

**21.—Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Act during the calendar years 1919-1927—concluded.**

Nationalities.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Venezuelans.....	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	
Section 6 <sup>1</sup> .....		2	3		2	2	1	3	2
Section 11, s.s. (c), c. 38, Nat. Act, 1919 <sup>2</sup> .....		2		-	-		-		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>11,098</b>	<b>8,344</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>8,843</b>	<b>7,873</b>	<b>9,130</b>	<b>7,819</b>

<sup>1</sup>Under Section 6 of the Naturalization Act the Secretary of State is authorized in his discretion to grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with regard to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.

<sup>2</sup>Resumption of British nationality by wife of alien being a subject of state at war with His Majesty.

**Canada Temperance Act.**—Under parts 1 and 2 of this Act, provision is made for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in countries and cities. Under these parts a vote was taken in the County of Brome, Quebec, on July 10, 1928, in response to a petition for the repeal of the Act in that county. The vote resulted in favour of the repeal, which became effective on Dec. 3, 1928. Part 3 of the Act relates to penalties and prosecutions, part 4 to the prohibition of the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors into and from the provinces, while part 5 enacts provisions in aid of provincial legislation for the control of the liquor traffic. All the provinces except Quebec and British Columbia have carried plebiscites in favour of the prohibition of importation of liquors. Exportation is prohibited from the provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

### Section 8.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal Northwest Mounted Police) are distributed throughout the Dominion, with headquarters at Ottawa. It is a Dominion constabulary, whose duties, owing to the fact that the provinces are responsible for the enforcement of law and order, are somewhat different from those of most police forces. In addition, however, to its strictly federal duties, by an arrangement approved by Order in Council on April 14, 1928, and coming into effect on June 1, 1928, the Force has assumed the enforcement of law and order in Saskatchewan, outside of urban centres which maintain their own municipal forces. The arrangement is substantially similar to that which obtained in the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan from their establishment in 1905 until 1917. In return for the payment by the Government of Saskatchewan of an annual sum of \$175,000, and the defraying of certain contingent expenses, the administration of justice is undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under the direction, in matters pertaining to this class of work, of the Attorney-General of the Province. The Saskatchewan Provincial Police was disbanded on June 1, 1928, a number of its officers and other ranks being absorbed into the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This arrangement is for a term of seven years. As a result, there are now upwards of 80 detachments in the Province, with over 260 officers and other ranks.

The federal duties of the Force, as distinct from its provincial duties in Saskatchewan, fall under the following general headings:—(1) The enforcement of Dominion Statutes; (2) The enforcement of the Criminal Code in the Northwest Territories (including the Arctic), the Yukon, the national parks and Indian reserves, and also when Dominion Departments are the aggrieved parties; (3) the enforcement (by special agreement) of provincial laws, etc., in national parks in British Columbia