

Citizen Control of the Citizen's Business

TORONTO'S CITIZENS CAN CONTROL TORONTO'S AFFAIRS ONLY THROUGH FREQUENT, PROMPT, ACCURATE AND PERTINENT INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO TORONTO'S BUSINESS.

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The Police Department



"The police function to-day is that function of the government which protects its existence against unlawful attack and promotes the welfare of the people by means of restraint and compulsion, with a view to obtaining the greatest good for the greatest number."

—LEONHARD FELIX FULD,

Examiner, Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York.

ORGANIZATION AND POWERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Board of Police Commissioners was created in 1859 when it took over the control of the police force then in the hands of the City Council. It is composed of the Mayor, a County Court Judge and the Police Magistrate.

The Board has complete jurisdiction in police matters and is responsible for the organization and administration of the Police Department. It has power to pass by-laws respecting various matters, and enforces Dominion and Provincial Statutes and the city and police by-laws.

The Chief Constable is the executive officer of the Department. He is appointed by the Board and is responsible to them for the general government of the whole force. The present Chief, Col. H. J. Grasset, has held office for nearly 33 years.

The chart on page 5 gives, in graphic form, the detailed organization of the Police Force.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL POLICE WORK: For police purposes the city is divided into eleven divisions, with one station as headquarters for each. These divisions, in turn, are sub-divided into beats, each beat being patrolled systematically by a police constable. This constable is held responsible for the protection of life and property on his beat while he is on duty.

Traffic Management: The Inspectors of the divisions in the more congested districts of the city have the additional duty of managing the large volume of traffic existing therein. The directing of traffic is rotated among the various constables in order that as many as possible may become proficient in it.

Co-operation with City Departments: Constables patrolling their beats co-operate with the various city departments by reporting conditions throughout the city requiring the attention of the departments concerned.

Training of Police Constables: Police recruits serve a probationary period of three months during which time they receive instruction in drill, discipline and police duty. Lectures are also given by the chief officers on special subjects relating to police work.

Mounted Squad: This is a separate section which performs general police functions in the outlying districts of the city.

Matrons and Police Women: The Matrons at the Police Station of No. 1 District search and attend female prisoners. There are also four police-women on the strength attached to the Staff Department. These do patrol duty and attend female prisoners at Headquarters.

During 1918 property was lost or stolen in Toronto to the amount of \$1,303,241.00, 86% of which was recovered by the police.

Of the 1,106 motor cars stolen, the police recovered 1,072, representing a value of \$553,000.00.

There were 28,206 persons arrested or summoned in 1918, and 8,116 charges were withdrawn.

THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT: The activities of this Department are confined to purely detective work in regard to criminal offences. All details of a crime are traced and a report made thereon. Photographs, signalments and finger-prints of suspects are taken and filed. All information is placed at the disposal of the Crown.

In 1918 there were 13,228 cases, etc., requiring reports. In 797 cases photographs and finger-prints were taken.

THE STAFF DEPARTMENT: To this Department is entrusted the enforcement of morality laws and the handling of domestic difficulties. It also deals with the cases of offenders against the Ontario Temperance Act.

In 1918 this Department investigated 4,575 cases, and \$18,425 was collected from husbands and distributed to deserted wives. There were 1,058 informations laid under the Ontario Temperance Act and \$183,400 collected in fines.

THE ORDERLY ROOM: This section has charge of the books and accounts, and issues the supplies and clothing.

The calendars for the morning Police Court are made up here from returns sent in every morning from the various stations.

THE TRANSPORT SECTION: This section operates the ambulance, patrol wagon and signal service. It also has charge of the repairs of the other vehicles belonging to the Department. Its garage is well equipped and has made possible a saving in the expenditure for repairs and upkeep of the Department's vehicles.

THE LICENSE DEPARTMENT: The head of this department, as well as the staff, is appointed by the City Council. He is responsible both to the Chief Constable and to the City Treasurer, in accordance with the duties performed.

Subject to the limitations of the Municipal Act, the **Police Department** is responsible for **fixing the trades to be licensed** with a few exceptions* and also for their inspection and regulation. The **City Council** has sole jurisdiction in **fixing the amount of the various license fees.**

BENEFIT FUND

Seven per cent. of the salaries of the members of the force is paid into the Benefit and Pension Fund of the Department. To this the city adds a yearly grant of \$10,000. This Fund is handled by an annually-elected Committee consisting of a representative from each rank, including one constable from each division, but anything done by this Committee must be approved by the Commissioners.

In February, 1919, the assets of the Fund totalled \$795,719.15 and, during 1918, \$39,923.33 was paid out in pensions.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

POLICE COURT: The Police or Magistrate's Court, which is a body not under the jurisdiction of the Police Commissioners, is the tribunal necessary to make the police work effective.

All criminal cases are first heard here, some of them preliminary to jury trials in the higher courts at the election of the accused. The cases to be dealt with are so numerous that long arguments are discouraged, technicalities swept aside where practicable, and speedy justice administered.

CROWN ATTORNEY: The Crown Attorney is an independent official, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who works in conjunction with the Police officers. His duties, in general, are to aid in the local administration of justice and to institute and conduct prosecutions for the Crown in the Police Court.

*The City Council has sole jurisdiction regarding the issuing of licenses for dogs, laundries and public garages.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1919

Expenditures to be paid Out of General Funds	Amounts	Personal Services (Salaries and Wages)	Other Expenditures*	Debt Charges
General Police Protection.....	\$1,179,683.65	\$987,283.00	\$170,969.00	\$21,431.65
Conducting Police Court.....	25,586.00	25,586.00
Total.....	\$1,205,269.65	\$1,012,869.00	\$170,969.00	\$21,431.65

*" Other Expenditures " are made up as follows :

Services Other Than Personal, \$16,000; Heat, Light and Power, \$25,095; Supplies, Other Than Heat, Light and Power, \$21,241; Upkeep and Depreciation, \$100,633; Capital Outlay, \$8,000.

While the Police Department is practically autonomous, the City Council appropriates for and pays the expenditures of the Department.

The salaries and expenses of the License Department are provided for by the Treasury Department. The estimated expenditure of this Department in 1919 is \$9,712.

The expenses of the Police Court are borne by the City Council.

The salary of the Crown Attorney is made up by a commutation of fees from the Province and an allowance by the City Council for prosecutions under the Ontario Temperance Act.

The following is the Estimated Revenue Other Than Taxation for the Police and License Departments for 1919:

Licenses	\$101,000.00	
Police Court Fines and Fees.....	100,000.00	\$201,000.00

The police are not alone mere watchmen to guard against lawlessness. They can be used as the eyes and ears of the city government. They are in constant touch with the public and are in a position to observe every condition in every section of the city concerning which the city government should take some action.

An essential to the efficient working of the organization is the confidence and co-operation of the public.