

addition to its Dominion duties, the Force has agreements with the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, whereby the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police can be secured to enforce provincial laws and the Criminal Code in rural districts upon payment for such services. These agreements have been in force for more than 15 years.

During recent years, the Force has also entered into agreements for the policing of certain cities, towns and municipalities within the six Provinces mentioned above. There are at present over 70 such agreements in existence.

Services to Other Police Forces.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintains two scientific laboratories for the examination of exhibits of all kinds, and these services, as well as its central fingerprint, *modus operandi*, and firearms bureaus, anti-counterfeiting and other facilities are available to all police forces. It also maintains two Police Colleges where selected personnel from other police forces may send candidates.

Personnel Department.—The Force is continually working to keep abreast of the times, and a few years ago established a Personnel Department, which looks after all recruiting and attempts to see, from psychological and other points of view, that the right man is assigned to the right place. The Force also employs the services of dietitians.

Youth and the Police.—Since the autumn of 1945, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have made a concerted effort to assist the youth of Canada in developing a healthful outlook towards the police, law, order and responsible citizenship. This is being done in many ways. Volunteer speakers, who are qualified for the work, go before youth groups of all kinds and speak on such subjects as Discipline in Everyday Life, History of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Courtesy and Kindness, Functions of the Police in Society. With the permission of the Departments of Education and local school boards, all the schools in each province are being covered as well as youth groups supervised by service clubs and churches. Considerable interest is also being taken by members of the Force in various training schools set up to handle delinquents.

An effort is made to show the policeman as a public servant, essential to the well-being of the country, a referee in a game the rules of which have been made by members of the community for the greater comfort and security of all. The program does not compete with other youth work and co-operation with them is desired. The work with youth has created a demand from adult groups interested in youth guidance, for speakers to tell how the program functions. The program has been well received and is considered as having had a good effect on the children it has reached. By the end of the school year in June, 1947, approximately 500,000 children will have heard speakers from the Force. Considerable use is made of films but their showing is incidental to the other aspects of the program.

The Force is also doing invaluable voluntary work in supervising recreational facilities, teaching first aid, coaching hockey and baseball teams and many other recreational activities. This phase of youth work is in keeping with the thought that the excess energy of youth should be directed into healthful and creative channels. The key-note of the program is co-operation between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, other police forces and all agencies interested in the future of the youth of Canada.