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Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1956**

Price 25c

Canada



Report of the

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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~~Fiscal Year Ended~~

March 31, 1956

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., DSP.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1957

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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, 1956.
Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 435

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1956.

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

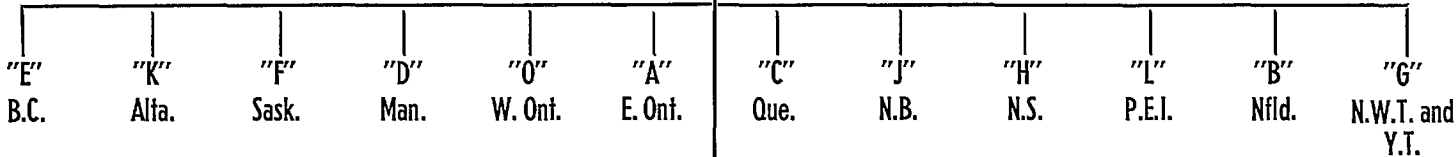
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1956.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

OPERATIONAL

DIVISIONS



SERVICE

DIVISIONS



Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Organization and Jurisdiction

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force is maintained and operated by authority of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, chapter 241 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952. The Act prescribes the general limits of the police powers of the Force and sets out other terms that form the basis of its operations and administration.

Last year's report made reference to the fact that preliminary steps were being taken towards a revision of the Act, especially to those sections dealing with pensions, disciplinary measures and the status of specialists and civilians. No revision to the Act has been made this year but certain minor amendments of an urgent nature and dealing with pensions are now before Parliament while the preparation of a complete draft revision is still receiving attention.

Authorized under, and supplementing, the provisions of the Act, the R.C.M.P. Rules and Regulations, passed by Order-in-Council, deal in more detail with the internal management of the Force. Certain amendments were obtained that dealt with the wearing of long service medal clasps, the paying of northern transportation expenses, and the setting up of cash allowances in lieu of rations at certain Northern posts.

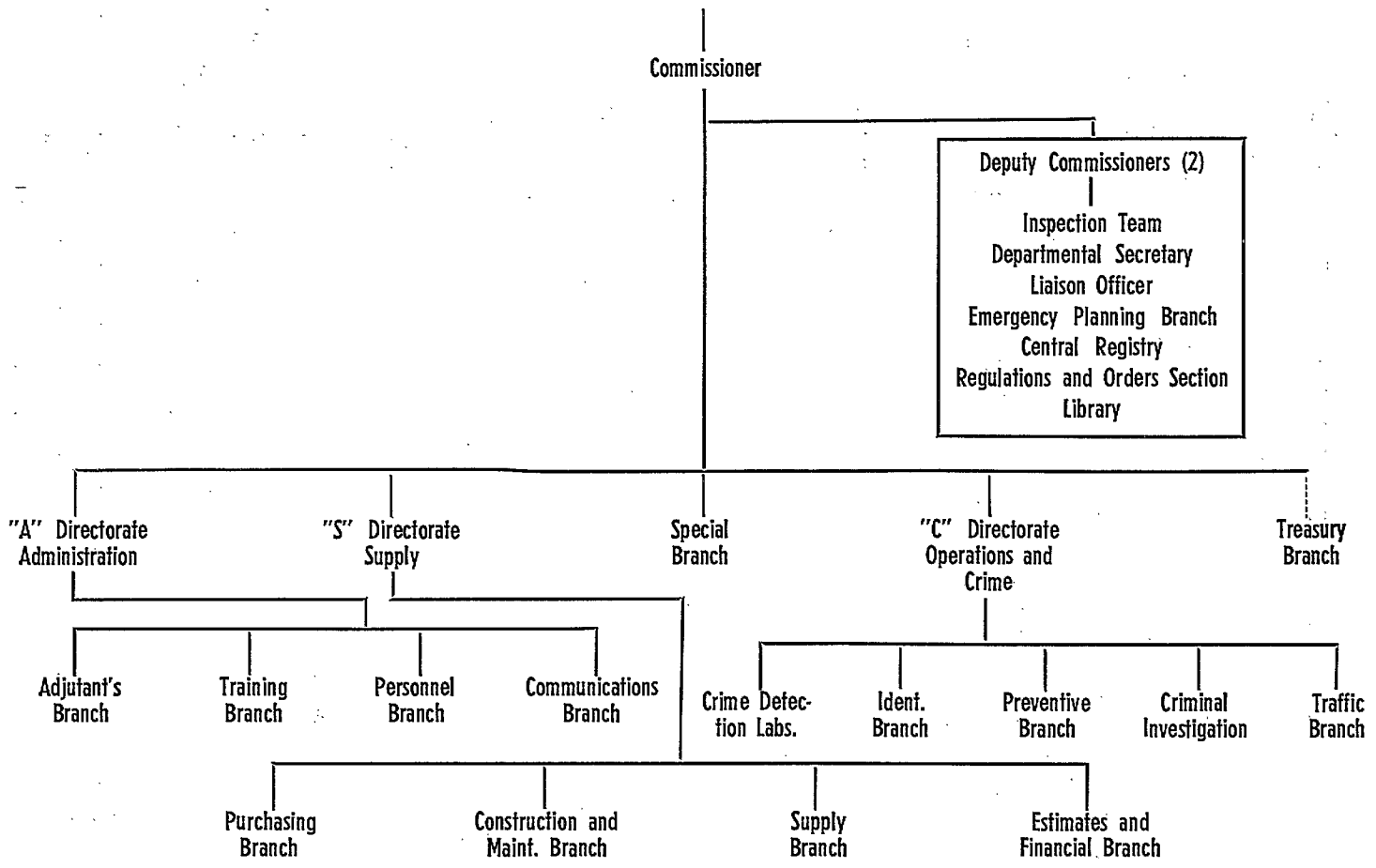
Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Force remained unchanged. Under authority of the Act the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is empowered to deal with all breaches of the Federal Statutes of Canada in every province and territory. In the Northwest and Yukon Territories, where the Force is in fact the only police body, jurisdiction extends to all categories of crime.

In the Provinces the policing agreements remained in effect between the Federal Government and the Governments of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The Force therefore acted in these eight Provinces as the provincial police, and was employed in aiding the administration of justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures, and in carrying out other police duties that were agreed upon by the parties concerned. These provincial policing arrangements have been in continual existence since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland, and since 1932 in the other Provinces.

In Ontario and Quebec, where the Provincial Governments maintain separate police forces, the R.C.M.P. continued to investigate crime only in those instances in which a federal government department or agency was involved and where the local police had been unable to act. In Ontario in the military areas of Petawawa and Camp Borden, and at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves and at Point Pelee National Park, the Force was responsible for all police work except the investigation of capital offences. The military establishments at Picton and Barriefield, which includes the Royal Military College, are to be added in April of this year.

HEADQUARTERS



In the municipal field the Force had under separate contract 125 cities, municipal districts, and towns in the Provinces where policing agreements exist. The locations of the municipalities in this group are listed in Appendix "A". Three towns were policed under the terms of the Nova Scotia provincial agreement—Windsor, Pictou, and Inverness, and in the North the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon Territory and Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories come under the jurisdiction of the Force.

The amount per man per annum paid by the municipalities under contract was increased from \$2,000 to \$2,360 on June 1, 1955. Under the terms of the contracts the rate is now adjustable yearly and municipalities pay forty per cent of the average cost per member of maintaining and operating the Force during each fiscal year. The municipalities also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum, and provide or pay in lieu of providing furnished office and jail cell accommodation and, when required, garage facilities.

Organization

No major organizational changes were introduced. Seventeen police divisions were maintained throughout Canada. Of these, twelve operational land divisions, distributed as shown in the chart on page eight, dealt with crime in the provinces and territories within the prescribed limits of jurisdiction.

The five remaining commands operated and were distributed as follows: At Ottawa the general headquarters of the Force functioned as "Headquarters" Division. The chart on page ten outlines its organization.

With their headquarters at Ottawa, "Marine" and "Air" Divisions supported the operations of the Force by providing ships and aircraft from strategically based detachments across the country. "Depot" Division at Regina and "N" Division at Ottawa served as the main training centres of the Force.

Divisions are broken down into sub-divisions, which are smaller commands directly under divisional control. Sub-divisions in turn control the detachments of the Force, basic units that cover local areas and are directly under sub-divisional supervision.

Winnipeg Sub-Division was divided in January into the Winnipeg and Winnipeg City Sub-Divisions. It is believed that this further sub-dividing will provide a better chain of command and responsibility and will establish a more efficient enforcement position for the Force than has prevailed before in this concentrated area.

Old Crow detachment was transferred from Whitehorse to Aklavik Sub-Division command while a new detachment has been opened at Great Whale River in Northern Quebec. The possibility of establishing a summer post at Carcross is also being looked into.

In British Columbia new industrial development extended over the whole range of the Province's economy bringing a demand on government services including the police. In many areas detachments were strengthened and re-located to meet enforcement requirements. As a result of the activity in the Prince George district and along the Hart highway a temporary mobile detachment was established.

Three new detachments were opened in Alberta. Drayton Valley, a thriving community that has mushroomed as a result of the activity in the Pembina oilfields in the last few years, was established in June. In the northern part of the Province at Hinton, the centre of a newly developed pulp industry, a detachment was opened in March, and in the same month one at Valleyview, which is located on a highway recently constructed through muskeg

and bushland and which connects with the Alaska Highway, cutting the distance between Edmonton and the Peace River country by approximately seventy-five miles. A complete shutdown in the coal-mining area of Nordegg led to the closing of the detachment there in September; the policing of this area is now done from Rocky Mountain House Detachment.

In Ontario two new detachments were opened in the North Bay Sub-Division, one at Hearst and the other at Parry Sound. The need for these detachments became apparent shortly after the creation of this Sub-Division late in 1954.

Other minor changes were made in the distribution of detachments. For statistical purposes the ten "Air" Division Detachments are included for the first time this year in the total number of 628 detachments shown as operating at the end of the year. Therefore, the actual gain in the number of detachments over the figure reported last year at this time is only five. The location of all detachments of the Force will be found in Appendix "A".

Crime

An increase of 4 per cent is revealed in the total number of investigations carried out by the Force this year. Offences under the Criminal Code decreased 0.9 per cent, or by 454, the increases being in investigations under the Federal and Provincial Statutes.

It is difficult to say definitely what percentage of the increases in Federal and Provincial Statutes is due to the emphasis in enforcement measures. It is evident, however, that the increase in Provincial Statutes at least is due to better enforcement, and this also prevails to a lesser degree in Federal Statutes investigations, so that the recorded percentage increase of 7.4 for Federal Statutes and 5.5 for Provincial Statutes gives no cause for alarm. Of the 166,794 cases concluded this year 92.2 per cent were done so successfully, while in cases where charges were laid convictions ensued in 118,134 cases or 94.4 per cent.

The granting of liquor privileges to Indians in some of the Provinces has not been observedly detrimental to their well-being although there was a slight overall rise in the number of convictions for intoxication. The pattern in each province concerned has been an immediate increase in intoxication followed by a lessening with the course of time.

Criminal Code

These statistics represent only cases investigated by this Force. They do not reflect the complete Canadian picture, as they omit investigations made by provincial and municipal police forces. The complete statistical records are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and published in *The Canada Year Book*.

Investigations of Criminal Code offences totalled 50,034, a drop of 454 cases. The decrease is noticed in all the Provinces other than British Columbia and Nova Scotia, both of which experienced a slight increase. It is the first such decrease since 1951 so that the levelling off noticeable last year has continued into a falling rate this year.

A total of 26,845 charges were laid under the Criminal Code resulting in 23,491 convictions, 1,473 withdrawals and 1,881 dismissals.

Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average
British Columbia.....	14,192	13,475	14,447	14,242	14,890	14,249
Alberta.....	8,317	9,277	9,902	9,244	9,159	9,180
Saskatchewan.....	5,499	6,036	6,583	6,673	5,859	6,130
Manitoba.....	3,621	3,961	4,148	4,675	4,126	4,106
Ontario.....	656	521	378	638	447	528
Quebec.....	236	268	255	360	345	298
New Brunswick.....	3,605	4,125	3,872	4,041	3,995	3,928
Nova Scotia.....	3,754	3,903	4,382	4,507	4,668	4,243
Prince Edward Island.....	591	698	667	697	673	665
Newfoundland.....	3,024	3,521	3,691	4,293	5,066	3,919
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,148	1,124	1,146	1,118	806	1,068
Total.....	44,643	46,909	49,471	50,488	50,034	48,809

Principal Offences Against the Person.—The number of cases in this category rose slightly by 40, being entirely attributable to an increase in the number of "Driving While Intoxicated or Impaired" and "General Assaults".

Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person

	1954-55	1955-56
Murder.....	45	29
Attempted Murder.....	14	12
Manslaughter.....	119	38
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	4,362	4,433
General Assaults.....	3,360	3,428
Total.....	7,900	7,940

The number of murder investigations dropped from 45 to 29 cases with Newfoundland being the only Province free of this crime. Actually, there were 33 persons killed but in one case where 5 persons were murdered only one charge was laid. Seven are awaiting trial while one case is still under investigation.

The disposition of 12 murder investigations carried over from last year is shown herewith:

Convicted	4
Reduced to lesser charges	2
Adjudged Insane	1
Acquitted	5

Table 3—Murder

Disposition	Nfld.	Man.	B.C.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Sask.	N.S.	N.B.	Alta.	P.E.I.	Total
Convicted.....								1		1
Acquitted.....			2	1			1			4
Changed or reduced to lesser charges.....		2	2		1	1	3		1	10
Suicide.....		1			1			3		5
Insane.....										
Awaiting Trial.....			3		3		1	1		8
Still Under Investigation.....								1		1
		3	7	1	5	1	5	6	1	29

Offences Against Property.—This type of crime showed a decrease for the second consecutive year, there being 19,213 investigations, a drop of 672 cases or 3.4 per cent. The decrease was chiefly in cases of breaking, entering and theft, although safebreakings rose by 36 cases.

Robbery with violence showed a decrease of 32 cases while cattle thefts dropped by 26.

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

	1954-55	1955-56
Robbery with Violence.....	181	149
Theft of Cattle.....	289	263
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	7,130	6,654
Other Thefts.....	12,095	11,911
Safebreaking.....	200	236
Total.....	19,895	19,213

In relation to cases of breaking and entering the four Western Provinces accounted for 69.7 per cent of the total cases while cattle thefts were naturally most prevalent in the West. Convictions were obtained against 77 cattle thieves with 28 cases being still under investigation.

While there is a lowering in the number of general thefts by 184 cases the total figure of 11,911 thefts is still high with the majority of cases involving thefts of money and securities.

Juvenile Crime.—There were 3,513 juveniles involved in 2,551 offences during the year for a decrease of 44 juveniles and 183 offences. This is the first decrease since 1953-54. An 8.1 per cent rise in delinquency occurred over the past five years. There was a large increase between 1952 and 1953, which is only now showing recession.

From Table 5 it will be seen that despite a decrease this year there are still too many youthful offenders in British Columbia while New Brunswick has shown a steady decrease over the past three years. There is also an alarming rate of delinquency in Newfoundland.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1955-56
British Columbia.....	823	864	1,254	1,430	1,268	1,129	773
Alberta.....	360	312	464	285	201	324	161
Saskatchewan.....	466	356	408	299	361	378	252
Manitoba.....	333	353	405	437	445	395	350
New Brunswick.....	252	294	232	172	170	224	111
Nova Scotia.....	194	182	231	350	314	254	271
Prince Edward Island.....	47	7	18	20	16	22	24
Newfoundland.....	301	422	464	503	694	477	582
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	36	37	63	61	44	48	27
Total.....	2,812	2,827	3,539	3,557	3,513	3,250	2,551

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.—Cases of violence and incendiarism among the Doukhobors have again shown a very encouraging decline from previous years. Two explosions caused minor damage to railway lines and four buildings were destroyed by fire. These six depredations for 1955 contrast very favourably with the fifteen in 1954 and fifty-nine in 1953. The decline in acts of violence and incendiarism is believed to be partially attributable to an increase in the number of law-abiding Doukhobors in British Columbia.

The school attendance enforcement program is being continued under the guidance of the local co-ordinating committee in Nelson and the Deputy Minister's Committee in Victoria. The children of school age who have been placed in care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare at the New Denver Institution by the court for habitual truancy under the Protection of Children Act at present number eighty-four. They are reported to be making excellent progress in their school work and are happy, well-behaved and co-operative. The encouraging results of this enforcement program have made it necessary to increase the accommodation at the New Denver Institution and to add classrooms to some of the district schools. Approximately ninety-two Sons of Freedom children are known to be attending local schools voluntarily.

This Force continues to supervise the school guards and there has been a considerable reduction in the cost of this undertaking during the past year. In 1953, the amount expended for school guards was \$138,857, being reduced in 1955 to \$64,022. The cost for this protection is borne by the Province.

Federal Statutes

With 35,589 cases being recorded, an increase of 2,439 cases or 7.4 per cent is shown; 21,952 convictions were obtained and 3,620 cases were handed over to the various Departments concerned. This increase is due to additional prosecutions under the Income Tax Act and to the greater efforts made in respect to enforcement of the Customs Act and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The Canada Wheat Board Act and Unemployment Insurance Act show the sharpest declines from a combined total of 728 last year to 122 this year:

Charges were laid under 52 Acts, but in some of these only a few charges were laid. There were ten Acts under which only one charge was laid this year; 31,514 or 88.5 per cent of the Federal Statute cases dealt with fell under the Customs, Excise, Income Tax, Indian and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts.

The summary contained in Table 6 indicates that the bulk of the cases under these Statutes originated in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec in that order, this being attributable to the larger populations of those Provinces.

Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average
British Columbia.....	8,194	7,715	7,052	7,095	8,074	7,628
Alberta.....	1,695	3,166	3,381	3,020	2,713	2,795
Saskatchewan.....	1,903	2,772	2,900	2,744	2,184	2,501
Manitoba.....	1,866	1,834	1,890	1,925	1,901	1,883
Ontario.....	7,126	6,701	6,893	7,522	9,056	7,460
Quebec.....	7,276	7,655	6,355	6,577	7,477	7,068
New Brunswick.....	953	1,054	904	713	836	892
Nova Scotia.....	1,133	1,346	1,022	1,085	1,018	1,121
Prince Edward Island.....	604	639	549	537	509	568
Newfoundland.....	525	750	935	1,263	1,118	918
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,295	1,438	615	669	703	944
Total.....	32,570	35,070	32,506	33,150	35,589	33,777

Enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act was substantially expanded on a continued educational and warning basis. One noticeable gain is reflected in the fact that licenses for motor boats under ten tons and exceeding ten horsepower far surpassed any previous year. In the Province of Quebec alone over one-half the licenses issued since this legislation was established some years ago were issued during 1955.

It is hoped the Canada Shipping Act will shortly be amended by extending the definition of "Minor Waters" to include all inland waters as well as coastal waters for three miles offshore. This will enable more efficient enforcement and give far greater protection to the general public.

There is a growing problem in respect to the operation of small boats chiefly by relatively inexperienced operators. This is evinced by the fact that 24,358 boats were inspected and 7,882 warnings issued, with 16 convictions being registered by the courts for flagrant breaches of the regulations. Prosecutions are entered only as a last resort, since the main object in this type of work is to avert tragedy and bring about sane observance of the "rules of the road" on the waterways.

The Migratory Birds Convention Act was enforced by means of special patrols in the areas where there are large flocks of migrating birds. Special patrols were made to the James Bay and lower St. Lawrence River areas during the migration periods as in past years. The work of the Force over the years has been chiefly educational. There were only 137 cases prosecuted this year.

The number of prosecutions under the Income Tax Act increased to 9,315, which was 1,843 cases greater than last year, the larger proportion of these being handled by members of the Force without Counsel. The work of the Force in this regard is limited by the number of cases which can be handled by the courts without over-burdening the dockets, so that there is always a considerable backlog of cases awaiting prosecution. In addition, many thousands of taxpayers are located who have failed to keep the Department informed of their address changes.

The 1,799 Customs seizures effected reflects a decrease of 113 seizures, or 5.9 per cent, but the fines and penalties imposed decreased only 3.6 per cent. This comparison of pecuniary penalties does not include some \$31,850 in Criminal Code fines imposed in cases of "conspiracy" arising out of the Customs Act. The comparative summary outlining Customs seizures is as follows:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Cigarettes*	115,415	40,998	20,413	14,483
Vehicles	967	860	842	679
Vessels	138	158	117	137
Fines and Penalties Imposed	\$203,727.02	\$131,065.42	\$110,781.80	\$106,845.45
Fines and Penalties Paid	\$193,217.19	\$135,296.26	\$110,795.21	\$103,668.49
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods	\$192,214.76	\$123,881.21	\$ 49,235.55	\$ 51,665.67

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

Commercialized smuggling of cigarettes fell 29 per cent in the year to a new low of 14,483 cartons. Sixty-four persons were prosecuted for conspiracy to smuggle these cigarettes, and this had the effect of breaking up organized gangs who were trafficking in this commodity. The smuggling of oleomargarine into Quebec Province has about disappeared.

To offset this the quantity of assorted spirits seized is the highest for the past fifteen years with 551 gallons being smuggled in from ocean type ships. There is no indication of any resumption of the rum-running traffic of the 1920's and 30's.

Widespread smuggling and illegal entry of radio and television equipment for personal use was evident this year with 690 cases being investigated. Also investigated were 140 cases of smuggling of pistols and revolvers, a large number of weapons being seized.

Once again an attempt was made to smuggle stolen high-priced cars into Canada from the United States with the result that ten cars valued at \$45,000 were seized and the organized gang of nine men convicted and sentenced for conspiracy. The conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code remain a potent weapon against these organized gangs of smugglers.

Table 7—Customs Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels	18	12	7	25	7	57	4	7	13	9	137		137
Autos	10	1	13	45	119	16	210	98	33	51	74	9	679
Beer	11	9	4	12	9	10	13	1	69				69
Rum	6	13	36	24	7	86							86
Assorted Liquors	199	1	27	26	201	1	45	9	1	4	36	1	551
Cigars			740	827	129	53					10		1,764
Cigarettes	197	238	303	13,225	24	308	29	3	15	134	7		14,483
Tobacco	2		32	111		2	3		2				152
Aircraft					1		3		1				6
SEIZURES	56	2	78	109	388	100	520	184	66	111	172	13	1,799

Table 8—Excise Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....		3	7		49	2		6		3	1		71
Beer and Wash.....	25	734	581		16,239	50	88	5,113	732	212	475		24,249
Illicit Spirits.....	1	59	39		1,995	6	25	413	80	29	31		2,678
Rum.....													
Assorted Liquors.....							11						11
Stills Compl.....	3	14	15		41		14	31	32	7	4		161
Stills Parts.....		6	1		1		5	9	8	8	2		40
Cigars.....													
Cigarettes.....			280	40	31								351
Tobacco.....					18,312	6	65						18,383
SEIZURES.....	3	33	38	1	205	8	51	88	60	32	12		531

NOTE.—Liquids—shown in gallons.
Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cig's. per carton).
Tobacco—shown in pounds.

There was a slight increase in seizures under the Excise Act with some indication of increased semi-commercial distilling operations. There is a definite increase in the illicit traffic in Canadian cut and raw leaf tobacco. The seizure of 18,383 pounds of tobacco is triple that seized last year and is the highest amount for the past five years. All but 65 pounds was seized in Quebec.

The following is a comparative summary for a four year period under the Excise Act:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Seizures.....	413	482	526	531
Convictions.....	336	470	485	503
Stills Seized.....	139	187	159	161
Spirits (Gals.).....	889	1,455	1,845	2,678
Tobacco (Lbs.).....	13,733	12,527	6,456	18,383
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$ 49,575.00	\$ 65,283.76	\$ 67,693.36	\$ 71,000.00
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	\$ 42,300.00	\$ 52,983.56	\$ 58,896.31	\$ 60,026.00
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods.....	\$ 27,679.92	\$ 12,425.27	\$ 36,638.86	\$ 23,348.85

The volume of work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has risen considerably, as will be seen from the following three-year comparative summary:

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Increase
Arrests.....	507	391	512	30.9%
Convictions.....	391	357	453	26.8%

It is evident there is an ample world supply of illicit drugs available to those who have the purchase price, these sources being outside Canada. Enforcement efforts reached a new high this year. The attempts to reach sources of supply have been more successful and of the 512 persons arrested, 117 were charged under the trafficking sections of the Act. Bulk seizures of heroin jumped from 25.5 ounces last year to 565 ounces this year, while seizures of marihuana rose from 24.5 ounces to 64 ounces, plus the seizure of an additional 365 cigarettes containing marihuana. A syndicate of four persons was apprehended for distributing this marihuana.

A large seizure of heroin was made from a French merchant seaman at Montreal before it could be smuggled into Canada with an additional large seizure being made in Toronto from a syndicate which smuggled the drug in from Europe. This latter seizure entailed a considerable amount of work and expense with members shadowing the accused principals across Europe.

Whenever possible charges of being an habitual criminal or conspiracy charges were laid against persons found to be directing organized narcotic rings in the hope of driving these individuals out of the narcotic trade. Heroin remains the principal drug of addiction. There is no indication of any narcotic problem among the youth of the country.

Though the R.C.M. Police and large City Police Forces continue and indeed intensify their efforts to keep the illegal drug traffic under control in Canada, it becomes more and more apparent that enforcement alone will never provide a satisfactory remedy. While there is an addict market there will be criminals to supply it and the jailing of addicts and addict-peddlers seldom cures these unhappy people of the drug habit. This Force feels that the root of the problem could be attacked with real hope of success by compulsorily quarantining all addicts, treating them and releasing them under careful parole arrangements only when there is real promise of cure and rehabilitation.

Provincial and Municipal Laws

The comparative Provincial Statutes contained in Table 9 include infractions of the Territorial Ordinances. Investigations rose by 4,767 cases or 5.5 per cent, the increase being mainly in traffic offences. In fact, 59 per cent of all investigations under Provincial Statutes were for traffic offences and 34.3 per cent for liquor offences. Nova Scotia shows the largest decrease in this group with an overall 41 per cent, with Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island all showing declines in liquor cases. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia show decreases in traffic investigations whereas in New Brunswick this type almost doubled.

Highway Traffic Control.—Table 10 contains a two-year comparative table for the major traffic offences. In the overall picture the work of the Force in traffic matters increased 7.7 per cent with traffic offences under the Criminal Code going up by 6.8 per cent. Fatal auto accidents rose by 125, or 19.2 per cent whereas non-fatal accidents fell by 4,688 or 10.1 per cent; 149,000 warnings were issued. The traffic enforcement problem grows, necessitating special training tactics, greater numbers of personnel, and the purchase of considerable expensive equipment.

Municipal Laws.—The cases recorded in Table 11 arise from work done by detachments established in municipalities under contract.

A total of 43,747 cases were handled under the bylaws, this being an increase of 2,888 over last year.

Table 9—Provincial Statutes

	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
British Columbia	6,152	6,909	13,810	16,784	934	1,757	20,896	25,510
Alberta	4,472	4,858	10,803	9,761	1,010	766	16,285	15,385
Saskatchewan	3,851	3,623	6,823	6,022	1,738	1,508	12,412	11,153
Manitoba	2,325	2,008	3,586	3,894	302	310	6,273	6,302
Ontario			68	80	18	11	86	91
Quebec					2	1	2	1
New Brunswick	3,100	3,592	5,286	9,788	185	157	8,571	13,537
Nova Scotia	6,946	6,186	6,415	3,793	471	505	13,832	10,484
Prince Edward Island	1,607	1,599	1,083	1,300	100	104	2,790	3,093
Newfoundland	1,213	1,615	1,798	1,936	1,082	770	4,093	4,321
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	589	618	177	225	126	179	892	1,022
Total	30,255	31,158	49,849	53,673	6,023	6,068	86,132	90,899
	35.1%	34.3%	57.9%	59%	7%	6.7%		

Table 10—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Section 285 Old C.C.C. Sections 221-225 New C.C.C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
British Columbia	13,810	16,784	1,990	2,330	117	147	16,629	13,000	32,546	32,270
Alberta	10,803	9,761	839	888	166	172	7,120	7,179	18,937	18,000
Saskatchewan	6,823	6,022	688	500	71	100	5,979	5,634	13,561	12,256
Manitoba	3,586	3,894	397	360	76	75	4,581	4,251	8,640	8,580
New Brunswick	5,286	9,788	544	724	102	127	3,826	2,733	9,758	13,372
Nova Scotia	6,415	3,793	716	779	86	92	5,373	6,070	12,590	10,734
Prince Edward Island	1,083	1,300	256	154	10	16	453	432	1,802	1,992
Newfoundland	1,798	1,936	335	388	19	41	2,320	2,114	4,472	4,479
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	177	225	88	120	4	6	245	434	514	785
Total	49,781	53,593	5,853	6,252	651	776	46,535	41,847	102,820	102,448

Table 11—Municipal By-Laws

	1954-55	1955-56
British Columbia.....	14,618	20,840
Alberta.....	7,655	6,450
Saskatchewan.....	11,226	8,544
Manitoba.....	6,195	6,414
New Brunswick.....	694	1,155
Nova Scotia.....	74	3
Prince Edward Island.....	43	35
Newfoundland.....	262	229
Northwest and Yukon Territories.....	92	77
Total.....	40,859	43,747

$$\begin{array}{r}
 43,747 \\
 40,859 \\
 \hline
 1,37 \quad 646
 \end{array}$$

Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

The work of the Force in these two groups comprised, generally speaking, work conducted on behalf of federal, provincial and municipal authorities, the general public, other police forces, and British and foreign authorities, in which this Force did not have basic responsibility.

Table 12—Summary of Other Investigations

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average
British Columbia.....	29,331	35,400	36,550	81,857	84,889	53,605
Alberta.....	17,184	21,280	22,816	21,269	22,463	21,002
Saskatchewan.....	12,757	14,997	15,389	20,966	17,403	16,302
Manitoba.....	13,922	13,701	13,601	12,690	13,199	13,423
Ontario.....	14,811	13,739	18,487	10,939	20,359	16,667
Quebec.....	7,829	11,256	11,316	8,601	10,566	9,914
New Brunswick.....	13,002	16,987	14,737	15,520	12,584	14,566
Nova Scotia.....	7,252	8,213	8,300	9,882	14,477	9,625
Prince Edward Island.....	910	912	854	2,375	2,539	1,513
Newfoundland.....	6,314	8,360	9,362	7,474	7,268	7,756
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	1,344	1,904	1,763	2,206	1,577	1,750
Total.....	124,656	151,785	153,175	193,779	207,324	166,144

Table 12, "Other Investigations", were cases where no breach of a statute was suspected, alleged or intended, but where certain police investigative procedures were necessarily brought into use. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:—

- (a) Enquiries where field work is entailed and frequently results in lengthy and widespread investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for engagement in any public service or about persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences and permits or destitution relief; locating missing persons for relatives, investigating accidents on land, air and water, and general conditions at Indian reserves, National Parks, bird sanctuaries, historic sites and other specific points.
- (b) Work of a preventive and protective nature mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safeguarding life and property. This entails the inspection of licences, life-saving and fire-fighting equipment on small power boats, inspecting buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive magazines, certain drug stores and hospitals, cars, trucks, buses, and various places of amusement; tending sick or injured animals; conducting anti-safe blowing and preventive service patrols and escorting mental patients or prisoners for other forces.

The volume of these two categories is up 13,545 or 7 per cent over the previous year. The largest individual increase is in Ontario, which jumped by 9,420 or 86 per cent. This is due mainly to inspections under the Canada Shipping Act.

Of the total of 207,324 cases recorded, 101,869 or 49 per cent fall in category (a) and consisted of actual investigations. The remaining 105,455 or 51 per cent were of a protective or preventive nature.

Administrative Assistance.—These duties are assistances given where no breach of a statute and no actual investigative or field work is necessary. They consist mainly of the collection of fees and taxes, issuing licences and permits, testing drivers and supplying information to the general public or other authorities, providing guards for customs, receiver-general, race track supervision, ticket-of-leave reporting, registering firearms, issuing certificates of character, issuing rations, recording lost and found articles, general welfare work and vital statistics amongst Eskimo and Indians. Assistances of this nature rose by 3.7 per cent or 4,762—the main increases being in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island due to sale of fishing licences.

Table 13—Summary of Administrative Assistance

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average
British Columbia.....	6,866	35,301	124,763	65,018	65,959	59,761
Alberta.....	9,580	10,797	12,761	14,867	12,537	12,108
Saskatchewan.....	2,929	2,756	3,004	3,799	3,162	3,130
Manitoba.....	2,893	1,953	1,832	1,839	2,823	2,268
Ontario.....	3,702	3,015	4,267	3,679	4,738	3,880
Quebec.....	4,112	4,841	5,186	6,407	8,334	5,776
New Brunswick.....	1,425	938	1,643	1,465	947	1,284
Nova Scotia.....	936	748	590	772	1,569	923
Prince Edward Island.....	323	415	525	759	1,874	779
Newfoundland.....	21	98	51	1,776	5,648	1,519
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	19,035	20,157	23,037	25,346	23,798	22,275
Total.....	51,822	81,019	177,659	126,627	131,389	113,703

207,324
113,703

321,027

Other Duties and Services

Emergency Planning Branch and Special Branch

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

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 seventy-six Government buildings and properties across Canada. This is a decrease of forty-seven buildings over the previous period. It is the policy that where buildings in Ottawa are occupied exclusively by one government department, the responsibility for administration of commissionaire services at such premises be transferred from the Force to the tenant department. This included all hospitals across Canada under the control of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

Protective measures were undertaken by the Force for such distinguished visitors as Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the Right Honourable Sir Anthony Eden, the Right Honourable Selwyn Lloyd and the President of the Republic of Italy.

The Governor General's Troop continued to perform guard duties at Government House and Parliament Hill, Ottawa, and on November 16, 1955, the Troop, comprising twenty-eight members from "A" Division, was inspected by His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., at Government House. This, the third annual inspection by the Governor General, was followed by a reception at which each member was presented to His Excellency.

Northern Work

The Northwest and Yukon Territories, an area of 1,511,979 square miles with a widely scattered population of about 25,100 Indians, Eskimos and Whites, are policed by "G" Division of the Force.

The year had its historical sidelights in the North. It marked the first time that every detachment received fresh produce. It was also the first time all detachments were supplied with electric power.

What might be termed the traditionally northern conditions of service have been generally overcome in the southern portion of the Yukon Territory and at Fort Smith, Hay River and Yellowknife in the N.W.T. 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 for many years. With radio and aircraft facilities available, however, complete isolation from one year to the next is a thing of the past.

Over one million patrol miles were covered this year, the highest on record. Of this total 59,163 miles were made by dog team, 78,405 by boat, 27,143 on foot, 53,055 by R.C.M.P. aircraft, 388,154 by motor vehicles, 362,508 by R.C.A.F. and commercial aircraft and 4,542 by snowmobile. When consideration is given to the fact that only about half of the northern detachments keep dogs, the figure for this particular mode of transportation is impressive. In the Eastern Arctic especially, travel by dogteam is accompanied by many discomforts and represents many weeks of arduous patrolling in all kinds of weather over rough terrain and jagged sea and river ice.

Though there are usually few crimes to be investigated, detachments throughout the North visited the camps and settlements in their districts, inhabited mostly by Indians and Eskimos. The administrative work in the Territories continued as in other years, particularly looking after the welfare of the Eskimo, which consists mostly of paying family allowances, issuing rations for the relief of destitute Eskimos, registering vital statistics, placing Eskimos for employment and arranging for their medical attention.

Members of the Force at Resolute Bay, Craig Harbour and Herschel Island operate trading posts for local Eskimos. The trader at these posts is nominally one of the Eskimos, and the members of the Force simply supervise the actual trading operations on behalf of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The work involves taking in the Eskimo fur and other products such as sealskins, walrus ivory, soapstone and ivory handicrafts and, in turn, paying the Eskimo for these in suitable merchandise. This scheme has proved very successful and the natives in these districts are among the most prosperous in the Arctic.

National Police Services

Identification Work.—Staffed by members of the Force who are specially trained, there are 40 identification sections operating throughout the divisions. The services of these members are made available to all police forces 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 for fingerprint records, crime index data and firearms registration. A total of 177,203 fingerprints was received, an increase over the previous year of 3,513. Fingerprint identifications amounted to 59,409.

The Crime Index Section keeps an up-to-date record of the methods used by criminals and operates as a clearing house in the international exchange of fingerprints. The Fraudulent Cheque and Document Section keeps a record of 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. In the last few years there has been a continual increase in the number of cases involving forged and raised cheques and money orders. This year a total of 4,385 fraudulent cheques were received with a face value of about \$450,000. There were 2,003 cheques received in the unsolved crime category and of these the authors were identified in 1,461 cases.

Table 14—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1954-55	1955-56
<i>Fingerprint Bureau "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms received—Criminal.....	76,606	78,348
Fingerprint forms received—Non-criminal.....	97,084	99,855
Total fingerprint forms received.....	173,690	177,203
Identifications—Criminal.....	52,621	54,168
Identifications—Non-criminal.....	5,458	5,241
Active files.....	537,737	557,623
Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction.....	29,459	29,871
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	2,934	2,488
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by.....	2,552	2,716
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	284	267
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	68	54
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	3,506	13,684
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	4,123	4,325
Prisoners photographed.....	5,125	4,747
Latent impressions identified—criminal.....	697	295
Latent impressions identified—non-criminal.....	1,312	624
Photostats made—general.....	102,667	98,779
Photographs made—general.....	181,733	213,485
Plans drawn.....	646	629
Unidentified photographic Impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	194	161
<i>Evidence Presented In Court</i>		
Fingerprint.....	90	97
Photography.....	714	675
Plan Drawing.....	239	294
Physical comparisons.....	46	59
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to index.....	2,621	3,723
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,220	1,324
Unsolved crimes reported.....	4,471	5,580
Suggested identifications.....	3,874	4,552
Confirmed identifications.....	785	1,473
Wanted persons received for notation.....	2,843	4,037
Wanted persons identified.....	1,397	1,962
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	138	192
<i>Fraudulent Cheque Section:</i>		
Total fraudulent cheques received.....	3,625	4,385
Received for identification.....	1,430	2,003
Identified.....	1,041	1,461
Received for indexing (authors known).....	2,195	2,332
Anonymous letters received.....	74	73
Letters identified.....	14	3
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	359,324	368,822
Weapons transferred.....	7,298	8,353
Weapons destroyed.....	148	166
Enquiries involving weapons.....	6,595	6,943
Weapons identified.....	509	444
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	950	1,466
Total at large on licenses.....	1,389	2,014
Sentences completed under licenses.....	804	1,118
Licenses revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	10	32
Licenses forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	29	46

The enforcement of the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act continued to be the responsibility of the Force. This Act 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 Laboratories.—The number of cases handled by the Laboratories at Regina and Ottawa decreased from 1,191 to 1,139 cases, this decrease being in the examination of ammunition and firearms, tool impressions and hairs and fibres. This is consistent with the overall decrease in cases under the Criminal Code. Members of the staff attended courts as witnesses 626 man days.

The Review Committee, consisting of Dr. M. Cohen and Dr. G. L. Osberg, made a survey of laboratory space requirements at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and drew attention to certain salary discrepancies. The Committee's comments and recommendations are receiving consideration. The Review Committee for the Regina Laboratory, comprising Dr. C. A. Mitchell and Dr. B. W. Currie, also made a survey and drew attention to new trends in synthetic compounds, also making recommendations in regard to staff. The Review Committee reports have proven of considerable value for future guidance.

Seminar Number Three dealing with recent advances in serology applicable in forensic work was held at Regina on May 7 and 8, 1955, being attended by a number of distinguished scientists and doctors and providing valuable data for future reference and guidance.

A series of tests to determine the effects of alcohol in varying amounts on automobile driving skill was completed at the Rockcliffe Laboratory under the direction of eminent authorities and the resulting information is being examined and correlated so that a report on the findings of the Committee may be compiled and issued.

Several new techniques were developed including nomograms written on the examination of oils, blood grouping and the alcodial scale of oxidation of alcohol in the body, the construction of an indented writing box for use by document examiners, and a refinement of the methods of determining mathematical factors involved in auto accidents.

Table 15—Work Performed by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serological Examinations.....	142	Spectrographic.....	86
Toxicological Examinations.....	80	Chemical Examinations.....	105
Firearm Examinations.....	44	Physical Examinations.....	32
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	89	Writings.....	576
Shots and Powder Tests.....	23	Document Chemical Examinations.....	9
Ballistics.....	4	Document Physical Examinations.....	50
Mechanical Investigations and Applied		Photography.....	333
Physics.....	4	X-Ray Diffraction.....	31
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	9	Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	26
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	42	*Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	4
Physical Matching.....	15	Interchange of Work between Labo-	
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations....	61	ratories.....	6
		Cases to other Federal Laboratories....	3
		Cases to Provincial Pathologist.....	12

*Reported for 3 months only.

Publications

The *R.C.M.P. Gazette* circulation increased by 22 in the year with total monthly distribution being 1,384 copies. A total of 2,257,096 index cards were distributed to supplement the *Gazette*. Index cards cover such items as information on persons missing and wanted as well as details of subjects released from penitentiaries. Photographs appear on the reverse side and may be used for identification purposes. Two new sections "Cheque Passers" and "Identification News" have been included as being of proven interest to all police departments in the field.

Paid subscriptions to the *R.C.M.P. Quarterly* the official magazine of the force, increased by 417 subscribers and now total 10,654 copies. Increasing costs of publication have forced implementation of some changes but these do not detract from the content in any way. The cooperation from contributors is excellent.

The crime prevention booklet, "Crime In Your Community", was so well received that the number of copies printed fell far short of the demand. It is the intention, however, to publish a revised booklet next year covering additional subjects.

Communications

The modernization of the mobile radio systems operated by the Force in the Prairie Provinces, begun during 1954-55, was carried farther with the completion in the Regina and Winnipeg districts. Nine sub-divisions now remain to be converted, and it is hoped to complete the project during the year 1956-57.

The police sub-division at North Battleford was supplied with a mobile radio system comprising a central control station at the sub-division headquarters, an automatic repeater station at Maidstone, and thirteen mobile radio units fitted to selected police cars. Complete radio coverage is now provided along the main highway from Lloydminster to Saskatoon.

The new radio control station which was started during the summer of 1954 at St. John's Newfoundland, was completed during the year under review and is providing a considerable extension of radio coverage to the Avalon and Burin Peninsulas.

A total of thirty-five additional police cars were equipped with radio throughout the Force with geographic distribution as follows: Ontario—9, Quebec—1, Manitoba—9, British Columbia—10, Saskatchewan—3, New Brunswick—1, Alberta—2.

In the far North small radiotelephone units were supplied for use in the police boats at Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point and Port Harrison. These will be installed during the coming year.

Police Dog Services

The assistance of the police service dogs was requested in 786 cases. Although this represents a 20 per cent reduction from previous statistics, it is noted that the need for the police service dog slackened considerably in winter, a fact that can no doubt be attributed to the very heavy fall of snow throughout Canada this year. The following represents a breakdown of the 786 cases and indicates an increase of 6.7 per cent in tracking criminals, a slight increase in searching for articles, and a decrease of 9 per cent in excise and liquor searches:

Tracking Criminals.....	26.7% of calls—31.4% successful.
Lost and Missing Persons...	20.3% of calls—12 % successful.
Searching for Articles.....	8.3% of calls—38.5% successful.
Excise and Liquor.....	44.7% of calls—10 % successful.

One dogmaster was returned to general police duties, and another member was trained to replace him. Two members are presently undergoing training as potential replacements.

Four dogs were struck off strength and replaced with new stock. Sixteen dogs were actively employed in the field, as indicated below, or were undergoing training at our Sydney Kennels:

British Columbia	4	New Brunswick	1
Alberta	3	Nova Scotia	2
Saskatchewan	3	Newfoundland	1
Manitoba	2	In training	7

The German Shepherd is favoured for use as a police service dog because it has proven adaptable to the requirements of the Force and, with one exception, the strength of the Section is made up of this breed.

A long-range breeding program designed to develop dogs with the disciplined aggressive qualities needed in this work has been started and four very fine young pups are ready to begin their initial training.

Of particular interest is the first case in which a police service dog of the Force was used underground. In the late afternoon of January 16, 1955, the dogmaster at Sydney kennels received a request for the police service dog to assist in finding three youths who were reported lost in an abandoned coal mine. The youths had apparently entered the coal mine in the morning of the same day and had not been seen thereafter; search parties had failed to locate them. Police Service Dog "Hap" was lowered about forty feet to the main tunnel and started searching. There were no lighting facilities in the mine and portable lamps had to be used. Bad air soon caused the lamps to go out. The many side tunnels added further difficulties to the search. "Hap" followed the main shaft for a quarter of a mile when he suddenly became interested in one of the side tunnels. Upon investigating this, the searchers found the youths huddled together completely lost and badly frightened.

"Marine" Division Services

Ships of the "Marine" Division patrolled the East and West Coasts and the Great Lakes. Four classes of ships were operated: Commissioner Class, Fort Class Motor Launches, Detachment Class Patrol Boats, and Motor boats. At the end of the year the distribution of ships was as follows:

Ships and Locations

Halifax, N.S.	Kingston, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>French</i> —Depot ship	Patrol Boat <i>Cutknife II</i>
R.C.M.P.S. <i>Irvine</i>	Harbour Breton, Nfld.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>MacBrien</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Burin</i>
Rimouski, P.Q.	Saint John, N.B.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Pitt</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Interceptor</i>
Grand Bank, Nfld.	Vancouver, B.C.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Walsh</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Little Bow</i>
Halifax, N.S.	Zeballos, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Big Bend</i>	Patrol Boat 1
Patrol Boat <i>Willow Bunch</i>	Westview, B.C.
North Sydney, N.S.	Patrol Boat 2
Patrol Boat <i>Brule</i>	Ganges, B.C.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Patrol Boat 6
Patrol Boat <i>Carnduff</i>	Campbell River, B.C.
	Patrol Boat 9

Ships and Locations—*Cont.*

Sarnia, Ont.	Patrol Boat <i>Cutknife</i>	Port Alice, B.C.	Patrol Boat 10
Bagotville, P.Q.	Patrol Boat <i>Grenfell</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Patrol Boat 15
Montreal, P.Q.	Patrol Boat <i>Moosomin</i>	Port Alberni, B.C.	Patrol Boat 16
Toronto, Ont.	Patrol Boat <i>Shaunavon</i>	Ocean Falls, B.C.	Patrol Boat 17
Yarmouth, N.S.	Patrol Boat <i>Slideout</i>	Kenora, Ont.	Motor Boat <i>Kenora</i>
Windsor, Ont.	Patrol Boat <i>Tagish</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.	Motor Boat <i>Fort Frances</i>
	Patrol Boat <i>Chilcoot II</i>		

The decision last year to transfer the "Marine" Division Headquarters from Halifax to Ottawa achieved its object of allowing a far better control of ships and personnel.

Commissioner Class Ships *Irvine* and *MacBrien*, working out of Halifax, ranged along the Quebec, Maritime and Newfoundland coastal waters and as far North as Labrador and Hudson Bay transferring personnel and stores to the more remote detachments, aiding vessels in distress, and providing other vital services. They logged a combined 33,748 miles.

In September R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine*, with R.C.M.P. Patrol Boat *Slideout*, attended the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. The crew of these ships acted with the local authorities in controlling traffic and crowds during the water sport program along the waterfront. The *Irvine* was dressed overall from colours to sunset with gangway open for inspection of the ship by the public.

In June the *MacBrien* assisted officials of the Dominion Wildlife Branch in their survey of the bird sanctuaries along the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Seven Islands and Badore Bay.

The *MacBrien* also provided transportation for members of the Indian Health Services Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare, who carried out a T.B. survey during July and August among the natives living along the coast of Northern Quebec on Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. The *MacBrien* acted as the mother ship for the survey party which used peterhead boats to visit the various camps and settlements. During this trip the weather and ice conditions encountered were bad. At Cape Manvers, Labrador, the *MacBrien* had to lay over for nine days due to heavily packed ice before proceeding North. With thirty-three Eskimos being brought out for hospitalization on board, living conditions for a time became strained. All patients could not be quartered in the minesweeping flat, and a canvas tent had to be put up on the after-deck. Water and other provisions were rationed, a necessity that was accepted cheerfully by everyone. The condition was relieved when the C.G.S. *Cornwallis* was contacted and took aboard some of the Eskimos and, later, when thirteen others were landed at Goose Bay. The patrol lasted forty-eight days and covered 4891.1 miles.

R.C.M.P. Motor Launch *Fort Pitt*, on command to "C" Division, carried out duties along the St. Lawrence River. She patrolled the North Shore as far East as Havre St. Pierre. A considerable part of the season was spent at the port of Bagotville, P.Q., by the *Fort Pitt* in searching seagoing vessels arriving from foreign ports to unload cargoes of bauxite. Approximately 203 searches of seagoing ships were made, which resulted in seizures amounting to 55,410 cigarettes and 387 quarts of spirits. The presence of an R.C.M.P. Ship at this port has done much in the past few years to lessen smuggling activities.

The Motor Launch *Fort Walsh*, on command to "B" Division, operated out of Grand Bank, Newfoundland. Patrols concentrated in the area of the French Islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon and the southern coast of Newfoundland, from Argentia to Port-aux-Basques. The services of this ship were made good use of in assisting local detachments on various duties and transporting mental patients and prisoners from outports to Argentia for passage to St. John's, Newfoundland. In August the *Fort Walsh* picked up a seriously ill woman from an isolated port in Fortune Bay and navigating through narrow, hazardous channels at night through thick fog with the aid of radar, brought her outside for emergency treatment.

Detachment Class Patrol Boats stationed on the East Coast and the Great Lakes logged a combined 46,276 miles on marine enforcement and preventive duties. On the Great Lakes 791 inspections under the Canada Shipping Act and 1,000 searches under the Migratory Birds Convention Act were carried out. Forty-five merchant vessels were searched under the Customs Act. Customs officials report an increase in the number of small pleasure craft checking inward and outward at ports between Canada and the United States and a greater number registered as required, which would indicate that the warnings given by the Force are proving effective. At the port of Windsor, Ontario, about 2,350 boats were licensed, and in the areas of Amherstburg, Lasalle, Windsor and Belle River, 12,962 pleasure craft checked inward and outward, an increase over last year of some 5,700.

Attention was given to the larger and faster vessels whose wash can be dangerous to small boats and can do considerable damage to the shoreline and to boats tied up alongside wharves. Co-operation was extended whenever possible to local police searching for ships overdue or in distress, and in dragging operations. Numerous regattas and marine parades were policed, including the Canadian National Exhibition Swim at Niagara-on-the-Lake and Toronto.

Patrol Boats operating along the West Coast logged a combined mileage of 55,115 miles and were closely allied with the land force in checking infractions of the Canada Shipping and Indian Acts, and Criminal Code, also assisting in maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, and visiting isolated fishery stations and lumber mills.

Following the construction program outlined in last year's report three new ships were accepted and placed into operation. The *Interceptor*, a sixty-five foot Patrol Boat of wooden construction, works out of Saint John, New Brunswick. *Cutknife II*, a forty-nine foot Patrol Boat also of wooden construction, is located at Kingston, Ontario, and the forty-eight foot single screw diesel Patrol Boat, the *Burin*, operates from the port of Harbour Breton, Newfoundland.

The *Victoria*, a ninety-two foot Patrol Boat of steel construction, was launched at Victoria in December. When fully completed she will be stationed at Victoria. Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a 165 foot ship of steel construction to replace the Commissioner class ship *MacBrien*, and for another forty-nine foot vessel.

The object of the program is to equip the Force with ships capable of giving the best all-round performance in the waters in which they are to operate.

"Air" Division Services

At the end of the year ten detachments with operational aircraft and one training aircraft were in use by the "Air" Division. The only change involved the replacement of the Regina-based Stinson with a De Havilland "Beaver" and the transferring of the Stinson to Ottawa, where it is being used as a trainer. The Cornell trainer, having become obsolete, was turned over to Crown Assets for disposal.

The distribution of detachments and aircraft remains basically the same and is as follows:—

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

A total of 6,402 hours were flown by the Division during which 635,403 air miles were logged on patrols and 1,210,415 passenger miles flown. In addition, a considerable amount of police freight was carried to remotely situated detachments. These aircraft, strategically based to best serve the land force in their hinterland duties, continued to assist in many of the various obligations for which the Force is responsible and carried out the usual complement of mercy and rescue flights. The new air detachment at Churchill has proven its worth and much assistance has been rendered in relation to Eskimo welfare in the Eastern Arctic by the DHC3 "Otter" aircraft based there. Over 600 flying hours were spent in the barren lands in the interests of the Eskimo, transporting R.C.M. Police and members of the Departments of Northern Affairs and National Health and Welfare to and from native camps. Patrols were made carrying X-ray survey parties, freighting relief supplies to destitute bands, conveying sick and injured to and from hospitals, and flying Eskimos from their camps to the X-ray centres and return.

An active training program for pilots and engineers continues to ensure the high standard of operations and maintenance. There were no flying accidents involving personal injury or loss of aircraft this year.

Administration

Strength.—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1956, was six thousand, three hundred and twenty-four, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Uniform Strength:*

Officers	144	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	4,425	
	4,569	
Special Constables	362	
Civilians	481	
	843	

(2) *Civil Servants:*

Permanent	149	
Temporary	763	
	912	
Total		6,324

This is a net decrease from last year of 2. There was an increase of 70 uniformed members, a decrease of 30 special constables, 4 employed civilians and 38 civil servants. The Reserve Force stands at 311, an increase of 12.

Recruiting was maintained at a consistent pace. There were 416 recruits engaged from a total of 799 applicants interviewed by personnel officers. This was an increase of 138 recruits over last year's total of 278. Twenty former members were re-engaged.

During the year 2 commissioned officers, 94 non-commissioned officers, 15 constables and 5 special constables were retired to pension. One officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and 4 constables died.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: 2 superintendants promoted to acting assistant commissioner, 1 acting superintendent promoted to superintendent, 2 inspectors promoted to superintendent, 1 inspector promoted to acting superintendent, 11 sub-inspectors promoted to inspector and 14 non-commissioned officers promoted to sub-inspector.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 16.

Horses and Sleigh Dogs.—There are 207 horses, 61 at "N" Division, 71 at "Depot" Division, and 75 at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan. This is an increase of 8 over last year's total. There are 283 sleigh dogs for use in the northern areas.

Pay.—There was no change in the pay of uniformed members. Table 17 shows the existing rates of pay.

Table 16—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeant	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Ships
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	5	8	24	10		24	62	106	186	33	136	597					5	2			
"B" Division, Nfld.				1	2	1		5	10	23	130	1	5	178					37	3	3		7
"L" Division, P.E.I.				1	1			1	3	8	35		2	50		1			18				
"H" Division, N. S.			1	1	3			8	16	37	157	6	14	243		9			94	1	16		
"J" Division, N. B.				1	3	1		6	8	42	128	7	14	210		1			74		17		
"C" Division, Que.				2	4	1		6	14	54	184	30	31	326					90	3			
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1			4	4	14	136	10	43	213	61				3	3			
"A" Division, Ont.				1	3	1		6	14	37	215	10	21	308					55	2	7	1	1
"O" Division, Ont.		1	1	1	3	1		5	17	39	129	12	20	228					68	1	1		
"D" Division, Man.			1	1	5			10	23	69	220	14	30	373		2			119	9	5	2	2
"Dpt" Division, Sask.			1	1	2	1		4	10	19	154	19	59	269	146				10	7	6		
"F" Division, Sask.			1	1	5	1		14	29	82	297	8	12	450		3			166	6	5	2	
"K" Division, Alta.			1	1	7			13	31	93	371	25	37	580		3			192	11	11	1	1
"E" Division, B.C.			1	3	12	3		31	48	138	660	27	52	975		4			255	28	10		3
"G" Division, N.W. Territories				1	3			2	2	23	67	27	3	128			261		4	5			16
Yukon Territory				1	1			1	2	6	33	2	1	46					10	5			11
"Marine" Division				1	3	1		10	10	25	35	118		203			22		1	1			30
"Air" Division				1	1			8	3	6	3	13	1	35					1	1			
Totals	1	2	11	26	83	21		158	306	821	3,140	362	481	5,412	207	23	283	12	1,206	94	74	6	72
"Headquarters" Staff	1	2	4	7	15	7		22	55	91	149	30	130	513					5	2			
Newfoundland				1	2	2		5	11	23	130	4	5	183		1		1	37	3	3		8
Prince Edward Island				1	1			1	3	8	35		2	50					18				
Nova Scotia			1	1	6	1		17	22	52	184	106	14	404		9			95	2	16		8
New Brunswick				1	4	1		6	9	43	130	10	14	218		1			74	5	17		1
Quebec				2	5	1		6	14	59	196	33	31	347			19		90	3			2
Ontario			1	5	11	1		21	37	98	491	39	85	789	61			3	135	8	8	1	10
Manitoba			1	1	5	1		11	23	67	217	14	30	370		2		1	115	9	5	2	2
Saskatchewan			1	2	8	3		20	43	106	458	29	77	747	146	3		2	176	13	1	2	1
Alberta			1	2	8			14	31	95	371	27	37	586		3		1	192	11	11	1	1
British Columbia			1	3	13	3		33	51	145	663	39	52	1,003		4		2	255	28	10		12
Northwest Territories					2			1	3	19	59	26	3	113			242	2	4	5			16
Yukon Territory					1			1	2	6	32	2	1	45			22		10	5			11
On Command—Spl. Duty																							
Abroad			1	1	2	1		2	2	9	25	3		44									
Totals	1	2	11	26	83	21		158	306	821	3,140	362	481	5,412	207	23	283	12	1,206	94	74	6	72

Table 17—Rates of Pay at March 31, 1956

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 Commissioner.....	770	00	9,240	00
Superintendent (1st year).....	616	00	7,392	00
Superintendent (2nd year).....	643	00	7,716	00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	671	00	8,052	00
Inspector (1st year).....	539	00	6,468	00
Inspector (2nd year).....	566	00	6,792	00
Inspector (3rd year).....	594	00	7,128	00
Sub-Inspector.....	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	4,428	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.			

Discipline.—A high level of discipline was constantly striven for. A few breaches of the Force's regulations occurred and were appropriately dealt with. On December 22, 1955, the Supreme Court of Canada handed down its decision in the appeal case entitled, "The Queen and Archer v. White", which upheld the validity of disciplinary measures taken by officers of the Force acting under the provisions of Section 31 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

Insurance.—The Group Insurance Plan, which came into effect January 1, 1953, now has an enrolment of 3,722—an increase of 360. Ninety-four per cent of the recruits engaged in the Force since April 1, 1955, have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage. Six claims were paid. While, unfortunately, quite a number of death claims have been paid since the inception of the plan, the experience has been satisfactory enough to allow for an increase of 10 per cent in the face value of the policies, effective October 1, 1955. The plan was also extended to include special constables now on strength, who are designated under Part V of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act. The amount of insurance allowed for a designated special constable is the same as that allowed constables of the Force.

Health.—A decrease of 10.01 per cent occurred in the number of days lost through sickness and accident. The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a satisfactory manner.

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 10/10/56
 10/10/56

Bands.—The Force's two bands at Ottawa and Regina have a combined authorized strength of 83 and at the present time are under establishment. A total of 120 public appearances were made, 22 by the 2 dance orchestras.

Seven concerts of the thirteenth annual summer series were presented by the Ottawa Band on the steps of the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa. During August the Ottawa Band toured southwestern Ontario, visiting 18 centres. Everywhere the Band was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences.

Although lacking in number of performers the Regina Band made many appearances. It took an active part in the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee celebrations and was guest band at Williston, North Dakota's Annual Band Festival.

Three members of the bands are attending a seven-month course at the Toronto Conservatory of Music to further their musical training.

An extensive recruiting campaign was carried out in Canada with discouraging results, and as there is still an urgent need for proficient musicians, an advertising campaign is to be undertaken in Great Britain.

Both bands are operating as well as can be expected for part-time units. The personnel problem, however, is causing some concern and suitable performers should be engaged soon to replace senior members who are to be released from band duties.

Training.—The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training for the fiscal year 1955-56. Included are training classes which were attended on a divisional level:

Regular Training

Recruits in training on April 1, 1955	232
Recruits commencing training during the fiscal year 1955-56	361
Recruits posted to field duty during the fiscal year	359
Recruits discharged	33
Recruits in training on March 31, 1956	201
Total	593
Advanced training of in-service members	177
Canadian Police College graduates	90
Marine Refresher Classes	59
Equitation Class	29

Training—Divisional Level

Motorcycle Training	27
Preventive Service	30
Special Branch	29
Traffic Training	38
Advanced Training	86

Specialized Training

Identification Branch training	25
Special Branch training	22
Personnel Officers Indoctrination Course	14
Preventive Service training (Sen. N.C.O.'s)	14
Fire Prevention	2
Traffic Law (Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.)	1
Traffic Control	40
Traffic Seminar	10
Familiarization Course for Northern Volunteers	21
Survival Training	3
Training of Instructors in Methods of Teaching	7
Ski and Winter Rescue School	5
Search and Rescue Training School	4
P.T. Course (Camp Borden)	1
Firearms (Camp Borden)	1
Cypher Training	23
Counter-Sabotage Course (Camp Borden)	2
Radio Communications	4
Senior Administration Course	1
Junior Administration Course	1

University Training

(a) Full-time attendance	
Law	4
Commerce	2
Science	2
(b) Night classes	
Science	7

The beginning of the 1956-57 fiscal year found 201 new members undergoing recruit training at the two training Divisions. There were also 50 members attending advanced training classes and 12 receiving specialized training. The training program has now been arranged so that all recruits receive equitation. It was also possible to provide equitation for 29 in-service personnel who had not received this training as recruits.

Three Canadian Police College classes were held. Included among the candidates were six officers from the police services of Pakistan and Indonesia, attending under the sponsorship of the Colombo Plan.

The changes mentioned in last year's report in the program of the Canadian Police College have been implemented, and a very concentrated ten-week course is now offered in advanced police practices. In fact, the innovations have been so well received that they have been introduced, with some modification, at the refresher level of training. The study of current affairs at all levels of instruction has proven to be a very popular addition to the training curriculum.

The recruit training program of the Force seems adequate for present requirements, and new changes have been made.

The squad leader system was adopted as a permanent feature at the training Divisions. A better-than-average recruit is selected from each graduating class and remains at the training Division for three or four months to act as squad leader for a new group of recruits beginning their basic training. The squad leader acts as counsellor, disciplinarian and recreational organizer, and assists members with individual study problems. This experiment has proven most successful not only to the individual recruit but also to the squad leader selected, since it gives him an opportunity to develop and display leadership qualities.

Although it is hoped to institute the program through which recruits will receive practical field experience between Parts I and II training, the manpower problem still poses the major obstacle to such an experiment.

In the field of specialized training certain selected students are undertaking full-time university studies in law, commerce and science in a number of leading Canadian universities. Advantage has also been taken of the excellent facilities offered by the Royal Canadian Air Force at Trenton, which provided 7 members of our training staff with special instruction in teaching techniques.

Key personnel are being sent to the Traffic Institute conducted by Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. It is hoped to provide a competent and qualified nucleus of traffic experts to cope with growing traffic problems. Training courses at patrolman level are being held in both Eastern and Western Canada.

A small group of men, stationed in the mountain area of Alberta and British Columbia, were privileged in attending the Ski and Mountain Rescue School, conducted by the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

One thousand, four hundred and fourteen regular members, 35 special constables, and 14 reserve constables qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges. Rifle marksmanship badges were obtained by 813 regular members, 1 special constable and 4 reserve constables.

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice, was won by "D" Division with an average score of 174.35. Twenty-two regular members and 1 special constable obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shootoff to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, which is presented each year to the member making the highest score in the revolver classification course. Cst. G. W. K. King won the Minto Cup for the best shot among recruits. Cst. E. A. Bonderud obtained the highest rifle score in the Force and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a five-pointed star. Sgt. J. H. Blais recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among R.C.M.P. non-commissioned officers and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet, 1955, and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

The standard of marksmanship, both handgun and rifle, has been steadily rising in the past decade and now stands at its highest peak. Every member has ample opportunity to become proficient in the proper use of firearms and those not up to standard are given supplementary training. Interest and, to some extent, the progress of the Force in this field can be measured by the many successes achieved in the national and provincial matches. Over forty members of the Force attended the Annual Prize Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association in August, 1955. Three members, Insp. J. A. Young, of "H" Division, Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of "HQ" Division and Sgt. J. H. Blais of

"C" Division, shot with the Canadian Rifle Team at the National Rifle Association Meet at Bisley, England, in 1955. Two members will be shooting on this Team in 1956—Insp. J. A. Young, of "H" Division, and Cst. J. Saunders, of "A" Division. Sgt. J. H. Blais again qualified for the Team in 1956 but will be unable to attend for reasons of health.

Cpl. J. R. Zavitz, of "N" Division, won the Canadian Closed Pistol championship at the National Handgun Matches sponsored jointly by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and Canadian Civilian Association of Marksmen and has had signal success at many other competitions.

Honours, Awards and Commendations.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 69 members, 3 officers, 51 non-commissioned officers and constables and 15 ex-members.

In consideration for further long and faithful service by members who have been awarded the Long Service Medal, a bronze, silver or gold clasp and star of corresponding metal has been approved by Order-in-Council and will be awarded to serving members and ex-members who have twenty-five, thirty or thirty-five years of satisfactory qualifying service.

Training in First Aid has received a tremendous stimulus throughout the Force and a total of 1,518 awards were received. This figure is exactly double the number of awards received last fall. Eighty-one classes were held. Twenty members qualified for their instructor's certificate and applications have been received for an additional 19.

In recognition of their contribution to First Aid work, the following members were admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: As Officer Brother—A/Comm'r C. E. Rivett-Carnac; as Serving Brother—A/S/Sgt. M. B. Sharp and Cpl. S. J. Leach of "F" Division, Cpl. G. K. Sargent and Cst. A. P. Wight of "G" Division and Cst. T. W. Foster of "E" Division.

Cpl. D. H. Pye, of "E" Division, was awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association for bravery and perseverance in the rescue from drowning in the Arrowhead Lake, B.C., of Robert Lorne McGilvray.

The Commissioner's personal commendation was extended to the under-mentioned members of the Force:—

Cst. E. G. Blizard and 2/Cst. L. R. Norman, for their courage and devotion to duty without thought of personal safety in effecting the arrest of an armed civilian at Milton, N.S., on April 17, 1955.

Cst. C. M. Brown and Cst. J. E. O. Latour, of "E" Division, for the courage and resourcefulness they displayed in effecting the arrest of a juvenile who intended to commit suicide at Trail, B.C., on June 10, 1955.

Cst. C. T. Ingalls, of "D" Division, for the initiative and fortitude displayed in saving Beverley MacKenzie from drowning in the Whitemud River at Gladstone, Man., on June 13, 1955.

Reserve Constable N. Stromiloff, of "E" Division, for his determination and disregard for his own safety when making his way to the second floor of a burning building in Richmond, B.C., during the early morning of July 18, 1955, and removing to safety Mrs. Carol Pattison:

Cpl. E. A. Rose for courage and resourcefulness displayed at Gander, Newfoundland, on September 25, 1955, in effecting the arrest of an armed airman who had threatened to shoot anyone attempting to take him into custody.

Supply

General Supplies and Equipment.—The procurement of clothing, kit and general supplies throughout the year has been satisfactory. Mention was made in previous reports of the revolving fund which was established to facilitate the purchase of materials for sale by the Force to manufacturers to be used in making up articles of uniform required. There have been no difficulties encountered in the operation of this fund. It has eliminated many of the problems in obtaining materials to be supplied to contractors.

A total of 24 additional units of passenger cars and motorcycles were purchased at an average net cost of \$2,073.48 each and 443 replacement units were procured at an average net cost of \$1,362.32 each.

The turn-in mileage of the cars replaced decreased and averaged 64,201 miles compared to 69,940 the previous fiscal year. With the Government policy of allowing replacements at 60,000 miles it was found advantageous to replace those vehicles which would otherwise require expensive repairs.

The service obtained from the cars operated by the Force has been entirely satisfactory.

The matter of replacing the very old typewriters in use throughout the Force has continued. During the year approximately 400 old machines were replaced, mostly in the Western Divisions. It is estimated that it will be necessary to replace another 400 during the fiscal year 1956-57 after which only normal scale replacements will be necessary. The general condition of typewriters throughout the Force is becoming good, because of the accelerated program of recent years. Owing to increase of duties a slight increase in the number of machines on distribution will be necessary.

Books and publications, directories, etc., have been arranged for. The supply of these items by the Queen's Printer has been discontinued with the exception of government publications.

All Divisions have now been equipped with the new Smith and Wesson .38 special military and police revolver, which is considered very satisfactory.

Uniform.—The new regimental parka, which was mentioned last year, has been manufactured in quantity and is on distribution to "G" Division personnel together with other selected personnel on specialized duties. Reports so far indicate it is serving satisfactorily a need that has been long outstanding.

Quarters.—The sum of \$3,207,394 was voted for new construction during 1955-56 but only approximately 40 per cent of the building program planned was completed by the end of the fiscal year.

The inability to complete the scheduled program was due to several factors such as the decision to discard the standard type detachment building plan and seek a new one, adverse weather conditions throughout the fall and winter period, and the inability of suppliers to deliver structural steel, particularly at Regina, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

Considerable attention has been focused on the matter of providing a design for standard detachment quarters which would more fully meet the requirements than the former standard one which has now been discarded.

A new layout has been adopted and the Department of Public Works has been requested to prepare plans, specifications and tenders for 23 detachment buildings to be constructed during the fiscal year 1956-57.

Officers' quarters were constructed at three points during the year. They were built to C.M.H.C. plan Number 510 but have been the subject of revision because of certain faults. It has been decided to use C.M.H.C. plans 515 and 610 for standard Officers' quarters in future.

Contracts were let at Regina for the construction of a new Division mess cafeteria, "B" Block, combined feed storage and implement storage building, and some work was undertaken in the renovation of the central heating plant.

Some work has also been done on the cafeteria building but the inability to obtain structural steel has seriously delayed the project. Very little work has been done on the construction of the new "B" Block. Most of the activity has been confined to demolition of the old building and the acquisition of materials for the new project.

A site selection was made and the survey completed for the construction of N.C.O.'s quarters at Rockcliffe. The contract for this building was let in March 1956.

New construction projects started during the previous fiscal year were completed in 1955-56 at Burgeo, Nfld., Fredericton and Campbellton, N.B., Russell, Man., and Broadview, Sask.

New construction projects were started and completed at Cambridge Bay, Liard, Sachs Harbour, Resolution and Norman, N.W.T., Fort Chimo, P.Q., Sydney and Liverpool, N.S., Souris, P.E.I. Fredericton, N.B., and Cumberland House, Sask.

Fifteen projects were started and are still under construction. These are at Harbour Breton, Ferryland, Fogo, Harbour Grace, Grand Falls (4 units), Nfld., Cape Christian, N.W.T., Moncton, N.B., Onion Lake, Sask., Edmonton, Lethbridge and Peace River, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Contracts were let for new detachment quarters at Battle Harbour, Cartwright, Hopedale and Nain on the Labrador Coast and at Haines Junction, Y.T., also for married quarters at Yellowknife, Y.T. Buildings were purchased for detachment quarters at Lac du Bonnet, Man., and Cutknife, Sask.

Twenty-three building sites were acquired while selection was undertaken at seven other points.

Detachment and other building projects were deferred for plan preparation at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Burns Lake, B.C., Estevan and Blaine Lake, Sask., and Amherst and New Glasgow, N.S.

Minor type projects were completed at 19 points. The Chorley Park property at Toronto, which was acquired at the beginning of the year, was re-assessed to determine its suitability for our "O" Division Headquarters. After careful consideration it was decided that the property was unsuitable for this purpose and arrangements were made to have it handed over to the Department of Public Works on April 1, 1956.

Plans are being considered to meet the requirements for the Division Headquarters at Toronto but for the time being it will continue in its present accommodation.

The bulk of quarters are still procured on a rental basis. There was an increase in expenditure for this purpose of slightly over \$21,000. This increase was caused by the opening of new detachments, bettering of some detachment quarters at increased rental, and a slight increase in general rental costs.

Fire Damage was sustained at Port Hardy, B.C. on March 10, 1956. The R.C.M.P. office and cell in the Department of Public Works building on the Government Wharf at Port Hardy were completely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the loft of the building as a result of faulty wiring.

Conclusion

I am pleased to report that there has been a good flow of recruits and if the trend noticeable at the end of the year continues we may once more have to set up a "waiting list", a situation we have not enjoyed since the 1930s.

Aside from a training increment large enough to take care of normal wastage replacement, I have now been allowed a small operational increment, totalling 171, designed to take care of seasonal and emergency duties and to provide a measure of relief against sickness and leave.

Some substantial progress has been made in preparing a draft revision of the R.C.M. Police Act but it was not possible to complete the work in time to have it presented to the 1956 Session of Parliament. Instead some minor but badly needed amendments were put forward, while work on the over-all revision proceeds.

With your approval plans are under way for the training and presentation of a Musical Ride in 1956. There has been a noticeable demand for the Ride in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia but, because of the cost of transportation, Horse Shows and Agricultural Fairs anxious to sponsor this feature in these areas have been unable to do so. Accordingly we have once more accepted a series of engagements in Ontario, Quebec and the eastern United States.

In July I visited a number of detachments and posts in Alberta and Saskatchewan. I also took part in the opening ceremonies at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede and the Battleford Jubilee celebrations, both places with which the Force has had a long and historic association.

In August and early September I attended the summer session of the Northwest Territories Council at Fort Smith, and later in September the annual convention of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police at Charlottetown.

The R.C.M. Police continue to represent Canada on the International Criminal Police Commission and an officer attended the annual conference at Istanbul, Turkey, in September. The Force was also represented at the annual meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at Philadelphia, as well as at several regional meetings of that Association. The International Criminal Police Commission, with a Secretariat in Paris, has a limited national representation from almost all nations except those in the Soviet bloc, while the International Association of Chiefs of Police has a membership open to all Police Chiefs and a collective body composed predominantly of United States police officials.

Our construction program which was practically dormant from 1939 to 1949 is now moving ahead satisfactorily and overtaking the backlog of priority requirements. The general plan is to provide specially designed police buildings at all points where rentals are unsatisfactory or uneconomical. We are also providing a limited amount of separate married accommodation at those places where suitable housing is unobtainable at reasonable rental rates.

I should like once more to refer to the healthy cooperation between police forces which is found in Canada and to thank our friends in other forces for the help they have given us throughout the year. I also thank the many officials of other Government departments and agencies, federal, provincial

and municipal, for their ready assistance in the many problems we have taken up with them. In particular I should mention Deputy Attorneys-General, and their staff in those provinces where we are under contract.

To members of the Force and civilian employees for their cheerful and capable attention to the many arduous and exacting duties which faced them during the year I express my sincere thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,
Commissioner.

Appendices

A—Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1956.

B—Classified Summary of Offences Investigated by R.C.M.P. under the Federal Statutes.

Appendix A

List of Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1956.

Ontario

"A" Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*

Sub-Divisions: *North Bay*
Ottawa

Detachments

Amos
Brockville
Cornwall
Hearst
Kirkland Lake
Kingston

Manitowaning
Maniwaki
Moose Factory
North Bay
Noranda
Parry Sound

Ottawa Town Station
Pembroke
Sault Ste. Marie
South Porcupine
Sudbury
Val D'Or

Newfoundland

"B" Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*

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

Detachments

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

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

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

Quebec
"C" Division

Headquarters: Montreal
Sub-Divisions: Montreal
Quebec

Detachments

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

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Manitoba
"D" Division

Headquarters: Winnipeg
Sub-Divisions: Brandon
Dauphin
Winnipeg
Winnipeg City

Detachments

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

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3
-19
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British Columbia
"E" Division

Headquarters: Victoria

Sub-Divisions: Chilliwack

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
Blué River	Kelowna	Red Pass
Boston Bar	Keremeos	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kimberley	Richmond
Burnaby	Kitimat	Rossland
Burns Lake	Ladysmith	Salmo
Campbell River	Lake Cowichan	Salmon Arm
Cassiar	Langley Mun. Det.	Sechelt
Castlegar	Langley City	Shawnigan Lake
Chase	Lillooet	Sicamous
Chemainus	Lumby	Sidney
Chilliwack City	Lytton	Smithers
Chilliwack Municipal	McBride	Sooke
Clinton	Maillardville	Spences Bridge
Cloverdale	Massett	Squamish
Colwood	Merritt	Stewart
Courtenay	Mission	Sumas
Cranbrook	Nakusp	Summerland
Crescent Valley	Nanaimo	Telegraph Creek
Creston	Natal	Terrace
Dawson Creek	Nelson	Trail
Duncan	New Denver	Ucluelet
Enderby	New Westminster	Union Bay
Essondale	North Vancouver	University
Falkland	Ocean Falls	Vancouver
Fernie	Oliver	Vanderhoof
Field	100 Mile House	Vernon
Fort Nelson	Osoyoos	Victoria
Fort St. James	Parksville	Wells
Fort St. John	Penticton	Westview
Fruitvale	Port Alberni	Williams Lake
Ganges	Port Alice	Zeballos
Gibsons Landing	Port Coquitlam	

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**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	

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North West and Yukon Territories

"G" Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*
Sub-Divisions: *Aklavik*
Fort Smith
Whitehorse

Detachments

Aklavik
 Alexandra Fiord
 Arctic Red River
 Baker Lake
 Cambridge Bay
 Cape Christian
 Carmacks
 Chesterfield Inlet
 Coppermine
 Craig Harbour
 Dawson
 Eskimo Point
 Fort Chimo, Que.
 Fort McPherson

Fort Smith
 Frobisher Bay
 Good Hope
 Great Whale River
 Haines Junction
 Hay River
 Herschel Island
 Lake Harbour
 Liard
 Mayo
 Norman
 Old Crow
 Pangnirtung
 Pond Inlet
 Port Harrison, Que.

Port Radium
 Providence
 Rae
 Reliance
 Resolute Bay
 Resolution
 Sachs Harbour
 Simpson
 Spence Bay
 Teslin
 Tuktoyaktuk
 Watson Lake
 Whitehorse
 Yellowknife

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Nova Scotia

"H" Division

Headquarters: *Halifax*
Sub-Divisions: *Halifax*
Sydney
Truro

Detachments

Amherst
 Antigonish
 Arichat
 Baddeck
 Barrington Passage
 Bridgetown
 Bridgewater
 Chester
 Cheticamp
 Dartmouth
 Digby
 Eskasoni
 Glace Bay
 Guysboro

Halifax
 Ingonish Beach
 Inverness
 Kentville
 Liverpool
 Lunenburg
 Meteghan River
 New Glasgow
 New Waterford
 North Sydney
 Parrsboro
 Pictou
 Port Hawkesbury

Port Hood
 Pugwash
 Sheet Harbour
 Shelburne
 Sherbrooke
 Shubenacadie
 Springhill
 St. Peters
 Sydney
 Tatamagouche
 Truro
 Windsor
 Yarmouth

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**New Brunswick
"J" Division**

Headquarters: Fredericton
Sub-Divisions: Fredericton
Moncton

Detachments

Albert	Grand Falls	St. George
Bathurst	Grand Manan	St. John
Buctouche	Jacquet River	St. Leonard
Campbellton	McAdam	St. Quentin
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

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**Alberta
"K" Division**

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

Detachments

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

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Prince Edward Island
"L" Division

Headquarters: Charlottetown

Detachments

Alberton
 Borden

Charlottetown
 Montague

Souris
 Summerside

"N" Division

Ottawa, Ont.

Ontario
"O" Division

Headquarters: Toronto

Sub-Division: London

Detachments

Belleville
 Camp Borden
 Chatham
 Cobourg
 Fort Erie
 Hamilton

Kitchener
 London
 Muncey
 Niagara Falls
 Ohsweken
 Orillia

Owen Sound
 Sarnia
 Toronto Town Station
 Walpole Island
 Windsor

"Depot" Division

Regina, Saskatchewan

Detachments

Fort Walsh

Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1956

Prince Edward Island

Souris

New Brunswick

Campbellton

Chatham

Dalhousie

Newcastle

St. Andrews

St. Stephen

Sussex

Nova Scotia

Pictou

Windsor

Inverness

Manitoba

Beausejour

Carberry

Carman

Charleswood

Dauphin

Flin Flon

Gimli

Killarney

Lynn Lake

Manitou

Melita

Minnedosa

Portage la Prairie

Russell

Selkirk

Swan River

Tuxedo

Virden

Winnipeg Beach

Saskatchewan

Assiniboia

Biggar

Canora

Craik

Delisle

Eston

Foam Lake

Gravelbourg

Hudson Bay

Humboldt

Indian Head

Kamsack

Kindersley

Leader

Lloydminster

Maple Creek

Meadow Lake

Melfort

Melville

Moosomin

North Battleford

Outlook

Radville

Rosetown

Shaunavon

Tisdale

Wakaw

Watrous

Weyburn

Wilkie

Yorkton

Alberta

Brooks

Camrose

Claresholm

Drumheller

Gleichen

Grande Prairie

High River

Innisfail

Macleod

Nanton

Okotoks

Olds

Peace River

Red Deer

Stettler

St. Albert

St. Paul

Three Hills

Vegreville

Vermilion

Wetaskiwin

British Columbia

Alberni, City of

Armstrong, City of

Burnaby, District of

Chilliwack, City of

Chilliwack, Twp. of

Coquitlam, District of

Courtenay, City of

Cowichan, Dist. of North

Cranbrook, City of

Duncan, City of

Enderby, City of

Fernie, City of

Grand Forks, City of

Greenwood, City of

Kamloops, City of

Kaslo, City of

Kelowna, City of

Kent, District of

Kimberley, City of

Kitimat, District of

Ladysmith, City of

Langley, City of

Langley, Twp. of

Maple Ridge, District of

Merritt, City of

Nanaimo, City of

Peachland, District of

Penticton, City of

Pitt Meadows, District of

Port Alberni, City of

Port Coquitlam, City of

Prince George, City of

Prince Rupert, City of

Revelstoke, City of

Richmond, Twp. of

Rossland, City of

Salmon Arm, District of

Salmon Arm, City of

Spallumcheen, District of

Sumas, District of

Summerland, District of

Surrey, District of

Trail, City of

Vancouver, City of North

Vancouver, District of North

Vernon, City of

APPENDIX B

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes April 1, 1955, to March 31, 1956.

Federal Statutes	Complaint Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed 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.....	1	6	18				6		1	14	46	3	1	4	5	11	16		1		3	2	46
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....		3	4		1		28		1		37	1	34			1	1						37
Bank Act.....			1				8			1	10			3	1						6		10
Bankruptcy Act.....			1							1	2						2						2
Canada Elections Act.....						54	48	18		7	120						120						120
Canada Shipping Act.....		122	80	1			20			7	232	104		1	3	63	41		14		6		232
Canada Wheat Board Act.....	1	13	11		2		50			5	84	2	27	50	5								84
Canadian Farm Loan Act.....		2					2			7	11	2		9									11
Combines Investigation Act.....			1							1	1				1								1
Customs Act.....	1,922	242	1,539	2	23	1,113	9	22	730	5,602	761	184	73	140	1,912	1,386	362	261	9	481	33	5,602	
Excise Tax Act.....			2			3				5	5				1								5
Excise Act.....	1,740	20	118	2	24	503	16	21	130	2,574	22	99	352	398	160	797	6	306	424	9	1	2,574	
Explosives Act.....		4	31	1	24			1	11	72	9	1	2	1	12	30	5	5			7		72
Export Act.....			1							1	1					1							1
Export and Import Permits Act.....						1				1					1								1
Extradition Act.....			2							2						1							2
Family Allowance Act.....		1	33	1	51				17	104	5		4	4	29	66						104	
Farm Improvement Loans Act.....		1	10		7			4	14	36		4	4	14	17				1			36	
Federal District Commission Act.....			11		8	444	11			474					444	30							474
Fisheries Act.....		4	4		47			1	3	62	9	25			2							26	62
Food and Drugs Act.....			1		3			1		2					2			3			1		7
Government Property Traffic Act.....		1	3		47	935	8			994	3				911	75					4	1	994
Immigration Act.....			8			3			1	13					1						3		13
Income Tax Act.....	21	55	1,257	4	1,055	8,242	75	805	1,224	12,738	1,073	917	684	498	4,525	4,028	193	225	31	535	29	12,738	
Indian Act.....	4	23	22	3	54	8,709	90	53	168	9,126	4,805	1,026	920	421	581	504	162	127	36		544	9,126	
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	13	1	5	26	10	360	7		12	434	19	33		279	4		78					12	434
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults).....		4	19	11		27	301	40	2	32	436	215	110	31	74	1			1				436
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....			1							1						1							1
Livestock Pedigree Act.....						1				1		1											1
Lord's Day Act.....	2	1	2	35	4	53	2		4	103		79	16	7									103
Maple Products Industry Act.....		8	1			4			1	14	12				2								14
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....			1							1					1								1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1		5	20	1	98	7		5	137	6	1		2	30	58	4	25	1	8	2	137	
National Defence Act.....				40	1	212	1		7	40	5				19	6	1			12		16	40
National Parks Act.....			36		1			1	3	260	43	111	19	10	19	31		27					260
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....								1		1											1		1
North West Territories Act.....			2				18		2	22													22

Official Secrets Act.....				1						1											1		
Old Age Security Act.....				1						1											1		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	278	121	224	1	68	453	51	55	223	1,474	888	32	9	43	304	169	5	17		7	1,474		
Penitentiary Act.....			4						2	6						6					6		
Pensions Act.....			2			12			2	16					1	15					16		
Post Office Act.....		1	3		2	11	5		1	23	10		4	1	2	2	1	3			23		
Radio Act.....			11							11						1	9				11		
Railway Act.....			1			67			1	69	56	10	1				1				69		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....		2	1							3					2	1					3		
Ticket of Leave Act.....			73						3	76					19	54	3				76		
Tobacco Restraint Act.....		1								1	1										1		
Transport Act.....			1			49				50	1				1			1			50		
Unemployment Insurance Act.....			6		1	25		2	10	44	17	16	2	1	1	7					44		
War Service Grants Act.....			3			4				7						7					7		
War Veterans Allowance Act.....		1						1	1	3	1					2					3		
Totals.....	16	3,974	659	3,620	13	1,388	21,952	347	975	2,645	35,589	8,074	2,713	2,184	1,901	9,056	7,477	836	1,018	509	1,118	703	35,589

