

the car for \$1,000 and since leaving Gravelbourg had spent money lavishly on a drunken spree. Quite obviously he had no intention of continuing on to Rochester.

After his release from jail he sold the car and was deported from the United States through North Portal, Sask., from where he was escorted to Gravelbourg and lodged in the local cells. When the R.C.M.P. took the prisoner into custody they recovered \$602.10 from him; the proceeds of the car sale, this was all that remained of the \$1,740 he had swindled.

Shortly after being handed over to the R.C.M.P., he went into histrionics, feigning symptoms of abdominal distress and convulsions, and even staged an attempted suicide. A very thorough medical examination disclosed that he was fit enough to stand trial and quite sane, and revealed that he was a drug addict.

Appearing before Police Magistrate J. C. Martin, K.C., of Weyburn, Sask., at Gravelbourg on Aug. 1, 1946, the accused pleaded not guilty to a charge of Obtaining Money by False Pretences, s. 405 (1) Cr. Code. Insp. H. G. Nichols, Officer Commanding R.C.M.P. Weyburn Sub-division, prosecuted, while A. W. Embury, barrister of Regina, Sask., represented the defendant. Defence counsel argued that no evidence had been introduced to prove that his client did not own a truck and car, but His

Worship found Lusignan guilty and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in Prince Albert Penitentiary.

In the following written order the court decreed that the complainant be reimbursed in the amount of the sum of money found on the accused at the time of his arrest:

"In the case of *Kushner v. Williams*, the facts appear that it was agreed in court that the money did not belong to the accused. The same thing is true in the case of *King v. Jacquall*. In the case before me all the evidence I have is that at the time he left Gravelbourg the accused had all the money in his possession excepting money he received from the informant after he left Gravelbourg. That is supplemented by a statement which was made by the informant. The accused led him to believe that he had money in the vault at the hotel, but when the informant went to the hotel the hotel proprietor told him that there was no money there. Then in the notice to s. 1050 at p. 1371 Cr. Code (Tremear's 5th edition) I found that restitutions may be ordered not only of the stolen goods themselves but of the proceeds in the hands of the accused or his agents. The evidence of Constable Pedersen also points to the fact that the money in the hands of the accused at the time of the arrest was money obtained from the informant. I think my order in this case should be that the money in the hands of the police found in the possession of the accused be restored to the informant after the time limited for appeal, if there be no appeal."

### R. v. Mafa

#### *Eskimo Murders—Suicide—Judicial Tribunal Flown to the Arctic in R.C.M.P. Plane*

Among the vital statistics collected early in January, 1946, by the R.C.M.P. detachment at Coppermine, N.W.T., was a certificate recording the death by heart disease of Eskimo Ayalik on Sept. 10, 1945, at or near Richardson Island which is in Coronation Gulf off the south coast of Victoria Island. The deceased's widow, Mafa, told the missionary who made out the document that her husband in the spring of 1945 had

complained of having pains about the heart, had seemed better during the summer, but in September had collapsed and died.

A month or so later a trader reported to the same detachment that the natives in the vicinity marked by Ayalik's death were gossiping about the mysterious passing of an Eskimo woman named Kopana. Rumour had it that she and her family were alone on the island at the