaced clemency extended to deliberate violators of the Act. My opinion is that if offenders could be given jail sentences instead of fines, and made to serve every minute of the sentence, it would have a very salutary effect. The impo-

sition of fines in the last analysis is only a license to carry on an illegal business. Further, I would again emphasize that in order to greatly assist in enforcement, aliens convicted of violating the provisions of the Act should be deported after serving their sentences.

Liquor seized and subsequently confiscated by direction of the Magistrates and handed over to the Ontario License Commissioners, amounted to:

5421 Bottles of whiskey	186 Bottles of gin
2 Gallons of whiskey	21 Bottles of rum
2768 Bottles of beer	106 Bottles of alcohol
4 Barrels of beer	465 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gallons of alcohol
7 Kegs of beer	96 Gallons of wine
19 Bottles of porter	85 Bottles of wine
113 Bottles of alcoholic mixtures.	

A considerable increase in prosecutions is shown for breaches of The Lord's Day Act.

Fines for drunkenness amounted to \$42,048.00.

Fines for breach of Ontario Temperance Act, \$250,147.00.

MOTOR VEHICLE AND SIGNAL SERVICE.

One motor patrol and four motorcycles are worn out and should be replaced by new equipment as soon as possible, in order to maintain proper service.

The ambulances responded to 4,334 calls, with a mileage of 18,467 miles. For the use of the vehicles contributions amounting to \$1,532.00 were received and placed to the credit of the Ambulance Fund.

The mileage of motor patrols was 25,731.

The present signal system is in fair condition, but in order to have the service efficient, I again suggest that extensions or new circuits be established. The new sections annexed to the city in recent years are without signal service connection.

MOUNTED DIVISION.

With three exceptions, the horses are in good condition. The three mentioned may have to be replaced during the current year.

The saddlery and equipment has been kept in splendid order.

A new stable with modern fittings was erected at No. 9 Station during the year.

A new stable is an urgent need at No. 12 Station.

date committed suicide. This young couple had been keeping company and the murder was undoubtedly the result of jealousy on the part of Piccadate.

On February 20th, Steve Mawrocki, who had followed his wife from Montreal to Toronto, shot her, and then turned the pistol on himself. Both died.

On March 30th, Tong Yong, a Chinaman, ran about on Elizabeth Street, armed with a large butcher knife, attacking citizens. Overtaking a twelve-year-old girl named Elsie Mokarycke, he stabbed her in the back, killing her almost instantly. He was found to be insane and committed to an asylum.

On August 21st, Sam Royk, 10 Cameron Street, shot and killed one Stack Medowitz, same address, and then committed suicide.

December 14th, Florence Costello, age 13, 31 Birdsall Avenue, disappeared. She had attended school as usual, but, on account of illness, had been instructed to go home. As she did not return to her home, a search for her began, which was continued for many days by Police and Citizens. On December 26th, her dead body was found under the ice in a creek near her home. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder. So far the detectives assigned to the case have followed many leads without success.

Attempted Murder.—On March 26th, Go Wing Chow, a Chinaman, living at 243 Simcoe Street, is alleged to have stabbed one Margaret Mason, alias La Page, and then committed suicide. The woman lived at same address.

Manslaughter. During the year there were 13 cases; 12 arising from automobile accidents, and 1 from an illegal operation. Of those charged 1 was sent to jail, 1 put on probation, 4 withdrawn, 6 discharged, and 1 not disposed of.

Criminal Negligence.—There were 37 cases, all being the result of automobile collisions. Of those proceeded against 3 were sent to jail, 3 fined, 1 put on probation, 4 withdrawn, 17 dismissed, 2 remanded for sentence, and 7 not disposed of.

Burglary.—7 cases were reported, representing a loss of \$97.50, as compared with 4 reports and a loss of \$465.00 in the year 1926.

House and Shopbreaking.—Reports received 731, with a property loss of \$62,202.80, as compared with 698 reports and a loss of property valued at \$47,544.39 in the year 1926.

Robbery.—Reports received 72, with a property loss of \$46,902.58, as compared with 62 reports and a loss of \$16,988.36 in the year 1926.

Picking Pockets.—Cases reported 122, representing a loss of \$6,399.97, as compared with 36 reports and a loss of \$1,675.35 in the previous year.

Bicycle Thefts.—Reports received 1,446, representing a loss of \$32,315.50, as compared with 1,111 thefts and a loss of \$22,716.00 in 1926.

SUMMARY.

	1926	1927
Murder	3	5
Murder, attempt	2	1
Manslaughter	18	13
Automobile thefts	1,825	2,225
Bicycle thefts	1,111	1,446
Other thefts	4,115	4,665
Burglary	4	7
House and shopbreaking	698	731
Robbery	62	72
Picking pockets	36	122
Miscellaneous Reports	7,147	8,265
Total	15,021	17,552

COMPARATIVE TABLE RESPECTING VALUE OF PROPERTY REPORTED STOLEN AND LOST.

	1926	1927
Stolen	\$1,627,104 45	\$2,017,525 76
Recovered	1,454,293 94	1,741,111 99
	172,810 51	276,413 77
Percentage recovered	89.37	86.29
Lost	\$ 76,507 19	\$ 82,163 29
Recovered	60,485 65	59,690 46
	16,021 54	22,472 83
Percentage recovered	79.05	72.64

Records.—Finger prints taken, 703; photographs taken, 703.

Detectives apprehended 4,578 persons during the year. Of this number 130 were arrested outside the City and brought here for trial.

Convictions for indictable offences numbered 1,518 (Juveniles not included), as against 1,305 in the year 1926. Disposition: 76 sent to Peniten-

in notifying this Department, and the automobile at our disposal was neither capable of picking up speed or making fast time.

On October 23rd, James W. Harper, Salisbury Fox, Alvin Harper and Lloyd Hamilton were arrested for housebreaking, shopbreaking and theft. All four were convicted in the Police Court on October 24th, and remanded for sentence until the 7th of December. When they reappeared on that date, James W. Harper was sentenced to 3 months definitely and 24 months indefinitely in the Jail Farm on three charges of housebreaking and six charges of shopbreaking; sentences to run concurrently. Salisbury Fox was also convicted on three charges of housebreaking and six charges of shopbreaking and sentenced to 3 to 24 months in the Jail Farm on each charge, to run concurrently and to date back to the day he was arrested. Alvin Harper, who was convicted on five charges of shopbreaking, was placed on probation for two years. Lloyd Hamilton, who was convicted on three charges of shopbreaking, was also placed on probation for the same period as Alvin Harper. These four young men carried on a carnival of house and shopbreaking until they were arrested.

On October 28th, John Brockenshire was arrested on a charge of housebreaking. A subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that during some weeks previous to his being taken into custody, he had broken into at least eleven houses in this City and eight private dwellings in the County of York. At the time of his arrest a revolver was found in his possession. The sentence imposed on Brockenshire was 4 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

A revolver is one of the essential tools of a burglar. The purpose of it is obvious.

On November 28th, three men are alleged to have entered what is known as the Riverdale Athletic Club, situated at 4 Bolton Avenue, held up twenty-five members with revolvers, and robbed them of approximately \$3,500.00. None of those who were robbed ever made an official report of this robbery, and as a matter of fact, we are not certain up to the present time what amount was stolen or who the victims were, as they will not come forward. It is quite evident that those connected with the club in question were not anxious to have their names placed before the public, for reasons best known to themselves.

On November 11th, a Chinaman was held up at his place of business and robbed of \$40.00. Subsequently Ernest Davis, Frank Pavia, James Wright and Morris Rosenfarb (alias Rose) were arrested by Detectives of this Department and positively identified. When they appeared in Court they were convicted and sent to Kingston Penitentiary for four years and, in addition, each one received ten lashes.

On December 24th, as the manager of Loblaw's store, situated at 511 Danforth Avenue, was about to close up for the night, two men entered the store for the purpose of robbery. The manager and a young assistant of about 19 years of age got into a hand encounter with at least one of the intruders, with the object of saving their employer's property, with the result that Wm. Arrowsmith, 12 Monarch Park Avenue, the boy referred to, was shot through the left lung. The would-be robbers escaped at the time. One of these we have reason to believe is under arrest at the present time in another city, on a charge of bank robbery while armed, and the other a fugitive from justice. Circulars with photographs and an accurate description of the second man wanted in this connection had been distributed to Police Officials throughout Canada and the United States, and his arrest is a matter of time.

On December 22nd, Benny Starkman, Robert Walsh and Wm. Murphy were arrested by detectives for housebreaking and theft. Ten charges were proven against them. All three were sentenced to one year definite and one year indefinite in the Ontario Reformatory. These men entered at least fifteen houses in this City during the few weeks previous to their arrest and got away with loot to the value of approximately \$3,000.00. Of the amount stolen \$2,000.00 worth was recovered. Most of the recovered property was mutilated and destroyed by them as a means of preventing identification.

A few weeks ago an epidemic of robberies of small grocery stores, candy shops, etc., took place in this City by a lone bandit armed with a revolver, either genuine or imitation. John Dundee, a young Scotchman, not long out from the Old Land, was arrested and convicted on six of these charges and sentenced to eighteen months definite and two years indefinite in the Ontario Reformatory. Dundee was a comparative stranger in Toronto, and never was, so far as we know, in the hands of the police before.

In most cases of robbery of this nature, the victim becomes very much excited and consequently rarely able to give even a reasonably accurate description of their assailants, which makes the work of detecting, arresting and securing evidence extremely difficult.

During the months of November and the early part of December, three of the stores operated by Geo. Arnold Company, Limited, situated at 1040 Kingston Road, 1499 Gerrard Street East, and 3269 Yonge Street, were entered by thieves in the night-time, small safes removed from the premises, carried away, and the contents amounting to \$1,819.00 stolen. The Alhambra Theatre, Bloor and Bathurst Streets, was entered in the same manner, safe removed, and \$570.00 stolen.

Subsequently William Cameron alias Muldoon, and Nora Bolwell were arrested. On being searched, two small bottles containing knock-out drops were found on Cameron and the diamond ring was found on the woman. Both were convicted, the man being sentenced to 3 years in Kingston Penitentiary, and the woman, for receiving, from 3 to 18 months at the Women's Municipal Farm.

On March 21st, Ing Tai, Chinese laundryman at 282 Adelaide Street West, was held up by two men, one of whom flourished a nickel-plated revolver and ordered Ing Tai to open the door leading in behind the counter. At first he refused, then the robber fired a shot and it struck the floor near the door. Taking \$15.00 from the cash drawer, the men made their escape in an automobile which was waiting at Adelaide and John Streets. Norman Barry and Kenneth Smith were arrested later for this robbery, were found guilty, and sentenced to 3 years in Kingston Penitentiary and 5 straps each.

On March 22nd, in the arrest of a sheik-housebreaker, Louis McKay, on Queen Street East, the police captured a clever and resourceful criminal who had been breaking into residences and apartments all over the City for a considerable time. McKay was well-dressed, and gifted with a smooth tongue, which in a large degree enabled him to escape so long. His method of breaking in was to ring the door-bell, and if any person answered he would simply ask for a fictitious name and represent himself as an agent endeavouring to collect a debt. If no person answered, he would break in and steal jewelry, watches, etc., which he could later turn into money. Good work on the part of the officers assigned brought about his arrest, as he overlooked a private mark on an article he was trying to sell, although the initials had been removed from it. This mistake furnished the clue which brought about his downfall. McKay rented a downtown office and established a collecting agency, also advertising extensively in small town papers as a dealer in old gold and antique jewelry. With some legal-looking documents and advertisements, he would go to manufacturers of jewelry and tell them that he had bought the jewelry or had taken it from people in settlement of a debt. He was taken for a bona fide business man, and they readily altered the jewelry by removing initials, remounting rings, brooches, etc., so as to make it more modern and of better market value. He would then take the jewelry to a retail jeweler, at the same time showing his legal documents, giving his downtown address, and stating that he had taken in the jewelry in settlement of a debt and had it made over, with the result that he generally sold these articles at a fair market value. He was tried on eleven charges of house-breaking and theft, to which he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 5 years in Kingston Penitentiary. After he was sentenced, he frankly stated that he had broken into about 75 different houses and apartments in

Toronto and had sold the stolen jewelry in various cities in the United States and Canada.

On April 15th, a citizen telephoned the police that a man was attempting to break into a residence on Parkside Drive. In response to the call the Speed Car from No. 9 Station was despatched with four officers. At the intersection of Keele and Bloor Streets, a man was seen driving north in an automobile and he was recognized as Clifford Hynes, a coloured man. Two of the officers boarded this car, and Hynes struck one of the officers in the face with some instrument, causing a nasty wound over the eye. The officer on the other side of the car was endeavouring to stop it, when Hynes swerved the automobile towards a telephone-pole, causing the officer to be thrown off and the car ran over him, breaking his leg. After a chase of about two miles through lanes and side streets by the remaining two officers and others who came to their assistance, Hynes was captured. He was charged with theft of an automobile and assaulting two police officers, found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years in Kingston Penitentiary, concurrent sentences. Hynes had a previous bad record. He had been employed as a car washer in a garage and had stolen a customer's car to enable him to escape after breaking into houses.

On August 16th, David C. Patton, treasurer of the Sangamo Electric Company, 183 George Street, was held up and robbed of a pay-roll amounting to \$2,500.00, by three men, two of whom carried revolvers, while the third man waited in the automobile which they used to make their escape. Several suspects have been brought in, but, so far, the witnesses have been unable to identify any person.

On August 24th, Harry T. Graham alias John Holdgate, and George Graham, were brought from Montreal, Que., to stand their trial here on 22 charges, viz.: conspiracy, forgery, uttering, fraud and theft. They were found guilty on 21 counts, George Graham being sentenced to 4 years and Harry Graham to 2 years in Kingston Penitentiary. Manipulating worthless cheques was the means they used for victimizing merchants.

On August 25th, the career of a notorious gang of cheque artists and swindlers, known as the Lasher gang, was brought to an end when Walter Lasher was arrested at Trenton, Ont., and Fred Bruner, Maud Mulholland and Mary Rawlinson were arrested in Toronto. This gang had been operating with worthless cheques, and had victimized merchants and banks all over the Province before they were finally rounded up. Later, George Lasher was also arrested on similar charges. All were convicted, and received the following sentences: George Lasher, 5 years Kingston Penitentiary; Walter Lasher, 18 and 6 months Ontario Reformatory; Fred Bruner, 9 and 6 months Ontario Reformatory; Maud Mulholland, 30 days

gasoline station there, on September 22nd, 1929. The charges against Bryant were withdrawn.

On November 7th, in the arrest of Paul Hostetler at Milton, Ont., and Fred Morrison in a Chinese laundry at Georgetown, Ont., two hold-ups, which had been staged in Toronto, were cleared up. These men were brought here to stand their trial—first charge, robbery while armed at the One Minute Lunch, 237 Yonge Street, and robbing Peter Kepaulos of about \$100.00; second charge, robbery while armed at the Amo Cafe, 2904 Dundas Street West, and robbing C. Chong of \$60.00. They pleaded guilty to both charges, and were sentenced to 5 years in Kingston Penitentiary, concurrent sentences. These two men were also wanted at Georgetown, Ont., for the attempted hold-up of a bank there.

On November 12th, about 12.15 p.m., H. A. Reid, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at College and Clinton Streets, four members of the staff and a woman customer of the Bank, were held up by two men armed with revolvers, who forced them into the vault, stole \$6,804.00 in money, and escaped. After persistent efforts on the part of the officers assigned, Alex. Wands, a taxi driver, living at 256 Roxton Road, was arrested on November 14th, 1929, on a charge of robbery while armed, and Herbert Hudson, of 134A Wallace Avenue, was arrested on a charge of receiving \$1,080.00 of the stolen money, which was found in his possession. After further investigation, Leonard Esterbrook, teller at the Bank, was arrested on a charge of robbery while armed, and \$3,000.00 of the money was found in the cellar of the Bank, where he had hidden it. On November 16th, Stewart Campbell, of 232 Dufferin Street, accountant at the Bank, was arrested for receiving \$400.00 of the money, which was found in his possession. Wands pleaded guilty to 3 charges of robbery and conspiracy, and was sentenced to 5 years in Kingston Penitentiary on each charge, concurrent. Esterbrook and Hudson pleaded guilty to conspiracy to rob the Bank, and were sentenced to 6 years and 2 years in Kingston Penitentiary, respectively. Campbell was found guilty of receiving and was sentenced to 18 months definite and 12 months indefinite in the Ontario Reformatory. A fifth man, who accompanied Wands into the Bank, is still being sought. His name is known, and his photograph and finger-prints have been mailed to all the principal cities in Canada and the United States. It is only a matter of time until his apprehension will be brought about.

On December 16th, Harold Davies and Sherman Webb were arrested at their rooming-house on Beverley Street on charges of theft of two automobiles, one charge of housebreaking and two charges of shopbreaking and theft, Davies also being charged with having illegal possession of a revolver. They were both found guilty and sentenced to 3 years in Kings-

ton Penitentiary, concurrent. Davies was remanded for sentence on the charge of having a revolver. These two men stole an automobile in Toronto, drove to Fergus, Ontario, and, while there, broke into Ford's Drug Store, and stole a quantity of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and candies, and it was when they arrived back in Toronto with the stolen goods that they were arrested.

On December 19th, about 9.00 p.m., Gerald Bales, druggist, 25 Howard Street, was held up by two men, one having a revolver, and robbed of \$46.00 in money. As they were leaving the store, Mr. Bales threw a pop bottle and hit one of the men in the neck. They escaped in an automobile which was waiting at the corner of Bleecker and Howard Streets. Some two weeks later, while an alert constable was patrolling his beat at Kingsmount Park Road and Gerrard Street, two men were seen acting suspiciously at a drug store there. On being questioned by the constable, they failed to satisfy him as to their business there and he took them to the police station. While on the way, one of them dropped a parcel in the snow, which, when found, contained a revolver. After investigations were completed, it was found that these two men, Arthur Mills and Harry Holder, were the ones who had held up Mr. Bales two weeks before. They were convicted and sentenced to 4 years in Kingston Penitentiary and 10 lashes each. Holder was also charged with the theft of two automobiles, and Mills with the theft of one automobile, to which charges both pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence. Holder was also wanted by the County Police for holding up a drug store at Coxwell and Sammon Avenues.

STAFF DIVISION.

Prosecutions numbered 4,056, as compared with 4,521 in the year 1928, a decrease of 465.

Domestic complaints investigated up to July 1st numbered 3,836, while the total for the full year of 1928 was 5,401.

Money collected for, and paid to deserted wives and families totalled \$56,287.00 to July 1st, as compared with \$113,863.00 for the full year of 1928.

The Department dealing with Domestic Complaints, including the officials, was transferred on July 1st of this year, and this work now comes under the supervision of the Domestic Relations Court.

Prosecutions for Breaches of the Narcotic Act have increased slightly. This might be accounted for by the fact that the Police are getting to be more expert in securing evidence.