

There was a third stump, and while the branches were left, the trunk itself was missing.

On going over this wheat pile it was found that the grain had been placed there before the last of the snow had gone, there being ice underneath. Under the pile the investigator found a piece of a cardboard carton which had apparently been used as a grain chute. This piece was the top and part of the side of a box, and had the addresses of business firms on same, together with blue pencil markings. This and a sample of the wheat were taken as exhibits.

One of the suspects, Fred Boyko of the Audy district, was visited. He stoutly denied having stolen any wheat, even though the cache was found to be on the opposite extremity of his farm. Upon searching this man's wood pile the investigator found a long straight spruce pole with the branches trimmed off, but the branches were not in the yard. Another member of the patrol found part of a cardboard carton nearby, and this matched the part found in the pile of grain in the cache; similar addresses were noted on the pieces, and the same blue pencil marks. The end of the spruce pole was cut off with Boyko's only saw. Boyko still refused to admit the theft. Later the stump of the tree at the cache was obtained, and it was found that there were fourteen points of identification in the cores of same, the piece of Boyko's log being from further up the tree.

The samples of wheat, which appeared to be identical, and portions of the spruce tree were submitted to the Scientific Laboratory, Regina. However, Crown Counsel, G. A. Eakins, K.C., decided not to call any witnesses from the Laboratory staff. This case was heard at Elphinstone, Man., on June 14 by Police Magistrate J. Fleming; W. C. Richardson acted as defence counsel. His Worship did not feel that a charge of breaking, entering and theft had been sufficiently proved, but that the evidence warranted a conviction for being in possession of stolen property. Accordingly Boyko was given three months with hard labour, to run concurrently with another charge of theft of timber.

### R. v. Bronny

#### *Defence of Canada Regulations—Attempt to Give Valuable Information to Internee—Trial by Indictment*

Many so-called "war offences" have been and are continually being brought to a successful conclusion by members of the Force, but none appears to have aroused more interest than the case of Elizabeth Mary Bronny, a housewife of Lulu Island, B.C., registered as an enemy alien of German nationality. On September 5, 1939, Adolf Bronny, the husband, known leader of the National Socialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei in Vancouver, had been promptly apprehended and interned upon the Minister's Order at the Camp at Kananaskis, Alta.

From the time of his internment, Adolf Bronny had usually been in receipt of two parcels each week containing such food-stuffs as bread, butter and eggs. They were sent to him by his family. One of these parcels, bearing the return address of Mrs. Bronny, arrived at Kananaskis Camp on May 13, 1940. After its contents had been handed over to the addressee, a careful