

vicinity of the liquor store. Investigation followed and it was found that the store had been entered. A search for suspects was immediately commenced and, in due course, three persons were located and taken to the Barracks for questioning. Lance-Corporal A. H. LeChasseur, while interrogating one of the men, observed a pocket-knife with a blade broken in his possession. He recalled that he had noticed a piece of steel protruding from the lock in the door of the liquor store. The lock was brought to the Barracks and, upon examination, it was found that the broken knife blade was a perfect fit with the piece of metal which protruded from the door lock, thereby definitely establishing this individual's presence at the scene of the crime. Ultimately the three individuals were tried, one found guilty of breaking and entering; one found guilty of being intoxicated whilst in control of a car; and the third given the benefit of the doubt.

3/- 3/- 3/-

Recently an Indian was charged with an infraction of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—"Possession of Morphine." He did not deny ownership of the drug, but questioned the right of the authorities to charge him under the white man's laws, stating that he should be charged under the Indian Act. He based his argument on the definition of intoxicants contained therein, which reads as follows:

"'intoxicants' means and includes all spirits, strong waters, spirituous liquors, wines, or fermented or compounded liquors, or intoxicating drink of any kind whatsoever, and any intoxicating liquor or fluid,