

habit of illegally selling illicit liquor. At an opportune time a search of the premises was conducted and evidence on which to base a prosecution against the woman was secured, a charge being laid under the Provincial Liquor Act. The presiding Magistrate, however, dismissed this charge in the following words:

"I find the prosecution has not proven possession of the liquor in the accused, and I accordingly dismiss the information, and discharge the accused."

This decision was appealed by the Crown and the case came up for hearing before a County Court Judge, who upheld the finding of the Magistrate and stated that:

"Where liquor is found in a house occupied by husband and wife there is a presumption that the house and its contents is in the possession of the husband; and where not shown that the wife had exclusive possession or control of the property, including the liquor, no prima facie case is made out against her to charge her with unlawful possession."

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"Service" is the motto of fraternal societies and organizations throughout the world, and with the modern trend of social life, its adoption indirectly by bootleggers is quite easily understood. An instance of this development occurred in a small town in New Brunswick recently. A bootlegger who operated a livery stable conceived the idea of serving hot or cold rum in his place of business to thirsty persons, and his source of supply for the hot beverage was kept in bottles in a tank on a stove ordinarily used for heating purposes. Information filtered through to the Police that this new service was being patronized quite freely, and as the suspected person was an old offender, appropriate action was taken. He was brought to court, fined \$1,000.00 and costs, and in default of payment, six months in the County jail. This sentence was, on appeal, reduced to a fine of \$200.00, and as an alternative, six months imprisonment. The fine was paid.

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A case which commenced with a complaint of the theft of gasoline and resulted in a gang of three criminals being apprehended, namely Joe Grochalski, Nick Dereniuk and George Mozuranchan, reveals the value of observation. Dereniuk was in custody and Grochalski and Mozuranchan were at large. Owing to the fact that the latter was a married man, arrangements were made whereby his wife's movements were watched. After some weeks had elapsed it was observed that she made arrangements to give up her home in Edmonton and purchased a railway fare for herself to Vernon, B.C. The result was obvious; the Police at Vernon were communicated with by wire, which resulted in the arrest of George Mozuranchan shortly after his wife's arrival at that point. Grochalski was finally apprehended by the Willingdon Detachment, he having the usual criminal's failing of always getting into trouble and eventually falling into the hands of the Police. This man had dyed his hair red in an effort to evade recognition.
