

was awarded a Humane Society Certificate for rescuing a girl from drowning, as well as for his proficiency in police work. His obituary in the *Quarterly* also lauded him "the best canine policeman in Canada" with an unequalled record of achievement.⁹

P.S.D. F.345, Black Lux, also proved the value of properly trained dogs assisting in police work. His impressive "track" record led observers to predict: "... he is rapidly piling up a record which will surpass that of his sire... Dale."¹⁰

As the Police Dog Services' caseload mounted steadily over the years, the operation continued to increase in size, scope and complexity. By 1939 thirteen dogs and handlers were stationed in Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario.¹¹ By 1951 there were fourteen fully trained police service dogs (including two Doberman pinschers).¹² In 1966 nineteen teams were stationed at strategic points throughout Canada, four of which were in Alberta,¹³ and by 1982 the program had grown to seventy teams.¹⁴ A total of seventy-eight teams were employed in 1984.¹⁵

The growing success of the Police Dog Services is evidenced by the increasing number of calls for assistance. In 1949 the section received 282 requests; almost 1,500 in 1966; over 9,000 in 1977; and 10,318 the following year.¹⁶ In 1984 the Police Dog Services received 15,652 calls for assistance from across Canada. Of this total, 8,672 calls were worked with a success rate of 30.7%.¹⁷

SPECIALIST AND ALL-PURPOSE DOGS

There are two basic categories of police service dog work: specialist, and all-purpose or general duty. According to Insp. J. H. Fream, Officer In Charge (O.I.C.) of Police Dog Services at Innisfail, Alberta, the distinction between specialist and all-purpose police dogs is largely one of semantics, since designations can vary from one law-enforcement agency to another, and from country to country. In general, he explains, the all-purpose dog is employed in tracking (which involves human scent) and searching, and possibly in criminal apprehension. The specialist dog, in addition to the foregoing, has been trained to detect specific substances such as drugs or explosives.¹⁸ Moreover, some general-duty dogs are also trained to detect

9. "Canine Old Timer Passes On," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 9 #2, October 1941, pp. 209-210.
10. "Police Dog F.345, 'Black Lux'," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 6 #4, April 1939, p. 277.
11. Samuel G. Chapman, "The Law on a Leash in Canada," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 49 #1, Winter 1984, p. 18.
12. G. A. Teeft, "Dogs of the RCMP," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 16 #3, January 1951, p. 198.
13. "Saved by a Nose," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 31 #3, January 1966, p. 23 (re-printed courtesy *Edmontonian*).
14. Samuel G. Chapman, "The Law on a Leash in Canada," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 49 #2, Spring 1984, p. 15.

15. Information obtained in correspondence with Insp. J. H. Fream, O.I.C. Police Dog Services, Innisfail, Alta., on April 22, 1985.
16. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Police Dog Service*, RCMP: Public Relations Branch, 1980, p. 11.
17. Information obtained in correspondence with Insp. Fream on April 22, 1985.
18. In 1967, the RCMP began training police service dogs in drug detection. Since 1973 some RCMP teams have