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Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1955**

Price 25c

Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

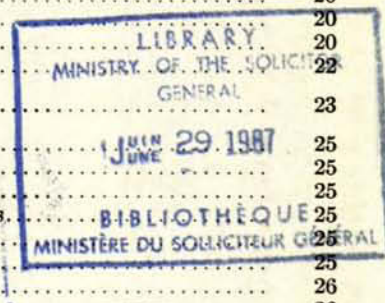
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**Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1955**

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., DSP.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1955

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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, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

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

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

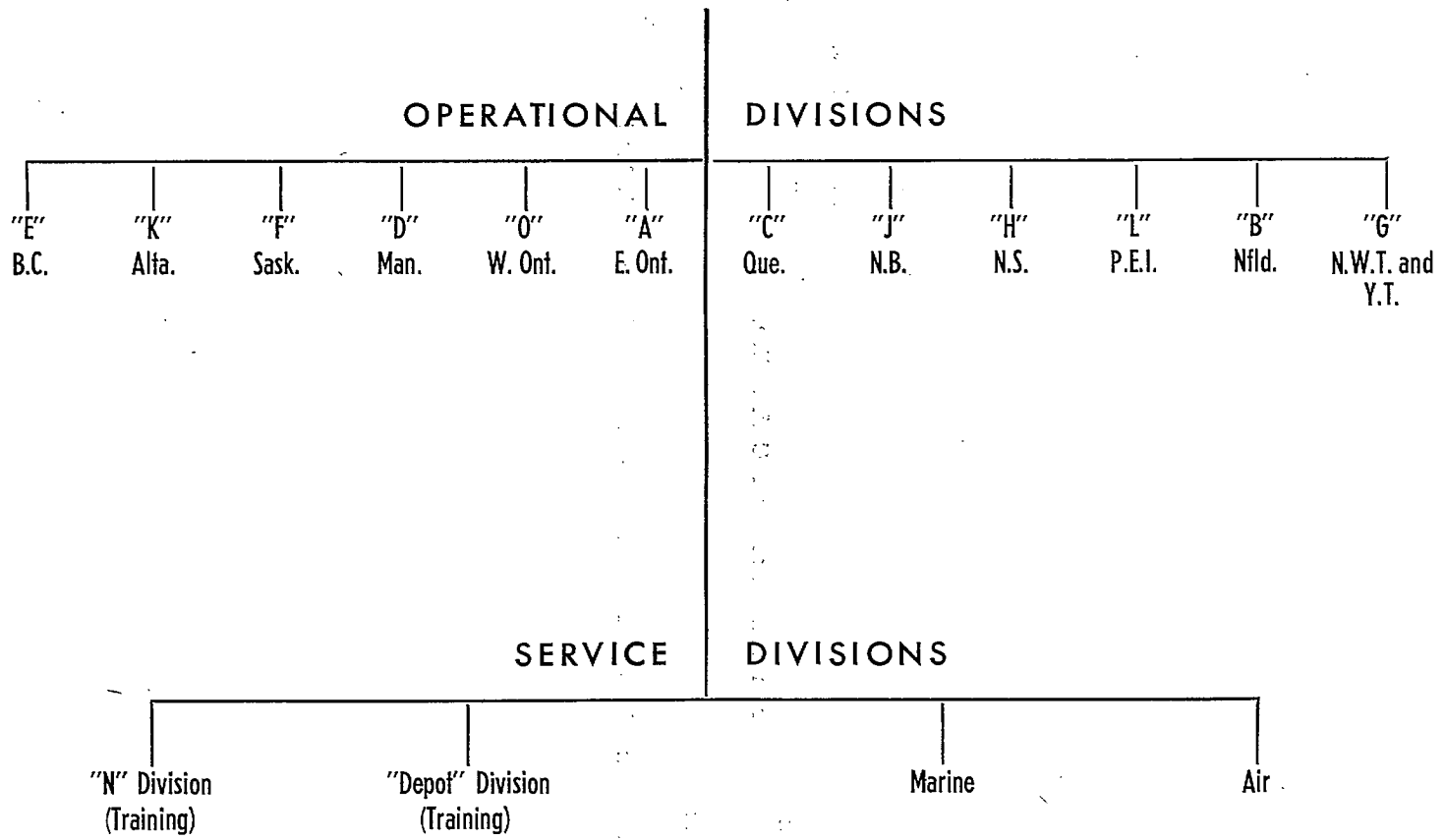
OTTAWA, April 30, 1955.

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, 1955.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



Organization and Jurisdiction

Organization

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintained seventeen police divisions throughout Canada at the end of the fiscal year as indicated in the organizational chart on page eight.

Of this number twelve land divisions, distributed as shown in Table I, dealt with crime in the provinces and territories.

The five remaining commands operated and were distributed as follows:

At Ottawa the general headquarters of the Force functioned as a division known as "Headquarters" Division. The chart on page ten outlines its organization.

"Depot" Division at Regina and "N" Division at Ottawa served as the two main training centres.

"Marine" and "Air" Divisions, both with headquarters at Ottawa, supported the operations of the Force by providing ships and aircraft from strategic bases across the country.

Table I—Police Divisions

Province or Territory	Divisional Symbol
British Columbia	"E"
Alberta	"K"
Saskatchewan	"F"
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 organization of most divisions includes small commands known as sub-divisions each under divisional control. Sub-divisions comprise groups of small units, the detachments of the Force, that cover local areas under sub-divisional control.

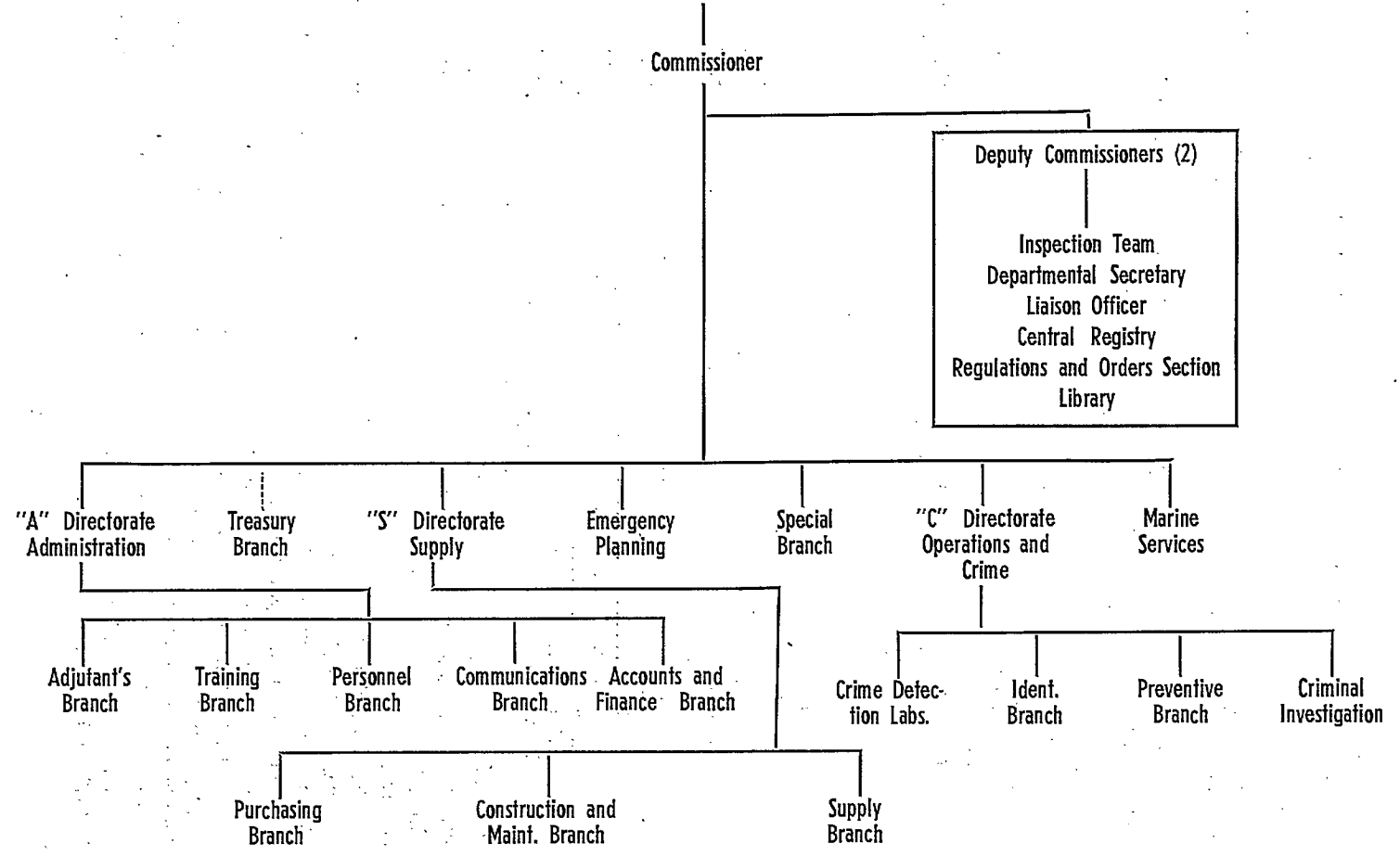
Several changes in the organization of divisions were made this year.

"Marine" Division Headquarters was transferred from Halifax to Ottawa in November. The purpose of this move was to give this Headquarters a central location so that the operation of the ships and boats could be better controlled. The former headquarters at Halifax was made a sub-division.

"A" Division and "O" Division areas in Ontario were re-distributed. As a result, in "A" Division two new sub-divisions were established, one at North Bay in October and the other at Ottawa in December, and, in "O" Division, a new sub-division came into being at London, Ontario, in October.

Two new sub-divisions were created in June at St. John's and Corner Brook in "B" Division, Newfoundland.

HEADQUARTERS



In British Columbia the Vancouver Sub-Division area was reduced in size and a sub-division opened in June at New Westminster. With the completion of indoctrination training of members taken over from the former B.C. Provincial Police, Fairmont Training Sub-Division at Vancouver was closed in March.

Minor changes were made in the distribution of detachments. At the end of the year there was a total of 613, a decrease of three from last year. The locations of detachments are given in Appendix "B".

Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Force was not extended during the year.

The Force is especially empowered to deal with all breaches of Federal Statutes in every province and territory in Canada.

As well, in all provinces except Ontario and Quebec the Force acts as the provincial police under agreements made between 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 as are agreed upon between the parties involved.

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 Quebec, which maintain their own provincial forces, investigations have been carried out under the Criminal Code in those instances where the local police has been unable to act in matters that are the direct concern of a federal government department or agency. In accordance with an existing agreement between the Provincial authorities, the Department of National Defence and the Force, the R.C.M. Police continues to accept responsibility for all police work including the enforcement of provincial statutes, at Petawawa Military Camp and Camp Borden Military area. A similar situation exists at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves and at Point Pelee National Park in Ontario. The exception to this policy is the investigation of capital offences.

In the Province of Quebec the Force continues to investigate all Criminal Code offences involving theft or fraud where the offence occurs on or concerns Federal Government property. Crown Counsel appointed by the provincial authorities takes over after the cases have gone beyond the stage of preliminary hearing. Usually he is assisted by counsel nominated by the Federal Department to hold a "watching brief."

Negotiations are in progress towards a renewal of the agreement with the Province of Alberta which expires on May 31, 1955.

In 124 cities, municipal districts and towns in the provinces where provincial agreements exist, the Force acted as the municipal police. In three towns in Nova Scotia—Windsor, Pictou and Inverness—the Force assumed similar duties under the terms of the existing provincial agreement. A list of the municipalities policed appears in Appendix "B". The contract for the policing of the District of Matsqui, B.C., expired on December 31, 1954, and was not renewed by the municipality. For reasons of economy the Government decided this year that no new municipal commitments, other than those presently contracted for, should be taken on by the Force.

The rate per man per annum paid by provinces and municipalities for the services of a member of the Force, set in 1953, stands at \$2,000. This rate is under review by the Government, and it is expected that because of the rise in the operating expenditures of the Force, it will be increased in the coming year.

Crime

The year's work under the Criminal Code and the Federal and Provincial Statutes reflects a 4 per cent increase over last year in the number of investigations recorded by the Force. Much of this increase is taken up by the additional investigations under the Provincial Statutes, mainly with violations of the Highway Traffic Acts of the Provinces concerned. The general increase of 4 per cent represents a total of 6,621 consisting of 1,017 Criminal Code, 644 Federal and 4,960 Provincial cases, which in turn disclose increases of 2, 1.9, and 6.1 per cent respectively.

From these figures the hopeful conclusion can be drawn that at most places where the Force has jurisdiction, and despite the rapidly growing population and the less buoyant employment conditions that prevailed in some areas, no serious criminal propensity has made itself felt this year. In fact, although the aggregate remains prominently high, the declining percentage increase in crime over the last five years seems to indicate a levelling-off trend. The exception is again with offences dealing with provisions of the Highway Traffic Acts. However, the Force in this time placed greater emphasis on highway traffic work, and the result has been salutary in that the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents has decreased by 11 and 8 per cent respectively.

In previous years the statistics dealing with Territorial Ordinances have been included under the five-year comparative summary of Federal Statutes. These Ordinances are now included under Provincial Statutes, without distinction, where they properly belong. So that a comparison could be made, the Ordinances have been included under Provincial Statutes for the year 1953-54 also. Further, a review of municipal by-law statistics has made it necessary this year to exclude them from the overall comparative survey of the Force's work for the reasons given in the section dealing with Municipal Laws.

Of a total of 169,770 investigations conducted, 50,488 resulted from offences under the Criminal Code. Federal Statutes accounted for 33,150 cases. The remaining 86,132 arose from infractions of Provincial Statutes. Investigation led to 121,963 prosecutions, from which 113,084 convictions, or 92.9 per cent, were registered. 2,982 cases, or 2.4 per cent, resulted in dismissals. Charges were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of in 4,020 instances, while 1,877 cases were awaiting trial at the year's end. Of the remaining investigations where prosecution did not ensue, 17,922 cases were handed over to various other Departments. There were 6,793 cases still under investigation at the end of the period under review. The remainder received disposition under captions such as "complainant declines to prosecute", "complaint unfounded" and "further investigation unwarranted."

Criminal Code

The statistics under this caption represent the total number of infractions of the Criminal Code investigated by this Force. They do not include statistics compiled by other forces and are not, therefore, a complete reflection of criminal prosecutions with the exception of the Northwest and Yukon Territories. A record of the overall total of criminal offences committed in Canada

is compiled by the Criminal Statistics Division of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. This data appears in *The Canada Year Book* issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The 50,488 investigations conducted under the Criminal Code indicate an increase over last year of 1,017, or 2 per cent. The five-year comparative summary, tabled below, outlines the incidence by provinces.

The year's total exceeds the five-year average by approximately 5,700 cases. This is due in part to the fact that the general enforcement of the Criminal Code in British Columbia and Newfoundland was not undertaken until August 1950; as a result the figures for these provinces during the fiscal year 1950-51 are incomplete. It is noteworthy, however, that the annual increase over the five-year period has been consistent, although the relatively smaller increase for the year under review may indicate a levelling off of the upward trend noted in the early post-war years.

Table 2—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average
British Columbia.....	3,762*	14,192	13,475	14,447	14,242	12,023
Alberta.....	8,214	8,317	9,277	9,902	9,244	8,991
Saskatchewan.....	5,475	5,499	6,036	6,583	6,673	6,053
Manitoba.....	3,566	3,621	3,961	4,148	4,675	3,994
Ontario.....	636	656	521	378	638	566
Quebec.....	477	236	268	255	360	319
New Brunswick.....	3,454	3,605	4,125	3,872	4,041	3,819
Nova Scotia.....	3,688	3,754	3,903	4,382	4,507	4,047
Prince Edward Island.....	613	591	698	667	697	653
Newfoundland.....	1,688*	3,024	3,521	3,691	4,293	3,243
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	881	1,148	1,124	1,146	1,118	1,083
Total.....	32,454	44,643	46,909	49,471	50,488	44,793

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

Principal offences against the person.—The total of 7,900 cases investigated under this heading was a decrease from last year of 214, or 2.6 per cent (see Table 3).

Table 3—Principal Offences Against The Person

	1953-54	1954-55
Murder.....	46	45
Attempted Murder.....	7	14
Manslaughter.....	113	119
Driving whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	4,474	4,362
General Assaults.....	3,474	3,360
Total.....	8,114	7,900

The total of 45 murders committed was a decrease of 1 case. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were free from this type of offence, while

New Brunswick was the scene of 5 murder investigations in contrast to its clear record of the previous year. No significant change occurred in the murder rate elsewhere.

The summary, Table 4 below, does not include such allied offences as infanticide or concealment of birth. Nor does it include cases the circumstances of which clearly indicate manslaughter.

In addition to the investigations conducted into murders, eleven such offences committed during the previous period and carried forward were disposed of as follows: convicted—one; adjudged insane—two; the remaining charges were reduced to the lesser offence of manslaughter.

The 14 cases of attempted murder were exactly double the total of similar offences last year, while the 119 manslaughter investigations resulted in an increase of 6.

The allied offences under Section 285 of the Criminal Code, "driving whilst intoxicated" and "driving whilst ability is impaired", totalling 4,362, decreased by 112 cases, or 2.5 per cent.

Table 4—Murder

Disposition	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W. and Y.T.	Total
Convicted.....								1		1
Acquitted.....				1				2		3
Changed or Reduced to Lesser Charge.....			2	2	2	2		1	1	10
Suicide.....			1	1	2		2	3		9
Insane.....			1		2	1	3	3		10
Awaiting Trial.....				1	2	2	1	2	1	9
Still under Investigation.....			2					1		3

The group under the heading "general assaults" decreased by 114 cases, or 3.3 per cent.

Offences against property.—The 19,895 investigations into crimes against property resulted in an increase of 522, or 2.7 per cent (see Table 5).

There were 181 cases of robbery with violence investigated, an increase of 31, or 20.7 per cent. The majority of these offences, 64.6 per cent, took place in the two western provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

Cattle thefts totalled 289, an increase of 62, or 27.3 per cent. The three Prairie Provinces were the scene of 216 such cases.

The offences of breaking, entering and theft and shopbreaking aggregated 7,130, an increase of 600 cases, or 9.2 per cent. The highest incidence for this type of crime occurred in British Columbia and Alberta, where 3,039, or 42.6 per cent, of the total investigations were made.

12,095 investigations were made covering other thefts, including thefts of agricultural machinery, government property, grain, money and securities, motor vehicles, mail and thefts of a miscellaneous nature. This total constituted a decrease of 168. Thefts of money and securities, motor cars and miscellaneous articles accounted for over 95 per cent of this total. Thefts involving government property aggregated 226. A total of 3,575 convictions followed as a result of investigations into thefts.

Table 5—Principal Offences Against Property

	1953-54	1954-55
Robbery with Violence.....	150	181
Theft of Cattle.....	227	289
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	6,530	7,130
Other Thefts.....	12,263	12,095
Safebreaking.....	203	200
	19,373	19,895

There was little change in the number of safebreakings, 200 offences being reported, as compared with 203 for the past year. The four Western provinces were the scene of 161 of these investigations. In all, 66 convictions for safebreaking were registered.

Juvenile Crime.—The total number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences was 3,557, an increase of 18 over the previous year. The heaviest increases in this category took place in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, but were offset by corresponding decreases in Alberta and Saskatchewan. A steady decrease for the last three years is noted in New Brunswick.

Table 6 gives a five-year summary of the number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences, as well as the number of offences under the Criminal Code committed by juveniles.

Table 6—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1954-55
British Columbia.....		823	864	1,254	1,430	1,093	966
Alberta.....	445	360	312	464	285	373	190
Saskatchewan.....	556	466	350	408	299	417	194
Manitoba.....	374	333	353	405	437	380	363
New Brunswick.....	254	252	294	232	172	241	158
Nova Scotia.....	181	194	182	231	350	228	371
Prince Edward Island.....	29	47	7	18	20	24	13
Newfoundland.....		301	422	464	503	422	438
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....		36	37	63	61	49	41
Total.....	1,839	2,812	2,827	3,539	3,557	.....	2,734

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

The volume of acts of incendiarism and violence was far less than last year. Five explosions took place on railway and power lines and three unexploded bombs were found. Four buildings were burned and attempts made on three others, one of the latter being the residence of the secretary of the local Co-ordinating Committee on Doukhobors in Nelson, B.C.

The policy of enforcing school attendance of children of the Sons of Freedom was continued. Proceeding under the Protection of Children Act, seventy-five truant children were handed over to the Provincial Welfare authorities to be placed in the institution at New Denver, B.C., where educational facilities were installed.

We have continued to supervise the guards stationed at schools and on railway bridges. On September 1, 1954, we assumed responsibility for the selection and placement of these men. Implementation of recommendations made to the Attorney General has resulted in a marked economy in this expenditure.

A number of conferences has been held during the year for the purpose of discussing policy and other matters relating to the Doukhobor problem. The Officer Commanding Nelson Sub-Division is a member of the Local Co-ordinating Committee sitting at Nelson, while the Officer Commanding "E" Division represents the Force on the Deputies Committee on Doukhobor Affairs, meeting in Victoria, B.C.

Federal Statutes

The total of 34,042 investigations made under 47 Federal Statutes represents an increase of 1.9 per cent or 648 cases more than last year. A five-year summary of these investigations appears in Table 7.

Registered convictions totalled 21,924 and another 3,506 cases were successfully concluded by being handed over to the Departments concerned. This represents 74.7 per cent of the total cases handled, with 864 awaiting trial and 1,825 still under investigation. As indicated in the classified summary of the disposition of all complaints investigated,* the majority of the investigations were under the Indian Act, Income Tax Act, Customs Act, Excise Act, and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, with a considerable amount of work also being done under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, Canada Shipping Act, and the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

The year saw a slight decrease in the number of cases under the Indian Act, a total of 8,964 being investigated with 8,533 convictions recorded. British Columbia, with its large Indian population, accounted for more than half of this number, but the situation generally remained normal.

Table 7—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1954-54	1954-55	Average
British Columbia.....	3,096*	8,194	7,715	7,052	7,095	6,630
Alberta.....	1,759	1,695	3,166	3,381	3,020	2,604
Saskatchewan.....	1,459	1,903	2,772	2,900	2,744	2,355
Manitoba.....	1,236	1,866	1,834	1,890	1,925	1,750
Ontario.....	5,772	7,126	6,701	6,893	7,522	6,803
Quebec.....	5,187	7,276	7,655	6,355	6,577	6,610
New Brunswick.....	819	953	1,054	904	713	888
Nova Scotia.....	1,371	1,133	1,346	1,022	1,085	1,191
Prince Edward Island.....	763	604	639	549	537	618
Newfoundland.....	316*	525	750	935	1,263	758
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,040	1,295	1,438	615	669	1,011
Total.....	22,818	32,570	35,070	32,506	33,150	31,223

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

*See Appendix "C".

Enforcement responsibility under Part VII of the Canada Shipping Act respecting lifesaving and fire-fighting equipment as well as the licensing of small vessels continued to reflect the increase in this type of work which has occurred in recent years. The number of checks and inspections was augmented considerably by the resumption during July, 1954, of the enforcement of the provisions with respect to fishing boats on the East Coast, excluding only the trap-boats of some 3,000 fishermen in Newfoundland. With the many thousands of fishing boats in operation this duty in itself is of extensive proportions.

The Force has continued to assist the Department of Transport in the matter of surveys, policing of regattas, and other duties, and there has been a very general increase in the amount of work performed in these fields. The program of enforcement continues primarily on an educational basis. It is the policy to first advise, then to warn, and subsequently to detain if the need arises. Prosecution action is taken only in the flagrant cases.

In the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, a responsibility of the Force, it was found advisable to continue the posting of extra men in the James Bay area during the open shooting season on migrating water fowl to ensure that hunters complied with the provision of the Act. Extra patrols were also maintained on the St. Lawrence River below Quebec City during the Spring and Fall migration of the Snow Geese.

The Income Tax Act was the source of the greatest number of cases under any one Statute, with an increase of 2,102 over last year. Under this Act, a total of 10,829 investigations was made, with 7,347 convictions being recorded and 737 awaiting trial. These figures do not include the many thousands of inquiries made assisting the Taxation Division in locating taxpayers who had changed their address. Prosecutions of persons who had failed to file returns under the Act were handled, in the majority of cases, by members of the Force without appointment of counsel. The continuing increase in the volume of work under this Statute is indicated by the fact that prosecutions have risen steadily from 4,902 in 1951-52 to 7,472 in 1954-55.

Seizures made under the Customs Act during the year totalled 1,912, a decrease of 288 from the previous year. This was mainly due to the decrease in the smuggling of cigarettes, the quantity seized during the year being only half of the quantity seized during 1953-54. This decline in cigarette smuggling is also reflected in a 41 per cent reduction in the number of seizures made in Quebec where 76 men, who were engaged in the organized smuggling of cigarettes during 1952-53, were brought before the courts on charges of conspiracy. To date, only nine of these cases have been disposed of, with eight convictions being registered and one case dismissed.

The following comparative summary is of interest:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Cigarettes*.....No.	67,570	115,415	40,998	20,413
Vehicles.....No.	982	967	860	842
Vessels.....No.	152	138	158	117
Fines and Penalties Paid..... \$	171,941.99	193,217.19	135,296.26	110,795.21
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods..... \$	118,811.68	192,214.76	123,881.21	49,235.55

*NOTE.—Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

As in the past, the majority of seizures under the Customs Act (See Table 8) concerned small quantities of electrical appliances, radios, television sets, clothing, costume jewellery, automobile accessories and sports equipment, smuggled into Canada by individuals for their personal use.

Seizures made under the Excise Act (See Table 9) totalled 526 as compared with 482 for the previous year. Fifty-one seizures of Canadian raw leaf and manufactured tobacco were made, this being a normal average. However, the total quantity of 6,456 pounds of tobacco seized was only 51 per cent of the quantity seized during 1953-54. As usual, tobacco seizures were confined to the Province of Quebec.

As in previous years, the majority of Excise seizures concerned illicit stills, spirits, and wash. The number of complete stills seized was 28 less than last year, but there was a 26 per cent increase in the quantity of illicit spirits seized and over 100 per cent increase in the quantity of seized wash which totalled 36,169 gallons. Five particularly large distilling operations were uncovered in Quebec and one in Manitoba, and the extent of illicit distilling in these two provinces is indicated by the fact that within their boundaries, 41 per cent of the stills, 78 per cent of the illicit spirits and 93 per cent of the total gallons of beer and wash, were seized. Small pot stills were found in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Maritime Provinces.

Table 8—Customs Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	15	1	9	8	8	25	47	1	.....	.....	3	.....	117
Autos.....	14	.....	11	77	136	21	298	80	45	32	106	22	842
Beer.....	13	11	.....	61	19	5	6	13	1	10	16	7	162
Rum.....	52	.....	46	9	19	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	131
Assorted Liquors.....	87	11	41	18	47	.....	14	5	4	4	23	8	262
Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	100	695	.....	729	66	.....	.....	6	.....	1,596
Cigarettes.....	96	58	164	697	18,604	52	425	47	11	37	214	8	20,413
Tobacco.....	18	.....	1	33	7	.....	39	2	.....	4	5	.....	109
Aircraft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
SEIZURES.....	70	3	80	185	394	87	575	134	69	83	200	32	1,912

Table 9—Excise Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....	.....	1	7	.....	40	.....	3	5	2	.....	2	.....	60
Beer and Wash.....	53	570	569	172	29,491	20	58	4,529	837	251	69	.....	36,619
Illicit Spirits.....	2	36	101	.....	1,199	56	39	232	123	35	22	.....	1,845
Rum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Assorted Liquors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stills Complete.....	1	11	16	1	24	2	14	42	32	10	6	.....	159
Stills Parts.....	2	4	4	.....	7	2	8	10	5	10	4	.....	56
Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Cigarettes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,346	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,456
SEIZURES.....	8	31	30	3	176	10	42	89	79	40	18	.....	526

NOTE.—LIQUIDS— Shown in gallons.
 CIGARETTES— Shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).
 TOBACCO— Shown in pounds.

The following is a comparative summary for a four-year period:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Seizures..... No.	435	413	482	526
Convictions..... No.	420	336	470	485
Stills Seized..... No.	163	139	187	159
Tobacco..... lbs.	13,668	13,733	12,527	6,456
Spirits..... gals.	1,054	880	1,455	1,845
Fines and Penalties Paid..... \$	50,286.68	42,300.00	52,983.56	58,896.31
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods..... \$	15,032.41	27,070.92	12,425.27	36,638.86

The volume of work handled under The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act continues at about the same level as in recent years. The falling off in arrests and convictions for this period does not necessarily indicate a reduction in the number of active addicts or a lessening in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. In British Columbia, for instance, where convictions are down approximately 25 per cent, this could be attributed in part to periodic flare-ups between narcotic syndicates attempting to gain control of the drug supply in the Vancouver area and in part to the fact that addicts and peddlers have become more cautious in the handling of narcotics. The three-year comparative summary of arrests and convictions follows:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Arrests.....	444	507	391
Convictions.....	381	391	357

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) continues to be the principal drug of addiction and in practically all cases investigated it is found to be the only drug passing through illicit channels. There appear to be ample quantities available in all major centers across Canada. Throughout the year supplies have in general reached the Canadian market through the Eastern U.S.A. Prices on the street range from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per one grain capsule, which may in fact contain only $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of heroin.

Vancouver, where the greatest percentage of addicts and traffickers reside, remains the principal center of drug addiction in Canada. During the latter part of the year underworld violence broke out between rival factions in the illicit narcotic drug traffic in attempts to gain control of the local market. These flare-ups resulted in irregular supplies of heroin at street level, and recently culminated in the Alfy Pais gun whipping, the Danny Brent murder, the attempted murder of William Semnick, and the attempted murder of Jacob Lenhardt, alias Jack Stone.

Our Vancouver Drug Squad, employed strictly on the enforcement of this Act in the Vancouver area, consists of twenty men who work in close cooperation with the Vancouver City Police. The strength appears adequate to take care of the local situation and to cope with present conditions in that area.

A Special Committee of the Senate was appointed on February 24, 1955, to enquire into and report upon traffic in narcotic drugs in Canada and problems arising therefrom. The Commissioner and other members of this Force appeared before the Committee while the facilities and records of the Force were placed at its disposal.

On June 10, 1954, several amendments were made to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, the chief of which, from an enforcement point of view, was the new provision in Section 4, which was aimed at the more important type of trafficker or distributor. This Section is of particular interest to enforcement agencies in view of the maximum penalty which has been increased from seven to fourteen years.

There is definitely no indication up to the present time of the existence of a narcotic problem so far as the youth of this country is concerned.

With the exception of one large seizure (18 ounces), Marihuana was encountered only on rare occasions and there is no evidence that this drug is being utilized to any great extent by addicts in Canada.

The provisions of Part X (A) of the Criminal Code dealing with habitual criminals were invoked in nine cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the year, with the result that three accused were committed to preventive detention and the other six cases are still before the Courts.

In addition to convictions under the O. & N.D Act, the criminal law of conspiracy was resorted to against persons who directed organized crime, but who did not participate in activities which constituted violations of this Act. Ten convictions were registered and a number are still before the Courts.

Provincial and Municipal Laws

Provincial Laws.—As mentioned in the introduction to this part of the report, the comparative provincial statutes statistics in Table 10 include infractions of the Territorial Ordinances, which are referred to in the following summary without distinction as provincial investigations. In past reports the Ordinances were included under Federal Statute investigations.

Generally, the overall number of provincial investigations was greater by 6.1 per cent. There was a 12.3 per cent increase in the enforcement of the Acts dealing with highway traffic. The most notable rise was recorded in British Columbia where traffic offences increased by 28 per cent.

A general decrease of 3.5 per cent is noted under the Liquor Acts, the largest drop being 14 per cent in Alberta.

The remaining provincial statute investigations increased by 12 per cent.

In northwestern British Columbia, which lies between the Alaskan Panhandle and the Yukon, British Columbia Statutes were enforced by detachments in the Yukon Territory. The detachment at Fort Smith, N.W.T., carried out investigations under the Alberta Provincial Statutes in that part of Alberta adjacent to the Northwest Territory boundary.

Highway Traffic Control.—The statistics of highway traffic offences in Table 11 cover only the major headings in this field. They do not show the numerous investigations dealt with under the municipal by-laws, the great number of highway patrols made, nor the increasing number of vehicle checks carried out.

Certain new enforcement techniques were placed into effect during the year in conjunction with the stepped-up training program of personnel. A radar speed meter operated in Alberta for some months. The success of this unit in detecting speeding vehicles was such that a further number of these units will be placed into operation in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, and the Maritimes.

Table 10—Provincial Statutes

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
British Columbia.....	5,952	6,152	10,787	13,810	753	934	17,492	20,896
Alberta.....	5,203	4,472	8,777	10,803	844	1,010	14,824	16,285
Saskatchewan.....	3,889	3,851	6,181	6,823	1,542	1,738	11,612	12,412
Manitoba.....	2,363	2,325	4,132	3,586	404	362	6,899	6,273
Ontario.....			30	68	8	18	38	86
Quebec.....						2		2
New Brunswick.....	3,314	3,100	6,616	5,286	272	185	10,202	8,571
Nova Scotia.....	6,990	6,946	5,190	6,415	528	471	12,708	13,832
Prince Edward Island.....	1,665	1,607	554	1,083	120	100	2,339	2,790
Newfoundland.....	1,451	1,213	1,934	1,798	785	1,082	4,170	4,093
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	543	589	182	177	163	126	888	892
Total.....	31,360	30,255	44,383	49,849	5,419	6,028	81,172	86,132
	38.7%	35.1%	54.7%	57.9%	6.6%	7%		

A camera mounted on a patrol car capable of photographing motor vehicles with the resulting exposed negative portraying the vehicle as well as indicating the speed, time, and date was tested in the Ottawa area, the Province of Manitoba, and is presently undergoing tests in British Columbia.

Table 11—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Section 285 C.C.C. (Traffic)		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
British Columbia.....	10,787	13,810	1,914	1,900	97	117	18,755	16,629	31,553	32,546
Alberta.....	8,777	10,803	888	839	200	166	8,003	7,129	17,868	18,937
Saskatchewan.....	6,181	6,823	820	688	110	71	7,888	5,979	14,999	13,561
Manitoba.....	4,132	3,586	302	397	68	76	4,550	4,581	9,142	8,640
New Brunswick.....	6,616	5,286	696	544	111	102	3,113	3,826	10,536	9,758
Nova Scotia.....	5,190	6,415	718	716	98	86	5,030	5,373	11,036	12,590
Prince Edward Island.....	554	1,083	219	256	13	10	479	453	1,265	1,802
Newfoundland.....	1,934	1,798	319	335	30	19	2,066	2,320	4,349	4,472
Northwest Territory and Yukon Territory.....	182	177	90	88	24	4	334	245	630	514
Total.....	44,353	49,781	6,056	5,853	751	651	50,218	46,535	101,378	102,820

Ghost cars in the form of unmarked patrol vehicles manned by plainclothes men operated with considerable success in several provinces. These cars work in conjunction with a regular highway patrol car staffed by uniformed personnel with the ghost car being in constant radio contact with the highway patrol unit. When an offence is noted by the ghost car, it is immediately reported to the highway patrol, along with a description of the offending vehicle, which is then intercepted by the patrol car and the appropriate action taken. Personnel of the ghost car rarely approach the driver of the offending vehicle, but they are available to give evidence in any ensuing prosecution if required. This system has had considerable success in curbing high speeds and dangerous driving practices, and has received favourable comment in the press of provinces where it has been employed.

Vehicular checks for mechanical defects continue to require a large number of man hours, particularly in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia. In British Columbia all school busses must pass a regular inspection and members of the Force who do this work have been specially trained to carry out these inspections.

A Traffic Committee composed of senior officers of the Force has been established on a permanent basis at Headquarters. This committee reviews all aspects of enforcement, equipment and training as well as acting as a clearing house for the dissemination of information of value related to traffic safety and enforcement.

Municipal Laws.—The statistics for the work done in the municipal field have not been included in the overall survey of crime in this report, for a new basis is presently being considered so that a fair, comparative analysis can be made in relation to the other criminal statistics presented by the Force.

A total of 40,859 cases was handled under municipal bylaws. In some instances municipalities have resorted to the Provincial Acts in enforcing traffic violations, and these are recorded under the appropriate table.

There is also a difference of procedure in towns using parking meters where voluntary penalties are paid. In some instances the voluntary penalties are collected by the R.C.M.P. and in other places the municipality appoints its own personnel to check the meters and collect the fines.

In the North the R.C.M.P. enforces bylaws for the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon, and in Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories.

Table 12 indicates the number of investigations carried out in the municipal field for the year under review only.

Table 12—Municipal Laws

British Columbia	14,618
Alberta	7,655
Saskatchewan	11,226
Manitoba	6,195
New Brunswick	694
Nova Scotia	74
Prince Edward Island	43
Newfoundland	262
Northwest and Yukon Territories	92
	40,859

Other Investigations and Administrative Assistances

The term "Non-Criminal Investigations", used in past reports, has been dropped this year for the less misleading and more inclusive term "Other Investigations".

The work of the Force in these two categories comprised, generally speaking, (a) investigations conducted in behalf of federal, provincial, and municipal authorities, for the general public, other police forces, and British and foreign authorities, in which the Force did not have basic responsibility, (b) investigative assistances of a strictly non-criminal nature in which no breach of a statute was suspected, alleged, or intended, but where certain investigative procedures were necessarily brought into use, and (c) in the administrative control field, assistances in which there was no breach of a statute and no actual investigative work done. Specific examples of the work in each group may be found under the appropriate heading below.

Certain types of cases were reclassified this year for statistical purposes, but no actual increase in work took place in either group. In fact, as will be noted from the following three-year summary, the aggregate number of cases dropped by 10,428 below last year's total:—

	Other Investigations	Administrative Assistances	Totals
1952-53.....	151,785	81,019	232,804
1953-54.....	153,175	177,650	330,834
1954-55.....	193,770	126,627	320,406

It will be immediately apparent that the Force handles a great number of these cases. Since they cannot be termed police duties in the strict sense, par-

Table 13—Summary of Other Investigations

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average
British Columbia.....	8,741*	29,331	35,400	36,550	81,857	38,376
Alberta.....	18,333	17,184	21,280	22,816	21,269	20,176
Saskatchewan.....	12,039	12,757	14,907	15,389	20,966	15,230
Manitoba.....	13,917	13,922	13,701	13,601	12,690	13,566
Ontario.....	15,885	14,811	18,739	18,487	10,939	15,772
Quebec.....	7,193	7,829	11,256	11,316	8,601	9,239
New Brunswick.....	6,523	13,002	16,987	14,737	15,520	13,354
Nova Scotia.....	7,164	7,252	8,213	8,300	9,882	8,162
Prince Edward Island.....	854	910	912	854	2,375	1,181
Newfoundland.....	2,641*	6,314	8,360	9,362	7,474	6,830
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	1,105	1,344	1,904	1,763	2,206	1,664
Total.....	94,395	124,656	151,785	153,175	193,779	143,558

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

ticularly many of those in the administrative control field, the Force is constantly endeavouring to reduce the volume of work carried out in these groups. This year is the first in which an appreciative drop has been noticed.

Other Investigations.—Table 13 indicates the incidence of other investigation on a five-year comparative basis. They included, among a great number of others, investigations having to do with missing persons, lost and found articles in which the suspicion of theft was absent, destitution, and the processing of visa applications and certain other security enquiries.

Administrative Assistances.—The incidence of administrative control work on a five-year comparative basis will be found in Table 14. Such tasks as supplying court orderlies, escorting of mental patients and prisoners, issuing of vehicle permits under the various highway traffic acts, conducting surveys for wildlife organizations, collecting amusement taxes, and issuing forest travel permits, as well as many others, fall in this group. In the Territories general welfare work among the Eskimo and Indian forms a large part of the assistances carried out in that area.

Table 14—Summary of Administrative Assistance

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average
British Columbia.....	697*	6,866	35,301	124,763	65,918	46,713
Alberta.....	11,126	9,580	10,797	12,761	14,867	11,826
Saskatchewan.....	3,776	2,929	2,756	3,004	3,799	3,253
Manitoba.....	1,730	2,893	1,953	1,832	1,839	2,049
Ontario.....	3,672	3,702	3,015	4,267	3,679	3,667
Quebec.....	3,077	4,112	4,841	5,186	6,407	4,725
New Brunswick.....	1,548	1,425	938	1,643	1,465	1,204
Nova Scotia.....	5,642	936	748	590	772	1,738
Prince Edward Island.....	353	323	415	525	759	475
Newfoundland.....	8*	21	98	51	1,776	391
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	21,418	19,035	20,157	23,037	25,346	21,799
Total.....	53,047	51,822	81,019	177,659	126,627	98,035

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

Other Duties and Services

Emergency Planning Branch and Special Branch

The activities of these branches have kept up with the developments in their respective fields.

Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements

The Force through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires continued to provide protection to 123 Federal Government Buildings located in 21 major cities across Canada. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

The Protective Branch of "A" Division, Ottawa, had the responsibility for the protection of distinguished visitors and for the security of government buildings and property in the Ottawa area. The Branch was created on April 1, 1954, and establishes a better chain of command and responsibility and affords a much closer supervision over such operations.

Protective measures were undertaken for many distinguished visitors during the year including Her Majesty The Queen Mother; His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh; Sir Winston Churchill; and the Prime Ministers of Australia, Pakistan, Ceylon, France, Italy and Japan.

Governor General's Troop.—The Governor General's Troop was inspected by His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., at Government House, on November 4, 1954. Afterwards, each member of the troop was presented to His Excellency.

Northern Work

"G" Division of the Force polices the Northwest and Yukon Territories and is the only law enforcing body in the North, an area of 1,511,979 square miles with a widely scattered population of about 25,100 Indians, Eskimos and Whites.

In the southern portion of the Yukon Territory and at such places in the Northwest Territories as Fort Smith, Hay River and Yellowknife what might be termed the truly northern conditions of service have been generally overcome by the constant and rapid development of these areas and the use of modern equipment. In the more remote regions, conditions of service exist as they have been for many years, though with radio and aircraft facilities available complete isolation from one year to the next is a thing of the past.

Detachments in the North patrolled 754,783 miles this year. Of this total 58,957 were travelled by dog team, 77,872 by boats and 15,977 on foot. The dog team mileage is an impressive figure when consideration is given to the fact that only 30 of the 42 detachments used this mode of transportation. In the Eastern Arctic particularly travel by dog team is an arduous and hazardous task because of the short hours of daylight during the winter months, the extreme storms and cold weather experienced, and the rough-ice fields, tidal cracks, glaciers, and the rocky and rugged land encountered.

The administrative work in the Territories continued as in other years. In particular, the work pertaining to Eskimo welfare, which consists of paying family allowances, issuing rations for the relief of destitute Eskimos, registering vital statistics, placing Eskimos for employment with mining companies, defence establishments and other concerns, and arranging for their medical attention. One of the more interesting duties that the Force performs at Craig Harbour, Resolute Bay, and Herschel Island is that of operating trading posts for the local Eskimos where there are no regular traders. The actual trader at these posts is nominally one of the local Eskimos but their supervision is carried out by a member of the Force in behalf of the Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources. This involves taking in the Eskimo fur and other products such as sealskins, walrus ivory, soapstone and ivory handicrafts and, in turn, paying the Eskimos for these in suitable merchandise.

National Police Services

Identification Work.—There are now thirty-five identification sections operating throughout the divisions outside of Ottawa. These are staffed by members of the Force who are specially trained in this line of work. These particular sections are strategically located throughout the operational divisions so that the services of members may be readily available when called upon to gather evidence at the scenes of crimes.

The Identification Branch at Ottawa operates as a clearing house for all police forces, gaols and penitentiaries in Canada, in connection with criminal records, crime index information and fire arm registrations. This section also prepares and distributes the "Most Wanted Criminal Circulars" and the "Tire Tread Identification Book". Fingerprints of a non-criminal nature are processed through this section and are returned to the contributor.

Table 15—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1953-54	1954-55
<i>Fingerprint Bureau "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms received—Criminal	69,954	76,006
Fingerprint forms received—Non-criminal	89,206	97,084
Total Fingerprint forms received	159,160	173,690
Identifications—Criminal	47,857	52,021
Identifications—Non-criminal	6,368	5,458
Active Files	452,391	537,737
Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction	25,614	29,459
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made	2,645	2,934
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by	2,447	2,552
Reproductions for physical comparisons	325	284
Deceased persons fingerprinted	43	68
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison	5,496	3,506
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges	6,382	4,123
Prisoners photographed	6,086	5,125
Latent impressions identified—criminal	824	697
Latent impressions identified—non-criminal	1,354	1,312
Photostats made—general	87,444	102,667
Photographs made—general	177,537	181,733
Plans drawn	535	646
Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison ..	230	194
<i>Visits to court to give evidence:</i>		
Fingerprint	104	90
Photography	558	714
Plan drawing	253	239
Physical comparisons	76	46

Table 15—Summary of Identification Work—*Conc.*

Sections and Nature of Work	1953-54	1954-55
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to index.....	2,010	2,621
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	868	1,220
Unsolved crimes reported.....	4,051	4,471
Suggested identifications.....	2,975	3,874
Confirmed identifications.....	829	785
Wanted persons received for notation.....	2,137	2,843
Wanted persons identified.....	1,119	1,397
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	189	138
Central Document Filing System:		
Fraudulent cheques, indexed known and unsolved.....	2,682	3,625
Fraudulent cheques received unsolved cases.....	1,437	1,430
Fraudulent cheques identified, unsolved cases.....	909	1,041
Anonymous letters received.....	95	74
Anonymous letters identified.....	7	14
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	349,643	359,324
Weapons transferred.....	6,530	7,298
Weapons destroyed.....	217	148
Enquiries involving weapons.....	5,974	6,595
Weapons identified.....	444	509
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	818	950
Total at large on licences.....	1,273	1,389
Sentences completed under licences.....	791	804
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	15	10
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	28	29

The Crime Index Section continues to supply the police in the field with data of unsolved crimes and wanted or suspected persons. This section keeps an up-to-date record of the methods used by important criminals and operates as a clearing house in the international exchange of fingerprints with other official police agencies. The Fraudulent Cheque and Document Section records all unsolved cheque cases, extortion notes, anonymous writings and crank letters. These are compared with the writings of persons who are suspected or who have been at some time convicted of writing such documents.

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

Crime Detection Laboratory.—The volume of cases handled by the Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan and Ottawa, increased from 1,068 to 1,191. Members were required to be away attending court and on other duties a total of 1,027 man-days. During the year a review committee conducted a survey of the services performed by both our Laboratories. Dr. M. Cohen and Dr. D. S. Russell of the Division of Applied Chemistry constituted the Review Committee for the Eastern Regional Unit of the Ottawa Laboratory. Dean W. A. Riddell of Regina College, University of Saskatchewan, Professor J. W. T. Spinks, Dean of Graduate Studies, University of Saskatchewan, and Dr. C. A. Mitchell, Chief of the Animal Diseases Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, constituted the Review Committee for the Western Regional Laboratory at Regina.

The Review Committee reports were complete and provided data for the future guidance of the two laboratories.

Table 16—Work Performed by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serology.....	113	Spectroscopic.....	95
Toxicology.....	74	Chemical.....	98
Firearm Examinations.....	22	Physical.....	15
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	110	Writings.....	520
Shots and Powder Tests.....	7	Document Chemical Examinations.....	12
Ballistics.....	3	Document Physical Examinations.....	56
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	2	Photography.....	454
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	18	X-Ray Diffraction.....	19
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	72	Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	10
Physical Matching.....	22	Interchange of Work between Labor- atories.....	7
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations.....	79	Cases to other Federal Laboratories.....	5
		Cases to Provincial Pathologist.....	2

A Seminar dealing with "The Extraction and Purification of Toxicologically Important Drugs with Emphasis on Alkaloids" was held at Regina on March 20 and 21, 1954, and was commented on most favourably by the Review Committee. The Committee also recommended that this work continue. The scientific research section has commenced a series of tests to determine the effects of alcohol and barbiturates in varying amounts on driving skill and the value of clinical and psychophysical tests as evidence of impairment. Meetings of forensic societies and similar associations were attended both in Canada and the United States by members of the laboratories. We now have a representative membership in the Forensic Societies of Canada; the chemist in charge of the scientific research section is the secretary-treasurer for the Society and the officer in charge of the crime detection laboratories is a member of the executive committee.

Publications

The Force had the new Criminal Code printed in loose leaf form and this volume should be of great value to all members of the Force. It is planned at some future date to include certain selected federal statutes. For the lengthy and painstaking task of preparing the annotations and comments, this Force is greatly indebted to Mr. J. C. Martin, Q.C., and to the Criminal Law Section of the Department of Justice.

The *R.C.M.P. Gazette* circulation increased by 84 during the past year, bringing the total monthly distribution to 1,362 copies. The Crime Detection Laboratory News Letter and a monthly article on Traffic have now replaced less important items. 2,168 photographs were published in the Gazette during the past year. The weekly card index system has now reached a total of 1,446,688 cards in Canada.

The *R.C.M.P. Quarterly*, the official, general magazine of the Force, reached a paid-up circulation total of 10,237 copies of the last issue, a gain of 540 over the previous year. The Quarterly continues to maintain a satisfactory financial standing in spite of the increased cost of publication.

In the field of crime prevention, an illustrated booklet in the French and English languages was published, entitled "Crime in Your Community". This booklet has been widely distributed throughout Canada. It invites the co-operation of the public in the prevention of crime and suggests security measures that merchants, businessmen and householders can take to reduce crime by guarding against it.

Communications

The various mobile radio systems which have proven such a valuable aid to efficient police operations were further expanded and improved.

In "A" Division, where previously four radio cars were operated in conjunction with the Ottawa City Police network, a separate control station was put into operation to provide radio coverage to the Ottawa City and Lower Gaineau Park areas. Seven additional police cars and six motorcycles were equipped with radio and the four previous radio cars were converted to operate into the control station. The equipment has proven particularly effective in controlling traffic and crowds during visits of important personages to the Capital area.

Radio equipment was purchased to provide better coverage of the Avalon and Burin Peninsulas in Newfoundland but because of legal difficulties in obtaining title to the site for the control station at St. John's, it was not possible to complete the installations during the year.

Thirty-five additional police automobiles were radio equipped to operate into existing networks with a geographic distribution as follows:—Ontario (Toronto)—3; Quebec—2; British Columbia—15; Nova Scotia—4; Alberta—8; Headquarters, Ottawa—2; Prince Edward Island—1.

In the three Prairie Provinces the mobile radio facilities of the Force were originally laid out as "two-way" networks. That is, all communications must either emanate from or be directed to the sub-divisional control stations and individual units in each system cannot intercommunicate directly. Because this feature seriously handicaps highway traffic control operations the design has in general been discarded by most police forces in favour of the modern "three-way" system, which does allow inter-unit communication.

Since a large proportion of the equipment making up the Prairie networks has been in service since 1947 and is in need of replacement it was decided to commence a conversion program to gradually change over the networks to comply with modern day practice.

The Calgary Sub-Division was converted and is now operating as a "three-way" system. Any of the old equipment still economically useable was transferred to other sub-divisions to act as spares and extensions to their present facilities. When the conversion program is complete the Prairie system would be on a par with the modern networks operated by the Force in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

The emergency radiotelegraph network has been used as the main mode of inter-Divisional telegraphic communications and an examination of the records reveals that approximately 90 per cent of the traffic has been passed over this system. It has been found necessary to make certain improvements to the existing facilities and in this connection a new outlet was added at Toronto. The system now services all Divisional Headquarters in the Force. A new radiotelegraph transmitter designed for remote control was purchased for the Victoria station and steps were taken to obtain a site for directional antennae to provide direct service with Headquarters, Ottawa.

In the far North small ship-to-shore radiotelephone units were installed in the vessels operated by the Force at Aklavik, Lake Harbour and Pond Inlet. The Detachments at Pond Inlet and Pangnirtung were also supplied with small radiotelephone units to provide communications with the nearest Department of Transport, Army, Air Force or Hudson's Bay Company land stations. With these in service a total of nine northern detachments and five vessels of the Force operating in the North will be equipped with radio.

Collection of Revenue

Moneys collected on behalf of federal, provincial, municipal and other authorities amounted to \$2,146,718.53, an increase of \$112,569.25 from the previous year. They were made up as follows:

For the Federal Government:

Revenue—general	\$261,735.70
Fines	708,932.90
Costs	98,917.08
	\$1,069,585.68

For the various Provincial Governments:

Revenue—general	\$381,770.67
Fines	327,488.77
Costs	30,198.30
	\$ 739,457.74

For the various Municipal Authorities:

Revenue—general	\$ 1,116.00
Fines	308,766.52
Costs	21,030.29
	\$ 330,912.81

<i>For Others:</i>	\$ 6,762.30
	\$2,146,718.53

Police Dog Services

The work of the Dog Section showed an increase of approximately 16 per cent during the year. This can be attributed primarily to the greater number of liquor and excise searches and a slight increase in the number of searches for lost and missing persons. On the other hand, there has been a slight decline in the number of requests for tracking criminals and searching for articles. The following is a breakdown of the 989 cases Police Service Dogs worked on:

Tracking Criminals	20% of calls—42.5% successful
Lost and Missing Persons	20% of calls—28.2% successful
Search for Articles	6.4% of calls—51.7% successful
Excise and Liquor	53.6% of calls—9.4% successful

Three new Masters were trained and added to the Section as replacements. Five dogs were struck off the strength of the Force and were replaced with new stock. Fifteen German Shepherds are in the field, and five dogs are undergoing training at the Sydney Kennels.

Kennel facilities and training equipment have been maintained with a number of improvements being made to add to the health and comfort of the dogs.

Efforts are being continued to further the breeding program, and dogs have been acquired that will prove suitable for this purpose.

Of the many cases this year in which dogs played a significant part, one occurred last January in British Columbia that had an unusual sidelight.

P.S.D. "Silver" was brought in to assist in locating the third member of a trio that had robbed the Royal Bank of Canada at Burnaby, B.C., of \$27,000.

"Silver" picked up a trail and began tracking in a southerly direction through the bush. After following this trail for approximately 500 yards, "Silver" nosed out a plastic travelling bag containing a large amount of money

and a Luger pistol, partially buried at the base of a stump. From this point the trail continued in a southerly direction for half a mile, veered in an easterly direction, and finally swung to the north for about a mile. The dog recovered a second bundle of money amounting to \$2,000.

The direction of the fugitive's flight had been relayed by the Dogmaster, via portable radio, to the various patrols. This resulted in his apprehension approximately ten minutes before "Silver" overtook him.

In recognition of her outstanding work the grateful officials of the Royal Bank of Canada presented "Silver" with an engraved silver collar. This is the first time that a Police Service Dog of the Force has been so honoured. The inscription on the collar reads, "Presented to 'Silver' for outstanding service January 13, 1955, the Royal Bank of Canada".

"Marine" Division Services

As mentioned earlier the headquarters of the "Marine" Division was transferred to Ottawa in November. The former headquarters at Halifax was re-organized and made a sub-division. The object of this move was to give the "Marine" Division Headquarters a more central location so that the operations of all ships and boats could be better controlled.

Four types of ships were in use: Commissioner class, which are converted Bangor diesel minesweepers; Fort class motor launches; Detachment class patrol boats; and motor boats.

Their distribution at the end of the year was as follows:—

Ships and Locations

Halifax, N.S.	Windsor, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>French</i> —Depot Ship	Patrol Boat <i>Tagish</i>
R.C.M.P.S. <i>MacBrien</i>	Saint John, N.B.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>Irvine</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Willow Bunch</i>
Grand Bank, Nfld.	Vancouver, B.C.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Pitt</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Little Bow</i>
Rimouski, P.Q.	Kenora, Ont.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Walsh</i>	Motor Boat <i>Kenora</i>
Halifax, N.S.	Fort Frances, Ont.
Patrol Boat <i>Big Bend</i>	Motor Boat <i>Fort Frances</i>
North Sydney, N.S.	Zeballos, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Brule</i>	M/L 1
Kingston, Ont.	Westview, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Carnduff</i>	M/L 2
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Ganges, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Chilcoot</i>	M/L 6
Kingston, Ont.	Campbell River, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Chilcoot II</i>	M/L 9
Sarnia, Ont.	Port Alice, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Cutknife</i>	M/L 10
Bagotville, P.Q.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Grenfell</i>	M/L 15
Montreal, P. Q.	Port Alberni, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Moosomin</i>	M/L 16
Toronto, Ont.	Ocean Falls, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Shaunavon</i>	M/L 17
Yarmouth, N.S.	
Patrol Boat <i>Slideout</i>	

The commissioner class ships *Irvine* and *MacBrien* carried out extensive sea patrols along the coasts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. They logged a total of 30,395 miles. The

services of both ships were used whenever necessary to transfer stores and personnel to the more remote coastal regions of Newfoundland and Labrador.

In June, 1954, R.C.M.P. *Irvine* and Motor Launch *Fort Pitt* proceeded to St. Lawrence Harbour to assist the local detachment at the official opening of the new memorial hospital. The hospital was donated to the community of St. Lawrence by the United States Government in appreciation of the work carried out by the citizens of the community in rescuing crews of two American destroyers that had run ashore in a storm during World War II. The dedication service was attended by high ranking officers of both the United States and Canadian Navies and Government officials.

The *Irvine* took part in the search for the fishing vessel *Betsy Ann*, who, with two men aboard, was reported overdue at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, in September, 1954. The *Betsy Ann* was found abandoned in a half-sunken condition with her dory missing. She was subsequently taken in tow by the *Irvine* to Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. The two missing fishermen had abandoned her and rowed ashore when she began to leak badly and they considered that no hope could be held for a salvage.

R.C.M.P.S. *MacBrien* was made available to the Department of National Health and Welfare (Indian Health Service) for the purpose of conveying four medical men and X-Ray equipment along the coast of Labrador and the Ungava Bay region to carry out T.B. and X-Ray surveys. The *MacBrien* patrolled 3,744 miles. Some 2,170 persons, Indians, Eskimos and Whites were X-Rayed and supplied with dental and medical treatment. The trip involved making about 34 different places of call and, to save time transporting and setting up the equipment off shore, all treatments were carried out on board the *MacBrien*. The weather was extremely unfavourable with numerous icebergs and thick fog being encountered along the coast. The task of locating some natives who were out fishing in outlying rivers and bays made it necessary for the *MacBrien* to steam about 285 miles in unchartered waters sometimes going as far inland as 12 to 38 miles. The amateur radio stations along the coast, known locally as "The Labrador Network", gave valuable assistance to the entire operation.

The Motor Launches *Fort Pitt* and *Fort Walsh* were on command to "B" and "C" Divisions respectively and logged combined mileage of 18,697 miles.

The *Fort Pitt* operated out of Grand Bank, Newfoundland, and co-operated with local land detachments in combating small-scale smuggling in the vicinity of the islands of St. Pierre Miquelon. Many seizures were made on shore through the efforts of the crew.

From Rimouski the *Fort Walsh* carried out patrols to Bagotville, P.Q., where crew members helped shore detachments searching sea-going vessels. This motor launch also assisted other land detachments along the St. Lawrence River. While at Summerside, P.E.I., en route to Halifax at the end of the season, the crew of the *Fort Walsh* carried out a search of the *S.S. Elma*, which resulted in the seizure of 42 bottles of spirits, 141 bottles of beer and 12,400 cigarettes.

Both the *Fort Pitt* and the *Fort Walsh* rendered numerous aids to the public and to fishing boats in distress.

Detachment class patrol boats maintained effective patrols throughout the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Together they logged about 36,700 miles. The number of pleasure craft on the Great Lakes is increasing. There are for example, some 2,000 licensed vessels of all types at the Port of Windsor, Ontario, and it is reported that, in 1954, 7,181 ships checked in at the customs ports at La Salle Riverside and Belle River, Ontario, on inward and outward cruises between Canada and the United States.

Patrol boat *Tagish* stationed at Windsor, Ont., was instrumental in effecting 38 seizures under the Customs Act. Patrol boat *Grenfell*, based at Bagotville, P.Q., carried out 231 searches under the same Act resulting in 42 seizures. Seizures by all patrol boats amounted to 133 individual cases.

The detachment class boats aided also in the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act. They also performed many dragging operations, provided assistance to both pleasure and other water craft in distress, and policed and supervised regattas and other aquatic functions.

The program of new construction to give the Force an economical and serviceable fleet of ships to replace the present mostly obsolete craft is progressing steadily and will provide the best class of vessels available for the areas in which they are to operate.

For seagoing duties plans were prepared for a 165 foot twin-screw ship to replace the commissioner class Bangors. The building of the first of these is expected to commence early in 1955.

For inshore coastal patrols a single screw 60 foot patrol boat has been designed, and for the Great Lakes a 49 foot high-speed patrol boat. This year the first of the Great Lakes boats, *Chilcoot II*, was launched, and it is expected that two more will follow next year along with the first of the 60 footers.

In addition, two 92 foot vessels, one for the west coast, the other for Newfoundland, and one 48 foot single screw diesel patrol boat for operation on the south coast of Newfoundland should be ready for commissioning some time in 1955.

Seven new 35 foot general utility motor boats were placed into use along the northern Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, as well as two 40 foot class cargo boats for northern service.

It is expected that the replacement programme will be completed by 1960.

Schooner St. Roch.—On July 22, 1954, the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch* departed Halifax for Vancouver, B.C., by way of the Panama Canal. After an uneventful voyage she arrived at Vancouver on October 12, 1954. The next day the *St. Roch* was officially turned over to the City of Vancouver, her birthplace in 1928, by Supt. H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S. The City plans to preserve the *St. Roch* on Kitsilano Point overlooking the sea. This would seem to be a fitting site for the renowned little ship that twice journeyed the treacherous northwest passage and twice circumnavigated the North American Continent. The *St. Roch* will also stand as a lasting tribute to the members of the Force who made up her crews.

“Air” Division Services

Ten detachments and operational aircraft and one training aircraft were in use by “Air” Division at the end of the year. This is an increase of one detachment and one aircraft from last year. The detachment opened was at Churchill, Manitoba, and the new aircraft stationed at that point is an Otter, which so far has proven invaluable in assisting the Department of Northern Affairs and in the various operations of the Force in the northern District of Keewatin, N.W.T.

The aircraft in use are four Beavers, one Norseman and an Otter, all of which can be converted to wheels, floats or skis and which are ideal bush types; one Grumman Goose flying boat, which operates either on wheels or floats; one Stinson station wagon, used on wheels or skis in the southern prairie regions; two twin Beechcraft, used for general transportation duties, and one Cornell trainer.

The distribution of detachments and aircraft was as follows:

<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
Ottawa	Beechcraft & Cornell
Regina	Stinson
Edmonton	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay	Grumman Goose
Winnipeg	Beaver
Vancouver	Beaver
Fort Smith	Norseman
Prince Albert	Beaver
St. John's	Beaver
Churchill	Otter

A total of 5,328 hours were flown by all aircraft, including some 307 hours by the Cornell on training exercises. The air miles logged totalled 559,470, some 1,055,357 passenger miles.

The aircraft assisted the land force on many and varied occasions, from regular detachment inspections and investigations to air dropping anti-rabies serum to stem an outbreak among dogs along the Labrador coast. There were many flights of particular interest.

In February, the Otter based at Churchill played a primary rôle in the rescue of the crew of a U.S.A.F. stratojet which exploded at 35,000 feet over northern Saskatchewan. Three of the four members of the stricken craft parachuted to safety. The Otter was responsible in the rescue of two of these three after they had been located by air search and rescue teams. The third member, having been rescued by a civilian aircraft, was flown from Cumberland House to the hospital at The Pas, Manitoba. The remains of the fourth member of the crew were evacuated by the Otter from the scene of the wreckage.

In July, the Beaver CF-MPM, operating in the Sioux Narrows and Stormy Lake area of northern Ontario, was instrumental in obtaining evidence that resulted in the seizure of two aircraft and one car under the Customs and Excise Acts.

In April, the Beaver CF-FHW, based at Vancouver, B.C., transported three navy Frogmen to the Mara Lake district where they recovered two bodies and a truck from the lake.

Pilot training continued, and four co-pilots are presently undergoing training at Ottawa and Edmonton.

There were no flying accidents involving personal injury this year.

Administration

Strength—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1955, was six thousand, three hundred and twenty-six, which consists of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Uniform Strength:*

Officers	133	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	4,366	
		4,499
Special Constables	392	
Civilians	485	
		877

(2) *Civil Servants:*

Permanent	154	
Temporary	796	
		950

Total		6,326
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This is a net increase from last year of 104, made up as follows: 79 uniformed members, 10 civilians, and 15 civil servants. The Reserve Force stands at 299, an increase of 9.

From a total of 907 interviewed by personnel officers, 278 recruits were engaged and 31 former members were re-engaged. The year before 466 recruits were taken on. Engagements and re-engagements were much less than the previous year's total of 481, through the necessary slowing down of recruiting owing to the establishment ceiling.

A detailed establishment for the Force has been worked out. This establishment makes provision for a rank structure and sufficient manpower for every position in the Force on a yearly basis. Careful selection and observance of sound career planning principles will ensure that the men best qualified are so placed that they can rise to positions of responsibility. Although this structure will increase the number of non-commissioned officers, more important than the size of the increase is the opportunity thus created to raise our supervisory and leadership standards.

Three commissioned officers, forty-six non-commissioned officers, eighteen constables and six special constables were retired to pension. Eight non-commissioned officers, three constables and five special constables died during this period.

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

The employment of civil servants for clerical duties releases uniformed members of the Force for general police duties. At present there are 950 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.

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

Table 17—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces—31-3-55

		Commissioner	D/Commis- sioner	A/Commis- sioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
"HQ"	Division, Ont.	1	2	3	7	24	8	...	19	65	106	192	30	139	596	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
"B"	Division, Nfld.	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	8	25	115	1	5	161	...	1	...	...	36	3	7	...
"L"	Division, P.E.I.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	8	36	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...
"H"	Division, N.S.	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	6	17	39	144	6	15	233	...	9	...	...	94	1	17	...
"J"	Division, N.B.	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	11	32	120	6	14	192	...	2	...	...	72	4	17	...
"C"	Division, Que.	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	4	18	45	187	22	30	312	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...
"N"	Division, Ont.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	15	178	9	44	255	54	...	...	...	8	5	1	...
"A"	Division, Ont.	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	17	39	186	10	25	284	...	...	...	...	51	3	7	1
"O"	Division, Ont.	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	4	15	35	117	9	16	202	...	...	...	...	68	1	1	...
"D"	Division, Man.	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	8	23	65	210	15	23	351	...	2	...	...	114	7	5	2
"Dpt"	Division, Sask.	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	5	10	19	259	22	53	377	145	...	...	...	10	7	...	...
"F"	Division, Sask.	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	9	31	70	300	10	13	441	...	2	...	...	163	6	1	2
"K"	Division, Alta.	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	9	36	86	336	28	39	544	...	2	...	...	190	10	8	1
"E"	Division, B.C.	...	...	1	3	9	1	...	18	54	133	647	30	56	952	...	4	...	...	252	26	9	...
"G"	Division, N.W. Territories	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	3	15	72	28	3	127	...	...	225	...	3	6	...	...
	Yukon Territory	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	29	1	2	41	...	...	26	...	10	6	...	...
"Marine"	Division	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	10	11	20	24	152	...	222	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
"Air"	Division	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	8	2	6	13	1	35	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		1	2	10	25	77	18	1	112	334	761	3,158	392	485	5,376	199	22	251	11	1,185	92	76	6
"Headquarters" Staff		1	2	2	7	16	4	...	17	60	88	147	28	133	505	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
Newfoundland		...	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	9	25	121	2	5	170	...	1	...	1	36	3	7	...
Prince Edward Island		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	8	36	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...
Nova Scotia		...	...	1	1	6	1	...	15	25	49	163	130	15	406	...	9	...	...	95	2	17	...
New Brunswick		...	...	...	1	4	1	...	4	11	34	134	10	14	213	...	1	...	...	72	4	17	...
Quebec		...	...	1	1	5	...	...	4	18	47	193	26	30	325	...	...	...	...	89	4	...	...
Ontario		...	...	1	5	8	5	1	12	42	101	433	42	86	786	54	...	...	2	132	9	9	1
Manitoba		...	...	1	1	5	1	...	8	25	61	224	18	23	367	...	2	...	2	109	7	5	2
Saskatchewan		...	...	1	3	7	3	...	16	44	95	506	34	78	787	145	2	...	2	173	13	1	2
Alberta		...	...	1	2	7	1	...	10	36	87	353	29	39	565	...	3	...	1	190	10	8	1
British Columbia		...	...	1	3	10	1	...	20	57	138	675	44	56	1,005	...	4	...	2	252	26	9	...
Northwest Territories		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	11	65	26	2	109	...	...	225	1	3	6	...	...
Yukon Territory		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	30	30	1	2	42	...	...	26	...	10	6	...	...
On Command—Spl. Duty Abroad		...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	10	28	28	2	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		1	2	10	25	77	18	1	112	334	761	3,158	392	485	5,376	199	22	251	11	1,185	92	76	6

Table 18—Rates of pay for the Force on March 31, 1955

Rank and Grades	Pay per Month		Scale per Annum	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Commissioner.....	1,458	33	17,500	00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,000	00	12,000	00
Assistant Commissioners.....	770	00	9,240	00
Superintendents (1st year).....	616	00	7,392	00
Superintendents (2nd year).....	643	00	7,716	00
Superintendents (3rd year).....	671	00	8,052	00
Inspectors (1st year).....	539	00	6,468	00
Inspectors (2nd year).....	566	00	6,792	00
Inspectors (3rd year).....	594	00	7,128	00
Sub-Inspectors.....	517	00	6,204	00
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	443	00	5,316	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	408	00	4,896	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	418	00	5,016	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	428	00	5,136	00
Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	360	00	4,320	00
Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	379	00	4,548	00
Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	389	00	4,668	00
Corporal upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	335	00	4,020	00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank.....	347	00	4,164	00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	320	00	3,840	00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	310	00	3,720	00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	290	00	3,480	00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	280	00	3,360	00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	266	00	3,192	00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	254	00	3,048	00
Constable 2nd Class.....	230	00	2,760	00
Constable 3rd Class.....	203	00	2,436	00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M.P. Act)....	At rates authorized by the Minister.			

Pay.—There was no change in 1954. Table 18 shows the existing rates of pay.

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

Health and Insurance.—A decrease of four and one-half percent took place in the number of days lost through sickness. The health of the members was generally good. Eleven 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, three hundred and sixty-two, an increase of 142 during the past year. Further, 83 per cent of the recruits engaged in the Force since April 1, 1954 have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage. Nine claims were paid during the year.

Bands.—The Bands at Ottawa and Regina played one hundred and thirty-three engagements which included twenty-two appearances by the dance orchestras. Many functions were participated in and school and summer concerts given.

Total strength of the bands is sixty-six which includes one special constable and two reserve constables, all under the direction of the supervisor of music.

Sixteen members passed examinations of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. 15904, Cst. D. L. Clarke of "HQ" Division obtained his A.R.C.T.

Training.—The following is the recapitulation of the over-all training for the fiscal year. This also includes training which was conducted apart from the training centres.

Regular Training

Completed recruit training and posted to field duty	376
Received full training in equitation (recruits)	205
Indoctrination of ex-B.C.P.P.	23
Refresher of in-service members	268
Canadian Police College graduates	93
Marine personnel	21

Specialized Training

Identification Branch training	24
Special Branch training	38
Preventive Service training	169
Customs Port Procedure	16
Fire Prevention	2
Traffic Law Enforcement (Northwestern University)	8
Traffic Control (training under RCMP sponsorship)	30
Motorcycle training	6
Gas and Gas Equipment	215
Advanced training for members of Northern Service	24
Firearms—Camp Borden	3
Air Survival Course	2
Security	2
Training of Instructors in Methods of Teaching	60
R.C.M.P. Provost Company	96

University Training

(a) Full-time attendance	
Law	2
Commerce	1
Science	2
(b) Night classes	
Science	5

There are at present 232 members undergoing recruit training, 51 members undergoing advanced training, and 30 members undergoing straight equitation training.

The duration of the Canadian Police College has been reduced from thirteen to ten weeks. This did not result in the reduction of the syllabus-content, but made the course more concentrated. The course has been modified to include intensified group discussions on a syndicate system on topics allied to police work. To render this system tangible, each member is required to prepare during the term one essay, which in principle is a thesis, on a selected topic. The accent on examinations at the conclusion of the course has been replaced by an interim system of examinations on a weekly basis. The first experiment with this system with Canadian Police College No. 25 is proving practicable and encouraging.

Recruit training also underwent several changes during the year. Equitation was integrated with Part I training, making the duration of the initial period of training a minimum of six months. It was intended to send the trainee

to the field for a period of at least one year before commencing the more advanced Part II training, since it is felt that the practical experience gained in the field during this intervening period will provide a greater appreciation of the second part training. However, the necessary increment in the over-all establishment to provide this practical field experience without interfering with normal duties, is lacking and consequently application of this plan has been held in abeyance. In the meantime, Part II recruit training follows immediately after completion of Part I, for a further period of eight weeks.

Many members have undergone advanced training of various types during the year, ranging from short Traffic Courses conducted by the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, to full time participation in several Canadian universities where selected members are enrolled in Law, Commerce and Science Faculties. During the winter months instructors at both Training Divisions attended night school classes in teaching methods, conducted under the sponsorship of the Teachers' Colleges at Moose Jaw and Ottawa.

Qualifying for their revolver marksmanship badges were 1,311 members; this number includes four members of the Reserve Force and 14 special constables. 752 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, Sergeant C. C. Wilson, "A" Division, Sergeant J. H. Blais, and S/Constable R. Doucet, "C" Division, shot with the Canadian rifle team at the National Rifle Association Meet at Bisley, England, in 1954, and three won places on the team that is to represent Canada at Bisley in 1955. The three qualifying for 1955 are Inspector J. A. F. Young, "H" Division, Sergeant J. H. Blais, "C" Division, and Sergeant E. C. Armstrong, "H.Q." Division.

Horses and Sleigh Dogs.—There are 199 horses, 54 at "N" Division, 77 at "Depot" Division, and 68 at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Sask. This is an increase of six over last year's total. As it becomes more difficult to purchase suitable saddle horses it is necessary to breed and raise more at Fort Walsh. Attention is being given to a long term breeding plan and much help has been received from officials of the Department of Agriculture and from Professor Grant MacEwan of Calgary.

There are 251 sleigh dogs for use in northern areas.

Honours, Awards and Commendations.—The R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 121 members: eighteen officers, eighty-six non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables and thirteen ex-members.

Thirty-nine classes were held in First Aid. The following awards were obtained: 374 certificates; 155 vouchers; 63 medallions; 167 labels; 15 new instructor's certificates and 5 renewals. 1954 saw a substantial increase in the number of classes held and the number of awards received. Generally speaking, First Aid work within the Force was carried on with a fresh vigor.

In recognition of their contribution in time and effort to the advancement of First Aid, the following promotions and admissions to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem were sanctioned: as Officer Brother—Insp. G. H. Prime of "HQ" Division and Insp. A. S. McNeil of "Depot" Division; as Serving Brother—10732 S/Sgt. J. Sixsmith and 10518 Sgt. D. G. Chater of "F" Division; and 11933 Sgt. J. A. E. Lacasse of "C" Division.

11889 Cpl. A. R. Foster of "E" Division was granted a parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in wading into treacherous quicksand at Crescent Beach, B.C., to rescue Edward Luke, mired in the path of incoming tide, in January 5, 1954.

Supply

General Supplies and Equipment.—The procurement of general supplies of clothing, kit and other equipment for the Force throughout the year was satisfactory. Supplies were of good quality and, due chiefly to the continued weakness in the wool market, the price of clothing and kit remained about the same as in the previous two years. Deliveries were excellent and the quantities of clothing and kit remaining undelivered at the end of the fiscal year were the lowest on record.

As mentioned in the previous report a revolving fund was established to provide funds for the purchase of materials sold by the Force to manufacturers for making up the various articles of uniform required. The fund is managed in the same manner as in the case of revolving funds which have been established for other departments in recent years. Purchases of materials are charged to the fund and remittances received from the manufacturers are credited to it.

No difficulty has been experienced in the operation of this fund and it is believed that the new method will facilitate the procurement of cloth, etc., and eliminate difficulties which were experienced in previous years due to the fact that it was frequently necessary to delay the awarding of contracts until materials could be purchased. This resulted in great difficulties in securing completion of contracts before the end of the fiscal year.

The Force purchased 60 additional units of motor transport at an average net cost of \$2,100 each and replaced 429 old vehicles at an average net cost of \$1,315 each. The mileage of the cars replaced decreased slightly and averaged 69,940 miles compared to 72,300 miles in the previous fiscal year. On the whole, the service obtained from the fleet of cars owned by the Force was satisfactory in all respects.

A concerted effort is being made to replace the large number of old and worn typewriters on distribution throughout the Force, all of which are from 20 to 30 years old and have served beyond their period of endurance. Some 300 units were replaced during the fiscal year 1954-55 and it is hoped to replace an additional 400 during 1955-56.

Books and publications for reference purposes, subscriptions to technical periodicals and newspapers for use of the crime detection laboratories, various division libraries and the headquarters reference library have been obtained or arranged for.

All Divisions, with the exception of Headquarters, have been supplied with the new Smith and Wesson .38 special military and police revolver, replacing the .45 calibre Colt formerly used. It is hoped that Headquarters may be supplied with the new weapon during 1955-56.

Uniform.—The poplin shirt introduced last year is proving quite satisfactory.

It was mentioned last year that a new parka was being tried out at outlying detachments to determine its suitability. A regimental parka of blue grenfell cloth has now been adopted for issue principally in the Northwest Territories and Yukon. It is trimmed with yellow and blue braid on the cuffs and around the bottom. The front is of zipper and button-closure type. It carries the R.C.M.P. cloth shoulder flashes on each arm below the shoulder seam and the badge of the Force, embroidered in silk worsted on the left breast.

Quarters.—The sum of \$3,505,998 was voted for new construction during 1954-55 but only approximately 40% of the building program planned was completed by the end of the fiscal year.

At Regina the new "C" Block which was started in 1953-54 was completed and occupied. The replacement of water mains and sewers was completed. Plans for a new "B" Block and mess cafeteria were completed and tenders will be called early in the fiscal year 1955-56.

Buildings started in 1953-54 were completed during 1954-55 at Alberton, P.E.I., Glace Bay and Kentville, N.S., Churchill, Man., Moose Factory, Ont. and Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Detachment quarters were built at Newcastle, N.B., Tisdale, Sask., Arctic Red River and Cape Christian, N.W.T., Alexis Creek, Osoyoos, Port Edward and Red Pass, B.C. Garages were built at Truro, N.S. and Whitehorse, Y.T. An aeroplane hangar was constructed at Fort Smith, N.W.T. as was a storage building at Rockcliffe, Ont.

Detachment buildings were purchased at Cheticamp and Liverpool, N.S., also at Cornwall and Windsor, Ont.

Officers' quarters were purchased at St. John's, Nfld., Toronto, Ont., Prince Albert and North Battleford, Sask., Chilliwack, Kamloops and Prince George, B.C.

It was mentioned last year that a plan had been selected for buildings in Newfoundland some of which would be erected at Battle Harbour, Cartwright, Hopedale and Nain on the Labrador coast. It was found, however, that the cost of construction was prohibitive and another plan had to be selected. A suitable plan has now been developed by the Department of Public Works and it is hoped that construction will be proceeded with this year.

Arrangements were completed for the acquisition of the property known as Chorley Park in Toronto, Ont., from the Department of National Defence with control to pass to this Force at the beginning of the fiscal year 1955-56. This property will be used as divisional headquarters for "O" Division.

Rental continues to be the major source of supply for quarters of all types, and there has been an increase in expenditure for this purpose over the previous year of approximately \$33,000. The portion of this increase, attributable to higher prices, is \$24,426, an increase in rental rates of approximately 7%.

Fire damages were sustained during the year at Enderby, B.C. and Tatamagouche, N.S. At Enderby the building rented as office and cell room was completely destroyed by a fire which originated in an adjoining pool room on November 7, 1954. At Tatamagouche minor fire damage was experienced in the rented quarters. This fire originated in an adjacent garage on November 29, 1954.

Conclusion

There have now been completed establishment tables covering all regular positions within the Force by rank and duty. The setting up of these tables has not only brought to light and removed anomalies in our rank structure but it has also provided a more solid foundation for career planning.

In addition to the position establishment, provision has also been made for a training increment of sufficient size to permit of an intake to counterbalance normal wastage. I requested as well an operational increment which would allow me some latitude in reinforcing police divisions when the seasonal workload is heavy or when special duties arise, and as well to compensate in some degree for time lost through leave and sickness. This operational increment was not approved, but I am to resubmit the proposal later.

For some time it has been evident that the R.C.M. Police Act should be revised and brought up-to-date. In particular it seems clear that steps should be taken to simplify the provisions regarding pensions and to strengthen and modernize those having to do with discipline. There is also a need for rearranging the organizational setup of the force, having in mind the growing number of specialists and civilian staff required by present-day conditions. Accordingly, attention has been given to the preliminary steps necessary in seeking a revision of the Act, and much progress has been made.

There has been a good deal of pressure for the Force to again train a Musical Ride. It was not possible to do this in 1954 nor have I been able to plan for a Ride in 1955. The effort that goes into training and producing this display is not generally understood and many enquiries, particularly from the United States, are based upon the assumption that a Ride is available at all times. Actually three months intensive training is called for. Added to this there is approximately another three months for presentations of the display. This means that for something like a six months' period some forty men and two officers are engaged. The Ride is a most popular feature, and I should like to be able to train and provide one each year, doing the training and accepting engagements in the West one year and in the East the next. However, it is only possible to detail men for such an unusual duty if this can be done without affecting the more basic responsibilities of the Force, and it was largely this consideration which led me to seek your approval to discontinue the Ride in 1954 and again in 1955.

The Organization and Methods Division of the Civil Service Commission has completed a study of our supply and stores accounting methods and has made detailed recommendations on how our procedures may be streamlined with a view to greater efficiency and economy. Steps to implement these recommendations are under way.

My 1953 report mentioned the setting up of an Inspection Team. Since that time the Team has been operating as a regular element of the Force. It is headed by a deputy commissioner and comprises an inspector, a senior non-commissioned officer and a constable clerk; it will be necessary to add a staff auditor later. Personnel sufficient for two complete teams are used, alternating between selected Headquarters jobs and inspectional duties. The result is that a Team member spends about one-half his time on the road and the balance of the year at a Headquarters position. The Team has already proven its value and I am satisfied it has not only permitted us to reduce certain types of clerical work but it has also tended to increase efficiency in the field.

In April I accompanied a patrol travelling by dog team from Coppermine to Bathurst Inlet and another one from Bathurst Inlet to Cambridge Bay. In all, twelve days were spent on the trail. I was able as well to visit a number of detachments by air whilst in the North. In June and July I was given special leave and proceeded to England as Commandant of the Canadian Rifle Team.

It is again a pleasure to express the appreciation of the Force to the various departments of government that have cooperated with us so well throughout the year. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the consideration that has been shown to the Force in the provinces and municipalities where we are under contract to carry out provincial and municipal duties.

Much help has been received from special consultants, on a variety of subjects of interest to the Force and to them I express my thanks. We have continued to enjoy good relationships with other law-enforcement bodies in Canada and in other countries; we maintain membership and an active link with both the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Criminal Police Commission. I must in particular refer to the excellent and useful liaison which we have with Law Officers of the United States, notably the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Narcotics Bureau. I would be remiss if I did not here acknowledge the understanding and cooperation shown by members of the press, radio, and other public information mediums in covering the work of the Force.

Finally, I must again say how grateful I am to all personnel of the Force, including Civil Servants, Civilian Employees and Reserve members, for the manner in which they continue to carry out their work, for their enthusiasm and interest, and for their readiness to place the Service ahead of their personal convenience.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

L. H. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

Appendices

A—Interesting Cases and Events.

B—Lists of Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1955.

C—Classified Summary of Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes.

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.

Fred Hossell, Winnipeg, Manitoba—False Pretences.

Fred Hossell, a heavy-set, fatherly-looking man of 68, first came to Winnipeg in August, 1953. He opened a small shop on Portage Avenue and began selling a variety of patent gadgets.

At the same time he advertised in local newspapers, along the lines of, "Wanted—a man with \$1,000—steady wages and employment". When applicants were interviewed they were favourably impressed. Hossell was an exceptionally good conversationalist and his manners imparted good breeding and education.

In strictest confidence, he would tell these people that he was working on an invention that would revolutionize the world supply of electric power: a radio-actively powered turbine that would permit the generation of electricity at the very place where it was required. He would go on to tell his listeners that he was afraid that someone would steal his secret, but that he had no money to patent this invention and didn't dare trust anyone.

On the strength of these representations, and after being shown a few tubes of so-called radio-active material, and other equipment, many people loaned Hossell money to patent his invention and to further his experiments. In return they were to receive a percentage of the profits and a percentage of Canadian, U.S. and United Kingdom patents. Each, thinking that he was the only one Hossell had confided in, was given a signed contract to this effect.

As time went on Hossell met more people and conceived new ideas. He told of having invented a radio-active flashlight battery. A crudely constructed model was demonstrated. It gave off a brilliant light and was said to have twice the life of the conventional cell. Furthermore, it could be manufactured for very little as it would contain nothing more than radio-activated sand.

Here again a number of people were induced into investing various amounts of money, usually a few hundred dollars, or whatever they had on hand. They were to share in profits, have a percentage of the patent rights, and were made to understand that they were the only ones that had been allowed to invest in or share this secret.

A Winnipeg manufacturer, so impressed with this battery, converted the entire second floor of his factory into a shop where it could be produced on a commercial scale. Nearly two thousand dollars were spent in cell casings, packing boxes and other equipment.

When these casings had been filled with sand, Hossell came over to "charge" them. A tray full of the casings was slid under a lead-lined box, over which Hossell had placed a number of plaster of paris containers, said to have radio-active qualities which would give life to the batteries. After being "exposed" for a few minutes the batteries were withdrawn and tested. Two or three of them lighted while the others had no life at all. Hossell was unable to explain this failure. However, he had sufficiently impressed his investor. He was given more money to further his experiments, and for the time being production was stopped.

Some few months later Hossell confided that he had invented a machine that would turn water into gasoline. He demonstrated a small working model, mostly concealed behind lead plates to protect the onlookers from dangerous radio-activity, and gave each a small sample of the liquid produced.

One of the more skeptical had this tested and was told that it was a good number two grade of ordinary gasoline. Convinced that Hossell indeed had a practical invention, two people decided to form a partnership with him and manufacture this product on a commercial basis. A company was then formed, the "R.C.H. Company", duly registered under the Manitoba Companies Act.

Hossell then said that a thirty-foot trailer would have to house the gas-making machine and the two investors went ahead with construction. He then had them put together a number of pipes and gadgets into the trailer. At the same time he kept getting odd sums of money from them for the patenting of this invention and for the furtherance of his experiments.

There was then a number of delays, and Hossell never got around to finishing this machine. He had accidentally discovered a way of operating an ordinary electric motor by radio-activity, and so his interests were diverted. This motor impressed his investors, and their attention too was diverted, and they put more money into the new project.

The motor, perhaps more than anything else, served to convince people that Hossell was indeed a brilliant man; that there was no limit to what he could do; and that they should therefore invest everything they had while they had the opportunity. Each had been given to understand that all of these secrets were known only to himself, Hossell and perhaps one or two others.

Hossell's motor, a small electric model, was mounted on a two by six inch plank, about two feet long. The top of this was covered with a lead plate and the underpart with a foam rubber cushion. The motor was at one end and two glass jars at the other. Hossell would move these jars about and the motor would start turning. The skeptical were invited to lift the apparatus off the table. Upon doing so, they found no trace of wires or batteries. It was something that none of them could explain.

There was no end to what this man could seemingly do and this was even more markedly demonstrated when he told of having found a way to extract gold from sand. Furthermore, that there was considerable gold in districts surrounding Winnipeg and that his machine could recover it without difficulty.

He had a small working model of this "recovery machine" in his shop and asked a nearby farmer to bring in a pailful of sand from a sand pit near his farm. A few pounds were passed through this machine and a sizeable nugget of gold recovered. It was explained that the secret of the machine was a "mercury-pot", having radio-active qualities. The sand was passed over a small container of ordinary mercury, and the gold drawn into the mercury by two radio-active tubes concealed inside this container. After a certain

amount of sand had been processed, the mercury was emptied into an ordinary chamois, squeezed through and the residue boiled away until only gold remained. Some of the people concerned had samples of the gold tested and were told that it was quite pure.

Hossell so impressed people with this machine that three separate companies were formed, each group feeling that it was the only one that knew of this invention. In each case the companies were duly registered and a legal partnership formed. Hossell was given the sum of \$2,500 by the investors of each company. Legal agreements were drawn up before lawyers and the companies registered under the Manitoba Companies Act. Elaborate machines were installed, electrically operated and capable of processing large quantities of sand. In one case over 200 yards were hauled into a farmer's yard.

Hossell was present when these machines were first put into operation and demonstrated how he recovered the gold from the "mercury-pot". As time went on he would call around and collect the mercury residue, take it to his shop for final distillation and then tell his "partners" just how much he had recovered in gold. They were given receipts for so many ounces, and told that he would sell it all when a certain quantity had been accumulated.

As time went on and Hossell failed to sell his gold, investors became suspicious. He told them, however, that his buyer, an Oriental from the United States, had failed to appear, and that it would only be a short time until he found other means of disposing of the gold.

While these machines were in operation, some of them for more than a year, Hossell was almost continually getting more money from the people involved. In some cases he charged as much as \$1,100 for one of these mercury-pot machines.

There came a time when investors had enough excuses for the delay and threatened dissolution of partnerships unless Hossell produced returns. Not to be outdone, he came out with what was undoubtedly his greatest "invention" of all. A machine that could make gold.

Once again radio-activity was the secret. The machine was a wooden box, about two feet long and eighteen inches high and wide. The inside was encircled with a number of upright tubes, filled with some substance, and referred to as "shields", to protect the operator from dangerous rays. Inside of these was another row of larger tubes, said to contain a secret radio-active material. Within this enclosure was placed a tray full of small plaster of paris cups, filled with a secret mixture of ingredients.

Hossell would fill and seal these plaster of paris cups at his shop and deliver a number of them to machine owners. They would place them in their machine and leave them for about twenty hours and then remove and break them open. In each they would find a small gold pellet. Hossell would call again, pick these up and give them another batch for processing. At the beginning he would pay them for the gold, but as time went on he would give receipts for whatever they had produced.

These machines sold for \$750 each, Hossell retaining a half interest and sharing equally in profits. Purchasers were told that they would get as much as \$350 a month income from the machine. Having been shown how much they could produce, some people bought a second machine. They had received very little actual cash returns, but according to the receipts Hossell gave them, they were accumulating a considerable quantity of gold.

One customer showed so much interest in the machines that Hossell confided in him. He told him that there were altogether sixteen of these machines in existence, and let him purchase half interest in each. They were to install the machines in a building and have them all in operation at the same time.

However, about this time, during the summer of 1954, Hossell's activities, in part, had come to the attention of the Force. Since everything he did was in strictest secrecy, very little could be learned. Enquiries finally revealed that he had lived in Alberta before his arrival in Winnipeg. A request for investigation at that point, together with a check of records at Ottawa proved fruitful, in that it was disclosed that this man had a long record for fraud and false pretences, and that about two years previously he had been active in swindling people in Alberta.

On September 28, 1954, one of the people known to be involved with Hossell was interviewed. After being told of Hossell's record and past activities, he told the police of having invested a considerable amount of money in the recovery and gold-making devices.

Since it was suspected that Hossell might leave Winnipeg, further enquiries were conducted that evening and instructions obtained from the Attorney-General's department for the laying of charges. It was thought advisable to have one of the "investors" prefer the charge.

However, the victims were reluctant when it came to actually complaining or taking action against Hossell. Their embarrassment forced them to avoid publicity. They were shocked at the realization that they had been swindled out of their money, entire life savings in some instances. Some had even borrowed on insurance policies and other securities.

One of the victims finally decided to prefer charges for obtaining money by false pretences under section 405 of the Criminal Code. Hossell was arrested on September 30, and remanded in custody, bail being set at \$20,000.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that his entire operations had been fraudulent. No less than fourteen people had been victimized. A total of over \$31,000 had been taken from them. All were interviewed and statements obtained. Some had lost as much as \$5,700 in actual cash; a few had worked on Hossell's projects for nearly two years, giving him all their money and, as a result, losing their entire life savings and businesses.

Thirteen "gold-making" machines were recovered: seven "recovery" machines and numerous other gadgets, used to impress his victims. No trace of the gas-making or the radio-active turbine was found. Examination of the radio-active batteries disclosed three small conventional cells concealed inside his working models. His radio active motor, mounted on the wooden stand, was found to have two small invisible prongs protruding through the foam rubber cushion underneath. In turn, these connected with metal slats, concealed beneath the oilcloth on the table on which it was demonstrated, and these in turn were connected to a regular electric outlet. One of the moveable jars contained a magnet that would raise a small concealed metal plate, inside the wooden base, and this would form a connection and the motor would thus be started.

Evidence was found that Hossell had purchased a considerable quantity of fine gold. Some of this was placed in the mercury that he used in the "mercury-pots" in his recovery machines. This mixture would then be squeezed through a chamois and most of the gold retained. Subsequent distillation or evaporation of the mercury would leave the gold exposed. In other words, Hossell supplied machine owners with the mercury, impregnated with gold, and they themselves could evaporate this mixture and extract gold.

The "gold-making" machines were equally simple. Victims were handed plaster of paris cups said to contain a secret mixture of ingredients, while in fact they contained a small gold pellet. Placing these in the machines did nothing whatsoever to change them since it was found that the so-called radio-active tubes contained nothing more than ordinary sand or table salt. Thus, Hossell delivered gold pellets enclosed in the small cakes and collected them a

day or two later. Needless to say, a small quantity of pellets would be sufficient to keep a machine going indefinitely. When arrested Hossell declined to make any statement other than to say that all the money he had collected "had gone back into the business". He had kept receipts, account books, and other records, also a daily diary. From these it was possible to account for a large amount of the money invested. The rest may have been used for sundry expenses. A thorough search of his premises, his safety deposit box, and other places failed to disclose any money.

Enquiries conducted in Alberta revealed that Hossell had been quite active there for two years and had obtained no less than \$25,000 with ideas such as radio-active poultry feeds, gold-finding schemes and other fraudulent machines. Again, fearing publicity and feeling quite embarrassed, none had reported the matter to the police.

A total of fifteen charges for obtaining money by false pretences were subsequently preferred against Hossell. He appeared before Police Magistrate D. G. Potter in provincial court, Winnipeg, on November 17, 1954, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to three years, concurrent on each charge.

In passing sentence Magistrate Potter remarked that, because of the hardship imposed on many of his victims, he felt that this was one of the most despicable and callous crimes he had ever listened to, and that, had it not been for Hossell's advanced age, he would have given him a much more severe sentence.

Mike Tokar—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Percival, Saskatchewan

On August 27, 1954, the members of the R.C.M.P. detachment at Broadview, Saskatchewan, were called to the hamlet of Percival, seven miles east, to investigate a breaking, entering and theft at the Co-Operative Store. Sometime during the night the store's McCaskey safe had been blown open. Cash amounting to \$421 had been stolen from the safe and from the store, a greyish trench coat, leather jacket, light weight cloth jacket, a pair of leather gloves and a man's wrist watch.

Entry had been gained in a common manner, by breaking a rear window and unlatching it. The safe had been blown by running in nitro-glycerine around the edge of the door, commonly referred to as the outside shot method. This square box safe was in one corner of the office section of the store with the safe door opening onto the outside wall. It was noted that there were no marks on the wall, which indicated that the door, when blown, had not swung past a right angle to the safe. From this, the investigators presumed that this was the work of an experienced safeblower. Further, he had left no fingerprints.

Outside, under the broken window in the mud caused by the heavy rain during the night, were footprints bearing a strange tread resembling a very finely patterned rubber. This had the police puzzled. The suggestion was offered that perhaps socks could have been used over leather shoes in an attempt to hide the shoe prints. Tests were made that verified this contention.

It was then that the police recalled other offences committed in the Province of Manitoba in which socks had been used in this way. A well-known Winnipeg safeblower, Mike Tokar, was suspected in those cases. Owing to the peculiar pattern caused by the socks over the boots, these tracks were easily identified from other footprints and were followed all over the hamlet to several cars that had been searched with a flashlight taken from one. It was fairly obvious that one person was responsible and it appeared that he had been looking for a car in which to make his getaway. The socks used over the boots were later found discarded, as well as a handkerchief encasing a rolled ball of Fels-Naptha soap used for soaping up the safe door.

The task of interviewing the manager and staff of the store, farmers, section men, train crews, and bus drivers, and conducting enquiries in the adjacent towns began.

A farmer recalled seeing a solitary man standing beside the road on No. 1 highway at a small, lonely service station, located half a mile east of Percival, at four in the morning of August 27. He was shining a flashlight down the road. As the farmer approached him, the man veered away from the road, but not before the farmer saw the coat the stranger was wearing. It answered the description of the trench coat stolen from the store.

The manager of the Co-Operative remembered that a strange man entered the store at about five o'clock the afternoon of the robbery, purchased a soft drink, wandered around the store while drinking it, and then left. Before leaving he asked where the bus stopped for Winnipeg. When he went outside, he watched the manager through the window cash in the till and place the books and money in the safe. The manager could not identify the stranger from among the 130 photographs shown to him, but his wife and daughter, separately, picked out the picture of Mike Tokar as the stranger. The lady clerk in the store also picked out his photo as being similar to the stranger who had visited the store.

The police were then fortunate in locating the bus driver who had made the morning run east on the Trans-Canada on the Friday morning. He stated that he had picked up a lone passenger at about four o'clock in the morning at the small service station east of Percival. He experienced no difficulty in identifying his passenger from the multitude of photographs, and picked out Mike Tokar. The driver said that the passenger had tendered a \$5 bill in payment for his fare from Percival to Griswold, Manitoba, where he alighted. The \$5 bill was the only one he had handled during this trip, and he produced it for the use of the police. The bill had one small corner torn from it.

On an off chance that this bill could have been stolen from the Co-operative, the police returned to the store. They found that the debris caused by the offence, along with all the usual waste and rubble of the day's business, had been cleaned up and was piled into four large boxes. A tedious examination of all this waste began and finally out of the jumbled mass of papers and sweepings the missing corner of the five dollar bill was discovered. The piece was so small that it barely contained the small corner figure "5" that appears in the top corners on the face of the old type five dollar banknotes.

The corner of the banknote was handed over to the crime detection laboratory at Regina, which already had the \$5 bill, and from examinations made there it was possible to show that the corner "matched" the banknote.

In view of this and the other evidence obtained a charge was laid against Mike Tokar for breaking, entering and theft under section 460 of the Criminal Code. A warrant was issued for his arrest. He was finally located in Winnipeg on September 18 and arrested on this warrant. Substantiating the weight of evidence gathered against Tokar was the fact that when he was arraigned in court on this case his counsel declined to oppose the case, and Tokar dismissed him.

At the time of this offence, Mike Tokar was on bail awaiting trial on a previous breaking and entering and theft in the province of Manitoba. He was finally tried for the Manitoba offence and on November 2, 1954, was sentenced to a term of six years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

Gerald Roy Fiander, et al, North Sydney, N.S.—Robbery with Violence

North Sydney is a busy sea-port on Cape Breton Island, at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. Fishing vessels, coastal freighters and ocean going ships are to be seen on its bustling waterfront. Here, too, ferries commence

their daily trips to Newfoundland, traversing Cabot Strait, a fifty mile expanse of salt water connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic. One hundred miles west of North Sydney the Strait of Canso separates Cape Breton Island from mainland Nova Scotia. Traffic is transported across the half-mile-wide Strait by ferries operating on a one hour schedule between Port Hawkesbury on the Cape Breton side of the Strait and Mulgrave on the opposite shore. During busy seasons the service is more frequent but has not proved adequate and is soon to be displaced by a newly constructed Causeway. However, the bottleneck created by the Strait is occasionally used by the police to set up an effective roadblock. A case illustrating this occurred during the late Spring of 1954 when an elderly resident of North Sydney was beaten and robbed of his life's savings.

Clarence Fiander, a retired boat captain, who operated a small tobacco and confectionery shop on one of the town's side streets, opened for business as usual at 7:00 o'clock on the evening of May 19. Shortly afterwards, his teen-aged son, Gerald, and a companion, William Banfield, of the same age, sauntered into the shop. After ordering soft drinks the two young men occupied themselves playing a pin-ball machine. Meanwhile, the elder Fiander turned his attention to the arrangement of goods on the shelves of his little shop.

As he was doing this, Banfield, armed with a home-made blackjack, crept up behind the elderly man and struck him violently on the back of the neck, fully expecting to see him crumple to the floor. Instead, the old man turned and fought back. But it was an unequal struggle and Mr. Fiander was eventually beaten into submission. Banfield then dragged him into a back room and quickly went through his pockets. He then fled through the front door of the shop where the son, Gerald Fiander, had posted himself to warn his companion if anyone approached.

Dazed and severely injured, it was some time before Mr. Fiander was able to summon help. Later, from a hospital bed, he provided Chief Louis Clarke of the North Sydney Town Police with particulars of the robbery including the amazing fact that he had been carrying almost \$15,000 in cash on his person. The whole amount was missing.

An immediate investigation failed to locate any trace of the culprits but a promising lead was turned up with the discovery that James Rahey, a taxi-driver of dubious reputation was missing from his usual haunts. Suspecting that Rahey might be implicated and that his taxi could have been used to provide the means of escape, Chief Clarke then called upon the local R.C.M. Police Detachment for assistance. Further investigation strengthened the Chief's suspicions. Information was received that shortly after the robbery, Rahey had been seen driving his car at a high rate of speed in the direction of Port Hawkesbury.

As soon as the facts could be assembled, North Sydney Detachment notified Sub-Division Headquarters at Sydney. An urgent bulletin was immediately broadcast by police radio to all Detachments on Cape Breton Island, special patrols were detailed, and Port Hawkesbury Detachment was instructed to set up a check point at the Strait in an effort to prevent any attempted escape to the mainland.

As the minutes passed with no reports of the car and its occupants, fears mounted that the precious time lost in conducting the preliminary investigation had been used to advantage by the thieves to make good their escape. Finally, however, a radio patrol car reported that Rahey had been intercepted about fifty miles from Port Hawkesbury speeding in the direction of North Sydney.

Rahey was alone. Questioned, he admitted that he had been hired by Fiander and Banfield to drive them to Port Hawkesbury, but he denied that he was involved in the offence. Questioned further concerning the whereabouts of his passengers, Rahey replied that they had asked him to let them out of his taxi when they neared Port Hawkesbury. At the same time they had paid him \$500 for the trip.

Rahey agreed to point out the place where he had dropped the two youths, and led the police to a sparsely populated district about four miles east of Port Hawkesbury.

There was no sign of the fugitives. Dense woods and swamp bordered the highway in this area and heavy rain added to the difficulties of conducting a search. The police would have been faced with an impossible task had it not been for the assistance of a Police Service Dog which was brought to the scene. His keen nose soon indicated the presence of fresh scent on a path leading away from the highway into the woods.

After following the path some distance the dog indicated that the trail branched off into the woods. His increasing eagerness signified to his Master that they were closing in on their quarry. Within another quarter of a mile they overtook the two fugitives.

Banfield made no further attempt to escape but when Fiander failed to heed the Dog Master's warning to stop, the dog was commanded to attack. As the dog approached, Fiander apparently realized the futility of attempting further fight and came to a halt. As trained, the dog did not follow up the attack but stood alert and ready for action if needed.

Wet, cold, and dejected, Banfield and Fiander admitted their guilt and handed over \$13,766.61. At the same time they informed the police that the rest of the stolen money was concealed near their hiding place in the woods. The police dog was allowed to search "off leash" and once again demonstrated his value by leading to the recovery of an additional \$500. This was found in swampy ground almost completely covered with mud.

Banfield and Fiander needed no encouragement to tell their stories. As suspected, Rahey was implicated. In fact, Rahey had prompted Fiander to commit the crime. He had urged him to obtain a suitable accomplice and promised to drive them to Montreal where they could hide until the "heat was off". Their immediate objective was to cross the Strait before an alarm could be raised. In an attempt to accomplish this, Rahey drove recklessly and arrived at Port Hawkesbury in record breaking time only to discover that their escape was blocked. Realizing that their capture would only be a matter of time, Rahey got rid of his two passengers as quickly as possible with another promise that he would pick them up later when the "coast was clear".

At their subsequent trial, Banfield and Fiander pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery with violence and each was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Although Rahey pleaded not guilty to a similar charge, he too was convicted and received the same sentence.

As a sidelight to this case it is interesting to note that the victim, Mr. Fiander, had been robbed on a previous occasion of \$12,000 of the identical money stolen in this instance. Fortunately for him, his savings were recovered on both occasions.

G. Beland, et al—Toronto, Ont., Opium & Narcotic Drug Act

During the latter part of May, 1953, Gerald Beland was released from Kingston Penitentiary where he had served a substantial term of imprisonment for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Beland remained dormant until October when he again came to the attention of the police. It was learned that while he was in prison, Beland had traded ideas with other drug traffickers,

had finally adopted what he considered to be a foolproof distribution method and had announced that he would soon be in business. He had also boasted that he would never be apprehended again and would eventually control the output of illicit narcotics in the city of Toronto.

Beland's method of operation was not new to the narcotic trade. He arranged to have criminal associates, not necessarily drug addicts, take all the risks of the actual handling of the narcotics while he himself controlled their actions and the profits. The problem facing the police was to obtain sufficient evidence to support their knowledge of his activities.

After considerable investigation it was felt that a member of the Force should approach one of Beland's distributors and eventually transact business with Beland direct. However, as the members of the narcotic detail in the city of Toronto were well known to the individuals concerned, all of whom were extremely cautious about making sales to strange male addicts, this action was ruled out. The Toronto City Police were then contacted with a view to having one of their policewomen pose as a drug addict and attempt to make purchases of illicit narcotics.

Policewoman Dorothy Lea, who had been with the morality division of the department for approximately three years, was chosen for this role. A short time was spent with her concocting a plausible story to present to the prospective narcotic distributors regarding her background and other habits. It was finally decided that she should pose under the assumed name of Pearl Johnston, a drug addict-prostitute from Winnipeg who had recently become addicted and had bought drugs direct from a well known distributor there. She was made aware of the descriptions of different persons, certain slang phrases and criminal hang-outs in Winnipeg in the event that she was questioned. Her first assignment was to buy off a less cautious distributor than Beland. This attempt was made for two reasons, one being to gain confidence in herself, the other to create a background should she require "references" at a later date.

On the afternoon of November 4, 1953, Policewoman Lea tried her hand at posing as a drug addict by calling a man named Arnold Gray, a handler of narcotics whose number had been supplied by an informer and who was known to be particularly lax about serving women whether he knew them or not. She had a very short conversation, during which she told him that she had just arrived in town from Winnipeg and that he had been recommended to her by a girlfriend. Gray asked her to come direct to his house.

Policewoman Lea visited his residence, where she remained briefly, and when she came out, she had several capsules of narcotics. She had also had a startling experience. Upon entering Gray's house Lea was confronted by a woman from Winnipeg. This woman cross-examined her regarding the persons and places she knew in Winnipeg. Policewoman Lea was quite taken back by meeting this woman from the city she was supposed to have just left, but in spite of her surprise she gave a convincing story and passed the test because the woman told Gray that Lea was all right. After producing the money and getting the drugs Lea was then invited to remain and talk about the old home town, but she wisely declined by saying that she had a cab waiting. Gray asked her whether she was known to the police or had a criminal record. She assured him she wasn't known to the police and had no record. Gray then advised her to be careful and not to mingle with known addicts.

With this near chance of being tripped up safely behind her, Policewoman Lea made several more purchases from Gray in order to build up a reputation which Beland could check on later if he so desired.

On her second last visit, she was again met with a very touchy situation. She placed a telephone call to Gray and he advised her that he felt his place was being watched by the police and under no circumstances was she to come near his house. He told her further that if she was not known to the police it was better that they never be seen together. He asked her where she was and then told her to proceed to a certain restaurant where she would be contacted by a woman.

Policewoman Lea relayed this message to the other investigating members who felt that Gray was probably referring to the same woman previously met by Lea. She therefore kept the appointment, and much to her surprise, as well as to the other members keeping undercover surveillance, a very well known drug addict-prostitute by the name of Marion Kilgallen appeared on the scene. Lea had had dealings before with Kilgallen on other matters while working with the morality division of the City Force, and her great fear now was that Kilgallen would recognize her.

Kilgallen went directly to Lea and asked her if her name was Pearl Johnston, and Lea replied that it was. Kilgallen then commenced to tell Lea of the suspicions she and Gray had about being watched. Lea, wishing to cut the conversation short before Kilgallen realized that they had previously met on other grounds, gave Kilgallen to understand that she wanted quick service in the event that the police were around and should see them together. She handed Kilgallen the money and was then hurried outside where she was shown the narcotics hidden in a dark doorway concealed in a cigarette package.

Kilgallen then hailed a passing cab for Lea, and before the cab pulled out put her head in the window and warned Lea to lock all the doors of the cab in case the police tried to stop her. Lea showed quick presence of mind during the transaction by leading Kilgallen into the belief that she was equally concerned over the police.

One more transaction took place after this when it was decided not to push Lea's luck too far in the event that Kilgallen might be more alert at another time.

A few days were allowed to elapse. Then it became known that Beland could be contacted at a local hotel where he would talk business with addicts. However, under no circumstances would he serve them direct. He also made it known that he would not speak of narcotics to any male addict whom he had not actually served time with in the penitentiary.

On the evening of November 10, 1953, it was decided Lea should make her first acquaintance with Beland. She proceeded to the hotel he frequented and after sitting in the ladies beverage room for a short time she made enquiries from a waiter regarding Beland and was soon introduced.

Lea related her background and connections to Beland. She told him that she understood he was a much more reliable person whose source of supply could be counted on, and in view of this, she would like to do all her business with him.

This approach seemed to please Beland, yet in spite of her flattery, he proved to be a little wary and advised her to remain where she was until he returned. He would give the situation some thought.

He returned shortly accompanied by a man by the name of Frank Gardiner and asked her how many capsules she wanted. Lea said she wanted three and attempted to give Beland two ten dollar bills in marked money. He quickly declined this offer and requested that she get her money changed into one dollar bills. He told her the reason for this. He would not take chances for fear of being found in possession of marked

money, and all his customers changed their money before he accepted it. Lea changed her money. Lea, Beland and Gardiner left the hotel and walked to a spot within a few feet of where members of the Toronto City Police and the Force were stationed. Following further conversation, Lea handed Beland eighteen one dollar bills. He then directed Gardiner to take her to a cache of narcotics.

Gardiner and Lea began walking. Talkative, Gardiner told Lea that he had met Beland in the penitentiary, and indicated that although he was helping Beland in the distribution of narcotics, he did not care for the idea of taking all the chances while Beland was getting all the profits. He seemed quite pleased at meeting her and made her promise to contact him the following evening. They walked a considerable distance. He finally stopped and pointed to an object on a lawn. Lea picked up a fingerstall and examined it. When she was satisfied that it contained the correct number of capsules she and Gardiner parted company.

Policewoman Lea made several more purchases from Gardiner. Each time he met her he became more and more interested in her welfare. He was continually propositioning her to leave Toronto with him, and he felt quite sure that they would do very well together. Lea repeatedly tried to push Gardiner's attentions to one side in order to do business with Beland, but he was insistent and proved to be a definite stumbling block in the entire investigation.

As each move made by Lea was kept under constant surveillance by other investigating members, an opportunity soon presented itself to scare Gardiner from the scene for a while. Shortly after Lea, along with a number of other known drug addicts, made a purchase of narcotics from Gardiner on November 14, 1953, he was observed meeting Beland in a small restaurant. They sat in a booth for a considerable time during which Beland counted some money and wrote on a piece of paper. As they left the restaurant, they were both stopped and searched. Among other things, Beland was in possession of a ten dollar bill that had been paid to Gardiner by Lea in a previous transaction. The small piece of paper on which Beland had been writing was found on the floor beneath the bench where they had been sitting. Although it was not known what meaning the figures on the paper had at that time, the note was kept on file for possible future use.

On this occasion also Gardiner was cautioned regarding his association with drug addicts and warned about what might happen if he continued. Beland stated that he had just happened to meet Gardiner, and that he had no idea Gardiner had anything to do with narcotics. He also said that he had only been in town a matter of days and was on his way to Marathon, Ontario. He quite obviously figured he had successfully outsmarted the police by staying in the background and that his part in the narcotic traffic was unknown.

The following day Lea again met Gardiner, but he would not do business with her. He told her what had happened the previous evening and said that he was going to quit before he became implicated with the law. He mentioned how Beland figured that he had misled the police, but that he was not too sure who had misled who. Gardiner also told Lea that he and Beland had been figuring up the day's receipts just before they had been searched and that they had been fortunate enough in throwing away the record they had made.

In view of the fact that Gardiner went out of business, it appeared to be an opportune time to again contact Beland before he employed the services of another peddler. The following day Lea conveniently managed to meet Beland

on the street. He told her of the trouble he had with Gardiner getting scared off and said that he would try and serve her later the same evening. However, he requested that she pay for any purchase of narcotics in advance, and both went to a restaurant where he instructed her to have the bills changed.

Later the same evening Beland was contacted but began giving Lea excuses. After two attempts, she demanded service or she would not do any more business with him. Beland tried to reason with her but when he saw she was not going to be stalled any longer and that there was a possibility of losing a good customer, he told her he would take care of her requirements himself. He asked her to wait on a small verandah and watch out for the police.

A short time later he returned with five capsules wrapped in tinfoil in his mouth and told her to put them in her mouth in case the police were around. He had taken a big chance in selling her these narcotics direct he said, and it was only because she was such a good customer that he had done it. He then arranged a "meet" for the following day, at a local tavern, where he would introduce her to his new distributor.

Policewoman Lea kept the appointment. Beland appeared with his common-law-wife, Patricia Julien. When the introductions were over, Beland took the money Lea gave him, had it changed at the bar and instructed Julien to give Lea the narcotics.

Beland made it very definite at this time that he did not intend to sell any more narcotics direct as he and Gardiner had renewed association. Gardiner was desirous of selling narcotics to Lea and as again he became a hindrance to the investigation by his annoying advances, it was considered that the investigation be stopped for a short while in order to give Lea a well deserved and much needed rest from the difficult and trying task she had undertaken.

During this rest period the situation on the street appeared to change slightly. Beland was still controlling the major output of illicit narcotics on the streets of Toronto but was continually having disagreements with his hirelings who, as a result, were changing rapidly. Policewoman Lea remained off the street for approximately two weeks before making a reappearance.

At this time a man named Harry Kyle was actively engaged in the distribution of narcotics for Beland and Gardiner. After viewing a photograph of Kyle, and under close surveillance of other investigating members, Lea proceeded to a restaurant where Kyle usually met his customers. She contacted Kyle direct and asked him if he happened to know either Beland or Gardiner. He told her he knew of Beland but knew Gardiner quite well. She then asked if he knew where she could locate them. He said Gardiner had been in the restaurant earlier and enquired if he could do anything for her. She told him she didn't think so as she wanted to "score". Kyle immediately became interested and stated he was working for Gardiner and could sell any amount of narcotics to her. He then accompanied her to another restaurant where Lea was told to wait.

Kyle returned shortly and after collecting the money, handed her six capsules. During their conversation Kyle indicated he had just been released from the penitentiary a few days ago and that he had met Gardiner in the "big house". He was very boastful about his nefarious activities and it was quite obvious he was trying to impress Policewoman Lea. He took sadistic delight in relating how he and his gang had beaten an elderly city policeman until he went blind and stated if a similar opportunity presented itself again, he would gladly take part. Before she left he wrote his name and the time of appointment for the following day on a small piece of paper and handed it to her, reminding her not to forget. The next day Lea kept her appointment and once again she was confronted by Gardiner.

He stated that he heard she was back in town and had been very anxious to see her. Kyle transacted his business with Lea while Gardiner looked on. When it came time for her to make payment, Gardiner took most of the money, explaining that Kyle only received one dollar for each capsule and the other five was for himself and Beland. He told her that he would be looking after the business himself and that Kyle was finished.

Kyle made his final and last appointment for the same evening and advised Policewoman Lea that if she could not keep the appointment to telephone him. He again wrote his telephone number on a piece of paper and handed it to her. Then, out of the blue, Kyle commented that it would be funny if she was a lady cop. When Lea indignantly asked him what he was driving at, both he and Gardiner laughed it off as a big joke. She then also joined them in their hilarity, but it had been an uncomfortable moment. Once again the investigation ceased with Policewoman Lea breaking her appointment.

Afterwards, each time she made an appearance on the street, Gardiner would immediately make a nuisance of himself by endeavouring to force his attentions and business upon her, but as there had already been sufficient purchases made and as further deals would have been purposeless, he was not encouraged. Subsequently it was apparent that no further evidence could be gained regarding Beland's activities as he had gradually faded into the background and was controlling the business from a long range. No arrests were made at this time. Investigations were continued with a view to having Policewoman Lea make purchases from other distributors should the opportunity arise.

About one month later Beland again came to the fore by financing another penitentiary associate named Emery Gratton. By arrangement, Policewoman Lea made another appearance to conveniently meet Beland. He would make no more deals direct and told her that Gratton was looking after the street business and was quite willing to handle new customers. Her introduction to Gratton was facilitated by an addict who appeared helpful. She stated that Beland could vouch for her, but Gratton did not seem interested in background so long as she had the ready cash. As a result, Lea purchased three capsules and then made arrangements to meet him the following day.

She kept her appointment but Gratton did not appear. Later the same day she met Beland. Gratton, he said, had left town with the total cash and unsold merchandise. He told her that he had taken such a great loss through untrustworthy assistants that he was forced out of business for the time being.

A few days following this incident, information was received to the effect that Beland and Gardiner had been discussing certain customers with their distributors and much to their surprise it was learned that this tall, dark, female addict by the name of Pearl Johnston, from Winnipeg, had made purchases from each of them and then disappeared until a new distributor went into business. They did not suspect her of being a police member, but Beland suspected that she might be a police informant. They began questioning different drug addicts about her identity, and although they could all remember seeing her, none could remember ever seeing her take an injection of narcotics. No one could seem to recall seeing her on the street except to "score". Beland and Gardiner then made it known that when she was seen again, she should be examined for hypo needle marks before making any further sales of narcotics to her.

In view of this information, it was considered dangerous to have Policewoman Lea appear on the streets any longer in an undercover capacity. The investigation was definitely terminated and appropriate charges were laid.

Gratton was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined five hundred dollars and in default of payment, an additional six months. Gray received two years and six months plus a fine of five hundred dollars and in default of payment six additional months. Marion Kilgallen was sentenced to nine months imprisonment and fined two hundred dollars and in default three months additional. All three pleaded guilty on charges of selling narcotics contrary to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Gardiner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with a fine of two hundred dollars and in default, one additional month. Julien received two years less a day imprisonment with a fine of two hundred dollars and one additional month in default of payment of fine. Kyle was sentenced to two years imprisonment, fined two hundred dollars and in default one additional month. The three entered pleas of guilty.

Beland was sentenced to five years imprisonment, fined two hundred dollars and in default of payment an additional three months imprisonment for selling narcotics to which he had pleaded guilty. He was also charged with being an habitual criminal. He was found guilty on this count and was sentenced to an indeterminate length of imprisonment, which will be reviewed every three years. On both sentences Beland applied for leave to appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal. The appeal was dismissed.

Appendix B

List of Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1955.

Ontario

"A" Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*
Sub-Divisions: *North Bay*
Ottawa

Detachments

Amos	Maniwaki	Pembroke
Brockville	Moose Factory	Sault Ste Marie
Cornwall	North Bay	South Porcupine
Kirkland Lake	Noranda	Sudbury
Kingston	Ottawa Town Station	Val D'Or
Manitowaning		

Newfoundland

"B" Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*
Sub-Divisions: *Corner Brook*
St. John's

Detachments

Baie Verte	Deer Lake	Nain
Battle Harbour	Fogo	Placentia
Bell Island	Ferryland	Port Saunders
Bonavista	Gander	Red Bay
Bonne Bay	Glovertown	Springdale
Botwood	Goose Bay	St. Anthony
Buchans	Grand Bank	Stephenville
Burgeo	Grand Falls	Stephenville Crossing
Burin	Hampden	St. George's
Cartwright	Harbour Breton	St. John's
Channel	Harbour Grace	St. Lawrence
Clarenville	Hopedale	Twillingate
Corner Brook	Lewisporte	Whitbourne

Quebec

"C" Division

Headquarters: *Montreal*
Sub-Divisions: *Montreal*
Quebec

Detachments

Bedford	Joliette	Rock Island
Bersimis	Knowlton	St. Georges de Beauce
Camp Valcartier	Lacolle	St. Jean
Caughnawaga	Megantic	St. Jerome
Chicoutimi	Montmagny	Seven Islands
Coaticook	Quebec	Sherbrooke
Drummondville	Restigouche	St. Regis
Granby	Rimouski	Three Rivers
Hemmingford	Riviere-du-Loup	Valleyfield
Huntingdon	Roberval	

Manitoba
"D" Division

Headquarters: *Winnipeg*

Sub-Divisions: *Brandon*
Dauphin
Winnipeg

Detachments

Amaranth
 Arborg
 Ashern
 Beausejour
 Berens River
 Bisset
 Boissevain
 Brandon
 Camp Shilo
 Carberry
 Carman
 Charleswood
 Churchill
 Crystal City
 Dauphin
 Deloraine
 Elphinstone
 Emerson
 Ethelbert
 Flin Flon
 Fort Frances, Ont.
 Fort Garry
 Fort William, Ont.

Gimli
 Gladstone
 Gretna
 Hamiota
 Headingly
 Hodgson
 Kenora, Ont.
 Killarney
 Kississing
 Lac du Bonnet
 Lynn Lake
 Manitou
 McCreary
 Melita
 Minnedosa
 Morden
 Morris
 Nipigon, Ont.
 Norway House
 Oakbank
 Oak Point
 Portage la Prairie
 Reston

Roblin
 Rossburn
 Russell
 St. Rose du Lac
 Selkirk
 Shoal Lake
 Snow Lake
 Souris
 Sprague
 Steinbach
 Swan River
 Teulon
 The Pas
 Treherne
 Tuxedo
 Virden
 Wabowden
 Wasagaming
 Whitemouth
 Winnipeg
 Winnipegosis
 Winnipeg Beach

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

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

Saskatchewan
"F" Division

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

Detachments

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

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

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

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

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

**New Brunswick
"J" Division**

Headquarters: Fredericton
Sub-Divisions: Fredericton
Moncton

Detachments

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

**Alberta
"K" Division**

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

Detachments

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

Prince Edward Island**"L" Division****Headquarters: Charlottetown***Detachments*Alberton
BordenCharlottetown
MontagueSouris,
Summerside**"N" Division**

Ottawa, Ont.

Ontario**"O" Division****Headquarters: Toronto****Sub-Division: London***Detachments*Belleville
Camp Borden
Cobourg
Fort Erie
HamiltonKitchener
Leamington
London
Muncey
Niagara Falls
OhswekenOrillia
Owen Sound
Sarnia
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, 1955

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

APPENDIX C

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes April 1, 1954, to March 31, 1955.

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.....	5		11	13			8	2		5	44	4	1	5	7	15	8	1	2			1	44
Animal Contagious Diseases Act..	2		3	2		9	48		1		65	3	53		3	3							29
Bank Act.....			1	2		1	16				22	2	3		1	7	3						22
Canada Wheat Board Act.....	40		5	28		9	398	2		3	485	2	185	173	123								485
Canal Regulations Act.....			1								1					1							1
Canada Grain Act.....			1	1			4				6		1	5									6
Canada Shipping Act.....	4	39	110	183		1	14	1	2	46	400	37		4	2	95	102		155		5		400
Companies Act.....			1	1			1				1			1									1
Customs Act.....	1,458	168	1,379			44	1,124	15	18	608	4,814	441	123	61	135	1,459	1,261	538	313	11	426	46	4,814
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....			27		2	2	252	1			282	23	170	3	28	13	29		14			2	282
Excise Act.....	1,903		16	122	3	27	485	19	34	87	2,696	31	222	643	373	141	608	9	213	442	13	1	2,696
Explosives Act.....			3	44		1	11		4	7	70	5	2	6	1	15	25	5	4		1	6	70
Extradition Act.....				3							3				1		2						3
Farm Improvement Loans Act.....							2			2	4				2					2			4
Family Allowance Act.....	2		47			9	44	2		21	125	1			1	35	87					1	125
Federal District Commission Act..			2	8		4	337	4			355					340	15						355
Financial Administration Act.....						1	1				1		1										1
Fisheries Act.....				5			50	3			58	3	31		12						5	7	58
Food and Drugs Act.....						1	1				1	1											1
Fruit Act.....				1							8										1		1
Immigration Act.....			1	6			1				8			3									8
Income Tax Act.....	122	46	963		1	942	7,347	79	737	592	10,829	893	719	799	425	3,457	3,559		232	31	678	36	10,829
Indian Act.....	20	48	40	2		49	8,533	117	17	138	8,964	4,707	960	897	488	613	508	102	105	35	28	521	8,964
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	2	1	1	19		12	257	4	2	6	304	35	8		212	1		23	2	6		17	304
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults)	1	5	18	22	1	30	341	33	10	50	511	244	136	56	70	1		4					511
Livestock Pedigree Act.....			1	1		4	1				8	1		1		6							8
Lord's Day Act.....	2	2	9	38		3	83	9		25	173	5	132	24	6			5		1			173

Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		3	3	23	1	137	5	2	5	179	5	4	6	5	50	89	8	11	1	179
National Defence Act.....	1			1		20	1			23	14									9
Northwest Territories Act.....			3			10			2	15										15
Old Age Persons Act.....				8			1	2		11					3	8				11
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		42	104	342	1	50	357	56	35	177	1,164	439	60	25	23	361	203	10	33	2
Penitentiaries Act.....				1						1	2					2				2
Post Office Act.....				1			19		1	2	23	9	1	3	9				1	23
Precious Metals Marketing Act.....										1	1		1							1
Railway Act.....				1			171			1	173	139	25	6						3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....				5						5					3	2				5
Excise Tax Act.....				1					1	2					1	1				2
Ticket of Leave Act.....	1			40		2			3	46					11	31	4			46
Tobacco Restraint Act.....						2				2	1	1								2
Transport Act.....					1	84				85	6									79
Unemployment Insurance Act.....		1	1	8		223	1		9	243	35	182	15			10				1
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property Act.....	9	1	1	37	50	828	5		7	938	2				889	21				24
Weights and Measures Act.....						2				2										2
War Veterans Allowance Act.....				1					2	3					2	1				3
War Service Grants Act.....	1			1						2						1	1			2
Totals.....	23	3,644	559	3,423	8	1,251	21,214	359	864	1,805	33,150	7,095	3,020	2,744	1,925	7,522	6,577	713	1,085	537
																				1,263
																				669
																				33,150

