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Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1954**

Price 25c

Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

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Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 1954

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1954

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Organization and Jurisdiction	9
Police Divisions (Table 1)	9
Service Divisions	9
Inspection Team	9
Sub-Divisions	9
Detachments	9
Jurisdiction	9
Provincial and Municipal Agreements	11
Crime	12
General	12
Criminal Code	12
Incidence of Investigations (Table 2)	12
Principal Offences against the Person (Table 3)	13
Offences against Property (Table 4)	13
Juvenile Crime	14
Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities	15
Federal Statutes	15
Incidence of Investigations (Table 7)	15
Indian Act	15
Criminal Law of Conspiracy	16
Canada Shipping Act	16
Customs Act	16
Excise Act	17
Income Tax Act	18
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	18
Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances	19
Highway Traffic Control	20
Summary of Highway Traffic Offences (Table 12)	21
Non-Criminal Investigations and Administrative Assistance	22
Other Duties and Services	25
Special Branch and Emergency Planning Branch	25
Protection of Federal Government Property	25
Distinguished Visitors	25
Publications	25
National Police Services	27
Identification Work	27
Crime Detection Laboratories	27
"Marine" Division Services	28
Communications	29
Police Dog Services	29
"Air" Division Services	30
Collection of Revenue	30
Administration	32
Discipline	32
Strength (Table 17)	33
Rates of Pay (Table 18)	34
Health and Insurance	34
Bands	35
Training	35
Horses and Sleigh Dogs	35
Honours, Awards and Commendations	35

	PAGE
Supply	37
Badge of the Force.....	37
Uniform	37
General Supplies and Equipment.....	37
Quarters.....	38
Conclusion	40
Appendices	41
Appendix A—Interesting Cases and Events.....	41
Soo Wing Chor—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	41
Gerald Rowe—Livestock Pedigree Act.....	44
Willie Petersen—Missing Prospector, Barkerville, B.C.....	47
The Coronation Contingent.....	50
Appendix B—List of Detachments and Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P...	52
Appendix C—Classified Summary of Offences under the Federal Statutes..	59

To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor
General of Canada.

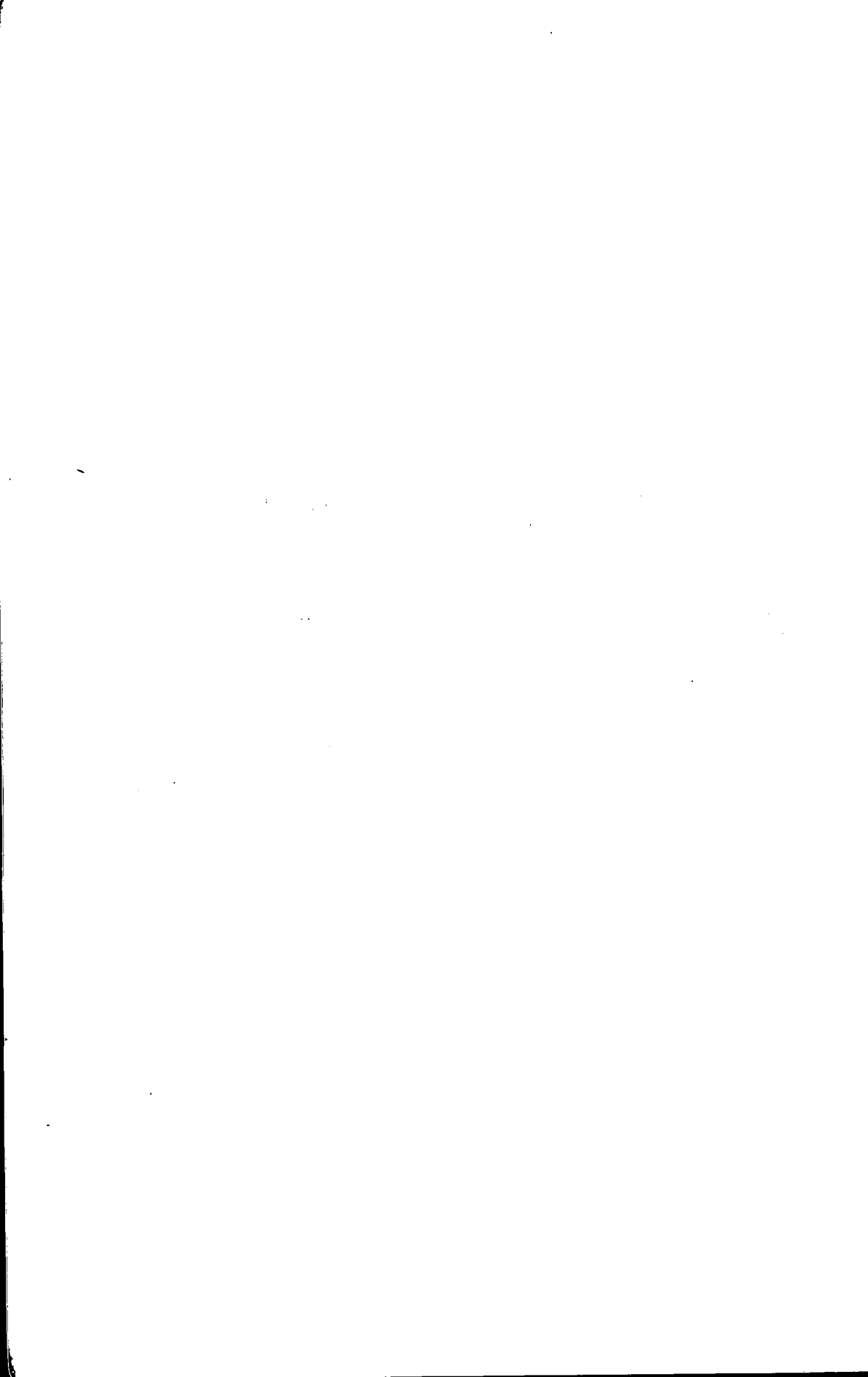
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

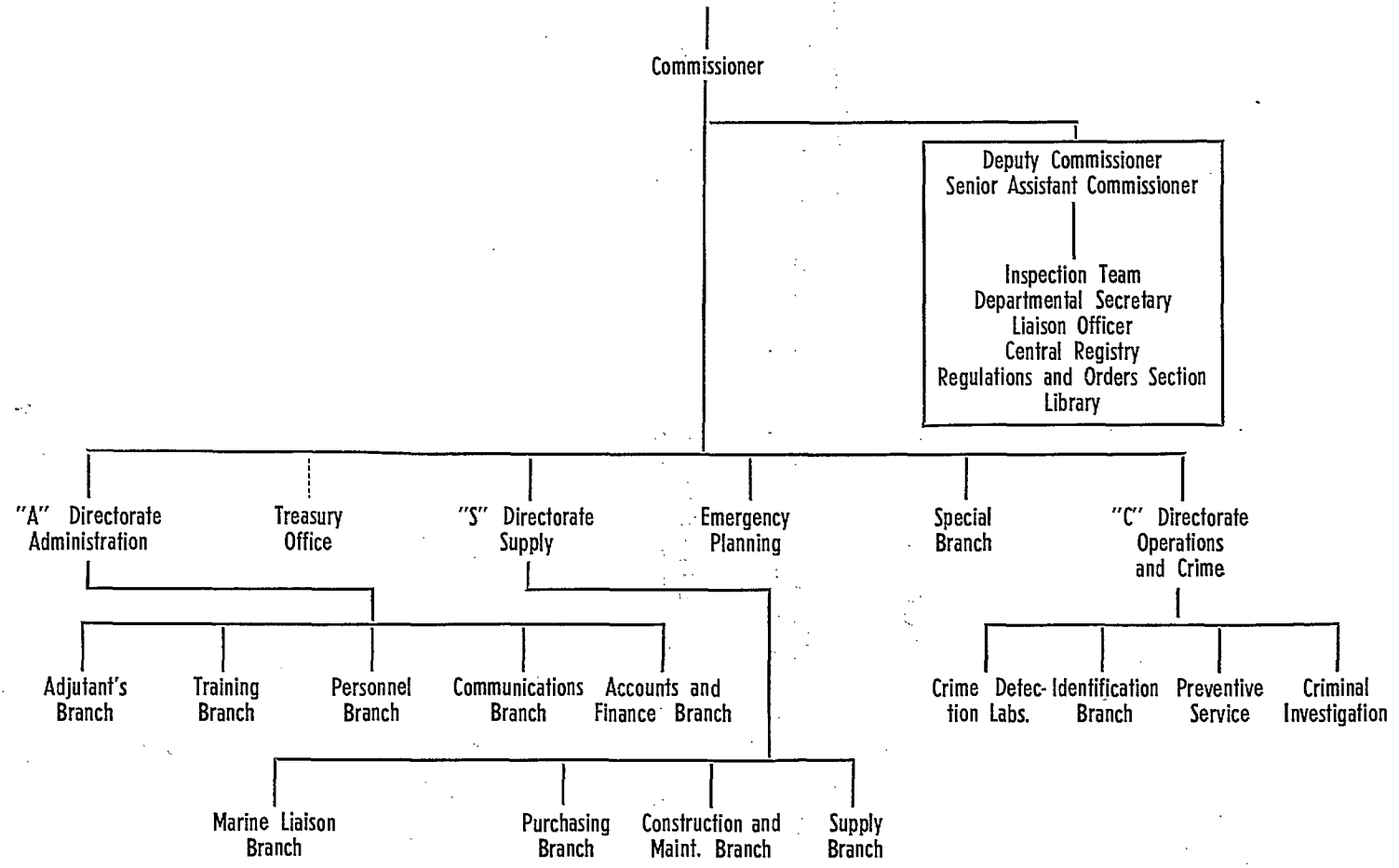
OTTAWA, April 30, 1954.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1954.

HEADQUARTERS



Organization and Jurisdiction

The Force, with its general headquarters at Ottawa, operated seventeen divisions throughout Canada last year.

Twelve land police divisions were maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and the territories. The area supervised by each is shown in Table I.

Table I—Police Divisions

Province or Territory	Divisional Symbol
British Columbia	"E"
Alberta	"K"
Saskatchewan	"T"
Manitoba	"D"
Ontario—	
Western portion	"O"
Eastern portion	"A"
Quebec	"C"
New Brunswick	"J"
Nova Scotia	"H"
Prince Edward Island	"L"
Newfoundland	"B"
Yukon and Northwest Territories	"G"

The five remaining commands are "Headquarters", "N", "Depot", "Marine" and "Air" Divisions. "Fairmont Training" Sub-Division, Vancouver, British Columbia, "N", Division, Ottawa, Ontario, and "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan served as training centres, with the latter two handling the greater part of the training programme. "Marine" and "Air" Divisions supported the operations of the police divisions by supplying vessels and aircraft from strategic points across the nation.

Few changes in organization took place during the year, apart from the setting-up of an inspection team. The function of this team is to visit all Divisions once annually and to examine all phases of administration and operations. Its command alternates between the Deputy Commissioner and Senior Assistant Commissioner. The various directorates and branches of Headquarters continued to perform as before.

Within most of the police divisions are small commands known as sub-divisions. Within the sub-divisions are still smaller units, the detachments, which cover local areas under sub-divisional control. There were no major changes in the method of maintaining divisions, sub-divisions and detachments.

Minor changes were made during the year in the distribution of our detachments. At the end of the period they numbered 616, an increase of six over last year. A list of these is given in Appendix B.

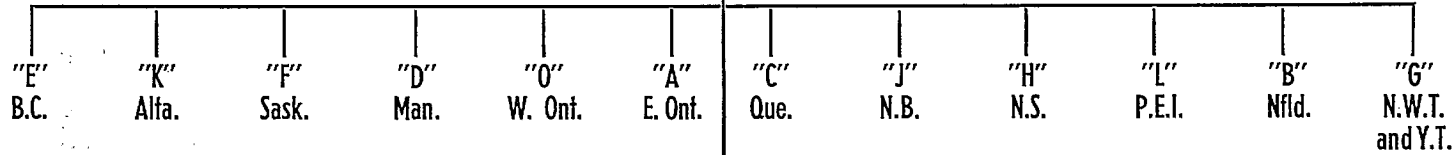
From the viewpoint of jurisdiction the Force's authority was not appreciably expanded. It is especially empowered to deal with all breaches of the Federal Statutes in every province and territory in Canada.

In the Northwest and Yukon Territories the Force is the sole police body and has jurisdiction to investigate all categories of crime. In Ontario and Québec, which maintain their own provincial forces, investigations have been carried out under the criminal code in some instances where the local police has been unable to act in matters that are the direct concern of a federal government department.

HEADQUARTERS

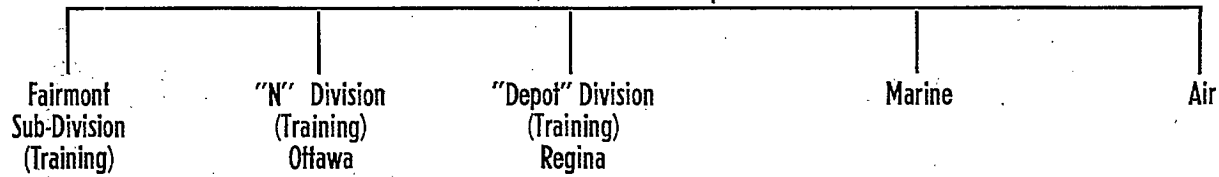
OPERATIONAL

DIVISIONS



SERVICE

DIVISIONS



①

As well, the Force acts as the provincial police in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland under agreements made between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces concerned. In effect, this means that the Force is employed in these provinces to aid the administration of justice, to enforce the laws of the provincial legislatures, and to carry out such other police duties that are agreed upon between the parties involved.

The Force acted as the municipal police, under contracts in six of these eight provinces, in 124 cities, municipal districts, towns and villages. In three towns in Nova Scotia—Windsor, Pictou, and Inverness—the Force assumes the duties of municipal police under the terms of the existing provincial agreement. A list of the municipalities policed appears in Appendix B.

The policing agreement with Saskatchewan was renewed from June 1, 1953, on a continuing term basis. The contract calls for the new rate of payment per man per annum of two thousand dollars, this cost to be reviewed every two years.

Supplementary agreements that brought the new rate into effect were signed by all other contract provinces. The new rate applied as well to all municipal policing agreements renewed or entered into after April 1, 1953.

Crime

The year's work shows a further increase in the number of criminal investigations the Force has been called upon to make. This follows the trend indicated in the annual reports for the past several years, although this year there has been a 4.7 per cent decrease in the number of Federal Statute cases as well.

Investigations totalling 170,224 were made under the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes and the Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances. This exceeded the previous year's total by 2,870 or 1.7 per cent.

Of the 117,886 cases prosecuted, 97.1 per cent resulted in convictions and 2.9 per cent ended in dismissals. Of the cases investigated 19,335 or 11.3 per cent were successfully concluded by handing over to various departments. 1,604 cases are awaiting trial, a further 8,017 are still under investigation and the disposition of the remainder was made under such headings as "Complaint Unfounded", "Complainant Declines to Prosecute" and "Further Investigation Unwarranted".

With figures now available from the Provinces of British Columbia and Newfoundland for a period of three years, it is now clear there is a steady increase in the number of offences reported over all Canada, but not as substantial as in previous years.

We assumed responsibility for police work at the Petawawa Military Camp, including the enforcement of Provincial statutes, in accordance with an understanding reached between the Provincial authorities, the Department of National Defence and the Force. This is in keeping with the policy adopted in policing the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves, the Camp Borden Military area and Point Pelee National Park in Ontario.

Criminal Code

With the exception of the figures for the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the statistics under this caption do not represent the entire number of infractions committed under the Criminal Code for any province but only those which have come to the attention of the Force as within its jurisdiction in any province. The complete criminal propensity for Canada may be seen only from the statistics compiled by the Criminal Statistics Division of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, a tabulation of which appears in *The Canada Year Book* issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Investigations under the Criminal Code totalled 49,471. The increase over last year was 2,562 or 5.46 per cent. Tabled below is a five year comparative summary setting forth the incidence of these investigations by province.

Table 2—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia.....	129	3,762*	14,192	13,475	14,447	9,201
Alberta.....	7,401	8,214	8,317	9,277	9,902	8,620
Saskatchewan.....	5,438	5,475	5,499	6,036	6,583	5,806
Manitoba.....	3,720	3,566	3,621	3,961	4,148	3,803
Ontario.....	845	636	656	521	378	607
Quebec.....	497	477	236	268	255	347
New Brunswick.....	3,952	3,454	3,005	4,125	3,872	3,802
Nova Scotia.....	3,737	3,688	3,754	3,903	4,382	3,893
Prince Edward Island.....	609	613	591	698	667	636
Newfoundland.....	5	1,688*	3,024	3,521	3,691	2,386
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	896	881	1,148	1,124	1,146	1,039
Total.....	27,229	32,454	44,643	46,909	49,471	40,140

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

The total number of offences for the year is approximately 9,300 in excess of the five year average. A partial explanation of the rise is the fact that general enforcement of the Criminal Code in British Columbia and Newfoundland was not undertaken until August, 1950. Notwithstanding this, there has been a steady overall increase over the five year period.

Convictions under the Criminal Code for this period aggregated 24,176 or 48.8 per cent of the total cases investigated, as compared to the 49.7 per cent registered in the previous year.

Principal offences against the person and property totalled 27,487, an increase over the previous year of 1,999 or 7.8 per cent.

Principal offences against the person.—There were 8,114 cases investigated in this group, an increase of 1,241 or 15.7 per cent from the previous year.

Table 3—Principal Offences Against The Person

	1952-53	1953-54
Murder.....	34	46
Attempted Murder.....	22	7
Manslaughter.....	105	113
Driving whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	4,253	4,474
General Assaults.....	3,450	3,474
Total.....	7,873	8,114

The total of 46 murders is an increase of 12 from the previous year. The number for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, was greater, while in Nova Scotia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, it was less. New Brunswick was free from this type of offence.

Table 4—Murder

Disposition	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon & N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....							1		1	2
Acquitted.....			2		1			3	2	8
Reduced to Manslaughter and convicted.....	1	1	2		1	1	1	3	2	12
Committed Suicide.....			1		2	2	1	3		9
Insane.....			1			1		2		4
Awaiting Trial.....			1		2	2	2	4		11
Total.....	1	1	7		6	6	5	15	5	46

There was a marked decline in cases of attempted murder and a slight rise in manslaughter cases.

The incidence of offences coming under Section 285 of the Criminal Code, which deals with offences of 'driving whilst intoxicated' and 'driving whilst ability is impaired', was only slightly higher, being 5.1 per cent.

Offences against property.—19,373 investigations were made into crimes dealing with offences against property, an increase of 1,758 or 9.9 per cent.

Table 5—Principal Offences Against Property

	1952-53	1953-54
Robbery with Violence.....	147	150
Theft of Cattle.....	226	227
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	5,463	6,530
Other Thefts.....	11,589	12,263
Safebreaking.....	190	203
Total.....	17,615	19,373

Cases of robbery with violence, theft of cattle and safebreaking, remained constant, while there was a marked increase in the number of breakings, enterings and theft, and thefts generally.

The steady decline in beef prices discouraged cattle thefts to some extent, although there has been a trend towards the theft of hogs, which are bringing higher prices, particularly in Alberta.

Other thefts, including theft of agricultural machinery, government property, grain, money, motor vehicles, mail, and thefts of a general nature totalled 12,263 an increase of 674 or 5.8 per cent. Over 94 per cent of these investigations came under the headings of thefts of money and securities, motor cars and miscellaneous goods. Theft involving government property totalled 227. The total convictions obtained for thefts were 3,963.

Investigations into offences of breaking, entering and theft, and shop-breaking aggregated 6,530, being an increase of 1,067 or 19.4 per cent. 3,215 of the cases or 49.2 per cent occurred in the two provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

There was little variation in the number of safebreakings and attempts. The 203 cases represent a 6.8 per cent increase over last year's 190. 168 offences were committed in the four Western Provinces. There were 23 convictions obtained for safebreaking in all.

There was an increase in the total number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences, the year's total being 3,539, which is 712 in excess of the previous period. The over-all picture indicated a marked rise in British Columbia, whose total of 1,254 offenders represented an increase of 45.1 per cent. In contrast, New Brunswick reported a total of 232 cases, a decrease of 62.

Table 6—Number of Juveniles Implicated In Criminal Code Offences

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1953-54
British Columbia.....			823	864	1,254	980	803
Alberta.....	383	445	360	312	464	393	225
Saskatchewan.....	464	556	466	356	408	450	229
Manitoba.....	416	374	333	353	405	376	319
New Brunswick.....	270	254	252	294	232	260	183
Nova Scotia.....	218	181	194	182	231	201	160
Prince Edward Island.....	32	29	47	7	18	27	12
Newfoundland.....			301	422	404	395	359
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....			36	37	63	45	39
Total ..	1,783	1,839	2,812	2,827	3,539	.....	2,320

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.—Conditions among the Doukhobor people in the West Kootenay area remained unsettled, and numerous fires and explosions on properties of the Canadian Pacific Railway and West Kootenay Power Company occurred.

Sporadic outbreaks continued until September when 144 Doukhobors were arrested when they contravened the provisions of Section 205A of the Criminal Code which deals with parading in the nude. A period of comparative quiet followed until Christmas Day when it was necessary to disperse a group of demonstrators at the Crescent Valley bridge.

The duties of the Consultative Committee were taken over by an administrative committee of Provincial Deputy Ministers in Victoria and a representative subcommittee in the Kootenays. British Columbia legislation granted recognition of marriage rites, and granting of the vote is being considered by the Provincial legislature. Implementation of the sale of Doukhobor lands is delayed pending completion of soil surveys and the setting up of a separate commission to deal with that problem.

S. S. Sorokin, nominal head of the Sons of Freedom Sect, is still in Uruguay and has made no progress in furthering relocation of the group from Canada to that country.

The Provincial Government has adopted a policy which includes the strict enforcement of the Public Schools Act. Several prosecutions have been entered against defaulting parents and in some cases, action under the Protection of Children Act has been necessary.

Federal Statutes

The total of 33,384 investigations made under 53 individual Statutes represents a decrease of 4.8 per cent or 1,686 cases less than last year.

Table 7—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia	1,910	3,096†	8,194	7,715	7,052	5,593
Alberta.....	1,432	1,759	1,695	3,166	3,381	2,287
Saskatchewan.....	1,335	1,459	1,903	2,772	2,900	2,074
Manitoba.....	1,598	1,236	1,866	1,834	1,890	1,685
Ontario.....	4,722	5,772	7,126	6,701	6,893	6,243
Quebec.....	4,367	5,187	7,276	7,655	6,355	6,168
New Brunswick.....	710	819	953	1,054	904	888
Nova Scotia.....	1,143	1,371	1,133	1,346	1,022	1,203
Prince Edward Island.....	721	763	604	639	549	655
Newfoundland.....		316†	525	750	935	501
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,093	1,040	1,295	1,438	1,503	1,274
Total.....	19,031	22,818	32,570	35,070	33,394	28,575

† Incomplete figures for period under review.

Registered convictions totalled 20,958 and another 4,464 cases were successfully concluded by being handed over to the Departments concerned. This represents 76.1 per cent of the total cases handled, with 471 awaiting trial and 2,438 still under investigation. As indicated in the classified summary of the disposition of all offences investigated*, the major portion of work was under the Indian Act, Income Tax Act, Customs Act, Excise Act, Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

The Indian Act was again the source of the greatest number of cases under any one Statute. A total of 9,030 being investigated, with 8,606 convictions recorded. British Columbia, with its large Indian population, accounted for

*See Appendix C.

over half the offences. Prosecutions under the liquor sections totalled 4,514, which is 10 per cent less than last year, the reason for the decline being local economic conditions. Prosecutions in Saskatchewan reached an all time high due to the increasing amount of intoxication, especially among females. In Alberta, the higher incidence of infractions of the liquor sections was attributed to the better financial situation of the Indians there due to the collection of oil royalties on many of the Reserves.

An increase of approximately 600 convictions was recorded for infractions of the regulations governing vehicular traffic on Dominion Government property. This represents an increase of 4.52 per cent over last year's 170 violations and is a result of the added authority given by the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4076, dated September 17, 1952.

In several important cases where evidence indicated organized crime the criminal law of conspiracy was invoked to reach persons directing such operations. This procedure resulted in the conviction of three persons for conspiracy relative to offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, with similar charges against eight others awaiting disposition at the year's end. One conviction was registered in relation to the Customs Act. The provisions of Part X (A) of the Criminal Code were applied in four cases dealing with substantive charges under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and resulted in three persons being sentenced as habitual criminals. The other case is still pending.

In our responsibility for the enforcement of Part VII of the Canada Shipping Act respecting lifesaving and firefighting equipment as well as the licensing of vessels under ten tons registered tonnage, there has been a general increase in the checks and inspections made. Our assistance to the Department of Transport has also increased in the matter of surveys, policing of regattas, etc.

The 2,200 Customs seizures effected during the year reflects a decrease of approximately 38 per cent in comparison with seizures made in the preceding year, but the total remains at a high level compared with the years prior to 1950 when the sharp increase in cigarette smuggling commenced. This reduction in seizures is believed to be due largely to lower taxes on cigarettes, which, coupled with a cut in retail prices in Canada, has had the effect of reducing the disparity between American and Canadian prices to a point where profits to be realized are no longer attractive to the large scale smuggler.

Another factor which has contributed to the reduction of Customs seizures is the change in Departmental procedure in dealing with "double exemption" violations. Since the latter part of 1952 the majority of such cases are now disposed of by passing a duty entry within the Customs Port. Seizures arising from cases referred to the Force were almost negligible.

Table 3.—Customs Seizures by Divisions—1953-54

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	13	.....	11	14	49	10	53	2	.....	.....	6	.....	153
Autos.....	16	.....	8	88	197	12	245	73	67	49	95	10	860
Beer.....	9	.....	2	28	21	.....	30	8	10	8	14	1	131
Rum.....	10	.....	24	7	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	85
Assorted Liquors.....	74	.....	40	87	204	3	15	10	5	5	46	1	490
Cigars.....	.....	.....	100	4,308	23,063	.....	1,092	67	.....	140	50	.....	28,820
Cigarettes.....	359	3	215	2,002	37,136	9	904	33	17	30	280	10	40,998
Tobacco.....	5	.....	2	122	90	.....	8	2	2	.....	4	.....	235
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aircraft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5
SEIZURES.....	81	1	84	209	672	47	599	118	89	95	187	18	2,200

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons (200 cigarettes per carton); tobacco in pounds.

The majority of seizures under the Customs Act continues to cover small quantities of goods smuggled for personal use. Favoured commodities in this field include electrical appliances, automobile tires and accessories, sporting equipment, radios and television sets.

In the commercial type of smuggling, cigarettes may still be considered as the predominating commodity. Other commercial smuggling ventures during the year involved costume jewellery, novelties, nylon stockings, sport shirts, used cars of considerable age, watches and oleomargarine.

The following is a comparative summary for a three year period:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Revenue Collected.....	\$290,753 67	\$385,431 95	\$259,177 47
Vessels Seized.....	152	138	158
Vehicles Seized.....	982	967	860
Cigarettes Seized (cartons).....	67,570	115,415	40,998

There was an increase of 16.7 per cent in the number of seizures under the Excise Act. This increase is reflected in the number of small stills seized during the year which exceeded the previous year's total by approximately 34 per cent.

Six commercial or semi-commercial type stills were seized in Quebec while an equal number of seizures were made in Manitoba. In several of these cases seizures were effected before the manufacture of illicit spirits had actually commenced. It is of interest that seizures in these two Provinces accounted for 49 per cent of the stills, 76 per cent of the illicit spirits and 82.8 per cent of the total gallonage of beer and wash.

The illicit traffic in Canadian tobacco, both raw-leaf and manufactured, showed some decrease in quantity, while seizures remained almost on a par with previous years. With two exceptions, seizures were confined to the Province of Quebec.

Table 9.—Excise Seizures by Divisions—1953-54

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....			8		31	2	5	16	1	1	1		65
Beer and Wash.....	9	557	1,539	17	9,872	1	74	5,281	672	184	86		18,292
Rum.....													
Illicit Spirits.....		16	113	4	518	2	105	500	79	22	5	1	1,455
Assorted Liquors.....							4						4
Stills Complete.....	1	13	24	1	34	1	18	58	22	8	5	2	187
Still Parts.....	5	4	11	2	6		9	14	11	4	2	1	69
Cigars.....					450								450
Cigarettes.....					36								36
Tobacco.....					12,280		247						12,527
Miscellaneous.....													
Aircraft.....													
SEIZURES.....	7	19	40	5	160	5	44	107	48	33	11	3	482

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons (200 cigarettes per carton); tobacco in pounds.

The following is a comparative summary for a three year period:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Seizures.....	435	413	482
Convictions.....	420	336	470
Revenue Collected.....	\$65,319 09	\$69,979 92	\$65,408 83
Stillis Seized.....	163	139	187
Tobacco (pounds).....	13,668	13,733	12,527
Spirits (gallons).....	1,954	889	1,455

In accordance with our terms of reference with the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue, we continued throughout the year to prosecute persons failing to file Income Tax returns or to supply information on demand. We also continued with the laying of charges against employers who failed to deduct or remit taxes from payrolls.

The following three year table indicates the steady increase in the volume of work under this statute:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Number of prosecutions.....	4,902	6,099	6,168
	\$	\$	\$
Fines Imposed.....	135,857 00	175,605 00	190,540 00
Fines Collected.....	125,327 00	163,171 00	195,405 28

The illicit traffic in narcotic drugs continues to reflect a steady increase. 507 arrests were made this year compared with 495 for the previous period. This total is a record high for several years.

Drug addiction is causing serious concern to enforcement authorities and the problem of the "repeat offender" is giving rise to a growing realization that addiction is the outward manifestation of social and medical conditions which enforcement authorities alone are not competent to cope with. The cycle of periodic arrest, subsequent conviction and imprisonment of the addict, has failed to make any appreciable progress towards correcting this situation and it would seem that any real hope for positive, long term results in dealing more effectively with the drug addict can only be achieved by the combined efforts of medical, social and enforcement bodies.

As a result of the conference in Vancouver during 1952, a psychiatrist specially qualified for the task has been appointed to head a committee which will carry out a study in British Columbia to determine the cause of addiction, with special attention being given to treatment and rehabilitation possibilities. Arrangements for the survey have been worked out jointly by Federal and Provincial health authorities and the committee is being given such assistance by the Force as may be necessary.

Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances

The number of investigations increased in line with the trend of previous years and formed a major portion of the work in the eight provinces concerned. Traffic control and enforcement is yearly demanding more time, effort and man power, owing to the ever increasing number of motor vehicles on the highway. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia our duties in connection with the operation of weigh stations for commercial motor vehicles developed considerably.

Enforcement of the Liquor Acts rated second in relation to the volume of work performed in this heading.

Table 10 indicates the bulk of the work under this heading in the Provinces where we are under contract.

Table 10.—Summary of Investigations Under Provincial Statutes and Municipal Laws

	1940-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia.....		6,734*	18,217	20,594	19,718	13,053
Alberta.....	8,008	8,020	14,222	15,004	14,948	12,052
Saskatchewan.....	6,826	6,850	7,474	9,626	10,495	8,254
Manitoba.....	5,760	5,075	6,621	10,828	12,598	8,176
Ontario.....	36	53	64	57	38	50
Quebec.....	4	1	2			1
New Brunswick.....	5,466	6,081	7,196	11,152	9,936	7,966
Nova Scotia.....	12,652	11,268	10,715	11,096	12,708	11,638
Prince Edward Island.....	3,176	2,155	1,941	2,418	2,339	2,851
Newfoundland.....		1,219*	3,202	4,417	4,566	2,235
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	17	25	37	63	13	31
Total.....	41,945	47,481	69,691	85,315	87,359	66,357

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

In the other fields of enforcement of Provincial legislation, a great variety of Acts have been dealt with. Action was taken, for example, under 50 Acts in Alberta and 40 Acts in Saskatchewan. In the adjacent part of north western British Columbia, which lies between the Alaska Panhandle and the Yukon, British Columbia Statutes are enforced by our Yukon Territory Detachments. The Haines and Alaskan highways run through this area and a pipe line is presently under construction there.

The work under the municipal laws of the one hundred and twenty-four cities, municipal districts, and towns policed, shows a fractional increase. Most of the by-laws acted upon were those having to do with offences against the traffic and liquor laws.

In the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, the R.C.M. Police enforce by-laws for the municipalities of Yellowknife, N.W.T., Hay River, N.W.T., Whitehorse, Y.T., and Dawson, Y.T., which include by-laws respecting traffic, dogs, curfew and firearms.

While Table 11 includes Municipal laws, the totals are not complete. The majority of these cases are not of sufficient importance to warrant compilation.

Territorial Ordinances.—Our detachments continue to enforce all of the Ordinances, the most important in so far as the number of cases is concerned being the Game Ordinances, the Dog Ordinances, Child Maintenance Ordinances, and Protection of Children Ordinances. The decrease in prosecutions under the Liquor Ordinances more than offset a slight rise in those under the Motor Vehicle Ordinances resulting in the total being less than that of last year.

Table 11.—Provincial and Municipal Laws

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial and Municipal		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
British Columbia.....	6,468	5,952	10,020	10,787	4,111	2,979	20,594	19,718
Alberta.....	5,771	5,203	8,352	8,777	941	968	15,064	14,948
Saskatchewan.....	3,353	3,889	4,253	6,181	2,020	425	9,626	10,495
Manitoba.....	2,217	2,363	3,787	4,132	4,824	6,103	10,828	12,508
New Brunswick.....	3,264	3,314	6,973	6,616	915	773	11,152	10,703
Nova Scotia.....	7,210	6,990	3,432	5,100	464	528	11,106	12,708
Prince Edward Island.....	1,692	1,665	632	554	94	120	2,418	2,339
Newfoundland.....	1,487	1,451	1,787	1,934	1,203	1,181	4,477	4,566
Total.....	31,457	30,827	39,236	44,171	14,572	13,077	85,265	88,075
	36.8%	35.0%	46.2%	50.2%	17.0%	14.8%		

Highway Traffic Control.—A heavy increase in our work of traffic law enforcement was reported last year and this trend continued unabated throughout the current period. One encouraging feature has been the reduction in offences under Section 285 of the Criminal Code, which covers dangerous, drunken and impaired driving, the total being down from 6,061 to 5,066.

In Saskatchewan the formation of a highway traffic squad resulted in the increase of the number of Vehicle Act prosecutions, although a steady growth in the number of vehicles operating in that Province in a relatively open winter is also recognized as a contributing factor. In Nova Scotia the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act has developed into one of the major problems. Every effort has been made to cope with the situation and special squads are maintained at Halifax. In addition, 15 motorcycles were distributed to the best advantage for exclusive traffic control duties. Also in this Province we continued the practice of conducting a mechanical check-up and a vehicle inspection program. Out of 65,693 vehicles checked, 4,843 were found to be in need of repair. A highway safety program was conducted in New Brunswick, our members being instructed in the testing of prospective drivers and the traffic warning system. Meetings with representatives of the Highway Safety League, Maritime Automobile Association, New Brunswick Publicity Bureau, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and municipal police forces once a month, afforded the opportunity of discussing mutual problems and the formulation of a policy to deal with the problem of vehicular traffic. The highway patrols operating in Alberta covered nearly one million miles, logged by 16 cars employed full time on this duty. The provincial legislature is giving consideration to the problem and has presently before it proposed amendments increasing penalties and adding new offences to the Highway traffic laws. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the possibilities of radar speed detection devices are being explored by provincial authorities. It is hoped that the adoption of more effective control measures and a stricter policy of enforcement will have the desired effect in reducing the mounting toll of accidents. The effect of a similar program in British Columbia is seen in the decrease of motor vehicle accidents in that Province in recent months.

It will be noted from Table 12 that 44,171 cases were investigated for infractions of various statutes governing traffic. This shows the magnitude of the work done by our highway patrols, but the totals do not include offences dealt with under municipal by-laws, the number of highway patrols made or the number of cars checked.

Table 12.—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences in Provinces Where Contracts
Are in Force

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Section 285 C.C.C. (Traffic)		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
British Columbia.....	10,020	10,787	2,094	1,914	116	97	15,920	18,755	28,150	31,553
Alberta.....	8,352	8,777	1,074	888	135	200	7,552	8,003	17,113	17,868
Saskatchewan.....	4,253	6,181	683	820	92	110	7,751	7,888	12,779	14,999
Manitoba.....	3,787	4,132	393	392	80	68	4,340	4,550	8,600	9,142
New Brunswick.....	6,973	6,616	736	696	112	111	3,032	3,113	10,853	10,536
Nova Scotia.....	3,432	5,190	609	718	108	98	4,555	5,030	8,704	11,086
Prince Edward Island.....	632	554	201	219	27	13	499	479	1,359	1,265
Newfoundland.....	1,787	1,934	271	319	28	30	1,364	2,066	3,450	4,349
Total.....	39,236	44,171	6,061	5,966	698	727	45,013	49,884	91,008	100,748

Non-Criminal Investigations and Administrative Assistance

An increase was again recorded in the number of non-criminal investigations made by the Force. It will be noted from the incidence of these, set out in Table 13, there was a total of 153,175, an increase of 1,390 over last year's figure. These cases represent investigations that have been made where there were no actual breaches of any Statute. They are classified for the Force's statistical purposes as group two, and range from what might be called very minor enquiries to highly technical investigations. Frequently they require as much time to look into as those cases in which court action is eventually taken. They are also as diverse in nature as they are plentiful in number.

In the federal aspect the Force's work included investigations for other Departments of the Government, such as processing of visa applications, security enquiries, inspections of drug and hardware stores and explosive magazines, assistances to the Post Office Department, Family Allowance and Old Age Security Divisions and the Department of Transport. Field investigations of applicants for citizenship have been practically eliminated under a policy agreed to by the Department concerned. The volume of enquiries made for the general public, other police forces, municipal authorities and foreign agencies, remained constant.

In the Territories and Alberta the work pertaining to estates of deceased and insane persons was quite extensive and enquiries for missing persons contributed to the general increase in this phase of the work.

The outbreak of rabies last year has been reduced to non-epidemic proportions. In British Columbia, the disease was confined to the northern areas and of a number of specimens examined, the only positive findings were on those from the Peace River area. In Saskatchewan, a gratifying response was received from trappers, Indians, and other residents, in rounding up their dogs for mass inoculations in the Ile a la Crosse, Stoney Rapids and La Ronge areas. Rabies was identified by the pathologists in a great number of specimens sent in from various parts of the Territories and members of the Force have been inoculating dogs with vaccine on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture. With the decrease in the incidence of this disease in Alberta, controls were relaxed and the designated area is now that part of the province lying north of the 53rd parallel.

Table 13.—Summary of Non-Criminal Investigations

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia.....	5,113	8,741*	20,331	35,400	36,550	23,027
Alberta.....	19,233	18,333	17,184	21,280	22,816	19,779
Saskatchewan.....	13,487	12,039	12,757	14,997	15,389	15,734
Manitoba.....	11,552	13,917	13,922	13,701	13,601	13,337
Ontario.....	16,826	15,885	14,811	13,739	18,487	16,950
Quebec.....	8,238	7,193	7,829	11,256	11,316	9,166
New Brunswick.....	5,240	6,523	13,002	16,987	14,737	11,298
Nova Scotia.....	6,039	7,164	7,252	8,213	8,300	7,394
Prince Edward Island.....	771	854	910	912	854	860
Newfoundland.....	422*	2,641*	6,314	8,360	9,302	5,420
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	1,386	1,105	1,344	1,904	1,763	1,500
Total.....	88,357	94,395	124,656	151,785	153,175	122,466

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

Administrative Assistance

In Table 14 will be found a five year summary showing the incidence of administrative assistance given other departments and authorities by the Force. This year a total of 177,659 was reported, an increase of 96,640 over last year. The statistics are misleading since the volume of work did not increase to this extent. The tremendous jump is the result of including cases in British Columbia not heretofore recorded. Some of these are the issuing of motor vehicle and other licenses, conducting drivers' tests, Doukhobor guard checks, checking trucks on highways regarding weights and other work not requiring a detailed report. Actually increases took place in all Provinces and the work remains heavy.

In British Columbia the total of services performed was 124,763, being an increase of over 250 per cent compared with last year's total. In that Province the Force performs duties under the Vital Statistics Act, a variety of licenses are issued and some taxes are collected for the Province. The onerous duty of serving civil processes was alleviated somewhat by amendments to the Small Debts Court Act, but this had no appreciable effect on the overall picture. In addition to regular race track supervision this duty was also performed at harness race meetings in Saskatchewan at the request of the Department of Agriculture. Revenue from issuance of highway traffic board permits, stock inspection fees, liquor permits and fur export permits was collected on behalf of the Provincial Government of Alberta. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick various wildlife surveys were conducted and assistance was rendered to the

Table 14.—Summary of Administrative Assistances

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia.....	816	697*	6,866	35,301	124,763	33,689
Alberta.....	1,051	11,126	9,580	10,797	12,761	9,063
Saskatchewan.....	2,762	3,776	2,929	2,756	3,004	3,045
Manitoba.....	3,705	1,730	2,893	1,953	1,832	2,423
Ontario.....	3,598	3,672	3,702	3,015	4,267	3,651
Quebec.....	2,535	3,077	4,112	4,841	5,186	3,950
New Brunswick.....	1,145	1,548	1,425	938	1,643	1,340
Nova Scotia.....	1,542	5,642	936	748	590	1,802
Prince Edward Island.....	353	353	323	415	525	394
Newfoundland.....	9*	8*	21	98	51	37
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	21,301	21,418	19,035	20,157	23,037	20,990
	48,301	53,047	51,822	81,019	177,659	80,473

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

respective Departments in the issuance of Forest Travel Permits and permits authorizing the collection of gull eggs. The sale of hunting and fishing licenses in Prince Edward Island netted that Province \$3,404 in revenue.

The administrative work performed in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and northern Quebec is extensive and varied. In particular, the work pertaining to Eskimo welfare, which consists of paying family allowances through a trader, issuing rations for the relief of destitute Eskimos, registering Vital Statistics, placing Eskimos for employment with mining concerns, defence establishments, prospectors and survey parties and arranging for payment of their wages for such employment, for their medical attention, for their transportation to hospital and generally safeguarding their interests is the main work performed by our members stationed in the Arctic. Last year families of Eskimos were moved from other parts of Eskimo territory to Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island, and to Craig Harbour on Ellesmere Island. The Northwest Territories Administration sent them supplies and equipment with which to

get established and to conduct trading posts of their own. An Eskimo was appointed as trader at each post under the supervision of the constable in charge of the Detachment.

The work in Eskimo welfare necessitates long dog team patrols in winter, sometimes of two months duration, and long motor boat patrols in summer, which may take six weeks to complete. Some of the Eskimo camps and trading centres are located at great distances from our nearest Detachment and these patrols frequently travel long distances, often exceeding 1,000 miles a return trip by dog team and up to 600 miles by boat.

At the request of Northern Administration, all Detachments in Eskimo territory are presently compiling questionnaires on male Eskimo between ten and thirty years of age who might be considered suitable for vocational training.

Despite the welfare measures carried out, the Eskimos are still subject to periods of extreme hardship. During the past winter information was received that, due to the poor fish run and lack of caribou, the Eskimos of the Perry River and Garry Lake districts were destitute and on the verge of starvation. Food supplies were sent in by R.C.A.F. aircraft and the situation was brought under control. There were no fatalities among the Perry River natives, but a number of Eskimos starved to death at Garry Lake before word of their plight was received by Baker Lake Detachment. More patrols are being arranged for this area in the future and an additional aircraft is being obtained which will be based at Churchill, Manitoba, to improve our patrol coverage.

Throughout the Territories our members collect fur tax, issue game licenses, attend to the relief of destitute and sick white persons and Indians, collect gasoline tax and poll tax, act as special-mining recorders at certain places, are commissioners for oaths and notaries public, are registrars of vital statistics for the Northwest Territories, inspect weights and measures, measure vessels to determine their tonnage for registration under the Canada Shipping Act, are the postmasters at eight points, are Federal Fisheries officers, collectors of excise at two places, administration and customs officers at several places, are game officers, take water level readings in the regions at designated points, issue business licenses, assist the Indian agents in many ways, such as in Treaty payments and in administering Indian family allowances; serve civil processes for the sheriff in areas distant from towns, and issue automobile permits, all on behalf of the Northwest Territories administration, the Yukon Territorial Government and for various Federal Departments.

During the year an outbreak of polio occurred in the Yukon Territory and our members gave assistance to the doctors in this respect, particularly so in the Indian villages concerned, and helped Indian Health Services to locate and establish suitable isolation wards, and performed other general assistances. In the Maguse River area on the West coast of Hudson Bay, a detachment member established and enforced quarantine following the outbreak there.

Other Duties and Services

Special Branch and Emergency Planning Branch

The Emergency Planning Branch and the Special Branch continued to keep abreast of the activities in their respective fields.

Protection of Federal Government Property

The Force is charged with the responsibility for the security of many Federal Government buildings in several places across Canada.

The services of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires have been again utilized for guard and patrol duties relative to the security of public buildings; a considerable saving in manpower has resulted, the role of the Force having been reduced to an administrative and supervisory one.

A total of 125 properties were afforded such protection, 78 being located in the Ottawa area. Contracts with both the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the B.C. Corps of Commissionaires were renewed to bring them in line with changing conditions. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

Distinguished Visitors:—Security arrangements were made, escorts were provided and crowd details were assigned for duty, during the visits of distinguished persons to Canada. These included His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito, the Crown Prince of Japan; His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia; Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Conrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; The Right Honourable Sidney George Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand; General Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, Allied Forces Europe; Doctor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India; President Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States.

Relationships with representatives of the press, radio and photographic organizations covering these events have been good and the system of issuing accreditation cards is being revised to eliminate as much last minute work and delays as possible.

Publications

The R.C.M.P. *Gazette*, a monthly publication, contains details concerning unsolved crimes, notes on recent interesting cases, articles about police work, and other related information of value to police forces generally, and is distributed nationally. Circulation rose steadily during the year and 1,278 copies are now sent out. A *Gazette* committee, recently formed, will study methods to improve the services provided by this publication.

The booklet *Law and Order in Canadian Democracy* comprises a series of essays having to do with the fundamentals and development of law and order in Canada. Last year a chapter on war crimes was incorporated and the chapter dealing with Communism was extended. The book was republished and distributed as well as being made available for sale from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.

The R.C.M.P. *Quarterly* is the official general magazine of the Force. The paid circulation stands at 9,697. The year, financially, was a successful one. The *Quarterly* contains summaries of recent cases, articles of historical and general interest, and educational items dealing with the latest developments in scientific crime detection.

The booklet *A Career in Scarlet*, published last year for the purpose of giving prospective recruits a broad outline of the background, traditions and duties of the Force, was in great demand and the distribution had to be restricted to those for whom it was intended.

The Current Affairs publication entitled *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police* was reprinted for general distribution by the Force. It contains a fairly concise summary of the Force's history and present duties.

The R.C.M. Police *Tire Tread Book*, a booklet to aid members in the field to identify tire treads, was printed and distributed this year.

Table 15.—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1952-53	1953-54
<i>Fingerprint Bureau, "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms received—Criminal.....	61,982	69,954
Fingerprint forms received—Non-criminal.....	95,199	89,206
Total Fingerprint forms received.....	157,181	159,160
Identifications—Criminal.....	44,314	47,857
Identifications—Non-criminal.....	6,220	6,368
Active Files.....	436,575	452,391
Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction.....	19,412	25,614
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	1,870	2,645
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by.....	1,968	2,447
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	217	324
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	52	43
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	8,404	5,496
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	1,692	6,332
Prisoners photographed.....	2,672	6,086
Latent impressions identified—Criminal.....	652	824
Latent impressions identified—Non-criminal.....	1,104	1,354
Photostats made—general.....	61,176	87,444
Photographs made—general.....	151,719	177,537
Plans drawn.....	486	535
Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	302	230
Visits to court to give evidence:		
Fingerprint.....	57	104
Photography.....	488	558
Plan drawing.....	239	253
Physical comparisons.....	35	76
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to index.....	2,085	2,010
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,999	868
Unsolved crimes reported.....	2,671	4,051
Suggested identifications.....	1,379	2,975
Confirmed identifications.....	598	829
Wanted persons received for notation.....	1,328	2,137
Wanted persons identified.....	634	1,119
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	115	189
Central Document Filing System:		
Fraudulent cheques, indexed known and unsolved.....	2,971	2,682
Fraudulent cheques received unsolved cases.....	1,003	1,437
Fraudulent cheques identified, unsolved cases.....	631	909
Anonymous letters received.....	68	95
Anonymous letters identified.....	9	7
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	341,265	349,643
Weapons transferred.....	5,172	6,530
Weapons destroyed.....	169	217
Enquiries involving weapons.....	6,213	5,974
Weapons identified.....	400	444
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	783	818
Total at large on licences.....	1,243	1,273
Sentences completed under licences.....	747	791
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	14	15
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	27	28

National Police Services

Identification Work.—Thirty identification sections were maintained throughout the operational divisions, outside of Ottawa, and staffed by members of the Force who are trained technicians; these sections were located mostly at sub-divisional points. All police departments, upon request, may use the services of the identification sections, which deal mainly with the gathering of evidence at the scene of crimes.

At Ottawa the Identification Branch performs the service of being a national clearing house for all police forces, gaols and penitentiaries in Canada in connection with criminal records, crime index information, firearms registration and ticket-of-leave matters, and advises all police departments through the R.C.M.P. *Gazette*, previously referred to, and the weekly card index. Furthermore, in those cases where Government employees are fingerprinted for identification purposes by their own departments, the fingerprints are submitted to the Branch for search and returned afterwards to the department concerned.

The Scenes of Crime section catalog the methods used by important criminals. This section also deals with such things as latent fingerprints, photographic data and comparison reproductions. In other words, it is mainly concerned with supplying the police in the field with data concerning unsolved crimes and wanted or suspected persons, and registering details about crime and criminals from reports sent in by police in the field.

The Force is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act. This Act authorizes the Governor in Council, under such conditions as he may deem fit, to grant to any convict a licence to be at large in Canada during all or any part of his unsatisfied sentence of imprisonment, the pertinent details of which are handled by the Ticket-of-Leave section.

Crime Detection Laboratories.—The volume of cases handled by the Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Sask., and Ottawa, Ont., increased from 908 to 1,068. Personnel were away on Court and other duties 896 days during which they travelled 301,538 miles. Additions to the staff are contemplated to cope with an expected increase of 10 per cent in work. The program of improvements and advances in techniques progressed favourably and research work continues. Two Seminars were held in Regina, attended by such well-known authorities in the medico-legal field as Dr. Charles G. Farmilo, Food and Drug Laboratories, National Health and Welfare, Ottawa; Dr. H. Ward Smith, Provincial Laboratories, Department of the Attorney-General for Ontario; C. C. Fulton, Ph.D., Chemist in charge of the Narcotic Division, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, N.Y.; Dr. C. J. Umberger, Chief Medical Examiner's Office, New York; and B. J. White, Ph.D., Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington. Meetings of forensic societies and similar associations were attended both in Canada and the United States by members of the Laboratories.

Table 16.—Work Performed by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serology.....	97	Spectroscopic.....	68
Toxicology.....	50	Chemical.....	111
Firearm Examinations.....	27	Physical.....	20
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	95	Writings.....	520
Shot and Powder Tests.....	5	Document Chemical Examinations.....	11
Ballistics.....	10	Document Physical Examinations.....	57
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	3	Photography.....	327
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	24	X-Ray Diffraction.....	18
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	36	Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	10
Physical Matching.....	9	Interchange of Work between Laboratories.....	44
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations	55	Cases to other Federal Laboratories.....	1
		Cases to Provincial Pathologist.....	10

"Marine" Division Services

The "Marine" Division, with headquarters at Halifax, operated 26 ships on the East and West Coasts and the Great Lakes. The distribution of these ships was as follows:—

Ships and Locations

Halifax, N.S.	Toronto, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>Irvine</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Shaunavon</i>
R.C.M.P.S. <i>MacBrien</i>	Windsor, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>French</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Tagish</i>
R.C.M.P. Schooner <i>St. Roch</i>	Kenora, Ont.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Pitt</i>	Motor Boat <i>Kenora</i>
Motor Launch <i>Fort Walsh</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.
Patrol Boat <i>Big Bend</i>	Motor Boat <i>Fort Frances</i>
North Sydney, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Brule</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Little Bow</i>
Yarmouth, N.S.	Ganges, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Slideout</i>	M/L 6
Saint John, N.B.	Campbell River, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Willow Bunch</i>	M/L 9
Quebec, Que.	Port Alice, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Grenfell</i>	M/L 10
Montreal, Que.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Moosomin</i>	M/L 15
Kingston, Ont.	Port Alberni, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Carnduff</i>	M/L 16
Sault Ste. Marie	Ocean Falls, B. C.
Patrol Boat <i>Chilcoot</i>	M/L 17
Sarnia, Ont.	Zeballos, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Cutknife</i>	M/L 1

The "Commissioner" class ships (converted "Bangor" class diesel mine-sweepers) *Irvine* and *MacBrien* logged about 27,831 miles, and alternated in carrying out extensive sea patrols along the Newfoundland coast. The *Irvine* proceeded as far north as Nain along the Labrador coast. Both ships directed special attention to the waters surrounding the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon on Preventive Service duties. On several occasions these ships were diverted from routine patrols to co-operate with the Search and Rescue Division of the R.C.A.F. in aiding vessels in distress.

The motor launches *Fort Pitt* and *Fort Walsh* have also been active. The *Fort Pitt*, patrolling to Grand Bank, Newfoundland, was called upon to assist various detachments in searching ashore and in performing many public services. The *Fort Walsh* proceeded to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and carried out patrols from Bagotville to Rimouski, P.Q. Crew members of this motor launch also searched sea-going ships that called at Bagotville during the navigational period to load bauxite.

The schooner *St. Roch* was laid up under care and maintenance during the year.

In New Brunswick a squad of men from the "Marine" Division was placed on command to the land division of the Force in that Province to assist in searching sea-going ships at Saint John during winter operations. Similar assistance was rendered to the land division in Nova Scotia.

The presence of "Detachment" class patrol boats in the waters off the Maritimes, in the Great Lakes, and on the West Coast assisted greatly in the enforcing of the Customs and Canada Shipping Acts. These naval harbour craft have also played their part in giving assistance to disabled vessels, policing aquatic public functions, and transporting supplies and government personnel.

Communications

The sub-divisions at Dauphin, Manitoba, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, and Red Deer, Alberta, were provided with mobile radio networks. At each of the sub-division headquarters a remotely located central station using a 150-foot steel tower antenna was set up as the main control point for the mobile system. Police cars were equipped with two-way radio units as follows: Dauphin—9, Yorkton—14, and Red Deer—10. In addition, detachment installations were made at ten of the more important points in the three sub-divisions. The systems went into operation approximately March 1, 1954, and provide two-way mobile radio coverage throughout practically all of the important areas under the jurisdiction of the sub-divisions as well as reliable communications with the associated divisional headquarters.

As well as the above a total of 39 additional cars were equipped with radio and added to existing systems throughout the Force on a geographical distribution as follows: Newfoundland—2, Prince Edward Island—3, Nova Scotia—10, New Brunswick—8, Ontario (Toronto)—2, Manitoba—1, Saskatchewan—7, and British Columbia—6. Further, five two-way portable units were purchased to fill urgent needs for this type of communication at various points and seven detachment offices were supplied with two-way equipment on the mobile frequencies.

In the Far North the new detachments opened at Sach's Harbour and Alexandra Fiord, together with the two small patrol boats operating out of Chesterfield Inlet and Port Harrison, were equipped with small radiotelephones to communicate with the R.C.C.S., Department of Transport and Hudson's Bay Company posts in the area.

Since 1947 the major portion of the inter-divisional telegraphic traffic of the Force has been handled by the Department of National Defence Communications System; however, during the Fall of 1953 the Department indicated that it would be necessary to discontinue this service as soon as alternative means for communication could be arranged. It was accordingly decided to step up the use of the Trans-Canada emergency radiotelegraphic circuits operated by the Force, passing as much traffic by this means as possible, and to utilize the commercial telegraph facilities only for that portion which could not be otherwise handled. The use of the National Defence System will be terminated on March 31, 1954, and it is estimated that three-quarters of the traffic will be passed via the radio circuits. In this connection two new links were added to the chain of radiotelegraph stations during the year, one at St. John's, Newfoundland, and the other at Fredericton, New Brunswick. The network now services all divisions with the exception of "O" Division, Toronto.

Police Dog Services

The activities of the Dog Section have increased by approximately 12 per cent as compared to those of the previous fiscal year. The 15 dogs—two Dobermann Pinchers and thirteen German Shepherds—operating across Canada were on call 851 times. It is interesting to note that calls on dogs for liquor and excise work are diminishing from year to year. It is accepted that certain people are beginning to realize that there is no more such a thing as a "safe cache" when the dog is given the command "Booze". On the other hand, calls for tracking of criminals, searching for lost and missing persons and articles are on the increase, with a marked rise in the number of successful cases. The following is the breakdown of 851 cases, on percentage basis:

Tracking Criminals	26.8%	of calls—	46.6%	successful
Lost and Missing Persons	20.0%	of calls—	33.3%	successful
Search Articles	12.2%	of calls—	45.6%	successful
Excise and Liquor	41.0%	of calls—	15.7%	successful

Six new Masters were trained and added to the Section as replacements. Six dogs were struck off strength of the Force, having been retired or found unsuitable. They were replaced with new stock. At present we have six more dogs in training at our training centre, Sydney, N.S.

The training kennels at Sydney have been enlarged and improved during the past year. Replacement of ordinary cars with panel or delivery trucks has resulted in a marked improvement in the transportation of dogs while on duty. The undertaking of breeding our own stock is showing good results.

"Air" Division Services

"Air" Division, with its headquarters at Ottawa, operated nine aircraft—4 Beavers, 2 Beechcraft, 1 Stinson, 1 Norseman, and 1 Grumman Goose—from nine detachments throughout Canada, as listed below:—

<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
Ottawa	Beechcraft
Regina	Stinson
Edmonton	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay, B.C.	Grumman Goose
Winnipeg	Beaver
Vancouver	Beaver
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Norseman
Prince Albert, Sask.	Beaver
St. John's, Newfoundland	Beaver

These aircraft logged some 517,000 miles. In addition to the nine operational aircraft a Cornell was used extensively for pilot training at Ottawa.

The services provided by "Air" Division have, as might be expected, ranged widely. They included the transporting of supplies, personnel and prisoners, the conducting of aerial searches for lost persons, escaped prisoners, wanted criminals, stricken vessels in coastal waters, and occasionally stolen livestock and automobiles. They have also assisted in making border patrols on Customs and Excise Preventive Service duties, and generally performed a great number of other police services.

A typical illustration of the use made of aircraft will be found in the case "Willie Petersen, Missing Prospector—Barkerville, B.C." included in Appendix A.

Collection of Revenue

Revenue collected on behalf of federal, provincial, municipal and other authorities amounted to \$2,034,149.28, a decrease of \$155,779.18 from the previous year. These moneys were made up as follows:

For the Federal Government:

Revenue—general	\$263,215.95
Fines	547,068.33
Costs	108,216.54
	<hr/>
	\$ 918,500.82

For the various Provincial Governments:

Revenue—general	\$349,435.91
Fines	327,373.59
Costs	34,950.61
	<hr/>
	\$ 711,760.11

For the various Municipal Authorities:

Revenue—general	\$ 50.00
Fines	364,920.52
Costs	25,741.05

For Others:

\$ 390,711.57
13,176.78
<hr/>
\$ 2,034,149.28

Administration

Strength.—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1954, was six thousand two hundred and twenty-two, which consists of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Uniform Strength:*

Officers	124	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables ..	4,296	
		4,420
Special Constables	411	
Civilians	456	
		867

(2) *Civil Servants:*

Permanent	162	
Temporary	773	
		935
Total		6,222

This is a net increase from last year of 215,, made up as follows: 87 uniformed members, 63 civil servants, and 65 civilians. The Reserve Force stands at 290, a decrease of 30.

Although there were 30 less engagements and 5 less re-engagements this year as compared to last year, recruiting has maintained a steady, consistent pace. This is the first time since the re-commencement of recruiting after the Second World War that the Force has been up to full authorized strength. In the past fiscal year 466 recruits were engaged from a total of 1073 interviewed by personnel officers, and 15 former members were re-engaged. The year before 496 recruits were taken on.

The employment of civil servants for clerical duties releases uniformed members of the Force for general police duties. At present there are 935 civil servants attached to the Force. Other civilian employees work in various special capacities and are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they have performed their work.

During the year five commissioned officers, eighty-eight non-commissioned officers, twenty-one constables and eight special constables were retired to pension.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: one assistant commissioner promoted to senior assistant commissioner; four superintendents promoted to assistant commissioner; seven inspectors promoted to superintendent; eighteen sub-inspectors promoted to inspector and six non-commissioned officers received their commissions as sub-inspectors.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 17.

Pay.—There was a general increase in pay during 1953 affecting all ranks. Table 18 shows the new rates of pay. Due to this increase a revision was made in the salaries of special constables and employed civilians.

Discipline.—A high level of discipline was constantly striven for, and few breaches of the Force's regulations occurred.

Table 17.—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
"HQ" Division, Ontario.....	1	1	5	8	22	5	18	54	100	183	29	125	551						6	2		
"B" Division, Nfld.....				1	1	1	3	8	22	118	1	5	160		1				27	3	7	
"L" Division, P.E.I.....				1	1		1	3	7	33		3	48						18		3	
"H" Division, N.S.....			1	1	3		4	15	42	148	6	15	235		7				94	1	17	
"J" Division, N.B.....				1	3		3	12	34	126	7	12	198		2				72	4	17	
"C" Division, Que.....			1		3	1	3	17	47	185	21	29	307						90	4		
"N" Division, Ont.....				1		1	1	2	15	98	11	40	172	61					6	5		
"A" Division, Ont.....				1	2		3	17	34	178	9	24	267						37	4	10	
"O" Division, Ont.....			1		3	1	3	14	39	139	9	17	226						77	1	1	
"D" Division, Man.....			1	2	4		5	23	60	218	17	19	349		2				112	6	5	1
"Dpt" Division, Sask.....				1	3		3	14	11	308	32	51	423	132					9	7		
"F" Division, Sask.....			1	2	4	1	8	28	72	274	10	12	412		3				154	5	1	2
"K" Division, Alta.....			1	3	4	1	7	34	81	352	30	35	548		1				187	10	6	1
"E" Division, B.C.....			1	2	12		13	60	130	652	38	65	973		4				233	21	5	
"G" Division.....																						
—N.W. Territories.....				1	2		3	3	15	73	26	2	125				255		3	7		1
—Yukon Territory.....				1	1			2	4	33	1	1	42						8	6		
"Marine" Division.....				1	5		9	11	17	26	152		221				17		1	1		
"Air" Division.....					1		3	7	2	4	12	1	30				10					
Totals.....	1	1	12	25	73	12	91	324	732	3,148	411	456	5,287	193	20	272	10	1,134	87	72	5	
"Headquarters" Staff.....	1	1	4	7	13	4	16	49	84	139	23	110	451						6	2		
Newfoundland.....				1	1	1	3	8	23	118	3	5	163		1		1		27	3	7	
Prince Edward Island.....					1		1	3	7	32		3	47						18		3	
Nova Scotia.....			1	2	8		12	24	52	201	133	15	448		8				95	2	17	
New Brunswick.....				1	4		3	13	34	128	15	12	210		1				72	4	17	
Quebec.....			1	4	1		3	17	48	189	24	29	316						90	4		
Ontario.....				4	6	3	13	39	99	437	38	87	728	61			2		120	10	11	
Manitoba.....			1	2	5		5	23	57	217	17	19	346		2		1		112	6	5	1
Saskatchewan.....			1	3	9	1	13	45	88	579	44	69	852	132	2		2		163	12	1	2
Alberta.....			1	3	4	2	8	34	82	357	32	35	558		2		1		187	10	6	1
British Columbia.....			1	2	13		13	62	137	629	52	65	974		4		2		233	21	5	
North West Territories.....					2			3	10	67	23	2	107				255		3	8		1
Yukon Territory.....				1	2			2	4	33	1	1	42			17			8	5		
On Command—Spl. Duty Abroad.....			1				1	2	7	22	6	4	45									
Totals.....	1	1	12	25	73	12	91	324	732	3,148	411	456	5,287	193	20	272	10	1,134	87	72	5	

Table 18.—Rates of Pay of the Force on March 31st, 1954

Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,250 00	\$15,000 00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,000 00	12,000 00
Senior Assistant Commissioner.....	1,000 00	12,000 00
Assistant Commissioners.....	770 00	9,240 00
Superintendents.....	616 00 to	7,392 00 to
	671 00	8,052 00
Inspectors.....	530 00 to	6,468 00 to
	594 00	7,128 00
Sub-Inspectors.....	517 00	6,204 00
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	443 00	5,316 00
Staff Sergeants.....	408 00 to	4,896 00 to
	428 00	5,136 00
Sergeants.....	369 00 to	4,428 00 to
	389 00	4,668 00
Corporals.....	335 00 to	4,020 00 to
	347 00	4,164 00
Constables 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	320 00	3,840 00
Constables 1st Class (5th year).....	310 00	3,720 00
Constables 1st Class (4th year).....	280 00	3,480 00
Constables 1st Class (3rd year).....	280 00	3,360 00
Constables 1st Class (2nd year).....	266 00	3,192 00
Constables 1st Class (1st year).....	254 00	3,048 00
Constables 2nd Class (Two years in rank).....	230 00	2,760 00
Constables 3rd Class		
Probationary period of one year.....	203 00	2,436 00
Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	
Civilian Employees.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	

Health and Insurance.—A decrease of three and one-half per cent took place in the number of days lost through sickness. The health of the members of the Force was generally good. Nine deaths occurred. The Department of Veterans' Affairs continued to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a satisfactory manner.

The group insurance plan which came into effect January 1, 1953 now has an enrolment of three thousand two hundred and twenty. Further, 88 per cent of the recruits engaged in the Force since April 1 have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage. Seven claims were paid during the year.

Bands.—The bands at Ottawa and Regina played ninety-one engagements during the year which included seventeen appearances by the dance orchestras. Many functions were participated in and school and summer concerts given. Total strength of the bands is sixty-nine, which includes one special constable and two reserve constables, all under the direction of the supervisor of music. Twenty-one members passed examinations of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. Plans are now being finalized for the tour of British Columbia in the summer of 1954 by the Regina Band.

Training.—With the extra-curricular activities entailed in the preparation of the Coronation contingent*, the Governor General's Escort, and the Musical Ride, which made appearances at Aylmer, Ont., Sherbrooke, P.Q., New York City, N.Y., Ottawa and Toronto, training facilities at the three schools were taxed to capacity during 1953-54. Urgent repairs to Fairmont Barracks limited its training facilities to one squad (30 men) for a period of approximately

* See Appendix A

three months. Despite the extra assignments and other interferences, results of regular training are closely comparable to those of the previous fiscal year. The following is the recapitulation of the over-all training:

Regular Training

Completed recruit training and posted to field duty	450
Received full training in equitation (recruits)	150
Indoctrination of ex-B.C.P.P.	90
Refresher of serving members	270
Canadian Police College graduates	60
Specialized training of serving members	113
Training of Marine personnel	41

Extra-Curricular Training

Coronation Troop	39
Governor General's Escort	18
Musical Ride	34

There are at present 414 members undergoing recruit and advanced training started during the year.

The training syllabus is now being revised to include equitation for every recruit. This will mean integrating of academic work with riding. Heretofore as many recruits as possible were given equitation either before or after six months of academic work, or were recalled for equitation at a later stage of their service. Under the new system basic training is being extended and every recruit will be a trained rider when he leaves for field duty.

The year 1953-54 was the first in which three Canadian Police Colleges were held. Circumstances permitting, it is proposed to hold three classes every year from now on. This is necessary to take care of applications from outside police forces, inclusive of foreign countries, and to catch up on the heavy backlog of our own personnel.

Qualifying for their revolver marksmanship badges were 959 members; this number includes two members of the Reserve Force. 345 members also qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

Keen interest was again shown in service rifle competitions. A good representation from the Force qualified at various Provincial Rifle Association meets for places on teams taking part in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association meet at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa in August, 1954. Three members won places on the team that is to represent Canada at the National Rifle Association meet at Bisley, England in 1954. 10240, Sgt. C. C. Wilson of "A" Division; 10804, Sgt. J. H. Blais and Spl. Cst. J. F. R. Doucet of "C" Division.

Sgt. Wilson has qualified for the third consecutive year having shot at Bisley in 1952 and 1953. Spl. Cst. Doucet has qualified for the second consecutive year. It is the second time that Sgt. Blais has made the team in recent years.

Horses and Sleigh Dogs.—There are 193 horses, seventy-three at "Depot" Division, sixty-one at "N" Division, and fifty-nine at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Sask. This is an increase of seventeen over last year's total.

There are 272 sleigh dogs for use in northern areas.

Honours, Awards and Commendations.—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was graciously pleased to accept the position of Honorary Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 175 members of the Force: twenty-four officers, 114 non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables and thirty-three ex-members. Her Majesty

Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal was awarded to forty-eight officers, 161 non-commissioned officers and constables, five special constables, four employed civilians, seventeen civil servants and four ex-members.

In recognition of his contribution in time and effort to the advancement of first aid, the admission of 12454, Sgt. E. H. R. Nesbitt of "E" Division was sanctioned as Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

17079, 2/Cst. J. L. West of "K" Division was granted a Meritorious Certificate by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in recognition of his successful application of artificial respiration to a patient who had been taken from the Drumbheller Swimming Pool in an apparently drowned condition, and who was paralyzed from the neck down as a result of two fractured cervical vertebrae.

17343, Cst. R. E. Myles, of "E" Division was successful in effecting the rescue of three boys who were marooned on an island in the flood-swollen Coldwater River at Meritt, British Columbia. This constable received the Commissioner's commendation and a grant of \$25 from the Fine Fund.

15841, Cst. R. G. Moulton of "G" Division was successful in recovering the body of a four year old boy who had drowned in the Alsek River at Haines Junction, Y.T. For his courage and perseverance in this instance, in which he was subjected to a great deal of personal danger, this member received the Commissioner's commendation.

Supply

Badge of the Force.—For some years it was recognized that the details of the badge of the Force did not strictly comply with heraldic form, and in 1950 steps were first taken to have it properly redesigned following the recommendations of the Honourable Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O., Garter Principal King of Arms, College of Arms, London, England. More recently, in compliance with Her Majesty's wishes, the Tudor Crown was replaced by a reproduction of the St. Edward's Crown.

The new badge, which is now enrolled in the Archives of the College of Arms, was finished and introduced this year, and is described as follows: A bison's head facing frontwise, in natural colours, on a blue background, surrounded by a blue band, with a gold border, inscribed with the motto "*Maintiens Le Droit*", in gold, surrounded by twelve green maple leaves. Under the device, a gold-edged blue scroll bearing the legend: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in gold. Above the device, the St. Edward's Crown in the proper colours and metals. Under the crown, on a blue scroll, the name Canada.

Uniform.—Several changes in the uniform of the Force were adopted. The style of the officers' brown service dress now follows the military officers' pattern and the cloth, formerly a brown serge, is brown barathea. For all ranks a well-tailored and lighter coloured brown shirt made of poplin was introduced and will gradually replace the heavier khaki broadcloth shirts presently in stock.

New parkas of blue aerocord, lined with red quarter inch pile, were issued to members in outlying detachments for trial as to suitability and durability.

Summer weight breeches have been approved for issue. These will consist of a lightweight whipcord cloth. Worsted shoulder badges are to be worn on brown jackets, brown battledress and parkas and will replace the present metal badges. Civilian chauffeurs were issued with a special uniform consisting of brown battledress, great coats and special cloth caps, for which a special badge was made.

General Supplies and Equipment.—No serious difficulty has been experienced in the procurement of general supplies, clothing, kit and other equipment. Deliveries were much more satisfactory than has been the case in previous years. At the end of March, 1954, the quantities of clothing and kit remaining undelivered were much smaller than in any recent year. Generally speaking, supplies were of good quality, although, as in a previous year, some complaints were received on the scarlet serge tunic, which is apparently the most difficult of our garments to manufacture.

Prices for wool and cotton goods remained about the same as in 1952-53.

The Force purchased 433 new units of motor transport, the great majority of which were, of course, replacements for old vehicles. The mileages at which old cars were replaced, decreased slightly and averaged 72,300 against 73,000 in the previous fiscal year. The average net cost of units of motor transport remained approximately the same as the fiscal year 1952-53 and on the whole, the service obtained from the fleet of cars owned by the Force was satisfactory in all respects.

A new workshop has now been established in Ottawa to handle all repairs to arms, east of Winnipeg. A shop has been set up in Regina for the purpose of repairing all arms in the western divisions.

A revolving fund has been established for the purchase of cloth for making up uniforms.

The system of centralization followed by the stationery section, whereby all stationery supplies and office equipment are distributed direct from Ottawa, continues to function satisfactorily. Approximately 275 tons of stationery have been shipped from central stores this year.

The cost of stationery and printing supplies has shown an overall increase although certain items have decreased in price. Paper and paper products have remained firm, but printing charges have increased.

A concerted effort is being made to replace the large number of old and worn-out typewriters on distribution throughout the Force, all of which are from 20 to 30 years old. Some three hundred units will have been replaced by April 1, 1954. This procedure will continue through 1954-55, until 325 more machines are replaced.

Quarters.—The sum of \$3,869,819 was voted for new construction in 1953-54, but only sixty per cent of the building programme planned was completed by the end of the fiscal year.

Over half a million dollars was set aside for that purpose in Newfoundland, but only two buildings were finished, at Twillingate and Glovertown; the contracts for these projects had been awarded in 1952. The delay in construction in this Province was caused by the difficulty in obtaining a building suitable for the particular areas concerned. It was intended to erect detachment quarters at Burgeo, Baie Verte, Harbour Breton, Ferryland, Port Saunders, Fogo and Springdale but, with the exception of Springdale, it was found that the sites chosen were not practicable for the standard type of police dwelling usually built. Several plans were drawn up by the Department of Public Works, and finally, a building plan designated as the one-storey type, was selected. This design can be adapted to meet the varying conditions peculiar to the country. The one-storey type will be used at Battle Harbour, Cartwright, Hopedale and Nain in Labrador.

On the mainland, standard type detachment buildings were erected at Kentville, N.S., Ste. Rose du Lac, Man., Uranium City, Sask., Lake Cowichan and Salmo, B.C.

Detachment quarters are nearing completion at Glace Bay, N.S., Norway House and Churchill, Man., Osoyoos and Red Pass in B.C. Contracts have been awarded at Alberton, P.E.I., Newcastle, N.B., Tisdale, Sask., Alexis Creek and Port Edward in B.C.

The policy of purchasing quarters, in preference to building, is being followed wherever possible. Detachment quarters were purchased at Minto and Grand Falls, N.B., Borden, P.E.I., Spiritwood, Sask., and living quarters for the married N.C.O. at Hay River, N.W.T.; also officers' quarters at Lethbridge, Alta., Halifax, N.S. and St. John's, Nfld.

It is expected that the construction of detachment buildings planned for Newfoundland in 1953 will be completed next year, and that quarters will be well under way at Alert Bay, Burns Lake, Fort Nelson, B.C.; Broadview, Estevan, Cumberland House, Sask.; Russell, Man.; Moose Factory and Windsor, Ont.; New Glasgow, Shubenacadie or Stewiacke and Amherst, N.S.; Campbellton, Newcastle, Edmundston, N.B.; Souris, P.E.I. and in the northern sections of Canada at Fort Chimo, P.Q.; Arctic Red River, Resolution, Clyde River, N.W.T.

It is intended, also, to construct quarters for married men stationed at points where rented accommodation is either impossible to obtain or extremely high. Married quarters are planned at Grand Falls and St. John's, Nfld; Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C. It is intended as well to purchase officers' quarters at Prince George, where a suitable residence cannot be rented. Quarters for officers will be erected at Sydney, N.S. and at Fredericton, N.B.

Major construction projects, such as alterations to the subdivision headquarters building at Vancouver, B.C., installation of new water mains and sewers at Regina, Sask., alterations and improvements to Spadina Avenue Barracks, Ottawa, Ont., and repairs to the heating and lighting system at Fredericton, N.B., are progressing.

At Rockcliffe, the new feed storage building was erected and the addition to the present barrack building is nearing completion.

At Regina, the new "C" Block is almost finished. The new Riding School was completed and the old building converted to a drill hall. Plans are being prepared for a barracks block ("B") and a division mess at Regina, a combination garage and a storage and artisans building at Edmonton, Alta. Plans are being prepared, also, for the new division headquarters at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; and subdivision headquarters at Moncton, N.B. and Lethbridge, Alta. In the Northwest Territories, negotiations are being finalized for the purchase of a hangar at Fort Smith, N.W.T., for the use of the "Air" Division, and plans are being made for the erection of a building there so that the technicians can be cared for.

Rentals have increased by ten per cent over the past year. Even so, rented accommodation is becoming more difficult to obtain since landlords wish to sell their property in preference to leasing.

No serious damage to government owned property was experienced this year, but in rented quarters a tornado destroyed the Sarnia detachment and in Hamiota, Man., the roof of rented quarters was damaged by fire resulting in a loss of \$250.00. At Keno, Y.T., fire destroyed the rented garage valued at \$500.00.

Conclusion

No outstanding changes occurred this year, though certain progress was made in setting up in draft form a new and detailed establishment of the Force and by improving and adjusting our operating methods.

As already pointed out, the strength of the Force reached the maximum authorized, and it is hoped that this level can be maintained in the future. I feel sure that the pay increase authorized from December 1 has had much to do with this satisfactory condition.

The co-operation received from the Organization and Methods Division of the Civil Service Commission has again been of marked value. The survey conducted of certain functions of our office layouts and procedures, and the changes adopted as a result of this, have plainly increased the efficiency and economy in the sections concerned. The survey has been broadened to include other administrative facilities, the results of which it is hoped will bring about similar improvements.

In June I attended the session of the Northwest Territories Council at Fort Smith, as well as the session held in Ottawa in December. In the fall I addressed the annual meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police held at Detroit. Earlier I attended the annual meeting of the Chief Constables Association in Vancouver.

I have been appointed Commandant of the Canadian Bisley Team for 1954 and, with approval, will be leaving Canada early in June for England with the Team, which I am pleased to say includes three members of the Force. In April, 1954, I plan on accompanying a regular police patrol from Coppermine to Cambridge Bay, travelling by dog team.

The friendly co-operation received from all Government departments and agencies is gratefully acknowledged. Moreover, the support given to us in those Provinces where we act as the provincial police and in the many towns and cities that we are under contract with has once again been encouraging. And I am pleased to say that the close co-operation between other Canadian law-enforcement bodies and the Force, a mutually vital link in the country's policing system, remained on a high level.

The many special consultants and advisers that we have called upon from time to time in assorted professional fields, some from the Government service and others from outside agencies, have again proven most helpful, and to them I wish to extend my thanks. My thanks are also due the Press for accurately reporting the work of the Force and for their consideration shown at other times.

I must also express my special thanks to all members of the Force, regular and reserve, civilian employees and civil servants for the splendid co-operation and loyalty so keenly displayed throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

Appendices

Appendix A

Selected from the medley of cases and events that occurred this year, the following are included in this report because it is felt that each illustrates certain features of the Force's work that may be of interest to the public and other police forces.

Soo Wing Chor—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

Heroin, one of the deadliest narcotic drugs, is a white crystalline powder so fine in texture it will almost disappear when rubbed into the skin. The proper name of the drug, which is processed chemically from morphine, the principal alkaloid of opium, is Diacetylmorphine. But heroin is a more powerful drug than morphine. To the addict, one unit of morphine is equivalent to one-third of a unit of heroin. And of all the narcotics, heroin has the severest habit-forming qualities.

Despite the fact that both morphine and opium cost less, heroin has become the most popular drug of addiction in use in Canada. Calculated on the requirement of three to four grains of heroin a day at \$5 per grain, which is the average minimum street price, the daily cost to the addict is \$15. This amounts to about \$5,400 yearly, or some \$16,200 in terms of stolen goods, since the buyer of such articles seldom pays more than one-third value. It is therefore not surprising to find among the criminal element of any large city—the shoplifters, prowlers, forgers, prostitutes, pimps, gamblers and thieves—a high incidence of drug addiction.

Early in 1952 R.C.M.P. investigators in Vancouver stopped and searched a man whom they believed was carrying narcotics. They found none. But while they were searching him, he dropped a vague but significant piece of information, information that was to lead to the largest seizure of heroin in western Canada up to that time. Why, he asked them, were they bothering with him. He was just small time. Why didn't they get Joe, the "Chino", and his woman who had a whole pound of "H" and who were "capping up" on a farm near Haney. In the clipped, curious jargon of the underworld, "Chino" refers to a Chinese, "capping up" to the method of packaging certain narcotics for sale to addicts on the street, "H" to heroin.

With the purchase price of bulk heroin on the illicit market ranging from \$400 to \$700 *per ounce*, depending on the quality (compared with \$10 when purchased legally from wholesale druggists), and the average street price of \$5 *per grain*—a profit to the peddler of some \$1,785 for each ounce sold, and considerably more since it is usually adulterated at least seventy per cent—it was taxing the credulity of even these experienced policemen to ask them to believe that a *pound* of heroin could be found in any one place. Their experience, however, told them how valuable a scrap of information like this could be. If there was a pound of heroin and if they could get it, then they might have some one bigger than a mere street peddler. A "back-end" man, a supplier perhaps, or better still, the "connection" himself, the man next up the line who receives the bulk drug and distributes it to peddlers.

Unfortunately, they could get no more information from their man, and what little they had was extremely vague: a Chinese named Joe, a common name among men of this race in Canada; a farmhouse at Haney, B.C.; an unidentified woman.

Local enquiries made immediately through the underworld channels available to the police brought out further bits of information. There was a farm, a new house was being built on it, but exactly where at Haney the sources didn't or couldn't reveal. The woman was likely Catherine Couturier, known to be a former peddler of narcotics, and to have served a prison term for prostitution.

Now the investigation swung to Haney. Enquiries at the land registry offices to establish the location of the farm proved fruitless. Then a highway patrol constable operating out of Mission recalled having recently served a summons on a man who was building a new house on a farm near Ruskin, ten miles out of Mission. He took the investigators there.

It wasn't long before their enquiries in the neighbourhood had unearthed further interesting facts. A woman resembling Catherine Couturier's description lived on the farm with a Chinese known by the name of Joe King. They were away in Vancouver and not expected back for two or three days.

When they returned, the police had the farm under observation from the basement window of a house in the district. They kept watch for forty-eight hours, and what they saw in that time left no doubt in their minds that Joe King was the man they wanted. His movements followed the pattern of most narcotic traffickers in their attempts to outwit the police.

Late on the second night, in a cold driving rain, the investigators crawled on their bellies over the one hundred yards distance to the King house. They dug out the glass sealers they had seen being buried near the outbuildings. They found that these contained several ounces of white powder, undoubtedly heroin, and a quantity of gelatine capsules, which, with each holding approximately one grain of heroin, have become the standard unit in the illegal street traffic, since the capsule lends itself to rapid disposal by swallowing should the police come on the scene unexpectedly. They retained a large portion of the drug to safeguard it and substituted lactose (milk sugar), and reburied the sealers.

At five o'clock the following morning they raided the house and arrested Joe King, whose real name was Yip Yee Fong, and Catherine Couturier. More capsules with heroin were found, as well as the usual addict's paraphernalia belonging to the woman. The total amount of heroin seized was almost fourteen ounces, enough to supply the needs of a score of addicts for many months.

Both Yip Yee Fong and Catherine Couturier were later sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

But the way in which the narcotic was packaged showed only too clearly that Yip and the woman were operating close to the street peddlers, at the lower end of the nefarious distribution system. This was the aspect of the case that gave the police the least satisfaction. Where was Yip getting the drug? Who was the man higher up?

In Vancouver the underworld channels again supplied a possible answer. Yip, it was learned, was connected with a Chinese named Soo Wing Chor. Soo had an interest in a cafe on Vancouver's Powell Street, a favourite type of rendezvous and a mode of cover for traffickers and their dupes. A close watch was kept on this place. The months passed without anything concrete coming to light.

Meanwhile, as a result of a separate investigation by the narcotic squad, thirty-one traffickers were brought to Court, twenty-six of them being sentenced to penitentiary terms of imprisonment. This occurred early in 1953, and was to play its part in closing the circle around Soo.

In August, 1953, Soo Wing's cafe went out of business and was re-opened the following month as a Chinese gambling house known as the "J.C.S. Club". The same month a report reached the police that Soo was selling high quality heroin direct to peddlers. If this was so, the police reasoned that Soo was taking this chance because the round-up of peddlers earlier in the year had

cut off his middle men. It was known, too, that he had suffered heavy financial loss in his venture into the cafe business. He needed money and was therefore becoming careless. He was exposing himself, and the police were quick to take advantage of this.

Working undercover a member of the Force went into operation. This is a necessary and often dangerous assignment in drug work. It is difficult especially when dealing with Orientals, whose language, ethics and mode of living differ so greatly sometimes from the Western way of life.

In November a critical hurdle of this phase of the investigation was met and overcome. The carefully laid plan to have the undercover, posing as a prospective buyer, strike up an acquaintance with Soo Wing Chor was accomplished. Soo accepted him without apparent suspicion.

After this, several test purchases were made from Soo, each following the same pattern. The undercover would hand over the money to the Chinese, who would then tell him to pick up the drug later under a small platform supporting garbage tins in a lane behind the "J.C.S. Club".

Sufficient transactions had now been made to set up a plan to secure the evidence that would lead to Soo's prosecution. A "meet" was arranged for November 9. The transfer of money took place. Later the undercover proceeded to the lane where he picked up the narcotics he had paid for. This time, however, his movements had been witnessed by other plainclothesmen of the drug squad.

The police could have acted at this point, but rather than have the success of this vital case hinge on this one transaction, arrangements were made for another purchase the next evening.

In a cafe on East Hastings Street the plan was again carried out, with one slight but important difference. The undercover, when he handed the money to Soo, and Soo made a motion to put it in his pocket, insisted that the Chinese count it. Soo obligingly did so. The bills had been previously dusted with fluorescent powder, some of which the police hoped would adhere to Soo's hands.

The undercover then left the cafe. Soo left soon after, followed by another member of the narcotic squad who saw him enter the "J.C.S. Club". About nine o'clock Soo came out and placed a cigarette package under the garbage platform. The investigators now on the scene checked the drug contents of this package and replaced it before the undercover came to pick it up.

It had been obvious all along that Soo was caching his supply of drugs at the Club, and now the last stroke of the plan was carried out. The Club was raided.

Six plainclothesmen were used for this operation, one a member of the Vancouver City Police. Three remained outside to cover the doors and windows. Three entered the building.

As the investigators stepped into the gambling room, the scene they saw was one they encounter frequently in their work. The room was smoke-filled and dimly lit. Some sixty Chinese were grouped around green baize tables, faces impassive, heads and shoulders bent low over their cards. The single light above each table brought out sharply the features of the "houseman" sitting by his wood rack holding the counters for the "oomgaw" players.

Hardly a glance had been given the police as they had entered, but now there was a gradual, almost imperceptible change in the low, musical hum of their conversation, enough to tell the police their presence was well known. They saw Soo Wing Chor standing behind one of the tables and moved quickly to his side. They took him to a small office adjoining the gambling room.

In his profession, which exposes him to much of the sordid side of life, the peace officer seldom finds much cause for laughter. When he does he finds it sometimes under the most unusual circumstances. The powder used to

mark the bills in this instance doesn't react to daylight or tungsten illumination, but fluoresces strongly when under ultra-violet rays. As the lights were flicked off, the investigator plugged in a portable ultra-violet lamp and directed its rays at Soo's hands. It was difficult for the police to keep from smiling at the expression of utter astonishment that spread over his face when his hands flared out in an eerie, yellowish-green glow.

When he had been searched, the currency found in his possession was also placed under the lamp. Strangely, it did not show any trace of fluorescence. It was realized then that he had had ample time to dispose of the marked money either by hiding it or, more likely, by distributing it at the gaming tables.

Through the co-operation of one of the younger Chinese of the Club, who was its secretary, a few of the sixty now solemn-faced players were asked to display their money under the lamp. At first there was some hesitancy, but when, to their similar amazement, they saw the money of their less timid friends glow magically before their eyes, they entered the game with enthusiasm.

This unprecedented operation had not been anticipated, but it produced worthwhile results in that some \$40 of the marked money was recovered from players who claimed to have won it at a table where Soo had been gambling. The serial numbers of the bills, which had been listed before the undercover had given the money to Soo, checked with the bills recovered and provided further evidence of its origin.

The search of the Club premises revealed eighty-one capsules containing heroin. One of the packages wrapped in tissue paper revealed under the lamp a fleck of fluorescent powder.

Though he was represented by counsel at his trial, Soo Wing Chor pleaded guilty to the charges laid against him. He received concurrent sentences of seven years hard labour, the maximum, a fine of \$200 or in default an additional two months imprisonment on each offence, of which there were two, unlawfully selling a drug and the unlawful possession of a drug.

During the time he was awaiting trial it was possible to take a thorough look into Soo's background, and this definitely established that he was related by marriage to Yip Yee Fong and had given financial backing to him in his narcotic deals. This confirmed the police's suspicions of the previous year. Like so many others who thrive on the avails of this evil traffic, he himself was not a "user".

An examination of his papers disclosed that his status in Canada was that of an alien and at the conclusion of his term of imprisonment he will be turned over to the Immigration Branch for appropriate attention, as the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act provides for the deportation of such persons.

Gerald Rowe, Riceville, Ontario—Livestock Pedigree Act

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was incorporated in 1901, and its by-laws are pursuant to the Livestock Pedigree Act, which is a Federal Statute. The purpose of this Association is to maintain records of pure breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and to improve and extend this breed. The membership of this organization now exceeds 12,000, and its headquarters is in Brantford, Ontario. The by-laws stipulate that members will record with the Association all progeny of their registered herd; actual registration of such progeny is, of course, optional.

During the latter part of 1952 the recording officer of the Association had occasion to check his records respecting the herd of one, Gerald Rowe, a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle at Riceville, Ontario. The records showed an extremely high conception rate in the Rowe herd, resulting in the registration of a phenomenal number of calves, all heifers. Although this birth rate of

heifer calves was possible, it was thought highly improbable and, together with the fact that a rapid enlargement of a herd by natural increase is unusual, it was considered to be a matter worthy of investigation. At the request of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, investigation was initiated and carried out by the Force.

Most purebred Holstein cattle are bred by means of artificial insemination, and in Eastern Ontario this service is provided by the Eastern Ontario Cattle Breeders Association. The area covered by the E.O.C.B.A. is divided into units, and a technician qualified in artificial breeding is stationed in each unit. The technician receives a constant supply of semen from the E.O.C.B.A. headquarters at Kemptville, Ontario, and he performs service at the request of the farmers within his area, for a nominal fee. The technician essentially maintains an accurate record of all cattle that he artificially services, particularly respecting the names and registration numbers of the dam and sire, and the date of insemination.

From this investigation it appeared that Gerald Rowe was "vealing" his purebred Holstein bull-calves and substituting grade Holstein heifer-calves, some of which he purchased and others which were natural increases in his small herd of grade cattle. Sufficient evidence could not be obtained to establish such substitution.

The gestation period for cattle is approximately nine months. A considerable number of the Rowe herd were serviced naturally and the date of service could not therefore be established. The records of the technician were examined together with the registration records of the Holstein-Friesian Association. It was found that certain cattle had calved after very short gestation periods, according to these records. In one instance the technician's records showed an artificial service on January 4, 1951, and the calf from this animal was registered as born on May 8, 1951, showing a gestation period of about four months. In other instances a similar comparison of records revealed respective gestation period of 49 days, 44 days, two months, four days, and other impossibly short periods. At this time it was the contention of veterinarians, and also Gerald Rowe, that such births may have been the result of a former unidentified natural service. This gave rise to the following questions, which much professional controversy failed to definitely solve at this time: (a) Would it be possible for a technician to artificially inseminate a cow without being aware that she was already with calf and approaching her calving date? (b) Would it be possible for a technician to artificially inseminate a cow without noticing at such time whether she was in her heat period, which would indicate whether the animal was "open" or not? (c) Could a technician perform the operation of artificial insemination on a pregnant animal without causing the animal to abort?

In further endeavours to establish false registration of parentage, blood samples were taken for analysis. To perform such tests blood is required from the dam and sire, and the calf which results from the mating. This is a negative test since it will show that either the alleged dam or the sire, or both, cannot be the parents of the calf in question. In other words this test can deny, but not confirm, parentage. In only one case could blood samples be obtained from a calf then in the herd, and from its designated sire and dam. The other cows involved had been disposed of or destroyed by Rowe, or the sires had been destroyed by the E.O.C.B.A. The blood samples were forwarded to the Haemological Laboratory, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, for analysis and a parentage test. The result of this test established that the calf in question could not have been born as the result of the mating of the sire and dam, as designated in the registration of said calf.

Investigation was also pursued respecting the false registration of birth of cow, "Dot Veeman DeKol", Registration No. 549787, ear-tag No. 717030. This animal first appeared in the Department of Agriculture Inspector's report on area T.B. test, dated May 18, 1938; she was designated only as a "Holstein", two years of age (Born 1936), listed as a natural increase and bearing ear-tag No. 717030. The technician's breeding records of 1950, 1951 and 1952 identified ear-tag No. 717030 as being that of Dot Veeman DeKol. The Holstein-Friesian Association records showed that Dot Veeman DeKol was registered by Gerald Rowe as being born on August 3, 1941. This false registration of birth was traced by means of the ear-tag which is supposedly tamper-proof.

On August 5, 1953, prosecution was entered on five counts by the investigator, on behalf of the Crown, against Gerald Rowe, charging in each case that he "... did knowingly sign an application for registration to the recording officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada respecting (name of calf) containing a material false statement relating to the birth of the said (name of calf), contrary to Section 17-1a of the Livestock Pedigree Act, Statutes of Canada 1949, Chapter 28, and amendments thereto."

The trial under this Act is by way of summary conviction. The first four charges dealt with calves which were allegedly born after extremely short gestation periods, according to the records. The fifth charge dealt with the false registration of birth of Dot Veeman DeKol.

The Crown proceeded on charge number one, and the objective was, briefly, to prove regarding Calf—Mary Bess Supreme; Dam—Lady Bess Rene Echo, that the calf was falsely registered as born on May 8, 1951, because dam was artificially serviced four months previously when she could not therefore have been pregnant.

Crown witnesses, including leading Veterinarians and Doctors on the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, established that: (a) It would be impossible for a technician to perform the operation of artificial insemination on a cow after her fourth or fifth month of pregnancy without being aware of such pregnancy. (b) It would be possible for a technician to artificially service a cow without noticing at such time whether she was in her heat period. (c) A technician could not artificially service a cow that was more than four or five months pregnant without causing the animal to abort. This established the facts that the dam was not pregnant at the time of artificial service on January 4, 1951, and that she could not have given birth to a calf four months later as shown by the accused in his application for registration.

Two Doctors from the Haemological Laboratory, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, testified respecting their analysis of blood and parentage tests. This evidence revealed that the dam and sire designated by the accused in the registration certificate of this calf were false.

Having shown how in this first case the accused had "signed an application containing a material false statement", it was still necessary to prove that the accused, "did knowingly" sign the false document, and that he did not sign it merely in error.

To do this, evidence of "similar acts" was introduced to the Court by submitting all evidence on the other four charges. The handwriting on all documentary exhibits had been analyzed by the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory and the Document Examiner gave testimony proving that the signatures appearing on the exhibits were those of the accused, Gerald Rowe. The Crown had then established its case respecting charge number one.

Almost all the evidence in this case was of a highly technical nature. And to reach his decision the Magistrate had the evidence transcribed, which consumed 700 typewritten pages.

On February 25, 1954, the Magistrate found the accused guilty as charged on count number one and Rowe was sentenced and given the option of paying a fine of \$500.00 and costs of \$560.70, or two months imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid.

When imposing sentence the Magistrate said that the evidence in this case established that for a considerable number of years, the accused had been falsely registering grade cattle as purebred Holsteins, which was a grave offence in an agricultural country such as Canada, and that the accused had therefore defrauded members of his community, the Holstein-Friesian Association, and the country generally. He went on to say that Canadian pedigreed cattle were used for breeding purposes in foreign countries (by artificial insemination), and were also exported, and that such false registration of cattle could cause an eventual serious deterioration in registered livestock, reflecting upon Canadian cattle breeders generally. He had therefore imposed the maximum penalty provided by the Statute.

The other four charges were remanded, and are still in abeyance.

This is the first such occasion that research in blood factors relating to parentage has been recognized and accepted by the Courts in Canada. Moreover, the scientific evidence given in this case answered other questions that were formerly controversial subjects among cattle breeders and Veterinarians.

This is also the first contested prosecution under Section 17-1a of the Livestock Pedigree Act, and the force of this Act has now been demonstrated. The officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association had suspected that, before this prosecution, false registration of cattle was becoming widespread, and departmental officials now believe that the new and conclusive methods of investigation which have been established will afford adequate protection to Livestock Associations and the Department of Agriculture.

Willie Petersen, Missing Prospector, Barkerville, B.C.

It was on July 26 that Willie Petersen, an elderly prospector, left the town of Wells, in the interior of British Columbia, with Sigurd Hortness for a trip to Hortness' trap-line. Hortness wanted to repair his line and finish the building of a new cabin at the north end of the Crescent Lakes.

The two men stayed the night and the next day at a base cabin on the Willow River. Then they continued north to another cabin on Big Valley Creek, where they spent a further two days. About 2.00 p.m. on Thursday the two men reached the new cabin site at the Crescent Lakes, and made camp.

After a leisurely lunch, Petersen took off his hip boots and put on a comfortable pair of oxfords. Hortness and he then left the lake and moved up towards a small stream known locally as North Creek, which flows in a north-easterly direction into Stony Lake, eight miles away. Hortness carried fishing gear, and after selecting a suitable spot on the bank of the creek was looking forward to providing a dish of fried trout for their evening meal. Petersen, confident that his partner's angling skill would produce enough fish for both, set off with his prospector's shovel and gold pan in his pack board for a reach of higher ground.

The isolated country in the region of Wells and Barkerville is famous in British Columbia history. Long before the turn of the century these two communities had become thriving mining towns following the Fraser River gold rush. While their population has long since decreased to a few hundred, it is known that there is still placer gold to be found in many areas.

At 55, Willie Petersen was an old-time prospector for whom the lure of gold had never lost its appeal. He had spent many years in the Barkerville district and knew much of the wild country well. He was not familiar, however, with the extremity of Hortness' trap-line, where they were now camped.

Yet he knew that he was a very short distance away from the cabin and would not likely be out of hailing distance. Petersen selected a suitable spot and began panning for gold.

Towards 5.00 p.m., Hortness, glancing over his shoulder, saw the fringe of a rapidly darkening sky. A storm was obviously brewing, so he collected his gear and started retracing his steps to the camp. He saw Petersen a short distance away panning gravel in one of the smaller creek beds and called out to him that he was returning to camp to make supper, feeling that Petersen would also see the approaching storm and would follow on right behind him. Petersen, although deaf in one ear, apparently understood and waved an acknowledgement. The storm broke as Hortness reached the cabin site, and in a short time hail to a depth of about three inches covered the ground. With the storm came premature darkness.

Knowing Petersen's ability for living outdoors, Hortness was not overly anxious about his partner even though there was no sign of him when he was ready to retire for the night. When, at dawn, Petersen still had not shown up, Hortness became worried. He spent the entire day combing the immediate area but could find no trace of him at all. Hortness realized now that Petersen had undoubtedly moved far from the site at the creek where he had last seen him, and that he would need help in any far-reaching search. Hortness left camp for Barkerville to get police assistance.

Fortunately, Const. B. R. Braden, in charge of the R.C.M.P. Barkerville detachment, was a competent bush man. Having only been stationed in Barkerville for a few months, however, he didn't as yet know the district intimately, but he knew well enough the difficulties of a search on foot in any country like this with its profusion of swamps and timber and myriad creeks making their way into the larger streams that feed the Fraser River and with each tributary so resembling the other that a man lacking a thorough knowledge of the ground could easily get "turned round" and lost. His first move, therefore, was to put in an emergency call for an aircraft. The reply came back that the Vancouver based R.C.M.P. Beaver was grounded for the purpose of a routine but mandatory inspection check. It would be made ready as soon as possible. Meanwhile, he was to begin the search on foot.

In the late afternoon, having driven as far as they could go on a side road, some thirty miles, Hortness and Braden took the trail leading up the Willow River. They arrived at the first cabin site about 9.30 p.m. thoroughly wet from wading the numerous streams they had encountered. Hortness reckoned the distance they had come on foot to be approximately five "Caribou" miles, something like the "Irish" mile, computed by Braden to be about eight actual miles.

Early the next morning they set out for the Big Valley cabin. They followed an old blazed trail, the greater part of which led through willows and grass and many water traverses, and arrived at the cabin about noon, once more wet from the shoulders down. They had travelled about six miles. It was late in the afternoon when they arrived at the cabin site at Crescent Lakes, after a five-mile trek over a tortuous trail. They paused for lunch, and then began looking for signs of Petersen.

Near the place that Hortness had last seen Petersen, they found the ashes of a smudge fire, which they presumed he had lit to discourage the flies and mosquitoes, which were thick. But they could find no footprints indicating the direction he might have taken. They decided to concentrate on two contributory creeks running in an east-west direction.

After four days, with their food running dangerously low and Petersen now missing for more than a week, Constable Braden decided to return to Barkerville. Arriving there, he learned that police aircraft "Wren" was now at Quesnel ready to take part in the search. The constable, realizing that the

main effectiveness of the air search would be in spotting Petersen, felt that additional experienced help was needed for any further foot patrols that might be required. He contacted the local game warden and a former partner of Hortness', both of whom agreed to assist.

The take-off from Quesnel the next day was delayed by poor weather, but at 2:30 p.m. the "Wren" landed at Jack of Clubs Lake near Wells. With the pilot briefed on the territory to cover, the aircraft took off again with Game Warden E. Holmes, trapper Arnold Olson, and Braden on board.

Less than 20 minutes later, as the plane was flying in a northerly direction over a creek leading to Stony Lake, Petersen was spotted standing in a small meadow waving a make-shift flag. A landing here was impossible; so a parcel of food with a note enclosed was dropped, and fell 300 feet north in the bush. A second parcel landed 150 feet to the south. Petersen, now seen lying down, made no effort to retrieve either, and it was assumed that he was too weak to do so. The plane returned to Wells. There two civilians, Sid Danhower and Alec Grady, who had some experience in an R.C.A.F. para-rescue unit, volunteered their services when they heard of Petersen's plight.

The Crescent Lakes, bordered as it is with tall trees, prohibited the plane landing there. Stony Lake, seven miles away, was therefore the nearest point to Petersen where the "Wren" could set down. The passengers were soon ashore, and base camp quickly made.

Grady and Danhower were anxious to start immediately, realizing the possible effect a further night alone might have on Petersen. Since both men had considerable bush experience it was felt safe to let them go. They were soon making their way into the gathering darkness down what was the old Barkerville pack trail. The "Wren" returned to Quesnel for supplies.

Next morning the remainder of the party took to the trail. Six hours later, about noon, having travelled the rough and dangerous country with the aid of directions from the aircraft, Holmes, Olson and Braden emerged from the bush and into the meadow where Petersen lay.

Petersen was in the first stages of delirium, and he said later that he saw his old friend Olson coming towards him walking about ten feet above ground. He had been severely bitten by flies and mosquitoes; his feet were so swollen he could not put on his shoes. He was lying on the only dry spot in the small clearing, the land around being water-covered or damp moss; in fact, the rescue party had to stand. He had been there for three days too weak to crawl to the creek for water and had resorted to drinking the seepage from the moss. Petersen was carefully fed and made as comfortable as conditions would allow.

Meanwhile, the aircraft, still circling overhead, saw that only three of the search party had arrived. The pilot turned the "Wren" north and soon observed Danhower and Grady as they entered a clearing from high timber. By manoeuvring the "Wren", he was able to direct them to the others, whom they joined about an hour later. Both Grady and Danhower themselves had got turned around and had been travelling all night.

On the "Wren's" return to the scene the pattern of symbols laid out by the ground party appeared to signal the messages "unable to proceed", "doctor required". The pilot headed immediately for Stony Lake and Quesnel, and was shortly on his way back with Dr. J. A. Aikins and Mr. L. Godfrey, another civilian volunteer, who was an ex-member of the Force as well, and Constable W. D. Pooler, from Quesnel detachment. At Stony Lake they promptly set out to reach the main party but they, too, got turned round in this wild country and by morning found themselves far south and east of the creek they had wished to follow.

The night at the encampment around Petersen was a long one with no sleep for any except the sick man because of the lack of dry land around the fire. Early in the morning the party began to thread its way at a snail's pace back to Stony Lake with Petersen. Clouds of flies and mosquitoes were with them at every step. Insect repellent, though applied liberally, was washed off by sweat. Grady and Danhower, still comparatively fresh in spite of their all-night hike, went on ahead to base camp and returned a few hours later with extra food. On the way they had met the doctor, Godfrey and Pooler. Doctor Aikins, learning that his services were not immediately required, had returned to Stony Lake. Godfrey and Constable Pooler had continued south hoping to meet the main party, which they were to miss; fortunately, they were later spotted by the aircraft and directed to safety.

Walking and resting, constantly supported by his companions, Petersen's small store of renewed energy began to flag. Towards late afternoon he could not go on. The others were almost as exhausted. One and one-half miles from Stony Lake the group had to camp for a second night. The next morning—following the trail blazed by Game Warden Holmes that marked the easiest and most direct route—they arrived at base camp where Petersen was rested and cared for in greater comfort until he had regained sufficient strength to be flown out.

Petersen's story of his near fatal adventure was similar to that of many others who have become lost in this rugged area. After seeing Hortness returning to camp that afternoon, Petersen said, he started soon afterwards. Then it began to hail and grow dark. Somehow, during this, he got turned around and didn't know which way he was going.

He had matches with him but they got wet and he was unable to light a fire. He couldn't remember how many days he was lost and the only thing he could find to eat was wild berries. He spent the last three days in the one place, unable to move through weakness. He said that one day, as he lay there, a grizzly bear came along, sat down a little distance away and began staring at him. He didn't know what the bear had in mind, but the way he felt he didn't particularly care since he couldn't possibly have done anything about it anyway. After staring at him for some time, the bear rose lumberingly and ambled away.

The Coronation Contingent

A representative Mounted Troop formed part of the Canadian Contingent that went to England in June for the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. This marked the fifth occasion that this Force participated in Royal processions in London.

The Troop comprised forty-six men and horses, which included an escort for the Canadian Prime Minister, and was under the command of Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon with Insp. R. J. Belec as the second officer. The men were quartered at the Union Jack Club in the Waterloo district, and the horses stabled in temporary lines in Hyde Park, where further training was carried out.

On May 30 the Troop's first public performance was given when the Musical Ride appeared at the London Caledonian Games at White City Stadium.

Early on the morning of Coronation Day the four N.C.O's chosen to escort the carriage of Prime Minister St. Laurent were first to move off to take up their position in the fore-court of Buckingham Palace.

Around noon, the thirty-six man Troop joined in at the head of the Canadian Contingent that took up its position on Birdcage Walk. At 2.30 p.m. the Royal procession moved off past Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey to begin the five-mile journey.

The day after the Coronation the entire Troop marched from Hyde Park with the Canadian Contingent and other troops from the Commonwealth to Buckingham Palace. There, with Prince Charles and Princess Anne and other members of the Royal family looking on, the Queen inspected the troops, drawn up on the lawn in front of the Palace, and afterwards decorated the senior commanders of the contingents, and through them, each member of the parade. The Duke of Edinburgh took the salute on the march past.

On June 10 the Musical Ride moved into Earls Court Arena for the Royal Tournament, an outstanding military and inter-services display. Performances of the Ride were held twice a day for ten days. At the last appearance, Mr. Clement Attlee took the salute, the members of the Ride were thanked by a member of the Royal Tournament and, at his request, the audience of 15,000 stood for the playing of "O Canada", a splendid and moving tribute to the Force.

On June 20 the Musical Ride entrained for Alloa, Scotland, where it appeared twice daily at the Royal Highland and Agricultural Show. Alloa is a town of 15,000 people about thirty miles from Edinburgh, and here the members of the Force experienced a real taste of Scottish hospitality.

On the Troop's return to London, shortly before embarking for Canada, a Command Parade was held for, and at the request of, Her Majesty the Queen. History repeated itself here in that it was the same Elizabeth who as the little Princess prompted her mother to hold a Command Parade on the occasion of the Coronation ceremonies for her father, King George VI. Accordingly, on the afternoon of July 7, forty-one men and horses rode from Hyde Park to the Buckingham Palace Mews where they were first given an opportunity to inspect the State Coach at close range. At 4 p.m. sharp the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, rode by car from the Palace to the Mews where the Troop was drawn up. The men were dismounted as the Royal Party passed through the lines, and both the Queen and her husband spoke to several members of the contingent. It was a most informal and almost casual Parade, and obviously enjoyed by the little Prince and Princess. For the members of the Troop it was a memorable day that climaxed their very pleasant stay in Britain.

Appendix B

List of Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1954.

Ontario

"A" Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*

Detachments

Belleville
Brockville

Cornwall
Kingston
Ottawa Town Station

Pembroke
St Regis, (Que.)

Newfoundland

"B" Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*

Detachments

Baie Verte
Battle Harbour
Bell Island
Bonavista
Bonne Bay
Botwood
Buchans
Burgeo
Burin
Cartwright
Channel
Clareville
Corner Brook

Deer Lake
Fogo
Ferryland
Gander
Glovertown
Goose Bay
Grand Bank
Grand Falls
Hampden
Harbour Breton
Harbour Grace
Hopedale
Lewisporte

Nain
Placentia
Port Saunders
Red Bay
Springdale
St. Anthony
Stephenville
Stephenville Crossing
St. George's
St. John's
St. Lawrence
Twillingate
Whitbourne

Quebec

"C" Division

Headquarters: *Montreal*

Sub-Divisions: *Montreal*
Quebec

Detachments

Amos
Bedford
Bersimis
Cabano
Camp Valcartier
Caughnawaga
Chicoutimi
Coaticook
Drummondville
Granby
Hemmingford

Huntingdon
Joliette
Lacolle
Megantic
Montmagny
Montreal
Noranda
Quebec
Restigouche
Rimouski
Riviere-du-Loup
Roberval

Rock Island
St. Georges de Beauce
St. Jean
St. Jerome
Seven Islands
Sherbrooke
Sutton
Three Rivers
Val d'Or
Valleyfield

Manitoba**"D" Division**Headquarters: *Winnipeg*Sub-Divisions: *Brandon*
Dauphin
*Winnipeg**Detachments*

Amaranth	Gimli	Rosburn
Arborg	Gladstone	Russell
Ashern	Gretna	St. Rose du Lac
Beausejour	Hamiota	Selkirk
Berens River	Headingly	Shoal Lake
Bisset	Hodgson	Snow Lake
Boissevain	Kenora, Ont.	Souris
Brandon	Killarney	Sprague
Camp Shilo	Kississing	Steinbach
Carberry	Lac du Bonnet	Swan River
Carman	Lynn Lake	Teulon
Charleswood	Manitou	The Pas
Churchill	McCreary	Transcona
Crystal City	Melita	Treherne
Dauphin	Minnedosa	Tuxedo
Deloraine	Morden	Virden
Elphinstone	Morris	Wabowden
Emerson	Nipigon, Ont.	Wasagaming
Ethelbert	Norway House	Whitemouth
Flin Flon	Oak Point	Winnipeg
Fort Frances, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	Winnipeg Beach
Fort Garry	Reston	Winnipegosis
Fort William, Ont.	Roblin	

British Columbia**"E" Division**Headquarters: *Victoria*Sub-Divisions: *Chilliwack**Fairmont**Kamloops**Nelson**Prince George**Prince Rupert**Vancouver**Victoria**Detachments*

Abbotsford	Gibsons Landing	Port Alice
Agassiz	Golden	Port Coquitlam
Alberni	Grand Forks	Port Edward
Alert Bay	Greenwood	Powell River
Alexis Creek	Haney	Prince George
Armstrong	Hazelton	Prince Rupert
Ashcroft	Hedley	Princeton
Atlin	Hope	Qualicum Beach
Bella Coola	Invermere	Queen Charlotte
Blue River	Kamloops	Quesnel
Boston Bar	Kaslo	Red Pass
Bralorne	Kelowna	Revelstoke
Britannia Beach	Kemano	Richmond
Burnaby	Keremeos	Rosland
Burns Lake	Kimberley	Salmo
Campbell River	Kitimat	Salmon Arm
Castlegar	Ladysmith	Sechelt
Chase	Lake Cowichan	Shawnigan Lake
Chemainus	Langley	Sicamous
Chilliwack City	Lillooet	Sidney
Chilliwack Municipal	Lumby	Smithers
Clinton	Lytton	Sooke
Cloverdale	McBride	Spences Bridge
Colwood	Maillardville	Squamish
Copper Mountain	Masset	Stewart
Courtenay	Merritt	Sumas
Cranbrook	Mission	Summerland
Crescent Valley	Nakusp	Telegraph Creek
Creston	Nanaimo	Terrance
Dawson Creek	Natal	Trail
Duncan	Nelson	Ucluelet
Enderby	New Denver	Union Bay
Essondale	New Westminster	University
Falkland	North Vancouver	Vancouver
Fernie	Ocean Falls	Vanderhoof
Field	Oliver	Vernon
Fort Nelson	100 Mile House	Victoria
Fort St. James	Osoyoos	Westview
Fort St. John	Parksville	Williams Lake
Fruitvale	Penticton	Zeballos
Ganges	Port Alberni	

Saskatchewan

"F" Division

Headquarters: *Regina*

Sub-Divisions: *North Battleford*
Prince Albert
Regina
Saskatoon
Swift Current
Yorkton

Detachments

Assiniboia	Imperial	Prince Albert
Avonlea	Indian Head	Punnichy
Balcarres	Ituna	Radisson
Bengough	Kamsack	Radville
Biggar	Kelvington	Regina Town Station
Big River	Kerobert	Rosetown
Broadview	Kindersley	Rose Valley
Cabri	Kipling	Rosthern
Canora	Kyle	St. Walburg
Carlyle	La Ronge	Saskatoon
Carnduff	Langenburg	Shaunavon
Carrot River	Lanigan	Shellbrook
Climax	Leader	Spiritwood
Consul	Leask	Stony Rapids
Craik	Lloydminster	Strasbourg
Cumberland House	Loon Lake	Sturgis
Cutknife	Maidstone	Swift Current
Delisle	Maple Creek	Tisdale
Elbow	Mayfair	Torquay
Esterhazy	Meadow Lake	Unity
Estevan	Melfort	Uranium City
Eston	Melville	Val Marie
Fillmore	Milestone	Vonda
Foam Lake	Moose Jaw	Wadena
Fort Qu'Appelle	Moosomin	Wakaw
Fox Valley	Morse	Waskesiu
Glaslyn	Mossband	Watrous
Goodsoil	Naicam	Weyburn
Gravelbourg	Napawin	Wilkie
Green Lake	North Battleford	Willow Bunch
Gull Lake	North Portal	Wood Mountain
Hafford	Onion Lake	Yorkton
Hanley	Outlook	Young
Hudson Bay	Pelly	
Humboldt	Ponteix	
Ile a la Crosse	Porcupine Plain	

North West and Yukon Territories**"G" Division**Headquarters: *Ottawa*Sub-Divisions: *Aklavik*
Fort Smith
*Whitehorse**Detachments*

Aklavik	Frobisher Bay	Port Harrison, Que.
Alexandra Fiord	Good Hope	Port Radium
Arctic Red River	Haines Junction	Providence
Baker Lake	Hay River	Rae
Cambridge Bay	Herschel Island	Reliance
Chesterfield Inlet	Lake Harbour	Resolute Bay
Clyde River	Liard	Resolution
Coppermine	Mayo	Simpson
Craig Harbour	Minto	Spence Bay
Dawson	Moose Factory, Ont.	Teslin
Eskimo Point	Norman	Tuktoyaktuk
Fort Chimo, Que.	Old Crow	Watson Lake
Fort McPherson	Pangnirtung	Whitehorse
Fort Smith	Pond Inlet	Yellowknife

Nova Scotia**"H" Division**Headquarters: *Halifax*Sub-Divisions: *Halifax*
Sydney
*Truro**Detachments*

Amherst	Halifax	Pugwash
Antigonish	Ingonish	Sheet Harbour
Arichat	Inverness	Shelburne
Baddeck	Kentville	Sherbrooke
Barrington Passage	Liverpool	Shubenacadie
Brigetown	Lunenburg	Springhill
Bridgewater	Meteghan River	St. Peters
Chester	New Glasgow	Sydney
Cheticamp	New Waterford	Tatamagouche
Dartmouth	North Sydney	Truro
Digby	Parrsboro	Windsor
Eskasoni	Pictou	Yarmouth
Glace Bay	Port Hawkesbury	
Guysboro	Port Hood	

**New Brunswick
"J" Division**

Headquarters: Fredericton
Sub-Divisions: Fredericton
Moncton

Detachments

Albert	Grand Falls	St. George
Bathurst	Grand Manan	St. John
Buctouche	Jacquet River	St. Leonard
Campbellton	McAdam	St. Quentin
Caraquet	Minto	St. Stephen
Chipman	Moncton	Sackville
Dalhousie	Newcastle	Shippegan
Doaktown	Perth	Sussex
East Florenceville	Petitcodiac	Tabusintac
Edmundston	Plaster Rock	Tracadie
Fredericton	Port Elgin	Woodstock
Gagetown	Richibucto	

**Alberta
"K" Division**

Headquarters: Edmonton
Sub-Divisions: Calgary
Edmonton
Lethbridge
Peace River
Red Deer

Detachments

Andrew	Fort McMurray	Pincher Creek
Athabaska	Fort Vermilion	Ponoka
Banff	Gleichen	Provost
Barons	Grand Prairie	Red Deer
Bashaw	Hanna	Redwater
Bassano	Hardisty	Rocky Mountain House
Beaver Lodge	High Prairie	Ryley
Blairmore	High River	Slave Lake
Bonnyville	Hilda	Smoky Lake
Breton	Innisfail	Spirit River
Brooks	Irricana	St. Albert
Calgary	Jasper	St. Paul
Camrose	Lac la Biche	Stettler
Canmore	Lamont	Stony Plain
Cardston	Leduc	Strathmore
Claresholm	Lethbridge	Taber
Cochrane	Magrath	Three Hills
Coronation	Manning	Troutchu
Coutts	Manyberries	Turner Valley
Crossfield	Mayerthorpe	Two Hills
Derwent	McLennan	Vauxhall
Drumheller	Medicine Hat	Vegreville
East Coulee	Mercoal	Vermilion
Edmonton	Nanton	Viking
Edson	Nordegg	Vulcan
Entwistle	Okotoks	Wainwright
Fairview	Olds	Waterton Park
Foremost	Oyen	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan	Peace River	Wetaskiwin
Fort MacLeod	Picture Butte	

**Prince Edward Island
"L" Division**

Headquarters: Charlottetown

Detachments

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

"N" Division

Ottawa, Ont.

Ontario**"O" Division**Headquarters: *Toronto*
DetachmentsCamp Borden
Cobourg
Fort Erie
Guelph
Hamilton
Kirkland Lake
Leamington
LondonManitowaning
Muncey
Niagara Falls
North Bay
Ohsweken
Orillia
Owen Sound
SarniaSault Ste. Marie
South Porcupine
Sudbury
Toronto Town Station
Walpole Island
Windsor**"Depot" Division**Regina, Saskatchewan
Detachments

Fort Walsh

Cities and Towns Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1954

Prince Edward Island
Souris*New Brunswick*
Campbellton
Chatham
Dalhousie
Newcastle
St. Andrews
St. Stephen
Sussex*Nova Scotia*
Pictou
Windsor
Inverness*Manitoba*
Beausejour
Carberry
Carman
Charleswood
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Gimli
Killarney
Lynn Lake
Manitou
Melita
Minnedosa
Portage la Prairie
Russell
Selkirk
Swan River
Tuxedo
Viriden
Winnipeg Beach*Saskatchewan*
Assiniboia
Biggar
Canora
Craik
Delisle
Eston
Foam LakeGravelbourg
Hudson Bay
Humboldt
Indian Head
Kamsack
Kindersley
Leader
Lloydminster
Maple Creek
Meadow Lake
Melfort
Melville
Moosomin
North Battleford
Outlook
Radville
Rosetown
Shaunavon
Tisdale
Watrous
Weyburn
Wilkie
Yorkton*Alberta*Brooks
Camrose
Claresholm
Drumheller
Gleichen
Grande Prairie
High River
Innisfail
Macleod
Nanton
Okotoks
Olds
Peace River
Red Deer
Stettler
St. Albert
St. Paul
Three Hills
Vegreville
Vermilion
Wetaskiwin*British Columbia*Alberni, City of
Armstrong, City of
Burnaby, District of
Chilliwack, City of
Chilliwack, Twp. of
Courtenay, City of
Cowichan, Dist. of North
Cranbrook, City of
Duncan, City of
Enderby, City of
Fernie, City of
Grand Forks, City of
Greenwood, City of
Kamloops, City of
Kaslo, City of
Kelowna, City of
Kent, District of
Kimberley, City of
Kitimat, District of
Ladysmith, City of
Langley, District of
Maillardville
Maple Ridge, District of
Matsqui, District of
Merritt, City of
Nanaimo, City of
Peachland, District of
Penticton, City of
Pitt Meadows, District of
Port Alberni, City of
Port Coquitlam, City of
Prince George, City of
Prince Rupert, City of
Revelstoke, City of
Richmond, District of
Rossland, City of
Salmon Arm, City of
Salmon Arm, District of
Spallumcheen, District of
Sumas, District of
Summerland, District of
Surrey, Munic. of
Trail, City of
Vancouver, City of North
Vancouver, Dist. of North
Vernon, City of

Appendix C

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from
April 1, 1953, to March 31, 1954.

Federal Statutes	Complaint Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces											Total	
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest and Yukon Territories		
												Aeronautics Act.....			9	19		14	19	4		4		69
Animal Contagious Diseases Act..	1		4	5		1	39	1		1	52	13	26		2	1	3				2		52	
Bank Act.....				1		2	9	7		1	11		2		2	3							11	
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....		2		600		45	900	3		30	1,580	1,020	461		93	5	1						1,580	
Canal Regulations Act.....				1						1	1												1	
Canada Grain Act.....				1						1	1		1										1	
Canada Shipping Act.....	1		7	114		14	14	3		11	150	18	1		2	50	51		26		2		150	
Customs Act.....		1,534	85	1,912	1	14	1,313	25	40	669	5,593	430	152	102	135	1,309	2,020	618	268	4	522	33	5,593	
Defence Production Act.....				1						1	1						1						1	
Dominion Elections Act.....			1							1	1		1										1	
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....			2	28		1	247	3		1	282	23	189	4	19	3	32		11	1			282	
Excise Act.....		1,673	18	96		19	470	18	16	98	2,413	19	152	418	335	118	514	9	353	471	19	5	2,413	
Explosives Act.....		1	2	38		2	18			6	67	3	4	4	3	10	12	8	10		3	10	67	
Extradition Act.....									1		1						1						1	
Financial Administration Act.....							3			3	3										3		3	
Family Allowance Act.....				80	2	6	71	5		24	186	2		1	32	147			3			1	186	
Federal District Commission Act..	1	4		4		4	466	3			485				472	13							485	
Finance Act.....			1	4			1			2	2	1					1						2	
Fisheries Act.....			6				84	2		2	94	1	48		18			1	9		5	12	94	
Food and Drugs Act.....			4				2			1	6		2		2						2		6	
Immigration Act.....			4	8			9			1	20	4		3		1		2					10	20
Income Tax Act.....				825	7	766	5,669	42	332	1,072	8,727	1,002	501	784	467	2,783	2,631		195	21	332	11	8,727	
Indian Act.....		8	27	46	8	57	8,606	124	23	132	9,030	4,509	876	1,037	428	812	640	152	92	38		446	9,030	
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	5		3	18		12	303	6	12	69	435	77	33		223	1		56	12	10		23	435	
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults)	1	3	9	10	1	23	269	35		19	370	174	102	30	64								370	
Livestock Pedigree Act.....				1			1			3	5	1		1		3							5	
Lord's Day Act.....		2	8	37		6	85	3		20	161	5	128	6	6								161	
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....				1			1			1	1												1	
Migratory Birds Convention Act..		4	2	28		3	68		4	4	113		11	1	5	40	31		6	6	3	8	113	
National Defence Act.....		1	1	1			18				21	10				1							21	
Northwest Territories Act.....	1		9	46		1	311	12		21	402											402	402	
Old Age Pensions Act.....				3						4	7		1			2	4						7	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		37	75	414	1	53	391	75	39	212	1,297	513	57	32	47	394	194	16	34		6	4	1,297	

APPENDIX C—Concluded

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1953, to March 31, 1954.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces										Total	
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland		Northwest and Yukon Territories
Official Secrets Act.....				1							1											1	
Pacific Halibut Fisheries Protection Act.....							1				1											1	
Pawnbrokers Act.....							1				1											1	
Pensions Act.....				2							2											2	
Post Office Act.....				2			5				7											7	
Public Works Act.....			1								1											1	
Radio Act.....				1			1				2											2	
Railway Act.....				16		3	230	1	2	1	253	171	46	5	31							253	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....				3			1			1	5											5	
Special War Revenue Act.....				1			1				1											1	
Ticket of Leave Act.....			2	32			1			7	42	1										43	
Territorial Lands Act.....							2				2											2	
Transport Act.....							7				7	1										6	
Unemployment Insurance Act.....						1	89			10	100	66	28	5								100	
Vehicle Traffic on Dominion Property Act.....			1	37		28	769	10			845			2	818						23	845	
Weights and Measures Act.....			2	1		1	2				6		1	2								2	
Wheat Act.....										1	1	1										1	
War Veterans Allowance Act.....				3						2	5											5	
War Service Grants Act.....				1					2		2											2	
Yukon Act.....	3	2	5	28	1	1	464	7		9	520										520	520	
Totals.....	13	3,284	300	4,464	21	1,063	20,958	382	471	2,438	33,394	7,052	3,381	2,900	1,890	6,893	6,355	904	1,022	549	935	1,503	33,394

