

from him and that should any addict mention having seen a radio or similar piece of merchandise in some store the doctor would refuse to supply additional drugs unless the article referred to was handed over to him in payment. The result was that the doctor's cupidity in this respect was causing a small epidemic of shop-lifting.

On May 16, 1947, after considering the matter and planning carefully, two members of the Force repaired to the building in which the suspect had his offices. While one of them stationed himself outside the main entrance of the building to stop any known addict from entering and tipping the doctor off that something was afoot the other, accompanied by an addict known to the doctor and familiar with his activities, posing as a "booster" (shop-lifter) and underworld character, went inside.

The addict was ushered into an inner office by the doctor, and the policeman was left alone in the waiting room. When the addict re-joined him and they were outside again the investigator learned that the doctor had promised to supply some morphine tablets to his companion if four white shirts, size 17, were given in payment. Three shirts were purchased and these along with \$10 cash were given to the doctor the same day in return for four $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets which the investigator took possession of and which were afterwards initialled and marked for identification by himself and other plain-clothesmen of the Force.

During the transaction the doctor mentioned that he would like to get a small electric stove, known as a "Magic Chef", or a reliable, lady's wrist watch. His "patients" said they'd see what they could do about it.

A month later, on June 16, the investigator arrived at Victoria from Vancouver, B.C., after purchasing a lady's wrist watch in the latter city and getting the jeweller to mark its movements for identification, with a notification to this

effect being recorded by another policeman with whom he was collaborating as a team. He was then searched and the contents of his pockets noted, then both policemen went to the suspect's office and repeated the performance of their previous trip save that the medium of exchange was the watch. The investigator explained away the absence of his "companion" addict by saying he was at Nanaimo, B.C., casing a job they planned to pull together.

Like those in the first purchase, the six $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets received for the watch were subsequently analysed and found to contain morphine.

Two days later another successful visit was made to the doctor's office and eight more $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain morphine tablets were collected by trading a "Handi Chef" stove which though purchased by the investigator was passed off as having been stolen by him to pay for the narcotics he wanted.

On July 10, on a further and final visit, the investigator was accompanied by another member of the R.C.M.P. Drug Squad, whom he introduced to the doctor as a criminal associate from Vancouver, explaining his presence by saying "He's okay"—a friend with a car that was needed for a special job.

The media for barter in this instance were an oven for the Handi Chef and some money. Both policemen had been shadowed up to their entering the building, and upon their leaving it, when—as was the case with the stove—it was noticed they were without the oven. The undercover man acting as a witness did not actually see the goods change hands but saw the investigator go into the doctor's private office with the oven and come out without it. Moreover in an adjoining washroom he immediately searched the investigator's clothing and saw and initialled for identification a package containing four tablets, subsequently analysed as morphine; also, he noted that the investigator had \$10 less