

Department of National Revenue were transferred to the Force. During this period, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum was established at Regina, Sask., and the first copy of the R.C.M.P. *Gazette* appeared in January, 1937, to be continued from that date forward. The year 1937, was also marked by the establishment of a Scientific Laboratory at Regina and, two years later, a similar one was organized at Ottawa (Rockcliffe), Ont.

As early as 1932 the Marine Section had become a constituent part of the Force in connection with the Preventive Service; co-operation was begun with the United States Coast Guard, and an intensive war against smuggling of all kinds was waged, including curtailment of traffic in opium and other narcotics on the Pacific Coast. The Finger Print Section, centralized at Ottawa, was enlarged and extended elsewhere. In the course of law-enforcement and other duties, Police motor-cars covered 7,000,000 miles in 1936. To offset smuggling on the Atlantic Coast, two new fast cruisers, the *Macdonald* and the *Laurier*, were constructed and put into operation.

Regular annual patrols from the permanent police stations located throughout the Northwest Territories and the Arctic Archipelago became a firmly established routine in the inter-war period. Thereby some degree of governmental supervision was extended to the Eskimo and Indian populations and a measure of justice carried to the Far North. Censuses of the native populations were made by the Police and the official reports made by the officers in charge of the posts. These, together with the regular Annual Reports of the R.C.M.P., provide a valuable backlog of information regarding the people and the resources of Northern Canada. In the Prairie Provinces, especially Saskatchewan, where the depression struck with devastating force, the responsibilities of the R.C.M.P. were particularly heavy at this time.

The Period of the Second World War.—In the inter-war period valuable records had been built up and a good deal of survey work of various kinds had been undertaken by the Force. As a result, when war was declared in 1939, potential enemies were very quickly rounded up and protective measures were immediately adopted to guard government properties, canals, dockyards and vulnerable points across the country. Nearly 2,000 special constable guards, mostly veterans of the First World War, were enlisted to assist in these guard duties. Furthermore, manufacturing industries were given advice regarding the protection of their properties from sabotage.

Soon after the outbreak of war, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police organized from its own strength the First Provost Company for the Department of National Defence, which was almost immediately sent overseas. By Mar. 31, 1940, it consisted of 125 officers and men and was reinforced later, its highest strength being reached at Mar. 31, 1942, when it numbered 195.

The new Federal Government Departments that came into existence in the early months of the War and the large number of regulations authorized by the Government required the active attention of the Force. Additional duties related, among other things, to foreign exchange control, checking and reporting on personnel of all kinds for the Government and for private industries, fingerprinting of innumerable persons, anti-sabotage activities, assistance in air-raid precautions, enforcement of Defence of Canada Regulations, confiscation of firearms and explosives in the possession of aliens until the close of the War and re-registration of firearms under the Criminal Code. There was also a great increase in the work of the Intelligence