



The RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE





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Vol. 20—No. 3 JANUARY 1955 Ottawa, Ont.

St. Roch Comes Home	211
<i>Sgt. E. Scott</i>	
The Illustrious Career of "Sgt." Bobby Mercer	217
<i>S/Sgt. B. Allan</i>	
Rural Justice	218
<i>Roderick Haig-Brown</i>	
The Canadian Fire Investigation School	229
<i>E. Schofield</i>	
Of Fish and Ships	233
Sun-Way Cruise	234
<i>Frances E. MacGillivray</i>	
RCMP (Regina) Band at the British Empire Games and on Tour of British Columbia	239
<i>Cpl. J. Hamill</i>	
Valiant Canines of the North	246
<i>J. H. Bilton</i>	
Impressions of "Depot" Division	248
<i>Inspr. J. A. Henry</i>	

DEPARTMENTS

It Happened in the Force	250
Recent Cases	252
Old-timers' Column	272
Division Bulletin	276
Book Reviews	299
Obituary	304

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Crime Increases

The Commissioner's Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the fiscal year ended Mar. 3, 1954 "showed a further increase in the number of criminal investigations the Force has been called upon to make". The report says: "This follows the trend indicated in the annual reports for the past several years, although this year there has been a 4.7 per cent decrease in the number of Federal Statute cases. . . ."

As the report only covers the work of the RCMP, Criminal Code statistics included in it are not a complete tabulation of offences throughout the whole of Canada. However, the Force acts as provincial police in eight of Canada's ten provinces and as law-enforcement authority in 127 cities, towns, villages and municipal districts, so that it is reasonably safe to assume that the increase in crime reported by the Mounted Police is indicative of conditions within the country.

The recent outbreaks of lawlessness which have received much prominence in the press of late, cannot fail to impress the average law-abiding citizen with the difficulties peace officers face in keeping pace with organized violent crime. Much of it is the work of recidivists, a fact which may in a sense make the criminal doubly dangerous, knowing full well that when he is caught he may come within the designs of the "habitual criminal" section

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of the Criminal Code. As one leading Canadian newspaper has put it "men who arm themselves with guns before robbing a bank or committing a hold-up of any kind are potential murderers". Perhaps if more of them received the sort of Justice which has been handed out in some of the Courts in Quebec—some armed robbery convictions there have netted sentences up to life imprisonment—there would be less recidivism and a far more healthy respect for the law among the criminal element.

* * *

Cover Picture

Totem poles are familiar sights in British Columbia, but the one on this issue's cover being admired by the tiny sight-seer, is in Ottawa. Presented to Lord Alexander, when he was Governor-General of Canada, the pole is erected in the grounds of Rideau Hall, residence of the Governor-General in the nation's capital. The inscription on the pole reads:

"This totem pole was made for Viscount Alexander when he was installed as an Honorary Chief and named 'Nakapunkim' by Chief Scow, President of the Native Brotherhood at the Kitsilano Park, Vancouver, B.C., on Saturday July 13, 1946."

Photo by Cst. I. K. Taylor, Headquarters Identification Branch.

* * *

In a year's end review of another 12 months of telling the story of the Force, we who make up the staff of *The Quarterly* are mindful of our obligations to our growing family of readers, and to the contributors, advertisers and Associate Editors whose support has helped us through another year of publication. To all may we extend our wishes for happiness and success in the New Year, and may we all resolve To leave the old with a burst of song, To recall the right and forgive the wrong; To forget the thing that binds you fast To the vain regrets of the year that's past.

(From "A Way to a Happy New Year"
by Robert Brewster Beattie.)



The gallant little Police Schooner which made history in the Arctic “retires” from service to a permanent berth on the West Coast.

By Sgt. E. SCOTT

“WELCOME home!” Thus read the signal flying from the mast of the trim motor-yacht *Norsal*, of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club. The man who ran up the signal was a veteran mariner, Capt. J. D. Vosper, and his ship was in the lead of other Yacht Club craft, all dipping their ensigns in salute in the brilliant sunshine of a warm October afternoon.

The gaily bedecked vessel to whom the signal was directed came in with the fast-moving tide under the Lions' Gate Bridge of Vancouver's beautiful harbor, pennants flying. On the bridge stood another mariner of world-renown, a man who, 26 years before, had sailed as navigator on the maiden voyage of this same ship, the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch*. That was the first Canadian Arctic journey of young Cst. Henry Larsen, the first of many throughout the years between which saw his rise through NCO ranks to command of the vessel in 1928, until

1949, when as Insp. H. A. Larsen, FRGS, he relinquished his charge to assume command of the far-flung northern territories he had come to know so well.

And now Superintendent Larsen and his beloved vessel were "coming home"—home for the last time, for over on the port side, at water's edge in North Vancouver, were the ways and scaffoldings of the Burrard Dry Dock Company, where the *St. Roch* was cradled and launched in 1928, designed and built specially for the years of rugged northern service which were to follow.

To port and starboard, as escort vessels, were the RCMP patrol boats *Little Bow* and *M.L. 6*. Astern, looming like a mighty white giant behind these tiny craft, moved Canada's newest Arctic ship, HMCS *Labrador*—herself having just duplicated the *St. Roch's* feat of traversing the North-West Passage, the first Canadian Navy vessel to do so—and as though the presence of the *Labrador* herself were not enough, her two helicopters, one with "RCMP *St. Roch*" painted on the underside of its pontoons, swooped around in ever-narrowing circles.

And now a familiar scene was in sight—the docks of the Evans Coleman Evans Company, which were "home" to the *St. Roch* in the spells between her Arctic voyages. A familiar scene, yes, but something new had been added. An area had been set aside and draped with flags and bunting; in front stood the Navy band from HMCS *Naden*, Esquimalt. Cheers broke out from the crowd of some 600 persons gathered on the dockside as the doughty old ship came in.

Ropes were cast ashore, and the RCMP ship was quickly tied up to the dock—her last, but not the least historic voyage over. There was played "O Canada", and to the strains of martial music, the welcoming party went aboard. Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, accompanied by Supt. G. J. Archer of the RCMP, introduced Mayor Fred Hume and aldermen of Vancouver to the

master, and after some informal conversation, Superintendent Larsen led the Mayor to the bridge. Here His Worship extended his official welcome to the *St. Roch* and her crew. "You have earned the respect and esteem of all Canada, and Vancouver is very proud to welcome you home." The Superintendent expressed his thanks and appreciation to the city, and the official part of the ceremony over, the skipper and his crew mingled with the guests and many old friendships were renewed. There were Deputy Commrs. R. L. Cadiz and F. J. Mead, Asst. Commrs. T. B. Caulkin and J. M. Tupper, and Supt. J. Fripps (all RCMP, retired). There were special greetings too, for former members of the *St. Roch's* crew, among whom were T. G. Parsloe, M. J. Olsen, and Fred Sealey, fellow-members on that maiden voyage with Constable Larsen; others there were A. H. Owen-Jones, R. W. Kells and M. J. Foster. Of the few who are still in the Force, the man who nursed the engines of the tiny ship through her two epic voyages, Cpl. G. W. Peters, was greeted with a hearty handshake and smile from his former skipper. Right behind the corporal with hand outstretched was Mr. Tom Howarth, another admiring friend whose zealous activities, following the second navigation by the *St. Roch* of the North-West Passage, had played such a large part in the recognition given Henry Larsen and his crew (*Quarterly*, p. 37, July 1950).

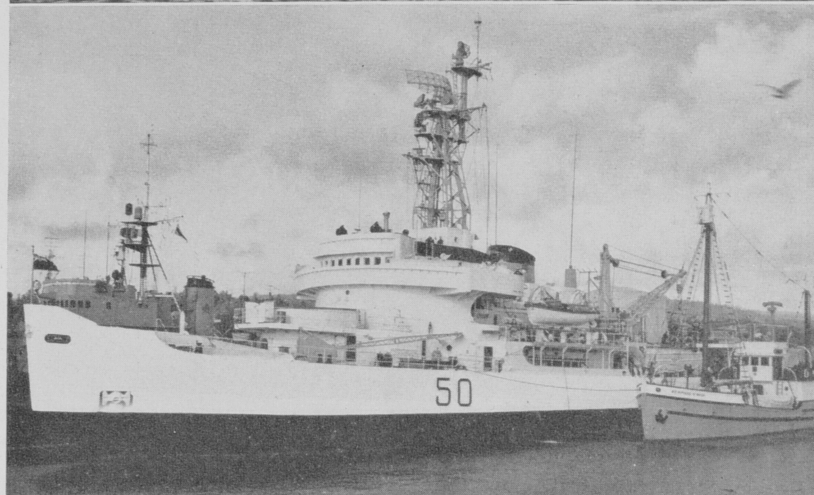
That the sun had shone so brilliantly on this auspicious day seemed only fitting, and a fair recompense to the Mayor, the Officer Commanding "E" Division and the welcoming committee, composed of Capt. F. L. Clarke of the Board of Marine Underwriters, Mr. Fred McKeen of the Straits Towing Ltd., and Mr. W. E. Foster of Evans Coleman Evans Ltd. With generous help from willing citizens, all had gone to great pains to insure that this civic welcome to Canada's most famous Arctic ship be a fitting one.

And now the last voyage of this noble

Helicopter from
HMCS *Labrador* and
RCMP patrol boats
M.L. 6 and *Little
Bow* accompany *St.
Roch* as she noses
toward her berth.



Canada's two North-
West Passage con-
quering ships,
HMCS *Labrador* and
the *St. Roch* in
Esquimalt. The 80-
ton *St. Roch* is
dwarfed by the
6,500-ton naval
vessel.



ship was over. While not yet a very old craft, her days of usefulness had been shortened by the rigors of her many northern voyages and the crushing pressure of Arctic ice. To Vancouver, after leaving Halifax 81 days before, she had sailed so that she might be taken to her final resting place, facing the shipyard that gave her birth.

On the following day, October 13, officials at Vancouver's City Hall busied themselves for an important council meeting at which Superintendent Larsen was to be an honored guest. Promptly at 4 p.m. the Mayor took his seat on the dais in the mahogany-paneled chamber, before the assembled aldermen and guests. Then in loud and sonorous tones, the sergeant-at-arms announced Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Supt. G. J. Archer and Supt. H. A. Larsen, as these officers entered and took their seats. A brief prayer was offered by the civic chaplain, at the conclusion of which His Worship called on an old friend of the *St. Roch* to give a short resume of the background leading up to the present ceremony.

Clutching a sheaf of documents and

notes under his arm, the city's venerable archivist, Maj. J. S. Mathews, VD, stepped to the front of the chamber. In ringing tones which belied his years, Major Mathews traced the history of the RCMP ship down through the years, with emphasis on her historic voyages through the North-West Passage. Brandishing aloft the blueprints of the vessel, he concluded: "The names of the *St. Roch* and Supt. Henry Larsen will reign in history with those of Magellan, Captain Cook, Captain Vancouver and Amundsen! . . . and so long as we have stout ships like the *St. Roch* and men like the RCMP, there'll be no fear for Canada!"

Then followed the formal presentation of the *St. Roch's* master to the Mayor by Assistant Commissioner Rivett-Carnac on behalf of the Commissioner, and His Worship invited the Superintendent to a seat beside him on the dais, after welcoming him to the council meeting. The highlight of the ceremony now took place, as a Bill of Sale for the *St. Roch* was produced and signed by the two principals. The signing was accompanied



Superintendent Larsen seated beside Vancouver's Mayor Fred Hume at City Hall ceremony, Oct. 13, 1954. Supt. G. J. Archer and Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac are left of dais.

by a barrage of popping flash-bulbs from the camera men present, as also was the handing over by the Mayor of a cheque for \$5,000 to Superintendent Larsen "for retention and transmission to the Commissioner of the RCMP". The transaction was concluded as the Superintendent handed to His Worship the certificate of registry of the vessel, and in his innate modest manner, spoke a few words of appreciation for the city which had so generously offered to provide a suitable permanent home for his beloved ship—the city from which the *St. Roch* had departed on all but one of her Arctic voyages.

After reading of a message from the Hon. Ralph Campney, Vancouver's Federal Cabinet Minister, regretting his inability to be present, there followed the passing by council of a formal motion that the *St. Roch* be turned over to the care, custody and management of the Board of Park Commissioners, and the Parks Board Commissioner, Mr.

Arnold Webster, addressed the gathering and told of the tentative plans being made. "There is no finer or more appropriate place than Stanley Park to place the *St. Roch*," said Mr. Webster. "You have only to stand at Brockton Point (a park landmark) to feel the strength, beauty and majesty of the sea."

Truly there were none who would disagree with the Parks Commissioner here—washed on three sides by the sea, Vancouver's beautiful Stanley Park could be the only site for a ship with such a history.

Before leaving the City Hall for the civic reception which was to follow, the RCMP officers were invited by the Mayor to sign the Distinguished Visitors' Book in his private office.

The reception in honor of Superintendent Larsen opened a few minutes later in the gun-room of HMCS *Discovery*, shore-side establishment of HMC Navy in Vancouver. Quite fittingly, this is in Stanley Park, too.

Here, a large number of the city's leading citizens filed through in the receiving line to be received by His Worship Mayor Hume, Superintendent Larsen, Assistant Commissioner Rivett-Carnac and Superintendent Archer. Many prominent and distinguished members of the judiciary and the bar, members of Parliament and the Legislature, reeves of neighboring municipalities, officers of the Armed Services, ex-officers, officers and other serving members of the RCMP, the present, and several of the past members of the *St. Roch's* crew, and in addition, a wide representation of citizens prominent in many walks of life, gathered to honor the doughty mariner of the RCMP. Alderman G. T. Cunningham presided as master of ceremonies.

The concourse became silent as the Mayor called on the City Clerk, Mr. Ronald Thompson, to produce the silver tray which was to be presented to Superintendent Larsen by the city in recognition of his history-making achievements. The inscription on the handsome tray, topped by the civic coat-of-arms, was read by Mr. Thompson, who concluded with words that touched the hearts of all. "May you long be spared to continue your good work in the cause of humanity." The Mayor, to the accompaniment of prolonged applause, then handed the gift to the distinguished guest.

At this point, the agenda read: "Response by Superintendent Larsen". Those of us who have been honored to meet this officer know him for his modesty and backwardness when it comes to speech-making, but here was something for which he rose to the occasion, and in well-chosen heart-felt words thanked the Mayor and all present for the honor which had been conferred on himself and his crew, but even in the midst of it, his self-effacing nature asserted itself. "As for these honors which have been bestowed on me, I want to say that I wouldn't have been anything if I had



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not been a member of the Mounted Police—I could not have made those journeys on my own.”

Then came his turn to do the honors. At a signal, a red, white and blue bundle was thrust into his hand, and he called for Major Mathews to step forward. As his old friend approached, he unfolded the large Union Jack and draped it over the Major's shoulders, “as a souvenir from the *St. Roch*—one which will be appreciated by you who loves the old flag so well”. That it was appreciated there is little doubt, for the redoubtable archivist has played a leading part in the arrangements which have led to our proud Arctic ship being brought back to his beloved city.

At this point, the Officer Commanding “E” Division stepped forward to say a few words—words which many of us were happy to hear. Since her arrival in British Columbia waters a few days before, the *St. Roch* had been berthed alongside her younger but much bigger Arctic sister ship, HMCS *Labrador*, in the Naval Dockyard at Esquimalt. The kind and helpful co-operation of the *Labrador's* master, Capt. Owen Robertson, GM, RCN, had known no bounds, and this was typified on the home-coming day when the big 6,500 ton ship majestically brought up the rear of the escorting vessels—content, on this great day, to yield pride of place to the tiny conqueror of the North-West Passage.

It was with this in mind that Assistant Commissioner Rivett-Carnac, after thanking the city dignitaries, paid tribute to

this spirit of helpfulness on the part of Captain Robertson, his crew, and other naval officials who had done so much to facilitate the home-coming arrangements.

Before the reception concluded, Capt. F. L. Clarke spoke of the plans so far made for the raising of funds and the permanent installation of the *St. Roch*. First would be the organization of a “St. Roch Preservation Society” and the formation of a committee to work with the Vancouver Parks Board toward the choice of a suitable location, and the most modern and effective methods of insuring the preservation of the old ship's hull. In his remarks, Superintendent Larsen had expressed the hope that rumors about plans for the ship to be set in concrete were not true. “People will want to see the whole hull, above and below the water-line, where the real beauty of a ship lies,” he said. Captain Clarke hastened to reassure his fellow-sailor on that score, adding that the present tentative plans were based on the wish for visitors to be able to see the old ship in her entirety, and that the most modern methods of timber preservation be employed, so that she would stand, in her original form, for uncounted generations to come.

Twice she has journeyed the North-West Passage; twice circumnavigated the North American continent. The RCMP *St. Roch* has had a great career—truly there is none like it in the story of ships and none like the distinguished sailor at her helm. ● ● ●

The Scotland Yard inspector in charge of guards at Buckingham Palace and Clarence House in London was a suspicious man—he'd show up unexpectedly at just any old time to see that his men were on the job.

The men stationed a spy where he could spy on the spy. When the inspector started on one of his surprise visits, the guards would get a telephone call that “Old Cod's Eye's on the prowl again”.

One night the telephone rang in the sentry box when the guard was elsewhere. It rang several times. Then the operator transferred the call to another telephone in Clarence House. The Duke of Edinburgh had just come in, so he answered. He listened curiously to the laconic warning from the spy, who thought he was talking to the guard.

Then the Duke went to the window, flung it open and shouted to whomever it might concern down in the courtyard: “Old Cod's Eye's on the prowl again, whatever that means. Good night.”

From the Bell Telephone Company *Blue Bell*, October 1954.

The Illustrious Career of "Sgt." Bobby Mercer

By S/Sgt. B. ALLAN

THE young man stood outside the RCMP Headquarters building at Lethbridge on a warm sunny afternoon in June. It was evident from his rapt expression that he was intensely interested in the goings and comings of members of the Force as they passed in and out of the building. It was also apparent that "Bobby" was most desirous of becoming a member of the RCMP, because hadn't he come prepared by wearing his own uniform—a red serge of rather questionable origin, lacking buttons, and a well tailored pair of blue breeches complete with gold stripe. Even his high rubber boots "long" attested to his eagerness to become a part of us.

Bobby was called into the office and it was noted that there were other deficiencies in his attire; but these were easily overcome. A handful of buttons, an old Stetson, some condemned chevrons and service stars with the admonition to take them home to his "Ma" to sew on, and Bobby was our man from then on, heart and soul.

Since that time he has done yeoman duty around the kiddies' wading pool where he patrols solemnly up and down with his hands clasped behind in regulation "at ease" position, watching the rowdy antics of the small fry. Not for him such nonsense! After all, wasn't he almost six?



Bobby Mercer in uniform.

Congratulations to you, Bobby, on your meteoric advancement in the Force in a few short months of service (?). It is refreshing in this humdrum world to meet a person with an ideal. May your idol never turn out to have feet of clay.

Author's Note: When this was written Robert Nelson Mercer was five years, eight months old. He is the son of Rev. Nelson Mercer, pastor of Southminster United Church, Lethbridge, Alta.

● ● ●

A policeman stopped a distinguished Briton driving from Toronto to Kingston and accused him of speeding.

The offender saw the policeman's evidence, an electronic speed meter, and paid the \$12.50 on-the-spot fine without complaint.

The meter is a radar device—and its victim was Sir Robert Watson-Watt, otherwise known as the "father of British radar".

Toronto Globe and Mail.

RURAL JUSTICE

BY RODERICK HAIG-BROWN

Editor's Note: This article consists of a series of five talks presented over the Trans-Canada Network of the CBC from Vancouver two years ago. The article will appear in two instalments in The Quarterly, the first in this issue consists of the first three talks and the second in the April Quarterly, the other two.

As Captain Haig-Brown, the author will be remembered by older members of the Force as the Army Officer whose recommendations formed the basis for the RCMP Personnel Branch when it was organized a few years ago. (See also "Country Magistrate", Quarterly, July 1953.)

What Is A Magistrate?

THIS is an age of western civilization that is deeply concerned with freedom; not so much with winning freedom, for it is already won; but with preserving freedom, enlarging it and giving it richer—or at least different—meaning.

Freedom is never safe, never static; and only a people with a positive will to be free can remain free. No constitution, written or unwritten, can ensure freedom; no system of government, however carefully designed, can perpetuate freedom. Freedom rests in the awareness, the determination and the strength of the people who want it—and even there it does not rest quietly, for it is an evasive thing, and always demanding.

All modern civilizations that have attained anything that could be called freedom of the subject or citizen have based it on and sought to protect it by Courts of law. Our own is no exception—in fact it is a direct derivation and, I hope, a direct extension, of the rich civilizations that have been most successful in designing law.

Canadians generally are aware of this. We speak proudly of Canadian justice, or British justice. We believe a man to be innocent until proved guilty. We have

faith in the system and faith in our judges and juries under the system. I think nearly all of us, if not all of us, live without fear of unjust conviction or unjust imprisonment. And we trust the press, which has full access to every Court in the land at all times, to make us aware of any flaws in the system or its operation.

But in spite of all this, I doubt if any significant proportion of the Canadian public has a very clear idea of the actual machinery of the law. And it is the detailed machinery of the law, effectively and honorably used, that ultimately protects freedom.

In Canada, as in Great Britain, about 98% of all criminal cases are heard and determined by magistrates. The remaining two per cent will go before a County Court judge for speedy trial, or before judge and jury at the assizes. Even these go forward only after an inquiry has first been held in a magistrate's Court and the magistrate has decided that the prosecution evidence is strong enough "to put the accused on his trial". So it is clear that magistrate's Courts are a very large part of the machinery of justice in our country.

The simple definition of a magistrate's Court is "one that has the power of two justices of the peace sitting together". J.P.s are still appointed and they still hold Court, either alone or collectively, but the standard Court of today, the one which hears by far the greatest proportion of cases, is presided over by a single magistrate.

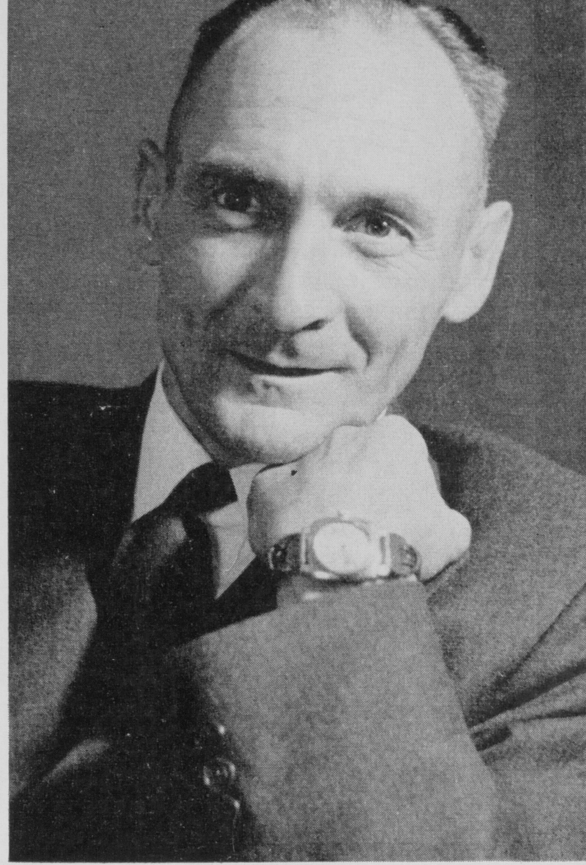
This is complicated for the layman by the fact that there are two types of magistrate—those with and without "extended jurisdiction". Magistrates with extended jurisdiction are usually in the larger cities and are called, in most provinces, police magistrates. Their extended powers permit them to try, in addition

to the cases that may be heard by ordinary magistrates, all those cases that may be tried by a County Court judge—though only with the consent of the accused.

In effect they can and do hear almost everything that comes up, short of treason, sedition, piracy, corruption, rape and murder. Police magistrates are usually experienced lawyers, and in the larger cities their work on the Bench keeps them steadily busy; their Courts are well organized and likely to be conducted with skill, wisdom and full knowledge of the law.

The country magistrate in most provinces is called a stipendiary magistrate, a title derived from the British Stipendiary Magistrates Act of 1863 and referring to his powers rather than his non-existent stipend. His powers are more limited than those of the city magistrate in that he cannot try the more serious offences that a city magistrate may try with the consent of the accused; but they are enough to cover all the offences that are commonly committed in his area—assaults of all kinds, disturbances of the peace, non-support, minor thefts, driving offences and all offences against provincial laws, the Indian Act or the Dominion Fisheries Act. A rural stipendiary does not try such offences as robbery with violence, breaking and entering or forgery, though he may sentence for major thefts when an accused person pleads guilty and consents to be sentenced by him.

Rural magistrates may or may not be lawyers—most of them, at least in the west, are not. They may hear anywhere from two or three cases a year up to a hundred or more a month. Their Courts are likely to be very simple, held in some quite inadequate room, usually in a police building, attended by one or two policemen, perhaps a member of the local press, possibly a defence lawyer. Casual spectators are rather rare, partly because country people are busy, partly because the space is inadequate, and partly because no one is interested.



The Author
(The "Country Magistrate")

Essentially the country magistrate is a more powerful version of the old justice of the peace, and he has grown into these powers because the convenience of the state and of accused persons required a cheaper and quicker form of justice than the higher Courts were able to provide. It is important to remember this fact of growth rather than change, because it means that the country magistrate still has all the responsibilities that were discharged by the J.P., and these also were largely matters of convenience to the state and to the citizens.

A country magistrate is essentially a local official. He is close at hand and almost instantly available, at any time of day or night, to the police or the citizen. He may be needed to receive a complaint, issue or back a warrant, or simply to give advice. An arrested individual must be brought before him within 24 hours, or sooner if possible. Finally, and perhaps most important of all, his Court must be

within reasonable travelling distance of the people who appear before it, so that they will not be put to undue hardship and expense in attending themselves or in bringing witnesses.

Since one man cannot be in two places at once, it follows that there must be many magistrates, and many magistrate's Courts, scattered all about the province. For that reason, too, a magistrate is usually given what is called "limited territorial jurisdiction"—that is to say, his commission is limited to a county or a city, and he has no power to hear cases arising outside that area. Between themselves, magistrates usually carry the thing a step farther in that they only hear cases that arise within the area policed from the centre in which they hold Court.

This last is not a matter of law, but a matter of good practice. It recognizes the principle of taking a case before the nearest Court that has the necessary power to handle it. Very recently the powers of all magistrates in British Columbia were extended to cover the whole province. The idea behind this was to make it possible for traffic offenders to appear in the Court nearest where they live, even though the offence may have been committed several counties away. The magistrates have approached this extension of power very cautiously and are generally careful to sign over their original authority of nearness to the more distant magistrate. That magistrate is then careful to ask the accused if he is willing to be tried in his Court. But in practice the wisdom of the old principle is proved, since the new system can only work satisfactorily if there is a guilty plea—in a contested case prosecution witnesses, and possibly defence witnesses also, would have to be summoned from the area where the offence was committed.

I have discussed this "local" aspect of the country magistrate's duty at some length, because it seems to me typical of what the service means. Justices of

the Peace were first created in the 14th century. Their powers and responsibilities have been extended and altered, defined and redefined since then; but all change has been gradual, a growth with conditions rather than change, so that the original function of making justice promptly and cheaply available has never been lost.

Altogether, it is probably the flexibility and adaptability of the rural Court that is its chief distinguishing characteristic. More important Courts are held at set times, under set conditions, with many aids and formalities that the rural Court cannot aspire to. The rural Court must be available, it must be cheap, and, like other Courts, its most powerful concern must always be to give an accused person every possible opportunity to present his full defence, and avoid doing anything that will prejudice his defence.

I hold Court normally every Monday and Saturday, but there are weeks when I hold Court every day, Monday through Saturday; and occasionally there are weeks when I do not have to go to Court at all. My official Court-room, insofar as I have one, is a room behind the Campbell River police station. But I have held Court in schoolrooms and council houses, in dance halls and community halls and logging camps, in little rooms behind general stores, aboard boats, and once in a hotel lobby. This is good in that it fits the convenience of people who have to come to Court. But it is a compromise with the important principle that a Court-room should always be known and open to the press and general public; in point of fact, the local public is likely to attend these informal Court-rooms far more enthusiastically than regular Court-rooms, but it cannot be said that everyone has an opportunity to know where they are.

This is a skeleton picture of the powers, limitations and weaknesses of the present system of rural justice in Canada. In the rest of this series I hope to round it out

until the machinery and its workings are clear—and my listeners can judge whether or not it fills the needs of present-day Canada.

Canada has taken the system and fitted it to her own needs, still by extension or modification of principle rather than by any abrupt changes. In early days, with a widely scattered population and poor communications, it was impossible to have a justice always close at hand. Indian Agents were, as they still are, justices *ex officio* for matters arising out of the Indian Act; and at times officers of the Mounted Police were appointed justices or magistrates, so that occasionally the same man was arresting officer, informant, prosecutor and judge. Obviously this was far removed from sound principles of justice, but it was necessary at the time, and apparently it worked out satisfactorily under simple conditions.

Even today it is usual for the police to prosecute nearly all cases that come up in rural Courts, and a police officer may even be permitted to give evidence in a case which he himself is prosecuting, though the higher Courts have declared that the practice is "highly objectionable". Obviously it is, but just as obviously there is no very good way around it in areas that are policed by a one or two-man detachment. Fortunately, and to the very great credit of their training, police prosecutors have developed a tradition of rigidly fair and honorable dealing that is rarely slighted, so the system works much better than might be expected. In fact I suspect that few prosecutors, however qualified, handle their cases more skilfully and fairly or with greater detachment, than an experienced policeman.

* * *

The Country Magistrate's Court

We are not obviously formal in rural magistrate's Court. We do not wear robes or sit high above the Court-room. We are often crowded almost into a corner by police and lawyers, press and public,

accused and complainant—fully a dozen people, perhaps. I sometimes wonder whether this is good or bad. At least we do not frighten people any more than we have to and they have no excuse for stage-fright or confusion, though they sometimes develop both. At the same time, the public's respect for its own Courts is such that I can rarely remember having had to call anyone, witness or public, accused or counsel, to order; and Court procedure, slowly grown in long and honorable use, is so soundly effective that hardly anything can destroy its dignity.

It is often said that all a magistrate needs, to administer sound justice, is common sense. Whenever I hear that I am afraid—for the nation, for the system, for the magistrate who believes it, and above all for the defendant who must appear before him. The law is not common sense. It is extremely uncommon sense, bits and pieces of it that have come up slowly and painfully over centuries



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of usage, and been gradually fitted into place. The law is so far from common sense as to be foolish at times—but foolish with a wisdom that sees far beyond anything so immediately practical as common sense.

I do not mean by this that there is no room in a Court of law for simple, down-to-earth thinking. There is plenty of room for it in all Courts, from the highest to the lowest, and without a generous leavening of it the law can be difficult and obstructive. But common sense is no substitute for knowledge of the rules of procedure or the laws of evidence, which means that a magistrate must know these and understand them before he can start indulging his common sense; and they are not easily known or understood.

The procedure of a magistrate's Court is not excessively complicated, nor rigidly invariable. But it contains certain essentials, most of them designed to insure the defendant a fair trial, which must be observed—if they are not, there is a good chance the Court's decision can be wiped out by appeal or—and far more serious—some injustice may be done and no appeal taken.

A Court must be opened, which is very simply done by an officer of the Court declaring it open. There must be an information or charge, which must be in proper form and must be read to the defendant. The defendant must know, and the magistrate must be sure he does know, that he has the right to be represented by a lawyer and to call witnesses.

These are routine details, but each has its own importance and meaning, and there are other small details of procedure that must be known and faithfully followed through any trial, however simple. Failure in any one, or even in several, may not be fatal to a decision on appeal, but that is not the point. The point is to conduct a trial that is fair in law, not merely in something called common sense, because the usage of generations

has decided that only by these means can an accused person be given a full chance to defend himself.

One seemingly minor and routine matter that can never be overlooked is the rule that the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the offence must not only be shown on the information but also proved in the evidence. This is usually done by a prosecution witness saying, on oath, "this offence occurred at such-and-such a place, in the County of so-and-so, Province of something else, within the jurisdiction of this Court". Nothing has been said that is not already known to the Court and practically everyone in the Court-room. Common sense would leave it out, or at least overlook its omission. But the law says that the jurisdiction of inferior Courts must be proved because they are not continuing Courts; and this is the citizen's protection against improperly constituted Courts.

This particular point has come up more than once in my Court, and it is always an embarrassing shock to common sense. Once I had gone out to hold Court at an isolated Indian village, as much to show the law in action as for the convenience of the defendants and their witnesses, because the local citizens had not been behaving too well. The first case was a serious one, against three defendants. The prosecution concluded its case smoothly and confidently. Defence counsel stood up quietly and moved a dismissal on the grounds that jurisdiction had not been proved. Even without checking over the evidence I knew it had not been, and that I was bound to dismiss. Then I did my best to explain to a crowded Court-room, through an interpreter, just what had been done and why. I have no illusions whatsoever about the degree of my success.

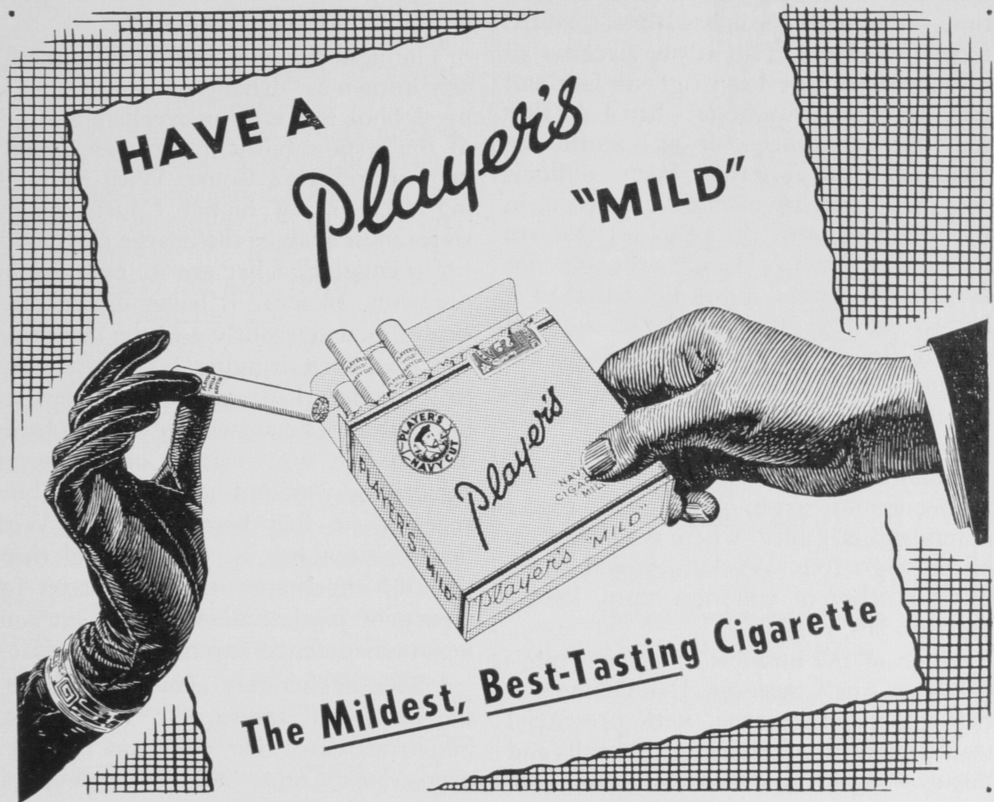
As with procedure, so with evidence. In the common sense of the everyday world one often listens to one man's account of what another man has said to him, and gives it an appropriate value.

In Court this is "hearsay evidence", rarely admissible, and of only limited value when admissible. This is simply because centuries of experience have proved such evidence unreliable, and here at least, I think common sense can learn from the law. In all the long history of gossip, it seems fairly certain that hearsay has done the everyday world more harm than good.

In ordinary life we depend a lot upon the written word. In Court we do not. For one thing, you cannot cross-examine a written word, so an accused person would be at an obvious disadvantage if such evidence were admitted against him. In ordinary life we accept corroboration, some independent fact that seems to confirm a previous impression, rather easily; in Court we submit corroboration to certain definite rules and test it quite cautiously. And in all matters of evidence there is the ancient, guiding rule of common law; that only the "best" evi-

dence—that is direct, primary evidence—is good enough, and it must be produced unless someone can show that it cannot be or that the law does not require it.

It is rather hard to measure just what is the obligation of a country magistrate in these respects. I have heard a learned judge say that magistrates don't need to know the law because a point of law hardly ever comes up in a magistrate's Court; with the greatest respect, I disagree. Another learned judge, one of the most learned the world has produced, has said that it is not the business of judges to know the law; it is the business of those who argue before them to make their points clear. This was a wise reproof to a lawyer using the ancient, flattering preamble: "As the Court knows far better than I do. . . .", but it is still a comfortable guide when legal argument grows hot. There are many decisions of the higher Courts which tolerantly suggest that the inferior Courts cannot be



expected to be all-wise in matters of law.

It is true that laymen are appointed as magistrates, which would suggest that too much is not expected of them. It is true also, as I have heard magistrates say, that all decisions of the lower Courts can be appealed.

But I have never heard it suggested that there should be degrees in the quality of law and justice. In magistrate's Court the citizen is buying cheap justice in an inferior Court—but if he is buying inferior justice he is buying nothing at all. And if he is buying merely a right of appeal, he should have been heard in the higher Court in the first place. The citizen comes to Court to find justice according to law; the magistrate sits in Court to administer justice according to law. That is the clear obligation, and no honest man can take refuge from it in the thought that a right of appeal from his decision exists. The plain truth is that people rarely appeal. I have been a magistrate for over ten years and in all that time only one appeal has gone forward from my Court. This is not because all my decisions have been right in fact and law; no one knows better than I do that they have not been. It is because the machinery of appeal is fairly difficult and fairly expensive—more expensive, in fact, than most of the penalties that are set in magistrate's Court, though not more expensive or more difficult than it has to be. So, in spite of the right of appeal, the obligation still stands—to administer justice as the law says it should be administered, and with all the protections the law gives an accused person. Common sense, and the man on the bench with common sense, often knows that a defendant is guilty when the law says he must go free. Wisdom, which is the older brother of common sense, knows that the law is right.

Much of the business of a magistrate's Court is small business. Drunkenness is the commonest charge, with provincial traffic charges a close second; assaults and disturbances, minor thefts and the

criminal code traffic charges come somewhere after these; then the more serious charges of theft, receiving or false pretences, offences against decency or morals, aggravated assaults, non-support and other less common charges. Most cases are not too difficult to decide—many are not contested at all, and the only real exercise of judgment is in setting sentence—but even the simplest charges can be most vigorously argued; and I sometimes suspect that the evidence in a nice complicated assault or disturbance can be as complicated as that of a murder.

Traffic cases especially seem to be more and more vigorously contested every year, not only because of the heavy penalties directly involved, but because of the incidental effect on driving licences, insurance, or even civil liability. I don't think there is the slightest doubt that the burden of these cases on magistrate's Courts will continue to increase, and they are likely to grow more difficult and complicated.

The new criminal code section familiarly known as "driving while impaired"—by alcohol, that is—is an excellent example of the responsibility that comes directly on a magistrate's Court. With no guiding decisions of higher Courts, magistrates must analyze the charge and decide for themselves what are its essential ingredients. If a car is being driven erratically or dangerously and the man driving it has been drinking, is it entirely safe to presume that alcohol has impaired his ability? The answer to that probably depends on how erratic or dangerous the driving was, and how much and how recently he had been drinking. With penalties ranging up to \$500 and three months' imprisonment, it is a matter for plenty of hard thinking—and plenty of ingenious defence argument.

I have deliberately avoided discussing the occasional spectacular, dramatic or humorous cases that come up in every magistrate's Court, because the working

and technical problems are of greater importance and interest, and I feel that many Canadians want to know about these things. But a magistrate's job is not limited to the Court-room, nor is it ever confined to technicalities. Now that I have sketched in the legal framework that surrounds a magistrate, I hope to go on to describe some of the things that happen to human beings, including magistrates, who are involved in that framework.

* * *

Penalties and Sentences

So long as a case is in progress there is a fair measure of formality, even in magistrate's Court. Sometimes I deliberately relax formality to ease the nervousness of a witness, sometimes the enthusiasm of prosecution or defence argument relaxes it in spite of me; not too infrequently something seems funny and I laugh and everybody else laughs, though I can usually sense the respectful disapproval of the prosecutor when I do. In simple truth, a fair measure of formality is needed if procedure is to be faithfully observed, and every argument followed to its full value.

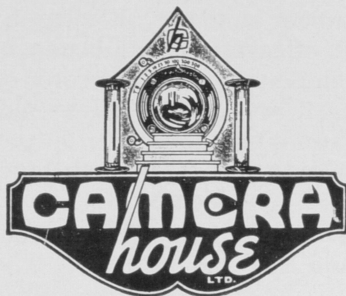
At the conclusion of a closely argued case there is usually appreciable tension in the Court-room, and it holds until the decision has been given. Up to this point, law and fact are the matters of prime importance, and formality guards against the intrusion of things that have no bearing on these. But after the decision, formality can be measurably relaxed. Sentence, within the limits of the statute concerned, is chiefly a matter of human values.

I am often asked by curious people what are my powers as to sentence. There is, of course, no simple answer to this. Under certain provincial statutes summary conviction fines may run up into thousands of dollars. On a charge of contributing to juvenile delinquency any magistrate has a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment. Proceeding by summary trial with consent of the

accused, police magistrates, and in some cases stipendiaries, have the same powers of sentence as a Superior Court judge at the Assizes. But in practice, fines of more than \$300 or jail sentences of more than six months are rarely set in rural magistrate's Courts.

These are by no means trivial sentences, and I cannot remember setting any sentence with a very light heart, unless perhaps it was a \$10 fine for drunkenness or speeding. Many sentences present no special problem; if it is a first offence and there are no aggravating circumstances it seems logical to set the minimum sentence the statute allows—presumably that is what it is there for. In a few uncomplicated offences that come up regularly, week after week, a Court establishes penalties that are more or less routine.

But many statutes and many sections of the criminal code give very wide scope indeed, and in addition a magistrate has in most cases the power to sus-



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pend sentence altogether or to set a fine instead of imprisonment. In some cases a first offender may even be discharged from his conviction, so that it will not be a record against him.

Provisions and scope of this kind are meant to be used, and all modern concepts of handling crime and criminals are based on using them. There is the same duty of the Courts there always has been—to protect the state, the community and the honest citizen from crime and criminals by punishing crime. But there is a new realization that heavy penalties, rigidly applied, are not necessarily the best way of reducing crime, especially in the lower Courts.

From time to time, in the press or at magistrates' conventions, the question of uniformity of sentences comes up. There is one very effective way of getting uniform sentences, and that is by removing the magistrate's discretion as to penalty; parliament has not seen fit to do this—in fact it has tended to widen his discretion. A much sounder course, which could be handled provincially, would be to send regularly to all magistrates a full list of recent sentences, showing in each case the offence, the jurisdiction of the Court and the previous record of the offender, if any. At least this would give magistrates a chance to sum up the collective wisdom of their brothers on the bench and be guided by it.

But sentences would still not be uniform, and they should not be. There is a popular saying that all men are equal before the law. Of course, it isn't so. A conviction for drunkenness may ruin one man, and have no effect at all upon another. A six months' jail sentence may give one young man a good start as a criminal, while it may be just the jolt needed to straighten up another.

In the same way, though they have been typed and codified to fit into the statutes, no two crimes are exactly the same or likely to be committed in exactly the same way. In other words one is dealing in Court with human behavior,

which is a matter of infinite variety, and 2,000 years of law have recognized this to the point of giving the Courts discretion in punishment.

In deciding whether or not an accused person is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, his previous character must not enter the matter, nor his way of life, his wealth or poverty, his previous criminal record or lack of one. But in setting sentence all these things are relevant and should be considered. In juvenile Court this is recognized and one usually has at least some machinery for an independent pre-sentence report. In adult Court in a country district there is not likely to be any official machinery for the purpose, but one usually has some idea of a man's circumstances, and questioning will supplement it. If the penalty is a fine, I have no hesitation in recognizing that the amount of it will be much more significant to a poor man than to one who is fairly well off, or to a married man than a single man; but—and this is a subtle and perhaps illogical distinction—I do not believe a penalty should be increased because a man is wealthy; only that it should not weigh too heavily upon him because he is not wealthy.

The idea that a man must be sent to jail because he cannot pay a fine is unsatisfactory to everyone, but I know of no good way around it. There is a provision for reduction of the jail sentence in proportion to any amount of the fine that may be paid, and it has been suggested that fines might be made payable by instalment. In practice, a Court often gives a convicted person time to find the money he must pay; but it is impossible to do this with transients, and a very large proportion of people who appear in Court are transients. When there is doubt as to a man's ability to pay I have learned to set the lowest fine the gravity of his offence will permit and to allow the shortest time that I think will give him a chance to raise it. Then to be firm. The money is nearly always paid within the time limit.

Most convicted people take their sentences very well indeed. A few are hostile, and show it. This is distressing, not from any personal point of view, but because it is part of a Court's duty to satisfy an accused person that justice has been done. Obviously this is not always possible, and just as obviously it is a secondary duty to that of protecting the state and satisfying the community; but it remains a failure because there is little prospect that a dissatisfied person will become an improved citizen.

Jail sentences are particularly unsatisfactory when they must be served in default of a fine. But they are little better as a direct means of punishment, except possibly for old offenders.

In simple terms of punishment through loss of liberty, I don't think there can be much doubt that most people fully deserve whatever jail sentences they receive. But I doubt if any state has a right to subject them to unproductive

loss of liberty, and I am quite sure it has no right to expose them to destructive loss. I believe the present jail system in Canada does both these things.

I know it is a matter of money, and of trained personnel; it is also a matter of public awareness and interest. I know that the system has been improved and is being improved still further. But it is still so clumsily bad that one feels the sentencing of a young offender to jail to be a gesture of despair rather than of hope.

In British Columbia we are perhaps a shade better off in that we have Newhaven, an institution of the Borstal type for youths between the ages of 18 and 23. I cannot sentence a boy directly to Newhaven, which is perhaps as it should be; I can only send him down to be screened for suitability. While he is being screened he is in the provincial jail. When he comes back for final sentence the chances are I shall be told that Newhaven

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is full—it only has a capacity of 40, and the sentences served there are usually fairly long-term. I have then two alternatives—probation or the provincial jail. Probation almost certainly is not a satisfactory alternative or I should have used it in the first place. So the jail remains.

There is in the British Columbia jail something called the Young Offender's Unit. This unit guarantees a certain measure of segregation from the confirmed criminals and evil influence of the overcrowded jail itself, but again I cannot sentence a boy directly to it. I can only recommend. If my recommendation is not followed—and I have not the slightest reason to know whether it will be or not—my young offender goes into the regular jail. The chances are that he will come out of it a worse citizen than when I sent him in.

I do not think this is a fair punishment for the citizen and I am sure it is not good business for the state. It is probably true that a boy of strong character and sound moral standards, who has made one mistake, could learn a solid lesson from a jail sentence; but he can probably learn without it, too. The weak boy, with inadequate moral standards, is the one most likely to be sent to jail

after probation has failed; and it would seem that any lessons he learns will be bad.

The solution, I am sure, is in rigid segregation and graduated, constructive treatment—which means accommodations, money and personnel.

Recently a boy came back to my Court after screening for Newhaven. There was no room in Newhaven.

"What did you think of the jail?" I asked him.

He shivered. "I sure didn't like it."

"Why not?"

"Gee," he said. "There's some pretty bad guys in there. A person could learn to go wrong awful quick."

I had a favorable screening report and a strong recommendation for probation since Newhaven was full. He went on probation and I believe it will work out for him. But his offence was a serious one and one from which the community demands, and needs, the utmost protection. I was satisfied for the boy. But I am by no means sure my Court fulfilled its duty to the community. If it did not, my reason is that the community failed first—in its duty to provide a proper place of punishment and correction.

● ● ●

At times it can be a rather interesting world.

This friend of mine, a professional woman, trotted up the other day to the Court House to get herself fingerprinted by the Mounties—she and her husband are considering some travelling and apparently you have to be fingerprinted for a passport.

She was solemnly received by a downy-cheeked young Mountie, who inked her fingers and took the prints and then started typing out some details.

"Name?" he asked.

She told him.

"Occupation?"

"Lawyer."

"Oh." He looked distressed. "Well usually, madam, in a case like this, where there's a husband, we put down 'housewife'."

"But I'm not a housewife."

"Well but—we always put down housewife."

"Not in this case. I'm not a housewife. Put down lawyer."

"But it would be very unusual. After all, you're a housewife too—"

"You should see my house!" my friend replied.

"Lawyer," he typed quickly, turning very pink.

He took some more details. Then he rolled the paper out of the machine and checked it professionally. All of a sudden he paused and shifted his gaze to her 62 inches of respectability.

"Any aliases?" he asked darkly

From "This Column" by Jean Howarth, *Vancouver Daily Province*.

The Canadian Fire Investigation School

By E. SCHOLFIELD

Technical Officer, Department of National
Defence, Staff of the Fire Marshal—Army.

FOR some years, it has been evident to the Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners of the provinces of Canada who comprise the membership of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals, that a need exists for a purely Canadian Fire Investigation School.

Many Canadians, charged with the responsibility of investigating crimes of arson, have attended schools dealing with this subject in the United States, in particular the Annual Arson Seminar at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. However, as these schools naturally deal with the subject on the basis of American law and Court procedure they do not fully suit the requirements of Canadian fire and arson investigators.

The effective detection and investigation of suspicious fires is recognized today as an important and vital phase of public safety. It is also recognized as a highly specialized field requiring first-hand knowledge of modern techniques and methods. Present trends indicate an increase in the number of fires set by pyromaniacs and juveniles and the use of even more ingenious methods by the arsonist to escape detection. These factors place a greater responsibility for effective action on all the agencies dealing with the problem of suspicious fires.

With these factors in mind, the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals began to look into the possibility of conducting a fire investigation school to suit the particular requirements of Canadians. In

Editor's Note: The writer is Reg. No. 10509, ex-S/Sgt. "Ted" Scholfield of "HQ" Division who retired to pension on Mar. 14, 1953.

1953, the then President of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals, Mr. Austen E. Bridges (ex-Reg. No. 12896) wrote to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police regarding the holding of a fire investigation school. The Commissioner offered the facilities of the Force at either "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, or "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and the services of lecturers and instructors—subject to availability and training commitments—but preferred that the A.C.F.M. conduct its own school, using the facilities of the Force. This suggestion was welcomed by the Fire Marshals and preliminary work was commenced on the organization of the school.

At the Annual Meetings of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals at Winnipeg in June 1953, a committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Lt.-Col. E. Desjardins, MBE, CD, Fire Marshal—Army, with Mr. R. A. W. Switzer, Fire Commissioner of Saskatchewan and Mr. C. M. Young, Fire Marshal of New Brunswick as members and Mr. D. E. Barrett of the Ontario Fire Marshal's staff as secretary. The Commissioner of the RCMP was represented at the meetings by Inspector Rathbone of "D" Division, Winnipeg.

Enrolment in the school was to be limited to officials and members of fire departments, law-enforcement agencies, industrial protection departments and organizations, municipal, provincial and national government agencies, defence services, insurance investigation organizations and persons actively engaged in

arson suppression and prevention activities.

Organization work was commenced and a program arranged. It was decided to limit the school to a five-day course, it being felt that a school of this duration would be more convenient than one of longer duration. A submission was made by the committee to the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals at the 1954 Annual Meeting in Montreal, Que., in the form of a progress report. This report indicated that the school could be held in the fall. Lieutenant-Colonel Desjardins was appointed principal of the school, charged with the work of completing arrangements and carrying out necessary liaison with the RCMP at Headquarters, Ottawa.

With the kind permission of Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, the first Canadian Fire Investigation School opened at the "N" Division Barracks of the RCMP at 8 a.m., Oct. 25, 1954, and continued through Friday, October 29. Daily sessions, due to the rather heavy schedule, commenced at 8 a.m. The school was conducted by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and sponsored by the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc., and the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs.

Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil, Officer Commanding "N" Division, opened the school, with Mr. C. M. Young, Fire Marshal of New Brunswick and President of the A.C.F.M. The Officer Commanding made the school welcome to "N" Division, and placed the facilities of the division at the disposal of those attending. Fire Marshal Young spoke of the need for a school of this kind, the first of this nature ever to be held in Canada, and an important event in the history of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals. Other speakers at the opening were Mr. J. W. Ensink, Manager of the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc., Montreal, and Fire Chief Tom Paveling, East York, Ontario, for the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs.

The President of the International Association of Arson Investigators, 1st Sgt. Lawrence L. Priar of the Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Penna., U.S.A. was introduced.

Papers presented, and speakers, were as follows:

Objectives of the Canadian Fire Investigation School—Lt.-Col. E. Desjardins, MBE, CD, Principal;

Common Fire Causes—Mr. J. E. Ritchie, B.Sc., P. Eng., Deputy Fire Marshal of Ontario, Toronto;

The Chemistry of Fire and The Point of Origin—Mr. Gordon Shorter, Division of Fire Research, National Research Council, Ottawa;

The Present Trend in Arson—Mr. J. W. Ensink, Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc., Montreal;

The Fire Marshal and Arson—Mr. J. E. Ritchie, B.Sc., P. Eng., Deputy Fire Marshal of Ontario, Toronto.

Was it Arson—1st Sgt. L. L. Priar, Pennsylvania State Police;

Photography as a Help to the Investigator—Sgt. A. C. Potter, RCMP Ottawa and Lt.-Col. E. Desjardins, Fire Marshal—Army;

Professional Responsibility of the Investigator—Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison, RCMP, Ottawa;

Science as an Aid to the Investigator—Prof. H. Ward Smith, Medico-Legal Expert, Attorney-General's Dept., Province of Ontario, Toronto;

The Insurance Act and Arson, Fraudulent Claims—Mr. Henry S. Angas, Toronto;

The Juvenile Fire-setter, and The Psychopathic Fire-setter—Det. Sgt. Walter M. Burns, Michigan State Police, Fire Marshal's Dept., Lansing, Mich., U.S.A.;

Modus Operandi of the Arsonist—Mr. C. H. Dean, Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc., Montreal;

The RCMP Crime Index Section, How it can assist the Investigator—Cst. H. P. Lessick, RCMP, Ottawa;

Montage, Moulage, Plaster Casts—Sgt. J. W. Allen, RCMP, Rockcliffe;

Glass Fractures and Forcible Entry—S/Sgt. H. S. Graves, RCMP, Rockcliffe;

How the RCMP Crime Laboratory can Assist the Investigator—Sgt. C. R. Eves

(This was combined with a conducted



(Front Row, L to R) D/Sgt. W. M. Burns, Michigan State Police; Lt.-Col. E. Desjardins, MBE, CD, Principal; D. E. Barrett, Sec.-Treas., ACFM; Wm. E. Kirwan, Jr., Director Scientific Laboratory, New York State Police; 1st Sgt. L. L. Prior, Pennsylvania State Police.

(2nd Row, L to R) Fire Chief H. S. Knight, Saint John, N.B.; Fire Chief J. Blazetich, Crowland Township, Ont.; WO II J. H. Kirby, RCAF; Cst. G. Clayton, Markham Township Police, Ont.; D/Sgt. D. Beagan, Etobicoke, Ont., Police Department; Insp. R. S. Boot, Etobicoke Police Department; *E. Scholfield, Army Fire Marshal's staff; U. Desjardins, Quebec Fire Commissioner's Office; Flt. Lt. R. J. Jordan, RCAF.

(3rd Row, L to R) J. C. Gratton, Ontario Fire Marshal's Office; S/Sgt. W. J. McKay, RCMP, Trail, B.C.; Lt. J. W. Armstrong, Westmount, Que. Fire Department; Sgt. W. J. Lawrence, RCMP, Halifax, N.S.; P. W. Kierstead, Adjusters & Appraisers Ltd., Saint John; Insp. V. F. Barry, Fire Dept., Peterborough, Ont.; Detective R. M. Mitchell, Police Dept., Halifax, N.S.

(4th Row, L to R) *J. O. L. Beaulieu, Ottawa, Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau; H. J. Fournier, Deputy Fire Marshal of New Brunswick; L. E. Cottenden, Ontario Fire Marshal's Office, Toronto; F. X. Perreault, Command Fire Protection Officer, Canadian Army, Quebec Command, Montreal; *F. de Miffonis, Chief Security Officer, Bristol Aero Engines, Montreal; Detective E. Jackson, Police Dept., Hamilton, Ont.; R. B. McLean, Command Fire Protection Officer, Canadian Army, Prairie Command, Winnipeg.

(Back Row, L to R) *P. A. Therriault, Quebec Fire Commissioner's Office, Quebec City; F/O P. S. Barrett, RCAF; Lt. N. A. Duval, Deputy Director Fire Fighting, RCN, Ottawa; Lt. D. McPherson, Fire Dept., Verdun, Que.; *Maj. J. Timmerman, Can. Pro. Corps, Ottawa; Insp. G. W. Allen, Alberta Fire Commissioner's Office, Edmonton; Fire Chief F. T. Dimond, Fire Dept., Port Colborne, Ont.; R. Allison, Chief Fire Prevention Officer, Kitchener, Ont.

Missing from Group—*A. L. Seaman, Sask. Fire Commissioner's Office, Regina.

*Denotes ex-members, RCMP.

tour of the Crime Detection Laboratory.); Fingerprints and Latent Prints—Cpl. W. M. Harasym, RCMP, Ottawa; Development and Preservation of Questioned and Charred Documents—Cpl. R. A. Huber, RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Rockcliffe; Medico-Legal Investigations, Autopsies, What they can show and prove—Mr.

Wm. E. Kirwan, Jr., Director of Scientific Laboratory, N.Y. State Police, Albany, N.Y. (Mr. Kirwan's excellent paper was followed by the film "Medico-Legal Autopsies", a splendid documentary.); The Canada Evidence Act, Dying Declarations, Confessions, Questioning of Witnesses—S/Sgt. H. S. Graves, RCMP, Rockcliffe;



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Revised Criminal Code, Sections Affecting the Crime of Arson. Reports—what they should contain. Both papers were presented by Mr. A. L. Seaman, Saskatchewan Fire Commissioner's Office, Regina;

The Fire Marshal's Enquiry, and Preparing the Case, Briefing the Crown Attorney—Mr. J. E. Ritchie deputized for Det. Sgt. W. Simpson of the Toronto Arson Squad, (Unable to be present, having been subpoenaed by Court.);

Background Information, How it can Assist the Investigator—Mr. J. W. Ensineck, Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc., Montreal;

Preservation of Exhibits—Mr. E. G. Clair, RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory Staff, Rockcliffe;

In The Witness Box, Court Procedure—Insp. E. A. Hoath, Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto;

Review of Publication on Fire and Arson—Lieutenant-Colonel Desjardins, Principal of the School.

Group discussions were lively and informative. Evening "bull sessions" in the barrack rooms were also worth while,

as members discussed personal experiences and cases they had worked on, and compared notes generally. There were two members of the Force and six ex-members attending the school. Living in barracks again after an absence of years brought back many memories.

It fell to the lot of Mr. R. B. McLean, Command Fire Protection Officer, Prairie Command, Canadian Army, Winnipeg, to act as Valedictorian. His remarks praised the excellent speakers and the value of the school to fire investigators. All present voted the school an outstanding success.

Earlier in the week, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation visited the barracks with a TV camera and crew and took pictures of some of the members in the Crime Detection Laboratory. There was also a news item covering an interview between Lieutenant-Colonel Desjardins and Mr. Gerald Waring of Canadian Press. These were broadcast and televised with the news on October 28.

A tour of the new Headquarters of the Force was arranged to meet popular demand for those who did not have to catch trains on Friday afternoon after the closing of the school. The tour was of great interest, particularly to the police officers from other forces attending the school. After the tour, members were entertained in the Headquarters Sergeants' Mess, where Commissioner Nicholson met them personally.

No article on the first Canadian Fire Investigation School would be complete without a tribute being paid to the Force for the splendid co-operation given, the interest of senior officers in the school from its inception, and the provision of excellent speakers and facilities. Mention must also be made of the other speakers, who came at their own expense, many from long distances, to give those attending the school the benefit of their expert knowledge. All made contributions which played a part in making the first Canadian Fire Investigation School an unqualified success.

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Of Fish and Ships

THIS is not a fish story, although fish enter into it.

But it is a story of the sea, a story of the newest major development in the field of marine electronics.

Canadians first began hearing and reading about this new electronic discovery a short while ago when they were startled to learn that the Sea Scanar had proved to be of tremendous help in tracking whales in tests held off the British Columbia coast.

The Sea Scanar, indeed, promises to revolutionize the fishing industry because of its ability to locate fish, not merely by passing over a school but by reaching out and finding them at distances and depths as great as 1,000 feet. Arrangements are now being made, in fact, to install the Sea Scanar on East Coast sardine fleets.

More recently, however, the nation heard of Sea Scanar once again, not because it had been the means of locating huge schools of fish, nor because of its undoubted aid to navigation.

This time it was because it was directly responsible for the discovery of a sunken oil tanker which almost three years of search by orthodox means had failed to locate.

This is the story:

On Oct. 30, 1951, the tanker *Transpet*, bound for Chatham, N.B. with a cargo of aviation fuel, foundered off Miscou Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during a storm. Two members of the crew were killed in the explosion which doomed the ship. Fortunately for the remainder, the ship sank slowly, stern first, finally coming to rest with its bow above water. It was to it that the surviving crew members hung until rescued by a passing ship 24 hours later.

The *Transpet* remained delicately poised in that position for more than a month until one day it disappeared beneath the waves. When attempts were

made to mark its location accurately shortly afterwards it could not be found. The search for it began in earnest.

Planes, ships and vessels equipped with conventional underwater searching devices were used but they all proved of no avail. Searching went on intermittently as the months rolled by.

Then, one day Gaston Elie, alert and aggressive president of Transit Tankers and Terminals Limited, Montreal, became interested in the *Transpet* and its 1,500,000 gallon high octane cargo. He had heard of the Sea Scanar and its success in tracking whales; and he had learned that the Sea Scanar, a recent development of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. which was unlike any other device available to marine industry because of its ability to look out and around automatically, was capable of showing sand bars, shoals, sunken wrecks or any other hazard to navigation in time to avoid them.

Why not utilize the Sea Scanar, then, for locating the *Transpet*, he asked himself? In short order he had the SS *Transriver*, one of his fleet of ships, equipped with the new device with orders to search for the sunken vessel on its way back from Chatham.

Conditions for searching, however, were far from good. Intense fog almost resulted in calling the search off but the skipper of the *Transriver*, a doughty and handsome seaman, Captain Romeo Dionne by name, persisted.

His persistence and the uncanny qualities of the Sea Scanar paid off after the *Transriver* had criss-crossed for nearly 400 miles.

The *Transpet* was discovered at long last, not where it was last sighted but four miles nearer Miscou Island in 120 feet of water. It marked another milestone in the meteoric rise of electronics whose impact on everyday life, while not as dramatic as atomic energy, is surely as far-reaching. ●●●

(From: Minneapolis-Honeywell)

SUN-WAY CRUISE

By FRANCES E. MacGILLIVRAY

A stenographer at "H" Division Headquarters
shares the enjoyment of a tropical cruise.

 ALMOST a year ago—on Jan. 27, 1954 to be exact—we sailed from Halifax, N.S., on the luxury liner *SS Atlantic* for New York and a cruise through the West Indies and on to South America. The day was foggy and cold and a wet snow was falling, but in the excitement of finally leaving on our holiday, and the thought of the glorious weather that lay ahead, we were not conscious of the atmospheric conditions.

During the trip to New York our time was occupied in getting acquainted with the ship and determining what kind of sailors we would be. We arrived in New York at 7 p.m. the next day and at 11 p.m. on January 30, amid the blowing of horns, farewell cries and exploding flash bulbs we sailed from Pier 97 for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Life aboard the ship was wonderful. Accommodations were luxurious, with private bath, a steward and stewardess to see to our needs, and three hostesses on the staff who worked hard and were so gracious at all times. There were two promenade decks and a sun deck, the usual deck games, deck tennis court and swimming pool. There was also a library, as well as lounges and bars.

"Sun-Way Topics", the ship's newspaper, was published daily and as well as shipboard gossip, contained a schedule of the day's activities. Our days were busy with games, dance instruction, informal talks on the ports of call and what to see and buy there, bridge, teas, cocktail parties, movies, stage shows, dances and parties. While in the south we preferred to sun-bathe and swim during the day but were naturally on hand for the dances and parties. We usually danced "under the stars" every night until midnight and then moved below to the Club

Capri where dancing to one of the two orchestras continued to the wee hours.

At our first port of call, St. Thomas, we took the American Express Tour of the Island and had the most enjoyable swim of the whole trip at Magen's Beach, a beach of pure white sand which stretched along the blue-green water for about a mile. The sun was hot and the water a good temperature for swimming in a perfect setting of palm trees and flowers in beautiful colors. Here I again recognized the banana patch, cocoanut palm and the stately royal palm and made my acquaintance with a pineapple plant, which grows close to the ground, its cactus-like leaf developing in a sun-burst formation with the fruit itself growing, one to a plant, directly in the centre. Wherever we stopped on the tour native boys would gather around begging, selling souvenirs and playing and singing calypso music.

In the shopping district we saw an old native woman wearing a colorful head-dress of bright flowers which stood about two feet above her head. This was truly native of the South Seas but as one of the party prepared to take her picture the old lady ran over to her and demanded a quarter. We saw the same old lady several times that day and wondered about her day's earnings.

On February 5, we docked at La Guaira, Venezuela, and left the ship early in the morning for a trip to Caracas, the capital, a modern and beautiful city with exquisite homes and apartment buildings, all made of stucco painted in pastel shades and beautifully landscaped. Particularly admired were the Spanish architecture, lovely tropical birds and flowers and orchids growing wild on trees. The centre of the city was hot and dirty. In



The Virgin Isle Hotel at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

the buildings of the stately El Capitolio hung beautiful paintings, and the guide, who spoke English, told us that Venezuela was one of the most wealthy countries in the world, with no National Debt and best of all, no Income Tax. We passed a bull fighting arena and regretted our inability to witness a fight as it was one of our main interests at this port.

We had lunch at one of the most lavish hotels I have ever visited—the drawing-rooms, ball-room and terrace were fairy-like and the swimming pool like something in a book. The dining-room had a fourth wall of huge glass doors from floor to ceiling, which opened onto a tile floored patio—used for dancing at night—with a garden beyond.

Everything was expensive here and we did no shopping. As Mr. Weakes, our cruise director, said: "These people have so much money that they don't want yours."

Returning to LaGuaira late in the afternoon, we travelled over the super highway, taking exactly 20 minutes for a journey that had required two hours

in the morning to travel the 23 miles through the mountains. This highway is truly "super"; it boasts two tunnels, one $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long through the mountains, has four lanes separated by a boulevard which contains double street lights, and it is reported to have cost \$1,000,000 per mile to build.

Saturday, February 6, we docked at Willemstad, Curacao and cruised right up the main street of this 18th century Dutch village. With no tour laid on for the day we went ashore and hired a cab to the centre of town to "The Ferry", a small roof covered ferry which runs, free of charge, to the other side of the harbor when the pontoon bridge spanning the Bay is folded against the quay to allow ships to enter. It was about 9 o'clock in the morning and the ferry was crowded with native women and men—with a few children—carrying bundles and we wondered just where they were going. Later we discovered them at the "floating market", a marketplace in every respect except that this one was afloat—the fish, vegetables, fruit and so forth, were displayed on boats

tied up at one end of town and it was amusing to see the natives talking loud and fast, bargaining for commodities. I heard one old native say to his chum when he saw the tourists coming down the street: "I think I'll just stand here and watch them."

The narrow, store-lined streets, somewhat resembling a bazaar, were so colorful that we stopped to digest the scene in front of us—Japanese kimonos, straw hats, dresses and blouses, gently swaying in the warm breeze, were on display outside each store. The shops themselves were brightly painted and the gaily colored clothes of the shoppers and natives all added to the picture. Jewelry, perfume and china, were especially nice and extremely reasonable. We shopped all morning and finally at noon, hot and tired, joined our friends and proceeded to the Hotel American where we were seated at a table on a second story veranda overlooking the quaint Dutch village and sipping the famous Planter's Punch. It was so peaceful here with the cool breeze fanning us that we agreed this was one of the most charming stops on the cruise.

On Monday, February 8 we reached Kingston, Jamaica but long before we had tied up at the pier we were again throwing coins to the native boys who were swimming and singing beside the ship. A coin would plop in the water and half a dozen boys would dive after it, the retriever putting the money under his tongue. It is most confusing when first you step off the ship in any of these ports because all you can see are hands stretching toward you offering samples of perfume, shopping bags, pamphlets and liquor recipes.

After being met in Kingston by a friend we set out for a full day of shopping and sight-seeing. Among the amusing sights which attracted our attention was an old native woman resting in the shade carrying a huge basket full of live hens on her head. We visited the bigger stores and were impressed with

the merchandise, as well as the cleanliness and modern design of the different departments. Here linens and English cottons were good and reasonably priced.

Lunch time found us enjoying a smorgasbord out of doors at the famous Myrtle Bank Hotel, while the Jamaica Military Band, dressed in colorful red and white uniforms, played beautiful music. Afterwards we drove directly to the Myer's Rum Factory where five quarts of rum were sold in Bond for \$6.50—and we could take back to Canada only one quart!

We drove through the city to the beautiful grounds of the Institute of Jamaica with its modern library, museum and history gallery and were amused by the sign "Pigs and hens will be shot, other animals impounded" which was posted on the lawn. Here also we saw the detention barracks which had housed German prisoners during World War II. The Hope Botanical Gardens at St. Andrew—where we took some wonderful pictures—was another stop on our drive and from there we went up into the Blue Mountains which gave us an excellent view of Kingston with the sea in the background. As we descended from the mountain we followed a one-half ton truck loaded with sugar-cane, on top of which sat two small boys, each holding a stick of the cane in one hand and a jack-knife in the other, cutting off pieces of the sweet pulp, sucking it and then discarding the fibres. Later we tried a piece of it ourselves and found it delicious.

Mr. Kong deposited us at the pier at 5 o'clock and we said our "thank yous", and "good-byes" amid the hustle and bustle of the natives trying to sell us souvenirs, taxis arriving and departing, and the general confusion of excited tourists preparing, but not wanting, to board ship to leave this wonderful city.

As we started back along the pier once more we were overwhelmed by the scene before us—the native women had set up market of their straw goods and

half a dozen came toward us saying: "Have a look lady, just have a look right over here at mine." Before long we were as loaded as the rest of our shipmates with straw bags, native dolls, straw hats, ash trays made from a native hardwood and wondered just where we would pack everything. We were having such a good time that we hated to leave all of this excitement and fun, and as the hour grew late prices were cut. But finally we went aboard and after climbing to the sun deck we looked back at Jamaica with mixed feelings, for this had been one of the nicest of our ports of call.

On February 10 we spent the day and most of the night in our last port on the cruise, Havana, Cuba. We were up bright and early and were ready to board the tender, which was taking us to shore, as soon as the ship dropped anchor. Four of us hired our own cab here and did the trip for half the price of the Ameri-

can Express Tour. One of the most impressive places of interest was the cemetery, where the majority of families have marble chapels erected, furnished with pews and an altar and on the anniversary of a death, the remainder of the family gather in the chapel to spend the day in reverence. The tombstones were of the finest marble and extremely elaborate.

We drove through the old and new sections of the city, toured the beautiful Nationale Hotel and visited the Rum Factory. We were served cocktails here and after purchasing a quart of Havana rum for \$1.80, later learned to our chagrin that the same thing sold for \$1 down town. We visited two alligator leather factories and watched the men and women working, beginning with the rawhides, through the stages to the finished product.

At noon we paid off our driver, had lunch down town and afterwards visited



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some of the stores. The clerks outdid themselves in their efforts to sell and when Agnes was looking at linen blouses they served her a cocktail to help push the sale. The side-walk cafes were closed during the day but we could imagine the gaiety there at night under the strings of colored lights. We also visited the longest bar in the world at Sloppy Joe's and then returned to the ship at 5 o'clock.

We entertained that evening before dinner and were in a gay mood as we set out at 9.30 for the San Souci and Tropicana Night Clubs. There were six in our party and we hired a cab for the evening driven by Willie Joe Whisky, a Spanish character who kept us amused during the trip by driving a few hundred yards and then shutting off the motor to coast a short distance, thus saving gas, he thought.

There were about six games in progress as we entered the Casino of the San Souci and we watched fascinated as huge sums of money were won and lost. Then we went into the night-club itself—or perhaps I should say went out to the night-club as it was out of doors, set in a beautiful garden with a huge stage directly in front of us, a tile dance floor surrounded by tables and off to one side in a strategic position giving one an overall picture, was a bar. Colored lights glowed softly over the dancers and showed the foot-paths leading to secluded spots. We had time for a few dances and then sat contentedly watching the floor show, which commenced with a roar of

drums and through its entirety kept up a lively tempo of light and gay music in keeping with the occasion.

We arrived at the Tropicana as the first show was over and again watched the gambling for a time, before making our way to a point at one side of the stage where we could absorb the beauty and splendor around us. The Tropicana has been described as a "sparkling jewel in a tropical setting" and with its Crystal Arch and open air terrace set in tropical gardens, it would have to be visited to be truly appreciated.

The last tender back to the *Atlantic* left Havana at 3.30 a.m. and we were passengers aboard, along with a few other night revellers. As we boarded the ship the steward informed us that coffee and sandwiches were being served in the lounge and no words were more welcome. Everyone was in such a gay mood that the whole room was buzzing with talk and laughter and finally at 4.30 Agnes and I went out on deck to watch the ship cast off and to bid our farewell to Havana.

We arrived back in New York on Saturday, February 13 and three days later I boarded a plane for Halifax. It was good to be home again after having travelled over 5,000 miles but it is only now when I refer to my diary and look at my lovely coloured snaps that I fully realize what a wonderful trip we had, how much we saw and how much I am looking forward to my next such vacation. ●●●

A citizen charged with consuming liquor in a public place under the Provincial Liquor Act appeared in Police Court a few days later to answer for the offence. A rather long docket of other offenders put the case of our drunken citizen near the end of the list.

There were a few short adjournments as the various offenders were disposed of and our friend was among a number of people who left and re-entered the Court-room from time to time. It appeared to an observant constable the accused had either been trying to drown his sorrows or fortify himself against the ordeal to come.

Continued observation left no doubt that by this time he was quite drunk. Next time he left the building the observant constable, together with a colleague, the Court stenographer and the magistrate, watched him enter a parked car outside and take a hefty swig from a bottle. The bottle was seized and the imbibing laddie was returned to the Court-room where the magistrate remanded him in custody until such time as he was sober enough to appear properly in Court.

Disposition—convicted and fined \$50 and costs.

He was not so fortunate on the charge for the second offence. The fine this time was \$200.

RCMP (Regina) Band at the British Empire Games and on Tour in British Columbia

BY CPL. J. HAMILL

IN THE fall of 1938 the first modern band of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was organized and during the next 14 years every province in Canada had an opportunity to hear this musical organization except one—British Columbia. This was neither an oversight nor a slight—nor was it for lack of interest on the part of communities in the Pacific coast province—but due, rather, to what might best be summed up in the somewhat trite phrase “exigencies of the service”.

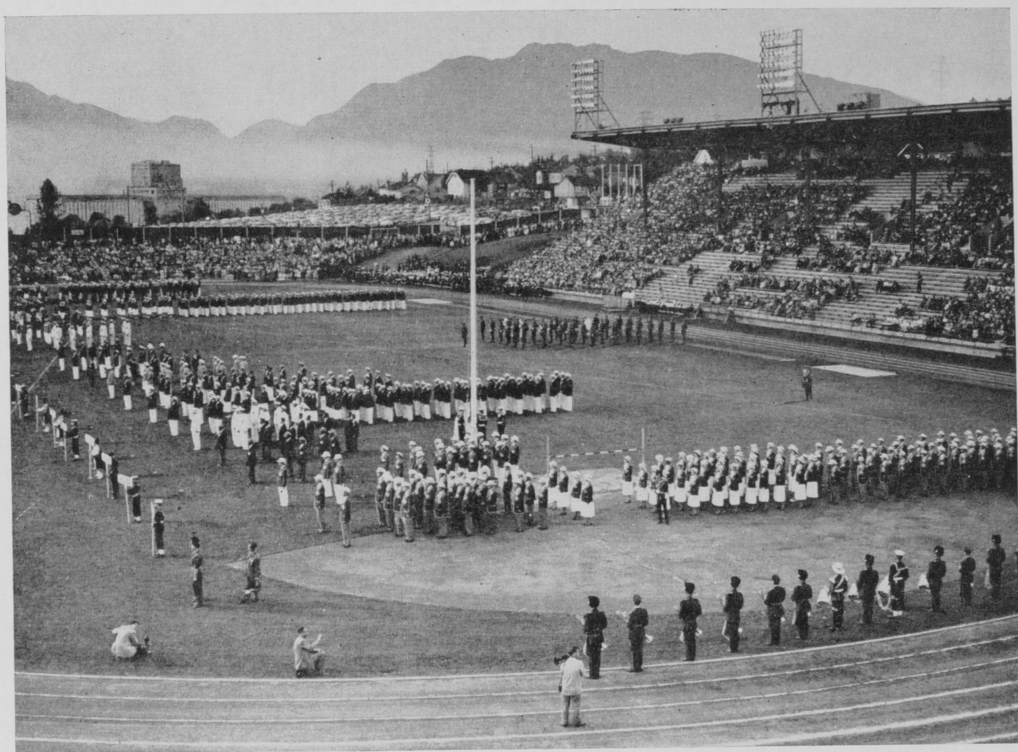
During the winter of 1953-54 an opportunity to remedy this situation presented itself. The British Empire Games were scheduled for the coming summer, were to be held in Vancouver and an invitation had been received at Headquarters to have an RCMP band participate in various ceremonies connected with the athletic contests. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, decided that to accede to this request would also provide the opportunity to arrange a band tour of B.C. with twofold benefits—a stimulation in recruiting and an opportunity for members of the Force on the West Coast to hear a band of their own. It was decided that the band from Regina would make the trip. This aggregation, 30 strong, was formed in 1949, trained in Ottawa and Regina and was stationed permanently in the western training centre in the Saskatchewan capital. Its complement was augmented by ten instrumentalists from the Ottawa band for the tour.

Early in the year Insp. E. J. Lydall, Supervisor of Music, made a trip to B.C., visiting all points the band would touch to arrange concert details and accommodation, the latter no easy job, as the tour would coincide with the tourist season.

Statistically speaking the tour consisted of approximately 2,800 miles of travel, 536 by bus, 150 by boat and the rest by train, 14 full length concerts, ten shorter ones, seven street parades and four dances, or a total of 35 engagements in 20 days. Practically speaking, it constituted a good deal of hard work which actually commenced in Regina with the arrival of the personnel from the Ottawa band on July 25. Monday and Tuesday—July 26 and 27—were spent in foot drill and rehearsals, with a concert on the second evening drawing an appreciative audience and serving also as an extra practice. The following morning was also spent in rehearsal and the rest of the day given over to packing and loading. At 6.30 p.m. the band left for the station and a little over an hour later had entrained for B.C.

The train journey was an enjoyable interlude for many of the men who had not been through the Rockies before, but it ended on the morning of the 30th with our arrival at Vancouver. Here we were met by the Supervisor of Music, who had preceded us to the coast, and Sgt. L. Backler, who had assisted in making arrangements for the band's visit and continued with it throughout the tour. In addition to them the party was made up of Sgt. C. C. Bryson, band-master, Sgt. G. N. Glanville, in charge of deportment, parades and lodgings and 40 NCOs and constables.

Our home in Vancouver was Fairmont Barracks and here we played our first engagement—a garden party—on the afternoon after our arrival. Many old acquaintances were renewed by the bandsmen, familiar faces of retired members of the RCMP being in evidence everywhere. That evening in the opening



**Opening Ceremonies of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games,
Vancouver, July 30, 1954.**

ceremonies of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games held in the beautiful new Empire Stadium, the band marched at the head of 865 athletes and officials representing the 26 countries participating in the Games. Following an impressive ceremony during which the Band performed the National Anthem, the athletes were marched off the stadium oval and when the field was cleared the band gave a short display of marching, finally coming to a halt at the north-west corner. The band received quite an ovation. The opening ceremonies were attended by 29,350 people and of course many thousands more watched the show over television. After the actual opening ceremonies we stayed to see an impressive Military Tattoo, including a mock landing and attack by the Royal Canadian Navy and a thrilling exhibition by motorcycle dispatch riders. As a note of inter-

est the word "Tattoo" was defined for us as having stemmed from the Dutch language, means literally "turn off the taps", and was originally a kind of curfew.

On the evening of July 31 the band was taken to the Kerrisdale Arena to play incidental music for the B.E. Games wrestling events. The attendance was light because this type of wrestling is scientific and to those used to the "grunt and groan" artists seen either on T.V. or in local arenas, it is slow and not too interesting. South Africa seemed to be the major winner here.

The next day—Sunday—was free and majority of the bandsmen were able to go sight-seeing and to visit one or another of the fine beaches in Vancouver. For many it was their first swim in salt water—a memorable experience.

After lunch on Monday, the band was driven out to the Essondale Mental Hos-

After watching the B.E. Games swimming finals the Duke of Edinburgh had tea with Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President of the University of British Columbia. He is seen here leaving Dr. MacKenzie's home.



Photo—Don McLeod, Vancouver *Daily Province*.

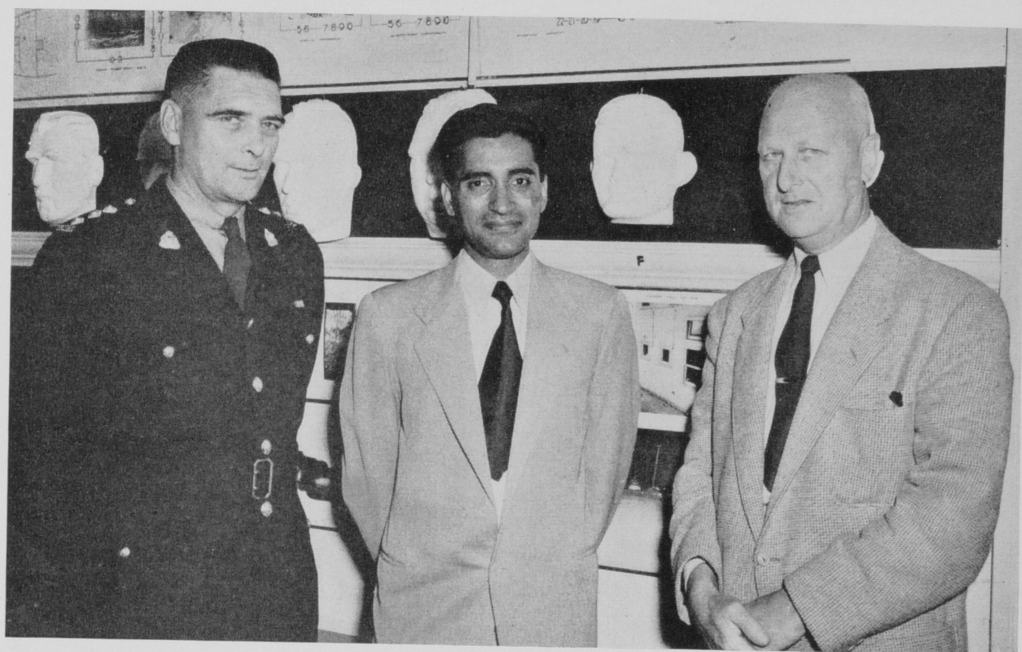
pital where a concert was performed for approximately 1,500 visitors and patients. And in the early evening the band played a concert to a lively audience at the Vancouver Court House, after which it assisted the Canadian Legion in a Flag Lowering Ceremony. Later the bandmen were guests of the Legion at their club rooms.

Next afternoon the band travelled via chartered bus to the Vedder Canal to assist musically at the rowing events of the B.E. Games, but a steady downpour of rain curtailed participation to a short appearance by 23 members in the press reporters' tent. On August 4 incidental music was provided for swimming and diving events at the beautiful new Empire Games Swimming Pool. Four victory ceremonies were also played here, signifying wins for Australia, England and two for Scotland. A word might be said

about the excellent structures built by Vancouver for the Games. Much effort and vast amounts of money went into the construction of them and they are a great credit to the city.

That evening at Burnaby, a suburb of Vancouver, a concert was rendered in "Central Park" a baseball field with bleachers flanking the band. The Reeve of Burnaby, Mr. C. W. MacSorley, accompanied Insp. G. A. Gerrie and the Supervisor of Music who opened the program with a short address. A good response was received from the audience of between 4,000 to 5,000.

Due to the band's appearance at the boxing events of the B.E. Games being cancelled, another concert was performed on Thursday evening at the Vancouver Court House, and afterwards the band again assisted the Canadian Legion in the Flag Lowering Ceremony.



A visitor to Vancouver Sub-Division Headquarters during the Games was Mr. Ashwini Kumar, Inspector-General of Police, Himachel Pradesh, India. Mr. Kumar was in charge of team of athletes from India. He is shown here with Insp. C. W. Speers and Supt. G. J. Archer.

On Friday afternoon we left barracks to go to the Shaughnessy Hospital to play an hour's concert. During one of the announcements made by Sgt. J. W. Allen, the master of ceremonies, mention was made of the presence in the audience of an old-time band-master and teacher, Mr. Wm. Hoskins Sara, a patient at the Hospital. A former regimental sergeant major, W. E. Lawson, also in the audience and a patient at the Hospital, heard this announcement and had apparently played under Mr. Hoskins Sara's baton in World War I. He immediately went over to see the old band-master and renewed a friendship after a 36-year lapse. Mr. Hoskins Sara was well known to Sergeant Allen and Cpl. R. J. Duck, having taught the latter in Vancouver.

That evening the band played incidental music for an informal dinner held in the Acadia Dining Hall, B.E. Game Village, in the University of British Columbia grounds for H.R.H. Duke of

Edinburgh and athletes at the Games. Two special numbers were played at the request of Captain Parker, private secretary to His Royal Highness.

As a scheduled appearance on Saturday at the Games was cancelled, bandsmen with the exception of the dance orchestra were free for the day, and made the most of it pursuing their favorite hobbies, swimming, sight-seeing, boating, and so forth. The dance orchestra supplied music for the closing ball of the B.E. Games, in the main ball-room of the Vancouver Hotel.

On Sunday, August 8, we left for Victoria via CPSS at 11 a.m. and arrived there at 3.15 p.m. This, the first trip for many of us on a large boat, was interesting, for the scenery is magnificent. The rest of the day in Victoria was free, and we all went our own ways, visiting old acquaintances, and sight-seeing, a rewarding experience in Victoria, without

a doubt one of the most beautiful cities in Canada.

Monday was a busy though interesting day and the following excerpt from our itinerary booklet gives some idea of a typical day's activities.

Monday, August 9th—Victoria

Breakfast —Ad Libitum

9.00 a.m.—Rehearsal for Sunset Ceremony at Work Point Barracks.

Lunch —Ad Libitum

3.00 p.m.—Concert—D.V.A. Hospital

Dinner —Ad Libitum

7.00 p.m.—Canadian Citizenship Ceremony

7.30 p.m.—Concert and Sunset Ceremony—Parliament Bldgs.

9.20 p.m.—Short Parade

10.00 p.m.—Entertained by Non-permanent composite Sergeants' Mess in Victoria Armouries.

The public turn-out to the impressive Canadian Citizenship Ceremony and the concert which followed, was excellent. The *Victoria Daily Times* estimated the crowd there to be nearly 10,000 strong, a large number of these being American tourists.

On Tuesday afternoon the band rendered a short program at the Royal Jubilee Hospital and in the evening a concert was played in the band shell at lovely Beacon Hill Park. A responsive audience of some 5,500 attended and a lively ovation was given to band and soloists. This concert was recorded by one of the Victoria radio stations, and was broadcast later.

At 11.50 p.m. we embarked again on the CPSS for Vancouver arriving at 8.30 a.m. on Wednesday. After a short stop at Fairmont Barracks to pick up laundry and dry cleaning, we left via chartered bus for Chilliwack. A short parade in the afternoon through the business section ended at the Senior High School where

a concert was played. A fairly good crowd was in attendance, including a large number of boisterous children. That evening we played a much appreciated concert at Cultus Lake, a summer resort. Afterwards the dance orchestra supplied music for the local sub-division dance held at the RCME Barracks just outside Chilliwack.

Thursday the band left by bus for Penticton, and en route stopped at the picturesque B.C. Government Summer Resort at Pine Woods, where a short concert was rendered. The trip from there to Penticton was through some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery to be seen in B.C. A late afternoon parade was staged in the Penticton business section, and in the evening a concert was performed in the band shell in Penticton Park where an enthusiastic audience of over 4,000 attended. The dance orchestra supplied music for a

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS...

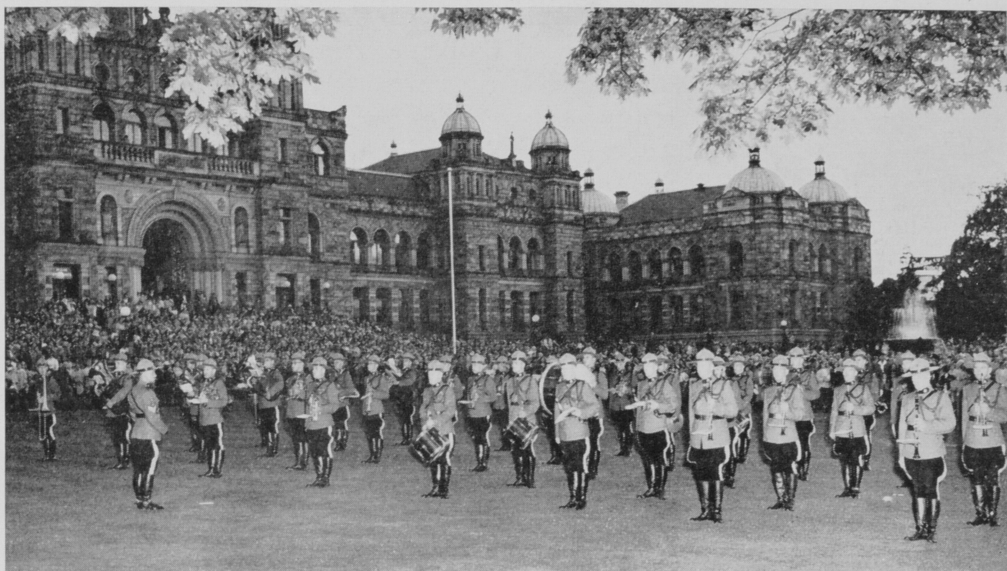


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The band taking part in the Sunset Ceremony, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, on the evening of August 9, with the 5th B.C. Coast Regiment, R.C.A.

dance later on that evening and met with a cordial reception.

On Friday morning before leaving, a short concert was given at the Penticton Hospital. We arrived in Kelowna about noon, and were quartered in the Memorial Arena there. In the early evening the band took part in a large parade, the highlight of the Kelowna International Regatta, in which eight other bands were also present. The RCMP Band received a fine ovation from the some 10,000 people who watched the parade.

On Saturday, August 14, the band paraded in the morning from the Memorial Arena to the centre of the business section and back and in the afternoon played a concert on the City Park stage. In the evening the dance orchestra was again in demand and supplied music for the "Lady of the Lake Ball", the closing festivity of the Regatta.

On Sunday we left by bus for Vernon, arriving there just before lunch and with the rest of the day set aside as a rest period, made good use of the free time.

The next afternoon a concert was scheduled at the Vernon Jubilee Hospital, but showers curtailed the performance and a short parade through the business section also nearly became a casualty of the rain. As a rather pleasant interlude to the day we attended a civic banquet given in our honor by Mayor Wilde and his council, and also attended by Insp. H. J. Spanton, O.C. Kamloops Sub-Division, and Insp. E. J. Lydall.

In the evening a concert was played in the Civic Arena, instead of the park as originally planned, due to the rain. This turned out to be one of our most successful performances, and it was heard by a capacity audience of some 3,400 persons.

On Tuesday we again loaded up the bus and left for Kamloops, arriving just before lunch. In the afternoon the band proceeded to the Tranquille Sanatorium where two short concerts were played, interrupted by rain showers. The final B.C. performance of the band took place that evening in the auditorium of the Kamloops Senior High School. Following the concert a reception was held for

the band in the Banquet Room of the Leland Hotel. The Mayor and members of council and their wives were in attendance.

Early next morning—August 18—the band left by train for Regina and the members of “E” Division who had accompanied the tour also departed for their homes. The tour was finished, but it would not soon be forgotten by any of us. It was a time of hard work, combined with good fellowship and fun. It was a marvellous experience to those of us who had not been on a tour such as this before, and a revelation as to the great kindness and hospitality shown us everywhere we went.

Even though our itinerary was a busy one, everything went off on schedule, great credit being due to the three eight-man teams who handled equipment for a week at a time along the route. Everyone had his particular chores to do on the tour, and carried them out without any prompting, and with great cheerfulness and willingness. It is, perhaps, fitting to say that it was the team-work shown by all, from the very inception of the tour, to the end, which made it the successful, happy engagement it was. It is to be hoped too, that the people of B.C. enjoyed the appearances of the band, as much as the musicians enjoyed playing for them. ● ● ●

CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK. A hundred Mounted Policemen had to undergo double scrutiny when they graduated from the Army Provost School at Camp Shilo, Manitoba. On hand at their final inspection was Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, seen here with Capt. M. P. Menard, Camp Shilo, parade commander. The RCMP had completed a month's training in how the Army instructs their own policemen, members of the Canadian Provost Corps.

(Canadian Army Photo)



Valiant Canines of the North

By J. H. BILTON

WE ARE all acquainted with the affection members of a large family hold toward one another; this can also be seen, to a certain degree, in animal life, especially by anyone who has had the opportunity to study animals, either at sport or at work.

Several years ago it was my privilege to handle a team of sleigh dogs, all brothers. A team made up of one family is a rare and prized possession in the North. What a grand lot they were!

"Spot", the leader, seemed to have human intelligence, for at the least murmur of command he reacted at once. He knew his work and was a credit to the old Indian who had trained him. At work he literally embodied obedience in all its meaning.

"Major", "Bingo", "Mutt", and "Buck" made up the rest of the team. The first three were excellent harness dogs, while Buck, every bit their match, excelled as the wheel dog. With him at the head of the sleigh, it was certain that any slight obstruction in the trail would be overcome without the sleigh overturning. With a heaving and twisting of his 75 pounds this way and that, the sleigh would glide along, requiring not even an extra tug on the traces by the dogs ahead.

Mutt was a mischievous one. What a dog out of harness! He was forever in trouble, much of it playful, and Spot, if he were able, would be at his side with a brotherly look in his eye.

During one patrol that comes to mind, we had been on the trail for more than a week, when one day after a long heavy haul through deep wet snow and very stormy weather, we turned off our course

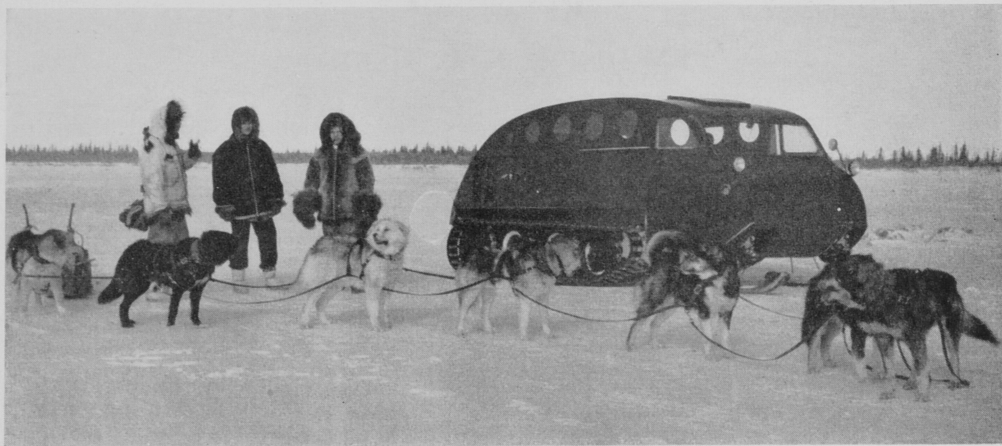
to stop at a trapper's "out" cabin for the night. After such a day it was my habit to turn the dogs loose in the shelter of the bush, allowing them to stretch and roll for an hour or so while the sleigh was being unloaded of gear and food for the night's stay. It seemed to me they appreciated such relaxation after being in harness all day.

After kindling a fire in the stove, and cooking beans, making tea, and thawing some bannock, the special constable and I settled down to our meal. Suddenly my attention was attracted to the cabin door; one of the dogs was making a commotion. I investigated and beheld Spot sitting there with an anxious look in his eye. He commenced to jump, plunge and generally leap about. The rest of the dogs were nowhere in sight. Presently when he sensed that I understood something was wrong, he made off in the direction of the bush. I followed him down the trail. It was a lovely moonlit night, with everything still and quiet, the spruce trees heavy with snow.

We soon came upon a pitiful sight. Major, Bingo and Buck were milling around a central figure—it was Mutt, one foot caught hard and fast in a marten trap. The chain was securely fastened down. These traps are not large but have quite a bite and poor Mutt was a sorry sight. While he was being released Spot stood by, then afterwards they both sauntered away from the others.

Eventually the dogs were tied up and fed. Before turning in I took a last look at the dog line for the night. It was touching to see Spot and Mutt close together in the soft snow. Every now and then Spot licked his brother's sore leg, giving what little comfort he could. His sympathy was obvious and I have no

Editor's Note: The author is Reg. No. 11110, ex-S/Sgt. James H. Bilton, formerly of "HQ" Division, who retired to pension on October 31, 1953, and is now living in Swan River, Manitoba.



Old and new types of Northern Transportation.

doubt whatever that this affectionate attention continued on all through the night. Truly he was a great-hearted dog.

On another occasion I was patrolling from Wrigley to Norman, just before the spring break-up. The ice on the Mackenzie was in poor condition. There was little snow to cushion the dog's feet. After several days, their pads became sore through chaffing, and cut from the sharply-edged ice. Friar's balsam was used liberally. Eventually, however, almost the whole team were wearing canvas boots, which we carried for the purpose. Then one day Bingo could no longer do his share of the work. About 20 miles from home he was taken out of harness, and because his brothers were also weary and footsore, it was out of the question to transport him in the sleigh. He was cut loose and left to follow as best he could. Limping and panting he struggled on, but the distance between him and the patrol grew longer and longer.

Naturally the rest periods became more frequent. When we stopped for lunch, it was a pitiful sight to see Bingo struggling in an hour after the halt had

been called. When he caught up with us, his brothers were obviously concerned. Later that day when we arrived at the detachment, Bingo was nowhere in sight. No time was lost in unharnessing the team and to a dog, as tired as they were, sore feet and all, they hit the trail once more. Hours later they returned with Bingo in their midst.

With the advent of aircraft and the general opening up of the North-West Territories, the picture has changed. In one of the recent editions of the RCMP annual report I noticed that the number of dogs on strength had been reduced to 225. In 1940 there were 339 and 469 in 1930. From this it will be seen that the era of them being a "must" at northern detachments is fading.

There will, however, always be a need for sleigh dogs in the remote areas for patrol work. In my opinion, dogs have played an important part in the Force's past; when it was a question of getting through they could be depended on, as the records will substantiate. Theirs was a noble work, during an age when history makers started unfolding the story of the Canadian Arctic. ●●●

At an investiture by His Excellency, the Governor-General, held on November 8 at Ottawa, Insp. G. H. Prime of "HQ" Division was admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in the rank of Officer Brother.

Impressions of "Depot" Division

BY INSPR. J. A. HENRY

My initial visit to "Depot" came in the Fall of 1952 when I attended Canadian Police College Class No. 18. It was the fulfilment of a long entertained wish to see the scene of so much early history of the Force.

"Depot" Division plays an important part in the organization of the Force, everything there being geared for one purpose only and that is to mould the young recruit into a worthy member, adequately trained to perform the multifarious duties of a modern police constable. No expense, time or trouble is spared to accomplish this objective and the greatest patience and understanding are practised continuously by the Officer Commanding "Depot" and his staff. The well known adage that no organization is better than its individual members might well be the motto of this training centre. As one must first learn to obey in order that later he may be fit to command, one of the by-words is strict obedience. Loyalty, courage, tenacity, tact and esprit de corps are qualities which are also emphasized. To serve as an inspiration to the recruit the traditions, history and customs of the Force are taught.

The parade square, landscaping, buildings and the many training facilities speak for themselves in the effort expended to bring about the finest environment possible for recruit training. Without exception, the writer found those instructors he had the pleasure of meeting to be masters of their subjects, ably fitted to impart their knowledge and thoroughly imbued with their responsibility to the Force and to the recruit. Their patience and tolerance were particularly commendable.

The Chapel, Museum and Cemetery

all invoke their own special thoughts, and each was wrapped in its own associations with the old days.

An unique privilege was enjoyed with a visit by aircraft to the Cypress Hills in south-west Saskatchewan. It was a clear day for the flight and the Cypress Hills loomed on the horizon some time before we reached them. Its coulees, streams and pine-clad slopes make a panorama not easily forgotten. One can readily understand the attraction Cypress Hills held to various Indian tribes who lived and hunted there in the early days. Within the Cypress Hills is the site of old Fort Walsh, the Headquarters of the Force from 1878 to 1882. Nearby, the scene of the Assiniboine Indian Massacre of 1873 was also visited. This outrage, perpetrated by white men upon unsuspecting Indians, was responsible to a degree in crystallizing the government's plans to police the Canadian west. Battle Creek flows serenely southward past both sites joining with the Missouri River in Montana. The depressions in the ground slightly north of the Fort indicate the location of the old Trading Posts of I. G. Baker and T. C. Powers, while clearly discernible by its ruts is the old Bull Wagon Trail leading southward to Benton, Montana, U.S.A. On a nearby slope a well-kept lonely graveyard still exists where (ex-Reg. No. 335) Cst. Marmaduke Graburn's grave was noted. His tragic death was the first through violence in the Force. The Blood Indian Star Child was alleged to have murdered him in the vicinity of Fort Walsh on Nov. 17, 1879.

The experience of visiting this part of the Cypress Hills, the scene of so much stirring history of the early days, was further enhanced by renewing an acquaintanceship with Commr. S. T. Wood, CMG (RCMP, retired) who welcomed

The Crime Detection Laboratory—one of the new modern buildings at "Depot".



us and showed us the many interesting points of the surrounding territory.

At the conclusion of Class 18 I left "Depot" Division with a much greater appreciation of the efforts and accomplishments being made at this key training centre of the Force. The curriculum for the College Class was well arranged

and well executed and is a credit to those persons who in any manner assisted with it.

Much credit is also due to those who made our sojourn at "Depot" so pleasant, comfortable and interesting. May "Depot's" endeavors always be rewarded with success. ● ● ●

Cypress Hills scene of Old Fort Walsh.



It Happened in the Force

One applicant for engagement in the Force, wrote the following essay on his favorite winter sport: I like skeing the most as a winter sport. I do a lot of skeing in the winter time, and I went to school skeing across the field. Skeing is a sport that every body likes, and it is a lot of fun, when we go out skeing. I liked the long hills and a lot of curves, for it is a lot more tricky, and also I like some jumps just for a few spills, and thrills. There is noting for a winter sport I like better than skeing, I don't like skates for I fall too many times, and besides its not as much fun. I've spent a lot of time skeing, and I have gotten more thrills and spills, then I ever got from any other winter sport. For I like snow, the wind, and the hills. Skeing is a sport I won't give up for all the skates in Canada. Skeing is a thrilling sport and is the most common of all sports, it may not be as popular as skates but I like skeing the best of all sports. I like to be away from crowds, and be alone, for I would go for miles around the country. I very seldom stay in the house in the winter time. I spend many hours on skeies, sometimes from morning till night. I liked skeing at night in the moonlight. Skeing is something I will never forget how to do, for its is the simplest sport of all.

* * *

Another young man thought he had an excellent reason for wanting to join the RCMP. He wrote: "The second reason, I feel is very important as I am not fussy

on getting married, but I can't help but fall for every girl I meet and since you will not give permission until after five years of service, I feel quite sure I will know better by then."

* * *

Another letter from a would-be policeman, read:

"Dear Sir:

Is there any attempt for another Education test.

To awouch I Diden't study for the past Education test, scince leaving school for the past four year's.

For the future Educational test to come I'd do the best offer and Carefullness.

The best of benediction,

Yawr's truly,"

* * *

Then there was an interesting exchange of correspondence between two young Western girls and the Personnel Branch. The girls wanted to join the RCMP too, and their first letter read:

"To Whom it may concern:

Educational personification are personal equations to my effects. Therefore as I dont want to hesitate any longer, I shall want to find out some reliable information. My intent is based on going in for a woman detective or joining the women RCMP.

Is there any personage and personable effects included in this? Are there any special talents you have to have? Is a graduate student only prohibited and what age is esential? I am therefore very anxious and dont want to hesitate at this statement. I am very much interested in this educational opportunity and would like all the information possible.

Respectively yours,"

The girls received a suitable reply regretfully declining their services because the Force does not engage women for police work. However, they were not to be easily discouraged and back came a second letter from them—

"Gentleman:

Your letter in which I received on October 8 was very much appreciated. I guess my education personification was brought to very close attention at the office.

I reply cause I would like to inform in this force. Therefore, to be understood in circumstances, information is available for probage and probable information.

Please send me information on how Vital Statistics are to be concerned. This is the second time I am writing for the information, which every original has to be.

As you wrote no more favourable reply is possible, will in this cause it is, because for the information first received.

Also send services of a woman for escort duties, capacity of a matron, for short duration.

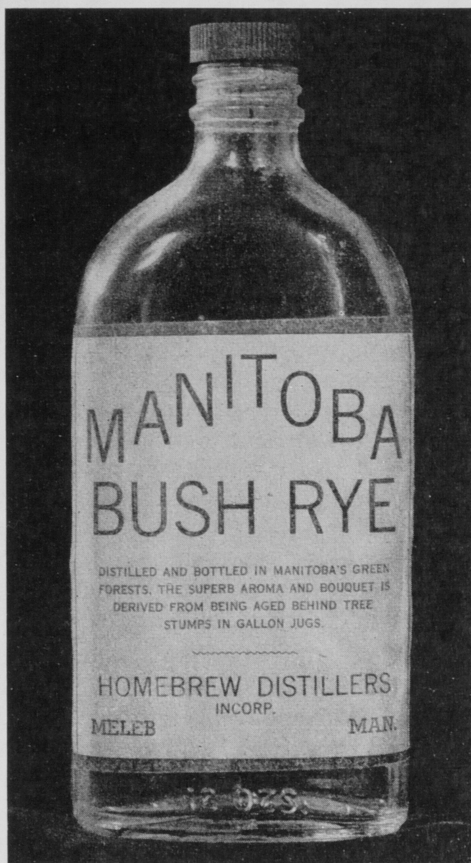
Is a none graduate student prohibited?

Respectfully yours,"

Gently, but firmly, their services were declined for the second time and apparently this time they were convinced.

* * *

Some time ago a prisoner escaped from the Lethbridge Provincial Jail. All available men and cars from the RCMP Sub-Division were on 24-hour patrol and bulletins broadcast over the local radio station warned citizens to be on the look-out for the wanted man. But despite the all-out efforts of the Police, the prisoner eluded the cordon and made his way north to Hanna, Alta., where he was recaptured several days later. It may have been coincidence only, but shortly afterwards, an early morning radio broadcast gave forth with comedian Bert Lahr's recording of the song "I'm a Mounty Who Never Gets My Man"!



King Arthur's Knights sought the Holy Grail and "D" Division sought the manufacturers of the above with as little success. However, one hapless character found conveying the bottle from hip to lip paid his debt to society and the investigators hope to arrange an appointment with the homebrew distillers at an early date.

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Recent Cases . . .

The Mallock Brothers

*Criminal Careers of Two of Canada's "Most Wanted Criminals"
End in Prison and Death*

SPECTATORS gazed curiously as four scarlet-coated Mounted Policemen escorted a prisoner from a police van in front of Vancouver's Court-house. The authorities were taking no chances with this one. Even with the heavy guard they took the precaution of handcuffing him before removing the irons from his ankles, for this was George Mallock—a notorious and elusive individual. An uncertain sky full of ominous clouds reflected the mood of the procession as the grim-faced captive proceeded under escort toward the Court-house.

The judge, on conclusion of the trial, termed the prisoner a "murderer of souls" and imposed the full penalty for all charges against him. It was a record sentence never before awarded to offenders in his field—the longest term ever meted out in B.C. judicial history. But this had been no small-time operator. The scale of his activities had set a precedent in the history of Canadian crime. "It was one of the most serious cases ever to come before the Courts of this province—in some respects more serious than a charge of murder," the trial judge remarked after passing sentence.

In the obscurity of Winnipeg slums G. Mallock committed his first offence of "breaking and entering" at the age of 14 years. The penalty of one year's confinement for this early crime evidently failed to produce the desired effect of curbing the youth's criminal tendencies for, on expiration of the term, he resumed illegal activities and through the years that followed, appeared in Court quite regularly to face further charges ranging from various types of "theft" to "possession of dangerous weapons" and "wounding with intent".

His brother John, who was younger by one year followed in his brother's footsteps, beginning in 1934 a career in crime which was to gain for him an equally lengthy list of convictions of a similar nature. Years passed and found the brothers in manhood still pursuing a life of crime—punishment seemed to have had little deterrent effects on these two. While George Mallock was serving time in Stony Mountain Penitentiary for an indictable offence, John became interested in what he considered a more lucrative field of crime—drugs and counterfeit money. Starting in a "modest manner" according to his own words, he parlayed his profits and made bigger purchases. Soon he had gained control over the consolidated drug traffic in Winnipeg and began to seek other retail outlets. From there, he moved into the smaller prairie cities. In June 1949, George was released from penitentiary and immediately joined his brother in his new interest to such an extent that he became the more important member of the partnership. Their activity grew swiftly as did their acquaintanceship with Eastern Canadian and American criminals. In time, it was only natural that the important Vancouver market should attract them.

Not long after their arrival in Vancouver John Mallock narrowly escaped conviction when investigation by the narcotics squad there resulted in breaking their newly organized gang. When Police found John Mallock in joint possession of a quantity of heroin capsules in a car, his companion—an employed representative of the gang—accepted all the blame and on conviction was sentenced to five years, while Mallock went free. The scare was enough to make another important assistant withdraw and leave town so

the Mallocks had to look around for a new "front man" for their next gang. They selected William Carter @ Albert John Simpson—one who was regarded as eminently suitable for the job because of his criminal record which included a seven-year sentence for "attempted murder" imposed in 1939. Carter, as "front man" handled the street pedlars while several western criminals came to the coast to assist in peddling and strong-arm work.

Competition was one of the Mallocks' big worries as other groups strenuously resisted their efforts to achieve control over the Vancouver market. A price war ensued. The Mallocks had a way of dealing with this problem. They sent out hired thugs to frighten the opposition street pedlars. Using knuckles and guns they beat and brutally assaulted their rivals. Their objective was not easily accomplished but, with a combination of strong-arm methods and good quality merchandise, the Mallock brothers eventually became the most important narcotic traffickers in Western Canada.

To manage their extensive "realm", they commuted between Vancouver and Winnipeg by air but gradually began to spend most of their time in Vancouver. A small cottage in a remote section of the city soon became their permanent abode. Expensive clothes, good living, and all the luxuries one could wish for were theirs. Top notch legal talent was now within their reach. Their evil ambition had finally found glorious fulfilment—yet they were not satisfied for long.

Once established in Vancouver, their quest for power became an obsession as they looked for other fields to conquer. Their interests turned to the Pacific North-West and the United States.

When, in the summer of 1950, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics in Seattle, Washington, heard that some of Seattle's drugs were coming from Vancouver, District Supervisor R. C. Crisler of that office came to Canada with one of his

agents, a graduate pharmacist by the name of Henry Giordano and met with the RCMP Vancouver narcotic squad to discuss the pending investigation. It was intended to have Agent Giordano pose as a prospective American distributor from Seattle who was anxious to make a purchase of drugs and interested in establishing connections with the Vancouver market. Under this guise he would attempt to meet with a man believed responsible for distributing the drugs in Seattle and arrange for a transaction which would allow police to catch the operator red-handed. Giordano learned, however, that the subject in whom his Bureau was interested was no longer the major source of supply in Vancouver. "George Mallock" was the one name which within the past few months had risen to overshadow all others in the field.

On his first night in Vancouver, Giordano was fortunate enough to meet a street pedlar who was introduced to him as "Red". The pedlar asked him how much he wanted and Giordano told him three or four ounces. Red considered the request, then offered to introduce him to another party. While they were sitting in a parked car conversing, a man walked up and talked with Red. He instructed the pedlar to take the prospective buyer to "Dode Jones' Place" at midnight.

The man then walked away from the automobile and Red said: "I'll introduce you—you do the talking."

Later that evening, according to instructions, they drove to the Cosy Chicken Inn, the place owned by Dode Jones, walked upstairs at about 12.15 and met two men sitting in a booth. Although neither was introduced by name, Giordano was able to identify them afterwards through Police photographs and other more positive means. One of these men, he learned, was Robert Simpson @ Carter, chief distributor of Vancouver's controlling syndicate, the same man whom he had seen earlier talking

with Red. The other was none other than George Mallock. Already Giordano had managed to meet with the "top man" in the racket. As the conversation progressed, the proposition of entering the Seattle-Tacoma-Portland market was tentatively discussed and the agent was impressed with the fact that these were no small-time operators.

"We understand Seattle is a going market and we want an 'in,'" Mallock remarked, seeming enthused at the prospect of extending his territory.

Though nothing definite was agreed upon at this first meeting, the groundwork for future dealings was laid and Giordano arranged for the purchase of four ounces of heroin which Simpson, after some hesitation, agreed to deliver personally. The agent was to phone him regarding the exact time he would be prepared to accept it.

The U.S. agent had not succeeded in contacting the man his Bureau office had sent him after but he realized that these acquaintances he had made by chance were potentially a great deal more dangerous to the Seattle market. The all-important "business" transaction he had arranged was of great interest to the RCMP narcotics squad too, for it presented them with an unexpected opportunity to put an end to the activities of the syndicate which then wielded control over the illegal distribution of narcotics in practically all of Western Canada. Giordano would simply phone Simpson asking him to deliver the stuff at a given time and place, members of the narcotics squad would intercept him with the drugs and at the same time Mallock would be taken into custody on a warrant charging him with "conspiracy to commit an indictable offence".

Such a speedy conclusion to the case was apparently too much to expect, however, for when the agent tried to contact the syndicate's "front man" by long distance telephone from Seattle a few days later, no one answered. Repeated efforts

failed. Had Simpson suddenly become suspicious for some reason and decided it would be safer not to go through with the transaction? Giordano tried to get in touch with Mallock but was unsuccessful there, too. The U.S. Narcotics Bureau, on hearing of this latest turn of events, had good reason to suspect that Mallock was wise to the deal and so rightly concluded that it would be too risky for their agent to continue his investigation.

(By the time certain events had proven their supposition to be incorrect some delay in the investigation had resulted. The lapse of time proved fortunate, however, as John Mallock was drawn into the picture during the intervening period.)

The RCMP then decided to request authority from the Washington Headquarters of the Bureau to employ Agent Giordano in another attempt to crack open the Mallock syndicate. It was realized that this agent would be of invaluable assistance to the Force in view of the contacts he had established with the narcotics underworld in Vancouver.

On Sept. 19, 1950, the RCMP in Vancouver received a communication from Supervisor Crisler of Seattle, Wash., indicating that authority for Agent Giordano to continue in the case had been granted. Two days later he arrived once again in Vancouver and the same night went to Dode Jones' place and obtained Simpson's telephone number. He found the number had been changed.

The next morning Giordano dialed the new number. When a voice at the other end informed him that Robert Simpson was absent he left his hotel room number saying it was "Harry from Seattle calling" and promised to phone back later. He tried again that afternoon, but the story was the same. However, Mrs. Simpson gave him their address and suggested that he call in person. That night he drove over and had a friendly chat with the syndicate's "front man". On returning to his hotel, he found a

note which indicated that Mallock using the name of "Murdock" had phoned earlier that evening and would call again later. At 9.45 he received the expected phone call. Mallock arranged a meeting in the rotunda of the hotel a half hour later.

The two men met in the hotel lobby at 10.05 and went into the coffee shop where they could converse freely.

"What happened to our last deal?" the undercover agent queried.

"Nothing at my end," replied Mallock, "I sat by the telephone at Simpson's and no call came through."

Giordano explained that he had tried to contact him but the lines were busy. Mallock said, "Yes that was during the summer. The lines usually are busy. I didn't have your number so I couldn't call you—in fact I haven't even got your last name."

"How is business here," Giordano inquired, prompting a discussion of the

local situation. Prices, quality of merchandise, and competition—each subject in turn received due comment. Mallock explained how he had been forced by recent competition to "cut" his stuff with milk-sugar and theobromine.

"The hypes seem to like it," he remarked, "we are selling more of the poor stuff which is cut way over half of what's good and we are making more money."

Mallock asked how they were doing in Seattle and after the situation there had been thoroughly exhausted he got down to business. "You didn't get a sample last time," he said, "I'll give you ten caps of the good and ten of the bum stuff." He told the agent how to test the merchandise and further suggested, "Take the samples back and try it. Get a hold of an addict you can trust and let him try it. After you test it I'll call you and see when you will be back."

Mallock mentioned to Giordano that he had been in Seattle looking for him

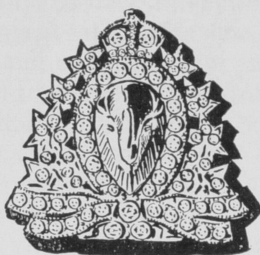
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but didn't know where to find him. He then left the hotel with a promise to return later. Agent Giordano immediately reported the meeting to the RCMP narcotics squad.

George Mallock knocked on the door of the agent's hotel room the next night at 11.10. "These rooms are bad places to talk. They have them wired," he cautioned as he entered. He suggested they go somewhere else. He had someone important he wanted his new customer to meet. In the lobby, Giordano was introduced to George's younger brother, Johnny, who was waiting there. Then the three left the hotel together and walked one block east to where Johnny's car was parked. They sat in the car and talked. Presently, George asked Giordano if he had anything to do and suggested showing him some of the town. While they cruised the streets of Vancouver conversation followed similar lines as that of the previous night.

The brothers occasionally questioned the agent about American criminals he knew and conditions in Seattle. Fortunately Giordano was able to answer most of their inquiries without hesitation and thus allay any suspicions they might have had. The subject was one with which he, as a narcotics agent, was necessarily conversant.

John Mallock immediately approved of their newly acquired customer by telling his brother, "He's O.K., that was my first impression and I find that first impressions are usually right."

During the drive, Giordano made known his desire to purchase a "piece" of heroin and inquired as to the prices. Later the brothers suggested he should try and get the Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Spokane business. They promised to keep him supplied as long as he got the business and hinted that he should deal only with them.

Giordano mentioned that he was leaving for Seattle the next day so George said that he would call him before noon and arrange for the delivery of the

sample. Sometime later they dropped him off at his hotel. That same night, the agent made notes of the conversation while it was still fresh in his mind.

The next day—Sept. 23, 1950—Mallock phoned Giordano and said he would be over shortly. They met in the hotel lobby where the agent checked out and got his bags. As plain-clothes Policemen peered through binoculars from a nearby vantage point so that they might identify the racketeer, the two men left the hotel and walked up to the service station where the Seattle man had his car parked.

"Everything is set. We're giving you a sample in powder form instead of caps. It's easier to carry and makes a smaller package," Mallock confided in a low voice. "We won't interfere with what you're doing in Seattle but if you need anything, come to us. We're counting on you to take care of everything in Seattle."

The agent replied that he hoped to. They drove across the First Avenue Bridge to a water-tower where Johnny's car was parked. George got out, went up and talked with his brother who then drove away, after which he returned and instructed Giordano to drive to a place on Commerce Street. There they left the car and went into a restaurant for coffee.

"Johnny had some business to take care of but will be back in about 15 minutes," George Mallock explained.

After having coffee, they returned to the car. When John Mallock drove up shortly afterwards, George directed the agent to drive back to where they had been parked earlier. John followed in his car.

As they approached the place, George said, "Stop here—no—roll down alongside that pole." Johnny got out and walked up to the agent's side of the car. George inquired if everything was all set and was told "yes". The Mallocks walked to the corner and held a discussion as to where certain streets were, then strode back and George assured his American friend they would put him on "Kings-

way" to Seattle. "Your sample is right over there by the telephone pole," he informed him. The agent glanced in the direction indicated but noticed nothing that resembled the sort of bundle he expected to see. John assured him he couldn't miss it—it was on top of the grass. Leaving his car, Giordano shook hands with Johnny telling him he would see him in a few days and walked over to the telephone pole as the Mallocks returned to their automobile. He reached down and picked up a crumbled cigar box. "That's it," George said. Giordano got into his car with the sample and followed the brothers who directed him to the highway leading to Seattle. They wished him luck, warning him not to be careless with the stuff and reminding him they would call on Monday. The agent continued on his way. In his rear view mirror he could see that the Mallocks were following him. After 15 or 20 blocks, they turned off. Farther along the way, he stopped his car and phoned the RCMP. Soon representatives of the Force showed up to receive the narcotics sample which was taken to the Dominion Analyst. Tests proved it to be diacetylmorphine of high quality.

By this time Police had sufficient evidence to support a charge of "conspiracy" against each of the three suspects—the Mallock brothers and Robert Simpson @ Wm. Carter. The original conversations between Simpson, George Mallock, and Agent Giordano were enough, it was felt, to warrant Simpson being prosecuted on such a charge along with the other two, in view of the subsequent negotiations when he was not present. Nevertheless it was considered advisable to continue the investigation and if possible make a purchase of one ounce of heroin so that the case might be properly rounded out and not left apparently incomplete, especially as Agent Giordano was having such outstanding success. It was obvious by now that he had won the suspects' full confidence.

On September 25, George Mallock

phoned Giordano as promised. The conversation was brief. Mallock told Giordano he expected to see him on the following day and requested him to be at the meeting place at 6 p.m. Giordano replied that it would not be possible and agreed to meet him as previously arranged—at 9 p.m. in the lobby of the hotel where he had been staying while in Vancouver.

A long distance call was immediately placed to the Narcotics Branch in Vancouver informing them of the time and place of the proposed meeting so that arrangements could be made to give the U.S. agent maximum coverage.

At 4.30 p.m. the next day, Agent Giordano returned to Vancouver. All members who were to take part in the wind-up investigation were briefed as to arrangements. Five American bank-notes of large denomination which were to serve as the purchase money were listed. At 8 p.m., all members took up their posts—one posed as the hotel clerk, some in offices across the street from the hotel, some parked inconspicuously in private cars, and others in vehicles at strategic points along the route the suspect's car would be most apt to travel on leaving the hotel. All Police and private cars were equipped with radios or walkie-talkies which would enable them to keep informed on happenings and to report their observations to the sheriff's office, the place which was set up to serve as Radio Dispatch Headquarters for the job.

Fifteen minutes before the time scheduled for the meeting, Agent Giordano bought a newspaper and sauntered into the hotel lobby. He sat on a chesterfield where he could be seen by the member posing as a hotel desk clerk. Arrangements were that if, when he left the hotel with the suspect or suspects, he left the paper behind, it would indicate he expected to be going out to get the drug.

George Mallock parked his car near the hotel at 9 p.m., entered the hotel lobby and beckoned to Giordano who

joined him immediately. After a brief discussion, they left the hotel together, the agent still carrying the newspaper. As Mallock and Giordano drove off, a car followed but kept a safe distance behind to avoid rousing suspicion. The suspect car was travelling through the city streets at a furious rate of speed. Just prior to taking up pursuit all members of the investigation had been informed by radio dispatch that Giordano had not signalled that he was going to pick up the drug, hence followers soon abandoned the pursuit deciding that under the circumstances it would be better to lose track of Mallock's car than risk their being noticed. All cars returned to their original posts.

For 3½ hours coverers heard or saw nothing of either suspect or agent though members were sent from time to time to areas in which it was believed they might be located. During this decisive period, the entire case rested on the shoulders of Agent Giordano. Mallock, on leaving the hotel, had driven Giordano to his residence on McHardy Street in Vancouver, an address unknown to Police at the time. Upon arrival, George advised the agent that in future he should not go to a hotel but come to their place. He showed him where the key to the front door was hidden at the base of the fence post by the gate. They entered the house and found John who immediately asked how the sample had been. Agent Giordano assured him he was quite satisfied with it.

After a brief business talk, George told his younger brother that "Harry" wanted a piece of heroin and asked him to go to the "Plant" and get it for him. The agent explained that he wanted to see how the first piece went; both in getting it across the border and in Seattle. An argument followed as to who should go for the stuff but John finally gave in. Before leaving, he came out with a careless remark to the effect that he had some friends who had gone to Seattle and were in Vancouver wanting

to make a buy to take back with them. Giordano overheard the statement and rather than pass it by, immediately retaliated by letting the brothers know in no uncertain terms that if they were going to do business with someone else from Seattle they might as well forget their deal with him as he didn't want any competition. Johnny appeared reluctant to conform to the agent's demands but George relieved the moment of tension by saying, "We'll only do business with you, Harry." Then to Johnny, he said, "Go down and give your friends the brush and bring back that piece for Harry." John left after some further arguments with his brother and returned shortly before midnight.

Meanwhile George talked with his guest about various things. He complained that his brother's friends were causing him trouble and as if to dramatize his feelings he took a .45 revolver, opened the chamber and removed some bullets which he flipped back into the chamber. "I'll take care of Johnny's phony friends," he promised.

Reflecting on his problems for a brief while, he suddenly asked the agent if he could find anyone in Seattle to take care of someone for him while he was playing bridge or maybe in jail on a speeding charge. The agent replied that he thought he could. "It's a deal," George said, "I'll do the same for you."

When Johnny returned, he took two glass jars with black screw tops out of his pocket and asked Giordano if he wanted it that way or if that was too bulky. Giordano said it was too bulky, that he would rather have it in one package. All three of them went into the kitchen where Johnny held each bottle under hot water, removed the wax sealing, and emptied the heroin into some wax paper. To show how pure it was, he put some powder in a spoon and dissolved it, then, putting milk-sugar in another spoon, he demonstrated how it would look if cut. "It took me quite awhile to get the connections for this stuff," he

remarked. "This is pure—right off the boat." Both brothers guaranteed their product, promising the agent they would refund his money whenever he returned the stuff in the same condition. George cautiously rinsed out the jars with vinegar to counteract any remaining traces of heroin and prevent detection, while John wrapped the one ounce in a plastic bag, sealed it with adhesive tape and presented it to Giordano. The agent counted out the marked bills as he handed them to George. John, in turn, accepted them from his brother and placed them in back of the radio.

Their business deal now concluded, arrangements were made for a party to celebrate the occasion. The three of them left and with John driving, headed toward the down-town district of the city. George seemed to have forgotten his problems and now appeared to be in a gay party mood. On a highway cut-off, in the midst of bush land, John stopped the car at his brother's insistence. George got out and walked to the rear of the automobile. A shot sounded out. Several others followed. When the other two celebrants leaped out of the car, they found George with a .45 revolver in his hand. He had evidently concluded that this spot was ideal for indulging in some target practice and so he stood nonchalantly on the shoulder of the road taking pot-shots at nearby objects while muttering threats concerning certain opposition pedlars. John was impatient with the waste of time and became peeved when he was unable to wrest the gun from his brother or get him into the car. Later George left to meet a girl friend while John drove the agent to his hotel. Arriving there at 12.40 a.m., Giordano made arrangements to meet John again as soon as the drugs were safely concealed. A service station near the hotel was to be the meeting place. On parting John agreed that he would bring his brother with him if he could be found. Giordano then entered the hotel and had the desk clerk summon an NCO of the



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the final Rocky Mountain House fort, constructed in 1864, was located. Two chimneys, one of which is shown here, are all that remain. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the town of Rocky Mountain House. The remains of the chimneys have been re-cemented against the weather. A small park has been made around the site. For further information on this and other points of interest in Alberta, see the Alberta Government publication, "Historic Sites of the Province of Alberta."



ALBERTA GOVERNMENT
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MP-3

RCMP narcotics squad to the lobby. To the corporal, he hastily related his recent experiences and handed over the bundle of heroin.

A crucial period in the case still remained and a successful consummation of plans depended on how swiftly and efficiently other members of the investigation team could perform their parts. A squad readily located John cruising the streets in the vicinity of the service station where he had agreed to meet Giordano that same evening, forced his car to the side of the road and effected an arrest without incident. Apprehension of the other brother, however, showed promise of presenting some difficulty as no one knew where to find him. Assuming he had returned to his residence on McHardy Street or *would* return there before the night was over, three carloads of drug squad members comprising a search party of 14 men, proceeded to that address. It was noticed, on arrival, that all lights in the house were turned on and window blinds were drawn. George's car was parked outside. A hasty search of the vehicle failed to produce any evidence at that time. Members entered the house simultaneously from front and rear, checked it throughout, and found no one there. Two men were posted outside to watch for George's return while others made a thorough search of the interior uncovering a great deal of corroboratory evidence to substantiate the evidence of Agent Giordano. By 5 a.m. the search was completed, exhibits had been collected and retained by various members and still there was no sign of George Mallock. Most of the party returned to the C.I.B. office but five men continued the vigil. Around 6.15 a.m., two of the watchers, peering through the mail slot out the front door, noticed George Mallock approaching his car which was parked out front. Opening the door on the driver's side, he appeared to be putting something under the front seat. Next he walked toward the house stopping en route to reach

down by the post at the gate. Barely had he time to insert the key in the lock before the door was opened from within and five men who identified themselves as members of the RCMP greeted his long awaited arrival.

Mallock, momentarily speechless, was placed under arrest and searched. No narcotics were found on him but several .45 calibre shells were removed from his pocket. A constable, sent to discover what it was that Mallock had put under the front seat of his car, returned with a .45 calibre revolver which he had carefully removed by inserting a pencil up the barrel to avoid smudging any possible fingerprints. The surface of the weapon was so roughened, however, that no prints had been left on it. Simpson, whom Police had arrested at his home shortly after John had been apprehended, carried no incriminating evidence on his person nor was there any to be found in his home. Nevertheless, Police brought him in to be charged along with his associates.

And so by the morning after the important transaction all three were in Police custody. Later that same morning a charge of "conspiracy to commit an indictable offence" was laid before Mr. C. G. Morgan, J.P. and immediately afterwards they appeared in Police Court represented by Mr. Thomas Dolm of Vancouver. Mr. Gilbert Hogg appeared for the prosecution and requested that a substantial bail be set in view of the seriousness of the offence. Accordingly bail was set at \$20,000 for each.

Following the release of the Mallocks on bail pending future trial, some concern was felt by the Police who learned that the brothers were trying to locate the undercover agent responsible for their apprehension. The authorities realized that the Mallocks with their financial resources and contacts with the U.S. underworld might use any means of preventing him from appearing at their trial knowing full well that his was the key evidence in the Crown's case.

What made the situation even more precarious for Agent Giordano was the fact that while working on the case, he had given George Mallock his home phone number in Seattle. Since that date Giordano had been transferred by the Bureau to a different city but it wasn't known whether his wife and family had proceeded with him or intended to join him later. Though their fears may have been unduly aroused, Police in Vancouver thought it advisable to notify the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics of these facts. Later, on the return to Vancouver of this "key man" they took the extra precaution of providing him with a personal body-guard.

As necessity dictated, a close watch was kept on the activities of the freed men during the period which followed their release. A car bearing a Washington licence was seen on several occasions at Carter's residence. (Simpson will hereafter be referred to as "Carter" as this was found to be his proper name.) On checking to find out the owner of the vehicle, Police discovered that the name bore no significance to them but, believing it might be of interest to the Narcotics Bureau in Washington, forwarded the information there. The man was well known at that office as an addict and suspected trafficker. Carter, incidentally was no longer in the employ of the Mallocks. It was said that by some manner or means, he had "gypped" his employers out of \$6,000.

George Mallock made several trips to Winnipeg after his release and information received in October indicated that he and his brother intended to get out of Canada before their trial came up.

On Nov. 21, 1950, George was reported to be in Winnipeg to pick up further supplies. Indications were pointing to the likelihood that he was still engaged in the narcotics traffic. As he was expected back in Vancouver on the following Friday, a check was made of all outgoing trains and planes from Winnipeg to Vancouver for a period of

six days but no trace of him was found.

At the beginning of January 1951, George Mallock was in Winnipeg and on the 8th he appeared in Vancouver for a Court session. When he and his brother were to show up in the Assize Court on January 29 however, they failed to do so, whereupon Bench Warrants were issued for their arrest and the RCMP immediately circularized a complete description of the two men through the RCMP *Gazette* and made photos and details available to the F.B.I. and other U.S. enforcement agencies.

On the day the trial was to have commenced, defence counsel received a telegram from John Mallock which stated that his brother had suffered a heart attack but that they were leaving for Vancouver on Flight 3 at 6.50 p.m. that same day. Police in Winnipeg were asked to check on the plane and on doing so found that neither of the Mallocks was on board. Flight 5 which was scheduled to leave for the same destination next morning was also checked but with negative results. Police interviewed the persons living at the Mallocks' Winnipeg address and found them to have had no knowledge of the illness of George Mallock. As far as they knew John and George had left for Vancouver to appear in Court. It seemed to be the general consensus among other local contacts, that the brothers had entered the United States.

Although Police all over the North American continent were on the alert, authorities unfortunately were not immediately successful in their attempts to locate the fugitives. The RCMP were extremely anxious to get their hands on these two men who now were high on the list of Canada's "most wanted criminals" and investigated every tip which came to their attention, no matter how unconvincing the source might have been. From time to time reports came in from people who were certain they had seen one or both of the missing men—from Alaska and the Yukon down to various

of the southernmost states of the U.S.A. and neighboring Mexico leads on the culprits arrived at RCMP Headquarters.

It was not until three years after the commencement of their extensive search that Police finally received the long awaited clue that paid off in results. An RCMP "C" Division report compiled at the beginning of December 1953, indicated that George Mallock was living in the mountains just outside of Montreal, Que. About a week later, the U.S. Narcotics Bureau office in New York had information to the effect that both Mallocks were in New York City. It seemed, moreover, that authorities there had a fairly good idea exactly where, in the vast metropolis, they could locate the elder of the Mallocks. So confident were they of being able to effect an immediate arrest that they requested the presence of a member of the RCMP without delay so that a positive identification could be made at the time of apprehension. In compliance with the request, a sergeant proceeded to the American city and on Friday, December 11, phoned Ottawa with news of the arrest of George Mallock.

At the time of this call, the captured criminal was being questioned and his car held for search. He denied having had any permanent residence during his flight claiming that he had lived in hotels or motels most of the time under assumed names and sometimes slept in his car. In his possession however, were found two special keys and Police determined that if they could locate the locks for which these keys were made, they might uncover something of significance. Later they narrowed down the search for Mallock's abode to an area in Brooklyn but were unable to find the exact place.

On Saturday, the day after the arrest, a sergeant of Vancouver's Narcotic Squad arrived by air and had with him warrants for both Mallocks' arrests. A few days later, a deportation hearing commenced and George Mallock seemed quite willing to return to Canada volun-

tarily. He told the U.S. Immigration Authorities that he had entered the country illegally from Quebec about five weeks previously. Meanwhile, inquiries were being conducted to ascertain the whereabouts of the other brother, John, with whom George claimed to have parted company shortly after absconding back in '51.

There was some reason to believe that John Mallock was somewhere in New York City but efforts to locate him there proved fruitless. Information gained by Police through contacts indicated the further possibility that he might have been in Mexico City. It was reported that the two brothers had shared ownership of a restaurant there and also that they had been active in distributing narcotics.

As the year 1953 drew to a close, George Mallock was securely incarcerated in Oakalla Prison in B.C. awaiting trial which was scheduled for the Assizes beginning on Jan. 4, 1954, while his brother, John, at this time was definitely known to be in Mexico although efforts to effect his arrest were so far unsuccessful.

For a short while subsequent to his arrest, it appeared as if George Mallock had resigned himself to accepting his fate but apparently Nature had not equipped him with that kind of temperament as the RCMP were soon to learn—if they had not been aware of the fact previously. Mallock, during his days at large, had not been so confident that Justice would not catch up with him sooner or later that he had omitted to make provisions to cope with such a situation. Knowing that a suspect in jail awaiting trial is allowed to wear his own clothes, Mallock had ingeniously modeled false heels on his shoes. In a depression in one of the heels he had concealed two American \$10 bills. He also had sewn six pieces of very fine wire-like hack-saw blades into the soles of one of the shoes. So carefully had they been hidden, so expertly had the shoes been put together,

that following his capture several Police searches failed to attract attention to any peculiarities concerned with the prisoner's footwear. Even an examination under a fluoroscope in New York had failed to reveal the wires. Luckily the RCMP passed on information to the Warden of Oakalla Prison and the prisoner's brown oxfords were seized before any use had been made of the tools they contained.

But this did not, by any means, suppress the racketeer's hopes of gaining freedom. It seems that George Mallock was not easily discouraged in his last desperate efforts to outmanoeuvre Justice, for not long afterwards authorities had reason to suspect that the prisoner was contemplating an attempt to escape custody either from Oakalla or during his trial, and hence the reason for extra security measures instituted particularly on the day of his trial.

Clad in a maroon sport shirt, brown slacks and boots, George Mallock appeared rather nervous as he listened attentively to the proceedings. Armed men of the RCMP some in uniform and others in plain clothes were stationed at strategic points throughout the Court-room expecting trouble. All persons, including reporters allowed in the vicinity of the dock had been screened. The racketeer's friends would have trouble should they attempt to free him on this occasion.

After the jury of 11 men and one woman had deliberated for 45 minutes, they brought in the "inevitable verdict" of guilty and Mr. Justice A. M. Manson meted out the longest sentence in B.C. judicial history, a possible 28 years, dating from Mar. 1, 1954.

The sentence was apportioned thusly: for entering into a conspiracy with his brother, John, and William Carter (@ Robert Simpson) Mallock received seven years and a \$15,000 fine, or in default an additional five years. For giving heroin to U.S. Agent Giordano as a sample of his merchandise—seven years and a \$1,000 fine, or in default an additional

year. For being in possession of heroin in a house on McHardy Street in Vancouver when it was raided by RCMP—seven years and a \$1,000 fine, or in default another year.

George Mallock stood with his hands in his pockets gazing impassively at the judge as his sentence was read out to him.

"You planned a fiendish distribution of drugs," His Lordship declared. "Society must be protected."

The convicted narcotic "kingpin" heard the Justice express hope for his rehabilitation then made a hasty retreat from the Court-room.

Stressing to the jury the seriousness of the case they had just sat in on, Justice Manson went on to express his admiration of the effective way in which those concerned had performed their duties. Naturally U.S. Agent Henry Giordano ranked high among those deserving of praise for it was through his willing efforts that Police had managed to procure the evidence they had needed



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to secure a conviction. The slim soft-spoken man from Seattle had been key witness in the case. Assistance by American enforcement agencies had been a major factor—a gratifying expression of the effectiveness of friendly co-operation between the authorities of two neighboring countries.

* * *

A few weeks after George Mallock was convicted in a Vancouver Court his

brother John's career in crime came to an end in a somewhat different but equally inglorious fashion. On April 9, accompanied by two Mexicans, Mallock was travelling by car from Mexico City to Queretaro. The car collided head-on with a large truck and John Mallock was so seriously injured that he died April 22 in a Queretaro hospital. His identification was established beyond doubt by fingerprints and photographs.

* * *

R. v. Fiddler and Kowalski

Car Smugglers Caught at International Boundary

TO THE Canadian Customs Officers at the Queenston International Bridge, the evening of Mar. 20, 1953, seemed no different to that of any other Friday. There was the usual traffic entering Canada from the United States; mostly Canadians returning home tired from a long drive or shopping spree. It had been raining heavily but the wind had died down and a quiet all-night drizzle added monotony to the routine checking of vehicles and questioning of occupants. No special instructions had been received and although traffic was not heavy, nothing more than a casual but alert check was being made of all entrants.

Perhaps Frank Kowalski driving a 1941 Chevrolet would not have been sent in to the office for further questioning had he not appeared a trifle nervous during the routine check. He was alone in the car, had no luggage or parcels and the vehicle bore Ontario Licence plates. He looked like an ordinary person sitting behind the wheel of his car anxious to get back to his home in Hamilton, Ont. However, experienced Customs Officers are sensitive to human reactions, in fact they seem to develop a sort of sixth sense which interprets a furtive glance, a vague answer or a nervous gesture as a sign of guilt. Even too casual a manner

has a meaning for them. This man Kowalski seemed a little too uncomfortable and nervous!

In the office he could not produce a Motor Vehicle Registration Permit nor the Customs Form E.60 for the car. He couldn't explain why the vehicle was equipped with tires and radio of U.S. origin because, he explained, the car belonged to a friend in Hamilton. The registration of the vehicle was checked with the Ontario Provincial Police who advised that the licence number had actually been issued to a man in Hamilton, but for a 1941 Plymouth coach.

Traffic continued to pass through Customs while Kowalski was being interrogated and among the cars was a 1937 Dodge coupe driven by a man named Burns Fiddler. He hadn't been able to produce a Customs Form E.60 either, but everything else appeared to be in order and he was permitted to proceed.

The questioning of Kowalski continued and finally he confessed that the vehicle he had attempted to bring into Canada had been purchased in Buffalo, N.Y. He stated that he was driving it for a man by the name of Burns Fiddler. Someone in the Customs office interjected that a Burns Fiddler had just passed through Customs in a 1937 Dodge, whereupon

there was a scramble for the door but Fiddler and the Dodge had departed; so too had the 1941 Chevrolet which Kowalski had been driving.

A search was made of the immediate area and parked up the highway a short distance away was the Dodge coupe. A call was put in to the RCMP and to the Ontario Provincial Police and shortly before the arrival of the RCMP patrol at Queenston, the OPP reported that the wanted man had been picked up with the car at Grimsby and would be returned for questioning.

Back at Queenston, Fiddler admitted his part in this game of smuggle and shuffle of the cars but strenuously denied similar activity prior to this date. Kowalski, however, had already broken to the extent of talking about a 1941 Ford they had brought to Canada some three weeks before. The pair were arrested and placed in the city jail.

Notified of the facts surrounding the case, members of the RCMP Hamilton Detachment searched a room in that city which had been occupied by both suspects. Only one piece of evidence was uncovered but it proved to be sufficient to break the case. A "bill of sale" was found showing that Burns Fiddler had sold a 1941 Ford to a Hamilton resident. Police got in touch with the purchaser and the vehicle was examined. Although the frame numbers had been obliterated, the serial numbers on the engine indicated allotment to cars of U.S. manufacture for the year 1941. This then, was the car Kowalski had talked about. Confronted with this evidence, he told of a total of six cars which he had delivered for Fiddler who had purchased them in the United States and upon delivery had sold them to Hamilton residents. Kowalski thought he had good reason to "sing" on Fiddler. He was to have received \$25 per car for delivering them to Hamilton and although six cars had been involved, that scoundrel Fiddler had not paid one cent.

Both men appeared in Court on March 21, but were remanded while extensive and tedious investigation was carried out in Hamilton and Buffalo. Eventually five of the cars were located and Fiddler was identified by the purchasers. The sixth car was located abandoned on a side street in Hamilton.

Two courses of procedure against the two men were seriously considered in the light of available evidence, the first by way of charges under the Customs Act and the second by way of conspiracy under the Criminal Code. When the defence counsel, who had obviously watched the progress of the investigation and estimated the apparent weight of evidence against his clients, offered to present a plea of guilty to charges under the Customs Act, the Crown considered that the ends of Justice would be sufficiently met through this procedure and, accordingly, dropped the conspiracy aspect of the matter.

Both men appeared in Court on May 21, 1953. After receiving pleas of guilty on charges involving the seven vehicles, the Court sentenced Frank Kowalski to 12 months definite and three months indeterminate on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. Burns Fiddler was sentenced to 18 months definite and three months indeterminate on all charges with the sentences to run concurrently.

In some respects, the method of operation in this instance, while not too carefully planned, followed a procedure noted in other cases previously investigated. Ontario registrations were obtained from wrecked cars in order to re-register American vehicles under a fictitious name and these were then brought to Canada for resale and for re-stamping of engine numbers to conform with the registration certificate prior to the sale of the wrecked Canadian car.

(Prepared by Sgt. A. H. Langille, RCMP, Niagara Falls, Ont.)

R. v. Hutton*Criminal Sexual Psychopath—Lengthy Prison Sentence*

Two aspects of this case make it among the most unique in the annals of criminal investigation in Canada; (1) the aggregate sentence of 210 years received by the prisoner and (2) the findings of the Judge upon the conviction of the accused.

The first hint of any off-color activities by Hutton came from a man who entered the Welland City Police Station and requested to see Chief Orville Rounds in strict privacy. He told the Chief that he was the owner of a rooming house located approximately two blocks from the police station. One of his roomers was a young man about 25 years of age named William Finlay Hutton, a Grade 7 Public School teacher. Hutton, the man stated, had been acting in a most peculiar manner for some time. He stayed close to his room during his spare time and had been visited on numerous occasions by young boys from the school. These visits lasted for several hours and added to the landlord's suspicions that Hutton was a "fishy" character.

During the evening of May 31, 1954 the Welland police acted on this information. As Chief Rounds and two detectives approached the house where Hutton lived, they noticed light filtering through the venetian blinds covering the window of the room occupied by the suspect. Cautiously the three policemen approached the window which was partly open. Inside Hutton was conversing with another man and the investigators heard enough of his obscene remarks to confirm their suspicions. They also noticed the suspect using a photographic enlarger and the other man looking at a number of pictures.

Under the authority of a search warrant obtained by Chief Rounds, the policemen then entered Hutton's room. He raised strenuous objections because he was developing some photographs but

when he finally realized that the investigators were acting on legal authority, his protests quickly subsided. A thorough search of the room and Hutton's belongings turned up numerous books, writings and photos, all of a disgusting nature. These were seized by the police and Hutton was taken to the police station and charged under s. 207 (a) of the Criminal Code (making obscene pictures). Although the indecent pictures were of some local schoolboys, Hutton protested his innocence of any wrongdoing, claiming that he was under the impression that it was all right to make pictures of that sort as a "novelty".

The boys, none of them over 15 years of age, were interviewed by police. In their statements they told of the sordid relationships in which they had become involved with Hutton, through promises that he would pass them with high marks in their school work and by threats that if any of them told authorities of his activities, they would be sent to jail with him. The investigation also disclosed that Hutton's perversion had been going on during the greater part of his life, including a period of service in one of the Armed Forces of Canada. Much of this information, incidentally, was obtained from a diary kept by Hutton in minute detail, and from letters he had received from various "male" friends.

On June 29 Hutton was arraigned in Welland County Criminal Court before Judge Harold E. Fuller and pleaded guilty to 39 charges under the Criminal Code:

- (1) one charge, s. 293—seven years in Kingston Penitentiary, plus an indefinite period;
 - (2) eight charges, s. 202—seven years on each count;
 - (3) 29 charges, s. 206—five years on each count;
 - (4) one charge, s. 207 (a)—two years.
- All sentences were to be concurrent.

Judge Fuller also found that Hutton was a "criminal sexual psychopath".

The remarks of the examining psychiatrists in this case were of much interest. Dr. Charles S. Tennant, consultant to the Attorney-General's Department, Province of Ontario, testified in Court that he had examined Hutton closely and found that the accused was "apparently possessed of normal intelligence or better and not showing any signs of mental illness". He further stated that Hutton

"can and does control his sexual impulses under certain circumstances, but the urge is more or less constant".

Dr. Barry A. Boyd, of the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, Ont., stated that Hutton had a consistent pattern. He was of the opinion that a cure might be effected, but it would be difficult and would require a great amount of time. He also said that a cure could not be guaranteed.

(Data supplied by the Chief Constable, Welland City Police.)

R. v. MacDonald and Vickers

Armed Robbery—Hold-up Men Shoot at Police Car During Highway Chase

THE RCMP patrol car was cruising along No. 2 Highway toward Faust, Alberta, last May 7 when a car passed it at high speed, heading in the general direction of High Prairie 20 miles distant. The description of the auto

supposedly being driven by culprits connected with an armed robbery which had taken place earlier that afternoon flashed into the corporal's mind as he wheeled about and took off after the swiftly disappearing vehicle.

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Gradually the distance between the cars lessened and the Police closed in to within about 50 feet. Suddenly there was a loud report from the car ahead and pellets from a shotgun charge crashed against the windshield of the patrol car, startling its occupants and damaging the glass. The corporal reasoned that an attempt to pull up alongside the suspects' car would be extremely hazardous, because billowing clouds of dust concealed oncoming traffic. As an alternative he instructed the constable who was with him to return the fugitives' fire and try to hit the tires or gas tank of the other car. The road was rough and the constable found it difficult to direct his shots with any degree of accuracy but he managed to place most of them close to the target although a couple were thrown high, hitting somewhere in the vicinity of the front part of the fugitives' car. Every now and then the explosion of a shotgun charge sent another shower of pellets back in defiant answer.

At Enilda the patrol car stopped while instructions were issued to a passer-by to telephone ahead to High Prairie and order a road block at the bridge. Then the chase continued. On the outskirts of High Prairie, the pursued car was again overtaken, but it wheeled unexpectedly onto a dirt road leading east from the town. Almost as quickly as the chase began, it ended when the leading auto struck a water filled mud hole and the engine coughed to a stop.

Someone stepped out of the stalled car with a shotgun in his hand. The patrol car stopped some distance away and the Police ordered the man to drop the gun and put his hands behind his head. Both men were out of the car by this time and they obeyed the order. The Police advanced and searched their prisoners. Satisfied that there were no other weapons on either of the two, they placed them under arrest and escorted them to High Prairie where they were lodged in the detachment cell. It was found that both of the captured men had been hit by fragments of ricocheting bullets but their wounds were superficial and required only minor treatment at the local hospital.

Details concerning the armed robbery which the captives had committed before their futile attempt to evade apprehension, became known to the Police through interrogation of both the complainant and the prisoners. The criminals were identified as Donald John MacDonald and Paul Douglas Vickers. For the past ten days they had been employed by Leonard E. Fipkie, an aerial photographer who had recently been selling photographs in the Boyle (Alta.) district. That morning Fipkie drove around the countryside making collections for pictures he had sold and therefore he was carrying a sum of money with him. His employees accompanied him, Vickers sitting in the front seat and MacDonald in the back where Fipkie had a 12-gauge shotgun and a box partly full of shells. About 3½ miles west of Boyle, a voice from the back seat ordered Fipkie to stop the car. The command had no apparent effect on the driver. Vickers grabbed the key out of the ignition and MacDonald shoved the barrel of the shotgun over the back of the seat menacingly pointing it at his employer's head. Fipkie thought they were only joking but they quickly convinced him otherwise. He reached over and wrenched the keys away from Mac-

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Donald and then seeing a car approaching from the west, leaped out onto the highway and frantically hailed it down. The driver of the car was a local parson. Fipkie told him what had happened during the last few minutes. All four men were now standing on the open highway, MacDonald with the gun pointing toward his employer and the reverend gentleman.

The man with the gun demanded Fipkie's wallet and car keys, threatening to shoot if he didn't hand them over. It was obvious that both were serious. To avoid any further trouble, the minister advised the harried victim to comply with the robbers' demands, which he did, with some reluctance. The criminals drove off with their employer's car and money.

Afterwards the parson drove Fipkie into Boyle to report the incident to the

Police. This complaint in turn led to the chase later that same afternoon.

The two accused, Donald John MacDonald and Paul Douglas Vickers were brought before Magistrate O. W. Elliot on charges of "shoot with intent" s. 273 and "armed robbery" s. 446-c Cr. Code. Each entered a plea of "guilty" to the charges and elected trial by magistrate. MacDonald was convicted on both counts and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on the first and three years on the second, both sentences to run concurrently. His accomplice, Vickers, was given an identical sentence on the second charge but received a three-year sentence for the offence of "shoot with intent".

There is good reason to conclude that the victim of this robbery is one employer who will, in the future, take extra care in screening his prospective helpers.

* * *

R. v. Bridges

Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm

THIS case is an excellent illustration of how a person given to uncontrollable rages, a psychopath, can come close to committing murder on the spur of the moment. Harvey Bridges' criminal record started in Mercoal, Alberta, in May 1948 when he was convicted of common assault and assault occasioning actual bodily harm. He was then 18 years of age. Between May 1948 and October 1951, he was convicted of nine offences, all in Alberta, four of which were for assault, two for causing a disturbance by being drunk, one for assault and robbery, one for dangerous driving and one for failing to return to the scene of an accident. His record was clear between October 1951 and Apr. 29, 1953, when he committed the offences described here at Watson Lake in the Yukon Territory. He had not resided in Watson Lake long. His occupation is described as mining and laboring.

On the night of April 28-29, Bridges, a Negro, joined in a drinking party with several other men in a cabin belonging to one of them in Watson Lake. A drunken quarrel started from no particular cause. A hand-to-hand struggle took place between Bridges and a man named John McCool. Bridges struck McCool over the head with a beer bottle, knocking him unconscious and causing a severe

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head wound. Bridges then left the cabin in a rage, at the same time threatening several of the occupants. McCool was carried by some of the men to a nearby hotel. Bridges also went to the hotel where he recognized one of the men who had attended the drinking party, William R. Watson. Still in a rage, Bridges struck Watson with his fist and the latter fled outside. Bridges gave chase. Watson tripped over something and fell to the ground. Bridges picked up a piece of tent pole and beat Watson with it, fracturing bones in his left leg, left hand and left wrist and inflicting a head wound.

The RCMP constable at Watson Lake was informed of the fighting after McCool had been taken to the hotel. The constable immediately went to the hotel where he found McCool lying on the washroom floor in a semi-conscious condition. A doctor, who happened to be

staying overnight in Watson Lake, was called from another hotel to attend to McCool. While in the hotel with McCool, the Policeman heard the cries of someone outside and on going out found Watson lying in a ditch. He was near death and the doctor, who attended him immediately, said later that had Watson not reacted favorably to the drugs administered to him he would have died. After having his head bandaged and splints applied to his broken limbs Watson was removed to the hospital at Whitehorse, Y.T. McCool did not require hospitalization.

The constable immediately searched for Bridges, found him asleep in a cabin and arrested him. He was escorted to Whitehorse, charged with assault occasioning grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to two years less one day imprisonment with hard labor.

Watson has recovered from his injuries.

* * *

Budding Scientists Commit Crimes in Cause of Learning

ON Mar. 2, 1950, the National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont., received a shipment of radium from the Eldorado Mining and Refining Company. This shipment was then placed in the N.R.C. radium storehouse. On March 6, an N.R.C. employee noticed that a window of this storehouse was broken and, without making a further check, instructed a workman to repair the damage.

At noon two days later the RCMP Criminal Investigation Branch, Ottawa, received a report from the National Research Council that 20 radium needles had been stolen from their store-room, which had been forcibly entered. Radium has no commercial value to an ordinary individual, and it appeared that this theft was committed either by someone who was ignorant of the nature and danger of the stolen articles, or by juveniles or someone interested in scientific research.

The possibility that the radium needles

might be handled or carried upon the person, presented a real danger. Therefore, local radio stations and newspapers fully co-operated in informing the general public and advertising this matter, without disclosing that it was being dealt with by the police. In addition the principals of local schools were personally advised.

As a result of radio publicity, information was received that a 13-year-old juvenile attending LaSalle Academy, Ottawa, had been seen with some needles similar to those described over the air. The home premises of this juvenile were diligently searched with the aid of a Geiger Counter and 16 missing radium needles were eventually recovered, some from the snow-covered ground in the back yard, some from a refuse pile in an adjoining yard and a few in the dwelling. The remaining four needles were discovered by Geiger Counter in a local

mail-box. The boy and a friend, also a juvenile, admitted to the theft after being confronted with conclusive evidence. After hearing the radio broadcasts the youth had placed the four radium needles in an envelope addressed to N.R.C., and put the envelope in the mail-box where it was found.

These juveniles were in possession of a limited assortment of chemical laboratory equipment, allegedly obtained from refuse piles of Government laboratories, with which they apparently conducted elementary experiments. The extent of their knowledge respecting radium and their intentions as to its disposition, could not be ascertained.

The theft of these radium needles was discovered on March 8, and as a result of intensive investigation, complete recovery was effected on the following day without anyone being harmed from radium contact. For policy reasons these juveniles were not prosecuted.

During May 1953, a series of five breaking, entering and thefts from three Government laboratories occurred in Ottawa and were reported to the RCMP, Criminal Investigation Branch. The culprits did not leave their fingerprints or other evidence at the scenes of the offences. After extensive inquiries it came to the investigator's attention that the local Fire Department had investigated a complaint involving a shed being used by juveniles as a laboratory after great balls of dense smoke erupting from it had alarmed a nearby resident. The Police immediately searched this shed and the adjoining home of the juvenile and most of the stolen laboratory equipment was recovered, with the remainder being found on the premises of another juvenile. This laboratory equipment consisted of chemistry text-books, slide-rulers, thermo regulators, telephoto and microscope lenses, electrodes, specific gravity balances, chemicals and other equipment, to the value of \$2,134.65.

The shed also contained large quantities of laboratory and electrical equipment, obviously stolen property, which could not be identified by Government laboratory officials. The Ottawa City Police were advised, and they recognized this equipment as having been stolen in a case of theft and "wilful damage" which they were then investigating. The value of the property recovered by the RCMP and the Ottawa City Police, together with the sum involved in the case of wilful damage, amounted to nearly \$5,000.

The thefts of radium needles and laboratory equipment were committed by the same two juveniles. One was convicted on five charges of breaking, entering and theft (s. 460 Cr. Code), two charges of theft (s. 386 Cr. Code), and one charge of "wilful damage" (s. 539 Cr. Code). The other youth was convicted at the same time and place on four charges of breaking, entering and theft, two charges of theft and one charge of wilful damage. Both juveniles were placed on probation for an indefinite period by the Juvenile Court.

At the time of their convictions these boys were 15 years of age and students of LaSalle Academy, Ottawa, where they are noted for their brilliance in scientific subjects. It is their present ambition to enter the field of medicine. Throughout these investigations it was noted with interest that the delinquencies were committed by these boys solely in pursuit of their avid scientific interests, and without any views of financial gain. These interests obviously dominated any qualms of conscience they may have experienced when committing the offences. The youths have not come to the attention of the police since their convictions, and their behavior has apparently been satisfactory. Should these lads, with their unusual ability, continue their vigorous pursuit of scientific knowledge, they should become prominent in their future chosen profession.

Old-timers' Column

Steele Memorials Unveiled at Orillia

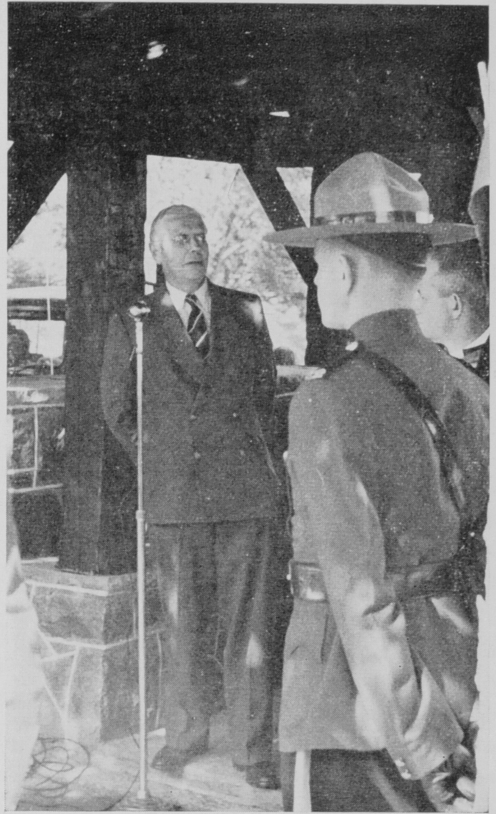
Another golden thread was woven into the fabric of Canadian history on July 8, 1954, at Orillia, Ontario, when tablets were unveiled to Capt. Elmes Yelverton Steele, late RN; Maj.-Gen. Sir Samuel Benfield Steele, KCMG, CB, MVO, and John Coucher Steele. The unveiling at Orillia was performed by Clarence Y. Steele, Esq., of Ottawa, a great-grandson of Capt. Elmes Steele.

All members of the Force are, of course, well acquainted with the career of that distinguished son of Canada, Sir Sam Steele, who after some years in the military service of his country, joined the Originals of the NWMP as Reg. No. 3, and as Troop Sergeant Major, played a memorable part in the famous "March West", going with his troop to Fort Edmonton.

Frequent references appear in the reports of the senior officers who commanded the march, of the outstanding part played by Sergeant Major Steele in keeping up morale and taking the lead in the heaviest physical labor in that epic and gruelling trip.

Every recruit learns during his training of the career of that famous officer, later at Fort Macleod and during the Yukon gold-rush, where the then Superintendent Steele, left the Force to command the newly-formed Lord Strathcona's Horse in the South African War. His distinguished military career in later years is a matter of record—how he served in World War I, and was eventually knighted for his services to King and country. He died in 1919 respected and admired as one of his country's greatest soldiers, and as a pioneer in the Force that he helped to found.

What is perhaps not so well known is that Sir Sam sprang from a family with a tradition of service that has few equals in the history of this country. His father, Capt. Elmes Steele, after a distinguished career in the Royal Navy, where he had served against Napoleon, came to Canada



**Fairvalley, Medonte—Ontario Premier
Leslie Frost unveils memorial.**

and settled in the Medonte area, not many miles from Orillia.

Members of the RCMP who took part in the ceremonies were privileged to visit this beautiful part of Ontario, with its rolling hills and verdant valleys. It could easily be seen that the late Captain Steele had an eye for beauty when he selected the site for his homestead, for seldom has the writer seen a more perfect example of the Ontario countryside.

Captain Steele here continued his career of service as a pioneer builder of his community, and as a leader in the rather turbulent politics of his time.

It was here that Sir Sam Steele learned the traditions of service to King and country which he was to exhibit all through his career. Members of the Force will be interested to learn that there were several other brothers of Troop Sergeant Major Steele in the Force at the time the March West took place.

The date of the ceremony at Orillia is of particular significance to the Force, for it was the 80th anniversary of the date on which the March West began—July 8, 1874—and for this reason, Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, the Officer Commanding "O" Division, and a detail of NCOs and men were proud and humble to be asked to represent the Force on this occasion.

There were in fact two ceremonies, the first being at Orillia where the simple but impressive monument of local stone was unveiled on the lawn of the Orillia Library. This monument bore the tablets to Captain Steele and John Coucher Steele, another distinguished local member of the family, presented by the Orillia Historical Society. The second tablet to Sir Sam Steele was presented by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Later the same afternoon a plaque and monument to the Steele family was unveiled at Fairvalley, Medonte, sponsored by

local public spirited citizens under the leadership of Reeve Fisher Ganton. This latter monument was a most striking one, consisting of the old stone hearth and fireplace from the original Steele homestead, with a suitable tablet, erected by the side of the road, where the traveller may stop and read of those who gave us the foundations of Canada today.

Among the speakers at both ceremonies were The Honorable, the Premier of Ontario, Mr. Leslie Frost, QC, himself a distinguished native of Orillia, which has produced so many of Canada's soldiers, statesmen and men of letters, and Col. Harwood Steele, a son of Sir Sam, who came from England for the ceremonies. Colonel Steele is no stranger to the Force for his books on the RCMP are well known to all who would know more of the history of the earlier days.

Assistant Commissioner McClellan spoke on behalf of the Commissioner and the

Col. Harwood Steele, Assistant Commissioner McClellan and Clarence Steele, Esq., examine tablet to Sir Sam Steele.



Force, and told something of the career of the late Sir Samuel Steele in the Force. Civic leaders, members of parliament and of the provincial parliament also spoke.

Later in the evening a magnificent church supper was given to the guests at the Parish Hall of St. George's Anglican Church, Fairvalley, which was founded by Capt. Elmes Steele. There were some 40 members of the Steele family there, from Canada and abroad, and there were a number of touching reunions.

Mr. C. Harold Hale who was in the chair was one of the prime movers in instituting the chain of events which led to the Steele celebrations at Orillia and Medonte, and he is certainly to be congratulated on the success of this very historical and moving occasion.

Among other guests were Prof. Fred Landon, Chairman Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada; Cmdr. James S. Davis, RCN; Col. E. W. N. Berwick, CD, Lord Strathcona's Horse; Col. C. P. Stacey, OBE, FRSC, Director of the Historical Section of the Department of National Defence.

In this age of materialism and cynicism, there is a tendency to forget that it was the spiritual qualities of the pioneers who went ahead that brought Canada to the portals of the great future which is in store for her. It is also well to remember that this country will be no greater than the fibre of the people who live in it. If we are to instil into our future leaders the same traditions of service, fortitude and love of country that our forefathers have left to us, we must see to it that their works are recorded where they can be seen and learned by all. To all those who worked so hard to bring the Steele Celebrations to fruition, and to erect the memorials of granite and bronze for future Canadians to read, should go the thanks of every loyal Canadian.

(Prepared for *The Quarterly* by Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, O.C. "O" Division, RCMP, Toronto.)



Nephew of First Commissioner Dies

From the time of the Force's inception the name "French" has repeatedly commanded respect from every member—a tribute first earned by Maj-Gen. Sir George

A. French, organizer and first Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police whose efficiency under the most trying conditions made the Force operative in those vital early years.

Capt. John French, a brother of the first Commissioner became one of the original officers of the Force (a Sub-Inspector) in 1874, retired to a life of farming in 1883, and returned to answer duty's call two years later when the North-West Rebellion broke out. While in command of a party of scouts on May 12, 1885, he was killed at Batoche allegedly by a stray rebel bullet. These events of bygone years are brought to mind by the death in Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 2, 1954 of Lt.-Col. John P. French, 78, an ex-corporal of the NWMP.

Born at Fort Pelly, Sask., on Apr. 4, 1876, John Poyntz French, a son of Capt. J. French, was said to have been the first white child born in Saskatchewan. His sister, in 1874, was reputed to have been the first child born in the Force. On Apr. 9, 1894, J. P. French joined the NWMP at Regina to begin a career of service to his country following the example set by his predecessors. In the fall of 1897, he was transferred from "E" Division, Calgary to the Yukon where he served during the days of the gold-rush. Two years later young French was posted to Regina and promoted to the rank of corporal. When Commissioner Herchmer formed the Canadian Mounted Rifles, French volunteered his services and went to South Africa where he experienced considerable action. On Mar. 2, 1901, he took his discharge from the Mounted Police and joined the South African Constabulary which had just been organized under Lord Baden-Powell. Resigning from the SAC in 1906 with the rank of Captain, he returned to Canada, married and took up residence in the west. In 1914, French joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry at Winnipeg, went Overseas as a Lieutenant and the following year was transferred to the Canadian Mounted Rifles and given command of "D" Company as Major. During the war he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and awarded the DSO for his part at Vimy Ridge. After returning to Canada Colonel French was confined to a hospital and retired shortly afterwards.

Among his survivors is a brother ex-Insp. F. H. French, ISO, of Melville, Sask., who retired from the RCMP in 1925. ●●●

* * *

The RCMP Veterans' Association in Calgary is now receiving more recognition than ever before and participates, by request, in many official civic functions. On Armistice Day, 16 members of the Calgary Division, took part in the service at Mewata Stadium and in the parade, the largest of its kind ever held in Calgary. Three thousand members of the Armed Services and veterans marched in the parade and W. E. Buchanan (Inspector, RCMP, retired) President of "E" Division of the Association, was invited to the saluting base along with officers commanding units of the Armed Forces, veterans' officials and civic dignitaries.

The Province of Alberta will celebrate its Golden Jubilee in 1955 and towns and cities throughout the oil province are planning special events to commemorate the anniversary. The RCMP Veterans' Association has been asked to participate in the planning and "E" Division has already sub-

mitted to the Mayor of Calgary the suggestion that Old Fort Calgary be rebuilt in a suitable location including a replica of the old NWMP barracks which could be used as a museum to house souvenirs of the pioneer days on the prairies. The scheme, if adopted, would appear to be one that would find favor with tourists.

On November 21 Calgary RCMP Veterans attended Church Parade in St. Martin's Anglican Church. A large turn-out heard the Rev. A. Peach, "E" Division's padre and minister of St. Martin's, deliver a fine sermon based on the motto of the RCMP. After the service the veterans and their wives were entertained by ladies of the parish. ●●●

* * *

Maj. W. G. Lloyd, (ex-Sergeant Major, Reg. No. 11144) was posted to Hong Kong in November. Now Officer Commanding the 40th Infantry Division Provost Company (Imperial Army) Major Lloyd was, until his recent posting, DAPM 1 Commonwealth Division. ●●●



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DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14419 Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter, a son, James Richard, on Nov. 14, 1954, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13172 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Duck, a son, Brian Frederick, on Aug. 16, 1954, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15081 Cst. and Mrs. Paul McLean, a daughter, Cynthia Jo-Anne, on Oct. 14, 1954, at Ottawa.

To Pension Two popular members of Central Registry retired to pension on Oct. 1, 1954, Reg. No. 10221 Cpl. R. Stiff and Reg. No. 10859 Cpl. J. S. Edwards. The former joined the Force in 1926 and served in "A" Division before being transferred to Headquarters in 1939. Corporal Edwards engaged in the RCMP in 1928, served in the Maritimes, was transferred to "A" Division in 1940 and to Headquarters in 1941. A stag party was held in their honor and both received appropriate gifts as mementoes of the esteem of their fellow workers.

S/Sgt. W. W. Skuce (Reg. No. 11123) re-

tired to pension on Nov. 30, 1954. Bill is a former prominent athlete, but he is probably as equally well known in the artistic field and for some years *The Quarterly* has had the benefit of his service as staff artist. He will reside in Ottawa and has entered the real estate field.

Recent Arrivals Among the new-comers to "HQ" are Cpl. B. A. Wright from "J" Division, Csts. N. E. Goodfellow from "K" Division B. H. Barber from "A" Division and A. W. J. Gillissie from "N" Division, all to the Central Registry.

Local Improvements The front of "HQ" building presents a more "dressed up" look since the new stone replica of the badge of the Force has been installed over the main entrance. The work of Cpl. J. R. Abbott, Identification Branch, the badge is a beautiful reproduction weighing approximately 3,000 pounds. It represents a great deal of painstaking work and is a good example of the sculptor's craftsmanship.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14907 Cst. and Mrs. L. F. Sprague, on June 23, 1954, a son, James Leslie Harris, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15508 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Olson, on June 25, 1954, a daughter, Nancy Dawn, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15352 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hameluck, on Aug. 29, 1954, a son, William Earl, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16695 Cst. and Mrs. H. M. Bell, on Sept. 27, 1954, a daughter, Kathleen Sue, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14175 Cst. and Mrs. M. O. Nord, on Oct. 30, 1954, a son, Robert Blake Morley, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 15086 Cst. R. C. Zwicker to Miss Marie Claire Raymond of Pembroke, Ont., on Sept. 4, 1954, at Pembroke.

Reg. No. 16271 Cst. G. R. Murchison to Miss Nancy Vaggetti of Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., on Sept. 4, 1954, at Pittsburgh.

Reg. No. 15245 Cst. C. C. Savage to Miss Doreen Yandt of Regina, Sask., on Sept. 10, 1954, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 14974 Cst. J. H. R. Marois to Miss Adrienne Tremblay of Amos, Que., on Sept. 14, 1954, at Amos.

Arrivals Cpls. H. R. Hancock from "O" Division, G. V. Morton and J. D. Lewak from "F" Division; Cst. J. G. P. Simard from "Headquarters".

Departures Sub-Insp. R. W. Duff to "Depot" Division, Csts. J. A. Davidson to "G" Division, K. G. Watson, G. R. Murchison and G. L. Sundell to "E" Division, J. A. V. Smith, J. W. Faulkner and B. H. Barber to "Headquarters"; Sgt. J. G. Anderson, Cpls. W. G. LeMesurier and D. R. Scanlon, Csts. W. G. Meagher and W. R. Connors to pension.

Presentations On Aug. 13, 1954, members of "A" Division Headquarters and C.I.B. gathered at Division Headquarters to bid farewell to Reg. No. 12170 Cpl. W. G. LeMesurier, prior to his proceeding to pension. He was presented with a brief case and desk pad set by Insp. H. S. Cooper. Personnel of "A" Division Headquarters got together on September 12 to present Sub-Insp. R. W. Duff with a desk pad set and cocktail shaker and glasses. The presentations were made by Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division. Sub-Inspector Duff was recently posted to "Depot" Division. At an informal gathering on the evening of September 9 members of Ottawa Town Station honored Cst. C. C. Savage's entry into the

bonds of matrimony. The gift was an electric clock. On September 17 another gathering at Divisional Headquarters said good-bye to Reg. No. 10691 Sgt. J. G. Anderson, Csts. W. J. Meagher (Reg. No. 12480) and W. R. Connors (Reg. No. 11119) who were proceeding on leave prior to pension. Sergeant Anderson was presented with an electric drill, while Constables Meagher and Connors each received a watch.

During the evening of November 1, a social gathering at South Porcupine honored Constable Watson who has been transferred to "E" Division. A suitable gift was presented to him by Mr. E. Reid, Postmaster at South Porcupine. On behalf of all persons present, Mr. Reid expressed regret that Constable Watson was leaving the Porcupine.

Smokers On September 21 a smoker held at Spadina Barracks honored Cst. G. R. Murchison who was married recently and transferred to "E" Division. Inspector Cooper presented Constable Murchison with a mixette. (This was about the only article he had not received from his American friends.) Cst. J. D. S. Clarke, who was departing on transfer to "B" Division was also presented with a pair of cuff links by Insp. K. M. Lockwood. Constable Sundell was presented with a suitable gift by Insp. H. S. Cooper prior to his transfer to "E" Division.

On October 28 members of "A" Division gathered in the Provost Corps Mess in Ottawa

to say farewell to Cst. J. A. Davidson, who was transferred to "G" Division. Inspector Cooper made the presentation—a Gladstone bag. (Constable Davidson's wife is remaining south for the winter and will join him in the spring.) Inspector Cooper also did the honors for Cpl. D. R. Scanlon—a camera—prior to his going on pension.

On November 8, Miss H. Elizabeth Young was presented with a watch by Superintendent Poudrette. Miss Young was attached to the office staff of "A" Division for 37 years and is now retiring. She has been on sick and retiring leave for the past year.

Social—Serving Member Becomes Church of England Cleric At 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1954, Reg. No. 12170 Cpl. Watson G. LeMesurier was ordained to Holy Orders by Bishop Reed at St. Peter's Anglican Church, Ottawa. At the time of ordination, Corporal LeMesurier was on leave, pending retirement to pension.

Corporal LeMesurier was born in the Gaspé Peninsula where he received his primary education and later attended Navigation schools at Halifax, N.S. and Saint John, N.B. He entered the old Preventive Service (Customs and Excise) in 1925, where he served until 1932, when that force was taken over by the RCMP. In 1939 he enlisted with the RCN and served on several minesweepers during the war. In 1945 he was posted to "A" Division C.I.B. and was

L. to r.—Archdeacon
J. C. Anderson,
Bishop Reed, Rev.
A. E. O. Anderson,
Rev. W. G. LeMesurier
and Col. V. S.
McClenaghan.



employed as a Crime Reader until September 1 of this year. During the past two years Mr. LeMesurier has been studying theology through the Church of England Diocesan Theology School and has completed nine of the 12 subjects required for the degree of Scholar of Theology. This course should be completed by the spring of 1955, at which time we are hopeful that Rev. Mr. LeMesurier will be ordained to the priesthood. At present he is holding an appointment at Maberley Mission, Ont.

Pembroke Detachment The Pembroke Town Police have again formed a Broomball League for the season of 1954-55, consisting of six teams from the Pembroke area. Members of the Police team represent the Pembroke Town, Ontario Provincial and RCMP forces. At present, the Police team is tied for first place.

Kirkland Lake Detachment A recent immigrant from Scotland, presently employed by the Children's Aid Society, Kirkland Lake, Ont., as a welfare officer, was detailed to travel over the bush roads west of Kirkland Lake to investigate a welfare case. Armed with a map of the locality he set off but some time later realized that the map showed only main roads and not the bush roads. Making inquiries whenever possible, he finally located the home of the case in question, completed his investigation and attempted to return over the same route. A good many hours later, angry and definitely lost, he noticed a road sign off in the distance. Spirits rising, he approached it. There, miles from nowhere, the warning was "NO PARK-

ING". Needless to say the Scotsman saw the humor in the situation.

Traffic Branch The Traffic Branch is operating on its own three-way F.M. radio system, which replaces a hook-up with the Ottawa City Police. Our messages had to be phoned to the City Police for transmission, but now, with direct and complete control of our own patrol cars, a decided increase in overall efficiency and ability to assist the motoring public is noticeable. Our new despatcher, Cst. Ned Hicks, is kept busy at a full-time job.

The Traffic Engineering firm of Wilbur Smith and Associates which is presently conducting a survey of the traffic situation at the National Capital, should soon be tabling its report. Our genial NCO Sgt. J. E. Smith, has discussed the problems of the Federal District Commission Driveways with these worthy gentlemen, and although one of his suggestions is sound, we are still wondering if they will dig that tunnel he wants under the Pretoria Avenue traffic circle?

With the expanding plans of the Federal District Commission being implemented daily, the activities of the Traffic Branch are increasing. Work has begun on the proposed 50-mile roadway which will wind through the beautiful Gatineau Park in the Province of Quebec. Traffic law enforcement on this roadway will be RCMP responsibility and we look forward to working in close co-operation with the Quebec Provincial Police.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. Garvin at Fort Smith, N.W.T., on Oct. 26, 1954, a son, Alfred David.

Transfers Sgt. E. G. Varndell was transferred from St. John's, Nfld. to Regina, Sask., during September 1954. He will now pilot our Stinson aircraft over the Prairies. The vacancy at St. John's has been filled by Cpl. Jack Austin, who has been a roving spare captain for some time. In October Cst. R. L. Fletcher was posted from Ottawa to Edmonton where he will act as spare captain.

These transfers were made necessary by the acquisition of a new De Havilland "Otter" aircraft, now based at Churchill, Man. Sgt. R. J. Harries was posted from Regina to this detachment during September to act as captain on this new aircraft. Aircraft Technician Gordon Bartlett also went to this detachment from Ottawa where he had been temporarily stationed. Both of these members spent a short period at the factory in Toronto before ferrying the aircraft to its base.

Spl. Cst. Rae Cormier was transferred from

Edmonton to Vancouver on October 20, and will be responsible for the maintenance of our Beaver Aircraft there. Cst. A. F. "Al" Dye was moved from Ottawa to Prince Albert, Sask., on October 1, where he will receive float and ski instruction and also take the RCAF Survival Course out of Edmonton. Cst. H. B. Fallis was transferred from Ottawa to Edmonton where he will act as co-pilot on our Beechcraft based there.

Resignation Spl. Cst. H. F. Thomas, Aircraft Technician at Vancouver, B.C. resigned from the Force on October 20 to take a position with Shell Oil Company at Calgary, Alta.

Congratulations To S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell who was awarded the RCMP Long Service Medal on July 1, 1954. Stan Rothwell is well-known to many as the captain of our Beaver aircraft at Vancouver and previously as the captain of our Stinson aircraft at Regina.

New Arrivals Cst. Gordon A. Fallis reported to the "Air" Division from Saskatoon on Sept. 12, 1954, following his identical twin brother Harold by four months. Both joined

the Force in May 1952. After completion of training at Rockcliffe and Regina, Gordon served in the Saskatoon and Biggar areas. He commenced flying in 1950 and obtained his commercial licence in July 1954 at his own expense. He is now employed at Ottawa as a co-pilot undergoing further instruction.

Cst. R. S. "Bob" Ellis, who calls Summerside, P.E.I. his home town, reported to "Air" Division on Sept. 29, 1954 from Q.M. Stores, "HQ" Division, Ottawa. Age 22 and single, he joined the Force on Mar. 18, 1952 at Charlottetown, P.E.I. After training at Regina and Rockcliffe he was posted to Ottawa. Commencing flying in 1951, he obtained his private pilot's licence in August of that year and his commercial licence in September 1954. The greater part of this flying was at his own expense.

Cst. Verne G. Rose, who was born in Mel-fort, Sask., but who calls Grande Prairie, Alta., his home town, reported to "Air" Division at Ottawa for duty as a co-pilot under instruction on Oct. 4, 1954 from Winnipeg. Now 26 and married with one son, Verne joined the Force in November 1948 in Edmonton. He underwent recruit training at Regina followed by the equitation course and a posting to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Carman, Man. Starting to fly in February 1954 he received his private pilot's licence in March and his commercial licence in July, which would appear to be something of a record, especially as this was all done at his own expense at the Winnipeg Flying Club.

A welcome is extended to these fledgling pilots of "Air" Division with the hope that they may have a successful career in police flying.

New Construction A small, metal, pre-fabricated, unheated storage building was erected during November 1954 behind the hangar at Rockcliffe airport, Ottawa for the purpose of storing bulky aircraft spares. It will help to relieve the congestion in the existing stores and hangar. In addition, the new RCMP hangar at Fort Smith, N.W.T. is ready for occupancy

by our Fort Smith "Air" Detachment and the Norseman aircraft.

New Detachment A new detachment of "Air" Division was opened at Churchill on Oct. 2, 1954. The new De Havilland DHC3 Otter aircraft, with registration CF-MPP and code name "Partridge" brings to 11 the number of aircraft now in the "Air" Division of the RCMP. This aircraft will serve the Police in the Keewatin district of the North-West Territories; that large expanse of so-called "barren lands" that lies west of Hudson's Bay. It will no doubt be called upon to do some work in the bush and lake country of northern Manitoba and Ontario as well. Fitted with wheels, floats and retractable skis as called for by the season, this all metal ten passenger aircraft can alternatively carry a freight load of up to one ton if necessary. This large carrying capacity, combined with a take-off time of 15 to 20 seconds and a short landing run should make this aircraft useful for the many and varied tasks which will fall to it.

Interesting Flights An aerial patrol last summer by Cpl. Jack Austin in our De Havilland Beaver aircraft in connection with enforcement of the Customs and Excise Act in northern Ontario carrying Game Warden Carswell, Sergeant Ozarko of the RCMP and Constable Quigg of the Ontario Provincial Police was the means whereby evidence was obtained to warrant the seizure of a car and two aircraft, one amphibious and the other float equipped. This took place in the Sioux Narrows and Stormy Lake area of Ontario, not too far from the border.

Those readers who may have suffered from the heat during the past summer might be interested in a report from Sergeant Heacock, who flies our Norseman aircraft in the North-West Territories. He reports that he was unable to make a landing with our float-equipped Norseman on July 6 and again on July 7, due to ice at Herschel Island, which is located off the mouth of the Mackenzie River in the Beaufort Sea.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16172 Sgt. and Mrs. J. G. Fitzpatrick of St. George's Detachment, a daughter, Kathleen Mary Rose, on July 29, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15115 Cst. F. S. McMullen of Bell Island Detachment and Miss Alfreda Skanes at Bell Island on Sept. 9, 1954.

Reg. No. 16246 Cst. L. M. Hoskins of Baie Verte Detachment and Miss Frances Helen Thistle of Baie Verte at Corner Brook, on Sept. 24, 1954.

Reg. No. 17138 Cst. A. C. Davy of Stephenville Crossing Detachment and Miss Maxine Lane of Truro, N.S., at Truro, on Oct. 10, 1954.

Reg. No. 15714 Cst. D. J. Matheson of Placentia Detachment and Miss Edith B. Tucker at Placentia on Oct. 30, 1954.

Miss Frances Mary Walsh of headquarters stenographic staff and Mr. Douglas Shano at St. John's on Oct. 10, 1954.

Recent Departures Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Wilvert and son Michael were transferred to

"N" Division during September 1954. The Wilverts were recipients of a Pop-up Toaster to mark the occasion of their departure from Newfoundland after a four year tour of duty. We understand Andy is now employed as a drill and P.T. instructor at Rockcliffe. Cst. T. R. "Terry" Smith, formerly of Corner Brook Detachment, has been transferred for duty in "A" Division. Cst. D. J. Matheson, formerly of Placentia Detachment, has been transferred to Nain Detachment, Labrador for his second tour of duty in "B" Division's northlands. Other switches in the division involve Cpl. J. M. Avery from Grand Falls to Corner Brook; Cpl. A. G. Anstey from Lewisporte to Grand Falls; Cst. E. Howard from St. George's to Bonne Bay; Cst. E. L. Noseworthy from Bonne Bay to Corner Brook; Cst. A. R. Stevens from St. Anthony to Lewisporte; Cst. R. J. Noel from Grand Falls to St. Anthony and Cst. R. T. March of Corner Brook replacing Cst. R. Haynes at Hampden who has been transferred to St. George's. Sgt. R. E. Goodyear, formerly of Grand Bank Detachment has been transferred to St. John's Detachment, assuming charge there in place of S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson who returns to his earlier occupation as Sectional Patrol NCO.

Recent Arrivals Cst. J. A. E. Bourque from "A" Division, now employed as reader in the HQ C.I.B.; Cst. B. F. J. Brown from "E" Division, employed also as reader in the C.I.B.;

Cst. J. D. S. Clarke from "A" Division, now located with wife and family at Red Bay Detachment, Labrador. Other arrivals include Cst. W. J. Regitnig, dog master with P.S.D. "Bruce", replacing Cst. H. Burkholder, since transferred to "J" Division. We welcome from "A" Division also, Csts. F. E. S. Barton, L. G. Crowe and W. J. Wylie and Cst. M. R. Evans from Rockcliffe Training Centre.

Visitors To "B" Division Headquarters during the past few months have come Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, Insp. D. O. E. Bartram, S/Sgt. J. McFarland and S/Sgt. D. G. Kells.

Bowling The 1954-55 bowling season got under way on October 13, with six teams participating—emblematic of the fisheries and fish so commonplace to this Island province, the teams have been appropriately named the "Salmon", "Cods", "Squids", "Herrings", "Caplins" and the "Mackerels". At time of writing, the "Salmons" captained by Cpl. Gord Clark are out in front with a five point margin over the second place "Cods". Cpl. Hank Light is top bowler at this early stage of the season boasting a 365 single, 757 high three and a 191 high average. For the ladies it is Miss Doreen Knight, repeating Hank's efforts in copping all three titles for the time being, with a 303 single, 656 high three and a 182 average. As in the past, spoons are given each week to the lady and gentleman having the high single for the evening.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 13504 Cpl. and Mrs. J. L. Martin, a son, Gary Albert, at Montreal, on Mar. 21, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14997 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. R. Seguin, a son, Richard Raymond, on Aug. 7, 1954.

To Reg. No. 12728 Cpl. and Mrs. R. M. Bradley, a son, Lewis Philip, at Montreal, on Sept. 1, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15167 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. C. Roy, a son, Denis, at Montreal, on Sept. 19, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15323 Cst. C. A. L. Liboiron to Miss Matilda Bertha Wilcocks of Montreal, Que., on Aug. 28, 1954.

Reg. No. 15881 Cst. J. L. G. Charron to Miss Jeannine Delisle of Rock Island, Que., on Sept. 4, 1954.

Reg. No. 15772 Cst. J. A. H. Berthiaume to Mrs. Muriel Seguin of Hawkesbury, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1954.

Rifle and Revolver Club Members of our club, which includes some of the female civilian employees, are displaying an active interest and

from all appearances the forthcoming season will be a busy one. We have entered one senior and intermediate team, each consisting of eight men in the MRA (hand-gun section) and four teams in the PQRA (rifle section) consisting of 14 members of the Force and a similar number of the fairer sex. Practices have commenced and the results achieved so far are promising. Another interesting factor is that there has been an increase in membership of reserve constables. More than 50 reserves have joined our club and they also appear to be quite enthused over the possibility of taking part in competitive team matches.

Judo Activity of the Judo class has been extensive and maintained throughout the entire season. Competitions held in the gymnasium on September 22 and October 28 were attended in great numbers by interested spectators. During the last competition there were 25 contestants and the occasion presented the appropriate opportunity for the awarding of blue belts to Constables Claude, Laroche, Turcotte and Boivin.

Bowling Eight teams have been formed in the "C" Division Bowling League for the 1954-55 season. Four of these teams form a ten-pin league consisting of regular members and the other four teams in a duck pin league are getting a remarkable representation of the female staff members. Although the season got off to a slow start, only commencing on November 1, a schedule has been arranged and the competitions will run until Mar. 21, 1955.

Badminton Some 40 members of the post including regular, civilian employees and special constables have shown an interest in organizing badminton for the winter season. Although no house league has been organized the committee is working to promote an interest among participants by putting into effect a competition system. This will commence when the "young fry" get into shape to give some stiff competition to the "older members". The gymnasium is one of the best in the Montreal district and the three courts will certainly see a great deal of activity in the future.

Conference This division played host to the

Senior Personnel Officer and the Divisional Personnel Officers during the week of September 27 when the Personnel Department's annual meeting was held at this point.

Social On Friday evening, November 19 one of the season's most dashing and colorful events took place when the "C" Division Annual Ball was held at the Windsor Hotel under the patronage of the Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Fauteux.

The ball-room was hung with blue and gold bunting and was gaily decorated with varied flags and splashes of autumn flowers. Throughout the evening, some 650 guests danced to the strains of Viennese waltzes and assorted ball-room music played by the full complement of the RCMP Band from Ottawa under the supervision of Insp. E. J. Lydall and direction of Sgt. H. A. Blackman. Supper was served at midnight in the Rose Room, which was also decorated with autumn flowers on a background of the Force's regimental colors.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15342 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Snell, Tuxedo, Man., a son, Gary Lee, on Feb. 26, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15275 Cst. and Mrs. H. E. D. Guttman, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Deborah Donna, on Aug. 20, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15543 Cst. and Mrs. K. McNicoll, Winnipeg, a son, Graham, on Sept. 29, 1954.

To Reg. No. 11935 Cpl. and Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, Winnipeg, a son, Douglas James, on Oct. 3, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15397 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. M. Webdale, Selkirk, Man., a son, Gregory Steven, on Oct. 15, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14110 Cst. and Mrs. R. B. Steel, Morden, Man., a son, Jon Michael, on Oct. 19, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13108 Cpl. and Mrs. E. R. Hickman, Winnipeg, a daughter, Dianne Patricia, on Oct. 21, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15122 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Stupich, Selkirk, a son, Daniel Alvin, on Oct. 22, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15848 Cst. G. D. Currie to Miss Adriana Johanna Naaykens of Beausejour, Man., on Aug. 14, 1954. To reside at Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 15504 Cst. G. C. Wood to Miss Viola Margaret Archibald of Neelin, Man., during October. To reside at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Reg. No. 10714 Cst. W. S. Greenlay to Mrs. Margaret Ivy Townson on Oct. 27, 1954. To reside in Winnipeg.

Deaths We extend our deepest sympathy to the families of the late Csts. J. K. Sander and R. C. Bloomfield, who met with untimely death by drowning in the Red Deer River on July 9, 1954. These members were stationed at our Swan River Detachment.

Hockey The Metropolitan Area of Winnipeg within "D" Division have formulated plans for a hockey team. It is hoped to enter the Inter-Service League this year. Considerable work has been done in connection with finding ways and means to raise money so that new uniforms may be purchased along with as much equipment as possible. At Divisional Headquarters on the night of October 29 a most enjoyable social evening in the form of a dance was held. Due to the large attendance there was sufficient profit to give the project a good start. We hope to be able to give more details regarding the hockey activity in the next issue.

Bowling Members, wives and friends of "D" Division Headquarters have again commenced their bowling season. It is too early at this time to quote on the progress but those who have chosen this pastime are getting considerable enjoyment out of the league.

Badminton Divisional Headquarters gymnasium has been laid out for badminton. Al-

though there is no definite league or teams drawn up there is considerable activity.

Annual Ball "D" Division's ball was held December 2 at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. In the past this has been one of the principal social functions in Winnipeg and due to its popularity arrangements were made this year to handle a much larger crowd. The committee worked hard to make it a function worth attending.

Dauphin Sub-Division Dance A dance sponsored by the Dauphin Sub-Division Recreation Club was held on October 7, at Jerry's Night Spot. Members were permitted to bring a guest couple and, from all accounts, over 80 people were in attendance and a good time was had by all.

Brandon Sub-Division Social On September 27 approximately 30 members, their wives and escorts attended a social gathering in the Sub-Division Recreation Room as a token of their esteem to one of Brandon Sub-Division's most popular personalities, Cpl. J. A. Rothery. His wit and wisdom are now to grace the neighboring sub-division of Dauphin at Churchill Detachment. "Joe's" affability and co-operation will certainly be remembered. Corporal Rothery

was presented with an electric alarm clock and Mrs. Rothery received an electric coffee percolator. We wish the Rotherys good fortune in the future.

Dinner—Senior NCO's On October 15 the senior NCOs of "D" Division held a dinner in the Sergeants' Mess at headquarters. The purpose of the dinner was two-fold in that it was the first official event to take place in the newly renovated mess by the senior NCOs of the division and it marked the occasion of the second annual dinner of the NCOs of "D" Division with former senior NCOs as their guests. Both the dinner and the evening were a huge success and among the guests present were: Sgt. Major C. Hanman of "Depot" Division, ex-S/Sgt. H. Collister, Chief Constable, Brandon City Police, ex-S/Sgt. R. W. Alcock, Chief Constable, St. Vital Police, ex-S/Sgt. E. G. Weeks, Governor, Headingly Jail, ex-S/Sgts. G. A. Renton, A. Wiebe and A. M. Sprenger, Winnipeg, ex-S/Sgt. G. C. Ellwyn, Deep Cove, B.C., ex-Sgts. F. C. Douglas, G. E. Gilpin, D. F. Taylor and H. M. Wier, Winnipeg.

Old-timers Ex-members of the Force in this

L. to R.—Inspector Alderton, Scotland Yard, Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe and Supt. R. W. Wonnacott.



area are continuing to hold their monthly meeting in the library of Division Headquarters. This is a new group that is gradually increasing in membership and it is hoped that in the near future the association will be one of the largest.

"Hot Rodders" In the spring of this year a number of meetings were held in the Headquarters' gymnasium by a group of young men interested in cars known as "hot rods". It is of interest to note that the "hot rodders" are known for their careful driving and that most of them are less accident prone than the average driver. Their activities are all channelled into different pursuits. Unfortunately most of this group are now going to university and have not a great deal of time to spare, but the latest information is that classes will commence

again this winter. The Traffic Squad of the area has been pleased to assist with this group and support them in their various activities and drag races.

Distinguished Visitor During the month of September the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister for Welsh Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, QC, MP, paid a visit to this Headquarters. He was accompanied by Inspector Alderton of Scotland Yard. Sir David was the principal speaker at the 36th Annual Convention of the Canadian Bar Association held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg, Aug. 30-Sept. 1, 1954. Sir David is a lawyer by profession. He was prosecutor at the trial of the Nazi War Criminals, 1945-46, at Nuremberg.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15074 Cst. and Mrs. F. A. Malpas at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 19, 1954, a son, Wade Francis.

Marriages Reg. No. 15883 Cst. R. H. D. Twemlow to Miss Mary Helen Haidenger at Sydney, Montana, on Sept. 13, 1954.

Reg. No. 15869 Cst. W. F. Rowbotham to Miss Eileen Joyce Cox at Miles City, Montana, on Sept. 20, 1954.

Reg. No. 15943 Cst. M. T. Arsenault to Mrs. Elsie Elizabeth McWilliams at Regina, on Oct. 9, 1954.

Reg. No. 15938 Cst. P. J. Ryan to Miss Louise Eva Mohr at Regina, on Oct. 9, 1954.

Reg. No. 15944 Cst. D. B. Brehaut to Miss Shirley Aletha Ward at Miles City, Montana, on Oct. 14, 1954.

New "C" Block On Aug. 27, 1954, the white satin ribbon spanning the main entrance of the recently completed "C" Block was cut by Lieutenant-Governor W. J. Patterson and the building declared officially opened. The short but impressive ceremony also included presentation of the key by a representative of the Public Works Department to Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher, who accepted on behalf of the Force. This was followed by a tour of the building and concluded with refreshments being served in the spacious new canteen.

The new block provides living accommodation for 180 men, in addition to lecture rooms, study rooms, museum, reception room, recreational facilities and canteen. The quarters vary in size, starting with single staff rooms to doubles and six-man rooms. Each member has his own private clothes cupboard, chest of drawers and writing desk. For the present old "C" Block is providing office space for various branches of "F" and "Depot" Divisions.

New Corporals' Mess Another feature of Regina's latest Police building is the attractive Corporals' Mess. On Friday evening, October 15, approximately 60 persons gathered there to celebrate the official opening. Several corporals and their wives travelled considerable distance from outlying detachments to attend this function. Each lady present received a corsage. The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division and Mrs. J. F. Thrasher were in attendance and Superintendent Thrasher offered a toast to the Corporals' Mess.

The new Mess is a large tastefully decorated room, furnished in yellow leather-covered chesterfields and chairs, mahogany coffee tables and various floor and table lamps.

Mounted Sports More than 2,000 visitors overflowed the sports-field bleachers on August 31, "Depot" Division's Mounted Sports Day. Under the guidance of Insp. C. B. Macdonell and his co-director Sgt. R. R. Van Patten, the skilful exhibitions of the riding staff, the spirited contributions of the men in training and a sprinkling of nonsense here and there, were successfully blended into a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon. The program commenced with the dignified entry of the escort and state coach carrying Lieutenant-Governor W. J. Patterson and the ensuing events came off with clock-like precision reflecting excellent team-work among the participants. Two events which kept the large responsive crowd on the edges of their seats and thereby worthy of particular mention, were the Roman riding and jump through the hoop of fire, both creditably performed by members of the riding staff. The Regina band under the direction of Band-master Sgt. C. C. Bryson was also in attendance helping to round out the program. At the end of the day first



Top—Front view of new "C" Block, "Depot".

Right—Corporals' Mess in the new building.



place honors went to Csts. F. D. McLennan, Post and Ball; W. T. McLean, Single Tentpegging; C. A. Kilburn, Bareback Wrestling; W. H. Gray, Saddle-up Race; A. Buziak, Wheelbarrow Race; Cpl. G. A. Cutting, Staff Single Jumping; Cst. A. M. Springnatyk, Musical Chairs; Supt. J. F. Thrasher's team, Staff Section Tentpegging; Cst. D. E. Bateman, Single Jumping; Sgt. C. F. Box and Cpl. G. A. Cutting, Staff Half-section Jumping; "D" Troop, Relay Race; and Cst. A. A. Schmidt, individual high aggregate for recruits.

Organized Sports Although this part of the country experienced an extremely rainy season, personnel in training supervised by the staff were able to find a few pleasant Wednesday afternoons for participating in track and field, soccer, softball, volley-ball, swimming and archery. The weather was a problem once again when it came to picking a suitable day for the Annual Sports Day. September 29 was finally chosen and while pea-jackets were the dress of the day and the audience at times required to make a wind-break the spirit of the competitors was high and an excellent time was enjoyed by all in attendance. Six troops were involved, "A", "D", "F", "G", "H" and "J", with the following results: winning troop—"G" Troop with 38 points and Cst. T. S. Bennett top man with 12 individual points. 100 yd. Dash—Smith, "F" Troop; 220 yd. Dash—Mills, "J" Troop; 440 yd. Dash—Gard, "G" Troop; Mile—Callen-

der, "F" Troop; High Jump—Martson, "H" Troop; Broad Jump—Newson, "A" Troop; Shot Put—Scott, "H" Troop; Hammer Throw—Fortin, "H" Troop; Discus Throw—Malinowsky, "A" Troop; Pole Vault—Bennett, "G" Troop; 440 Relay—"G" Troop; Tug-o-war—"A" Troop.

Archery Competition in this department was confined chiefly this year to the home grounds. Despite adverse weather "F" and "Depot" archery enthusiasts enjoyed an active year.

Baseball Our baseball team enjoyed a good season and as in the past the vast majority of our games were exhibitions played in country towns. A number of inter-troop games were also played and keen interest was displayed throughout the season. Our team became extremely popular due to their clean play, hustle and sportsmanship. The team played a total of 26 games, winning 18 and losing eight. The majority of the losses occurred during the early season while players were getting accustomed to one another and during a short period in midsummer when the pitchers were recovering from a collection of sore arms accumulated while taking part in a tournament on July 1 which had turned unusually cold for that time of year. Some thrilling games were played during the season and two in particular stand out. One was billed as a five inning game and the opposing team had brought in an outstanding pitcher for the game. This game was won

by our team, 3 to 2, after 11 innings of play.

The season finished off on a happy note when permission was received from Headquarters to play a United States Air Force team on their grounds in September. For this game two players from Regina Sub-Division were added to our team as replacements for two who had been transferred. The occasion was treated as a well-earned picnic outing and although the game was played in the States a good number of spectators from Canada journeyed to see the contest. The Police team left Regina in the early morning and on crossing the border, strong support was received from Canadian Customs and Immigration officials and their comments gave rise to the feeling that along the line the game was being looked upon as a sort of international affair.

On arrival at the Air Base the Police players found the best grounds they had played on all year and it was discovered that the USAAF had a sharp fielding, snappy ball club. However Constable Clark, who had received the pitching assignment from coach S/Sgt. J. F. Stewart, was right in form and this, coupled with strong support from centre fielder Loshny, held the opposition in check until the RCMP could start hitting. The first run came in the top half of the fourth inning when Constable Rice singled, stole second and scored when Keeping came through with a double. In the last of the fifth the Air Force tied it up as the result of a double and an error. In the top of the eighth the Police added two more runs on three successive singles and a wild pitch after two were out and in the ninth scored again on two bases on balls and a single by Becker.

This gave the RCMP a three run lead, but in the last half of the ninth the Air Force, with two men on base from a single and a double, chalked up two more runs when another long double drove these men across. At this point Loshny pulled off the fielding gem of the day with a perfect throw from deep centre field to second and the relay caught the batter, who was trying to stretch his hit, flat-footed.

Clark who had fanned 11 men during the game and allowed only five hits, got the last man on a strikeout. After the 4-3 win our team was treated to a lunch at the Base and returned to the border where they received the congratulations of Customs and Immigration and then continued on home a tired but happy bunch of ball players. Once again congratulations go out to Coach Stewart for his untiring efforts in the baseball department!

Boxing Winter activities feature evening classes two nights a week for the benefit of all members in training who are interested and desirous of additional instruction. Sgt. J. C. Coughlin and Cst. E. H. J. Gray instruct.

Hockey At the time of writing it is still early in the hockey season but exhibition games are planned throughout the district. A popular opinion is that crop failure coupled with the general tightening of money will keep a number of people around home who have been taking lengthy vacations or following the bonspiel trail the past few years. This will likely result in an increase in interest in local sports and it is expected the Police team will be able to add to their entertainment and assist in cementing public relations. It is also hoped to revive our Inter-Troop League which was abandoned last year due to unfavorable weather conditions.

Soccer Under the guidance of coach Cpl. H. McCallum and captain Constable Watkins of "N" Troop our soccer team played an interesting season of 12 games. They registered five wins, two draws and five losses against the local Regina Nationals, Concordias, Albions and Rovers. The team presented a fine appearance on the field this year in smart new uniforms.

Softball Great enthusiasm was noted this year in the softball inter-troop competition. Eight troops participated and "A" Troop went all the way and won hands down. "N" Troop challenged the staff who accepted the opportunity for some outdoor sport but had to accept a defeat. This sport was also a favorite with the C.P.C. groups here at "Depot".

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 15089 Cst. and Mrs. L. W. MacGregor at Victoria, B.C., on June 20, 1954, a daughter, Wendy Jane.

To Reg. No. 16917 Cst. and Mrs. W. K. Tubman at Prince Rupert, B.C., on July 5, 1954, a daughter, Janet Lynn.

To Reg. No. 15606 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Mills at Grand Forks, B.C., on July 25, 1954, a son, David Scott.

To Reg. No. 16401 Cpl. and Mrs. W. Drysdale at North Vancouver, B.C., on July 27, 1954, a son, Brian Kane.

To Reg. No. 16511 Cst. and Mrs. B. R. Bertram at Lytton, B.C., on July 30, 1954, a daughter, Carol Joanne.

To Reg. No. 16568 Cst. and Mrs. D. H. Ashbee at Richmond, B.C., on Aug. 5, 1954, a son, Kenneth George Jack.

To Reg. No. 15226 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Pooler at Quesnel, B.C., on Aug. 7, 1954, a son, Donald Patrick.

To Reg. No. 14966 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. Caldbick at Kamloops, B.C., on Aug. 23, 1954, a daughter, Linda Georgette.

To Reg. No. 14661 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Irvine at Smithers, B.C., on Sept. 4, 1954, a daughter, Patricia Lee.

To Reg. No. 15315 Cst. and Mrs. S. V. M. Chisholm at Victoria, B.C., on Sept. 6, 1954, a son, Ronald Joseph.

To Reg. No. 17496 Cst. and Mrs. P. Starek at White Rock, B.C., on Sept. 26, 1954, a daughter, Sandra Marie.

To Reg. No. 16635 Cpl. and Mrs. W. G. Lambert at Alberni, B.C., on Sept. 27, 1954, a son, David John.

To Reg. No. 16638 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Purdy at Burnaby, B.C., on Oct. 2, 1954, a daughter, Alana Janine.

To Reg. No. 15466 Cst. and Mrs. B. W. Gibson at Lytton, B.C., on Oct. 10, 1954, a daughter, Linda Gay.

To Reg. No. 17059 Cst. and Mrs. D. R. Cathcart at Nanaimo, B.C., on Oct. 31, 1954, a son, John David.

Marriages Spl. Cst. T. H. Carscadden to Miss Shirley Anne Mason of Burnaby, B.C., on June 28, 1954, at Burnaby.

Reg. No. 15127 Cst. K. H. Katzalay to Miss Olga Gorbat of Prince George, B.C., on July 11, 1954, at Prince George.

Reg. No. 16988 Cst. R. A. Muir to Miss Roberta Simpson of Calgary, Alta., on July 24, 1954, at Calgary.

Reg. No. 16767 Cst. R. F. Sault to Miss Edna Margaret Smith of Alberni, B.C., on July 25, 1954, at Alberni.

Reg. No. 17466 Cst. F. C. Dalziel to Miss Loretta Scabar of Camrose, Alta., on July 30, 1954, at Camrose.

Reg. No. 16927 Cst. G. W. Skuce to Miss Rae Maureen McLeod of Chilliwack, B.C., on Aug. 10, 1954, at Chilliwack.

Reg. No. 16155 Cst. G. W. M. Allen to Miss Olga C. Polny of Grande Prairie, Alta., on Aug. 13, 1954, at Grande Prairie.

Reg. No. 15188 Cst. R. W. Nelson to Miss Beverley Kathryn Noren of Nanaimo, B.C., on Aug. 14, 1954, at Hope, B.C.

Reg. No. 15456 Cst. B. F. J. Brown to Miss Marlene Regene Scott of Mission City, B.C., on Aug. 24, 1954, at Mission City.

Reg. No. 15823 Cst. L. A. Blair to Miss Amelia Dalgarno of Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 28, 1954, at North Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 15999 Cst. J. A. Douglas to Miss Barbara Emily Starklauf of Trail, B.C., on Aug. 28, 1954, at Trail.

Reg. No. 17030 Cst. R. A. Pollock to Miss Jean Melrose Chapman of Killarney, Man., on Aug. 28, 1954, at Killarney.

Reg. No. 17097 Cst. J. A. Waffler to Miss Eleanor Hertha Andres of Roblin, Man., on Oct. 7, 1954, at Roblin.

Reg. No. 15159 Cst. D. E. Williams to Miss Elizabeth Flinor Thomas of Penticton, B.C., on Oct. 9, 1954, at Penticton.

Reg. No. 15204 Cst. R. E. Wingrove to Miss Bernice Josephine Withler of Boston Bar, B.C., on Oct. 9, 1954, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 14922 Cst. L. W. Berrow to Miss Margaret Kathleen Meyer of Prince Albert, Sask., on Oct. 9, 1954, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 17138 Cst. A. G. Davy to Miss Maxine Lane of Truro, N.S., on Oct. 14, 1954, at Truro.

Reg. No. 15901 Cst. S. Bunyk to Miss Margaret Mary Hyde of New Westminster, B.C., on Oct. 14, 1954, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 17071 Cst. N. Hrycyk to Miss Emma Furano of Prince George on Oct. 18, 1954, at Prince George.

Reg. No. 15381 Cst. D. O'B. Gore-Hickman to Miss E. E. Ferguson of Carleton Place, Ont., on Oct. 22, 1954, at Lethbridge, Alta.

Another marriage, in which the principals lent the ceremony a happy flavor of both the RCMP and the Royal Canadian Navy, was solemnized in St. Paul's Garrison Church, Esquimalt, B.C., on Sept. 1, 1954. On this sunny day of late summer, Beverley Ann, elder daughter of Asst. Commr. and Mrs. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, became the bride of Sub-Lt.(E) Arthur F. Griffin, RCN, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Griffin of Toronto, Ont. Ushers at the church were officers of the Navy and RCMP, the ceremony being conducted by the Very Rev. Dean P. R. Beattie, of Victoria's Christ Church Cathedral. The reception, attended by a large number of distinguished guests, was held at stately Dunsmuir Castle, centre of the Royal Roads Canadian Services College, through the courtesy of the Commandant, Col. C. B. Ware, DSO, uncle of the bride.

Departures We have said good-bye, with our best wishes, to the following: Sub-Insp. H. C. Russell, Sgt. W. C. Ferguson, Csts. E. R. Lloyd, D. N. Brown and J. D. Lee to "HQ" Division; Cpls. J. P. Slattery to "N" Division, R. R. Johnson to "G" Division and Cst. W. J. O. Regitnig to "B" Division.

Arrivals We extend a welcome to—Cpl. A. D. Kupkee from "F" Division to Burnaby Detachment; Csts. R. A. Pollock from "D" Division, R. A. Muir from "K" Division and C. S. W. Fuller from "A" Division; to Nanaimo, Csts. F. C. Dalziel from "G" Division and G. R. Murchison from "A" Division; to Prince Rupert, Csts. G. W. M. Allen from "K" Division and R. H. Stohl from "D" Division; to Nelson, Csts. F. J. L. Johnson and L. M. Healy from "A" Division; to Trail, Cst. J. B. MacLeod from "A" Division; to Dawson Creek, Csts. R. M. MacLeod from "A" Division; to Vanderhoof, Cst. C. L. Sundell from "A" Division; to Vancouver, Cpl. E. F. Burkmar from "O" Division.

To Pension The following members retired to pension on the dates shown: Reg. No. 11250



Wedding of Beverley Ann Rivett-Carnac to Sub-Lt. (E) Arthur F. Griffin, RCN. *L. to R.*—Inspers. G. R. Engel and J. T. Parsons, Frances Rivett-Carnac, bridesmaid, the bride and groom, Sub-Lt. (E) R. M. Houston, RCN, best man, Sub-Lts. (E) R. Gibbons and G. Ernst. Photo taken in beautiful grounds of Dunsmuir Castle at Royal Roads Canadian Services College.

Sgt. R. A. Clayton on Dec. 31, 1954, and Spl. Cst. C. V. Embleton on Nov. 16, 1954. Sergeant and Mrs. Clayton were honored guests at a regimental dinner in Prince Rupert on October 31, in recognition of this NCO's retiring to pension after 23 years' service with the Force. On behalf of sub-division members, the Officer Commanding Prince Rupert presented Sergeant Clayton with an inscribed silver tray, while Mrs. Clayton received jewelry and a corsage.

Sorrow It is with sadness that we speak of the loss of three serving members during the past few months. Cpl. M. S. Parsons died at Nelson on Aug. 26, 1954, and while he had not been in robust health for some time, his passing was felt keenly by members at Nelson, where he had been stationed for several years. To Cpl. D. A. B. Payne of Burnaby Detachment death came suddenly on Oct. 3, 1954. He had previously served for several years in North Vancouver, where he was well-known as a rugged outdoorsman and ever ready to aid those in difficulty on the nearby mountains. Spl. Cst. A. J. F. Edkins of Hope Detachment, died in Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, on Oct. 5, 1954, after a long illness. A veteran of World War I, he had been stationed at the Flood check point since 1952. To the sorrow-

ing families we extend our heart-felt sympathy.

Recreation The monthly golf tournaments staged by Victoria members during spring and summer were climaxed on October 1 by the first "E" Division Annual Invitational Golf Championship over the Colwood Course. Playing in ideal weather, the 44 competitors included members of the Attorney-General's Department, representatives from the nearby municipal police forces, with ex-officers and other former members. The championship (low gross) was won by Cst. Fred Clunk. Other winners were: low net, Mr. E. J. Plawski; low gross, first flight, Cpl. W. J. Clancy; low net, first flight, ex-Sgt. T. C. Mathers; low gross, second flight, Insp. C. H. Harvey; low net, second flight, Cst. Q. Wenaus; low gross, third flight, Cst. L. B. Excell; low net, third flight, Departmental Solicitor A. L. Pearson. Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau won the "hidden hole" score. The club-house was the setting for a happy banquet after the games. Before presenting the prizes, the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, welcomed the guests, who responded through Mr. H. A. Maclean, Deputy Attorney-General and Supt. R. E. Mercer, RCMP (retired). The success of this first annual tournament, from every point

of view, was outstanding, and the committee, under the leadership of Superintendent Bordeaux, has good reason to hope that succeeding tournaments will be both bigger and better.

Curling is again in full swing for Victoria members, who have entered five rinks in the local Civil Service Curling League. The rink of Sgt. R. M. Street has started off with a bang, having won all its games so far.

Members in the Prince George area have organized a recreational club, to include sporting activities, a revolver club and a library. Social events also are planned, with a formal ball being arranged for the near future.

Social The Division Headquarters Social and Recreational Club held its second annual "Hard Times" dance in Victoria on October 22. Costumes worn were more varied even than last year, a feature which helped send the affair over the top as a big success.

Distinguished Visitors His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury visited British Columbia in September during the course of his North American travels. In Victoria, during a reception in his honor, by old Reptonians and Marlburians, the Archbishop renewed acquaintance with an old boyhood friend, Mr. Clarence Pullen, who is on the maintenance staff at "E" Division Headquarters. Chatting for a while, the two exchanged many reminiscences of their early days in England.

Shooting Prince Rupert Sub-Division members wound up their year's shooting activities at a gathering in Prince Rupert on November 2, when Cpl. A. E. Fox of Hazelton Detachment won a shield for being the best shot in the sub-division during the year. It is intended that this trophy be presented annually.

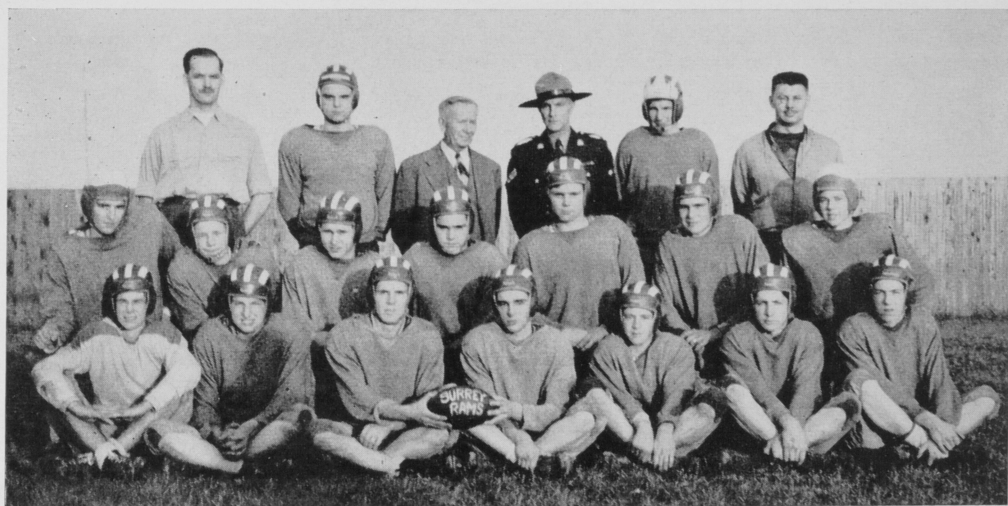
In Victoria, the "E" Division Rifle and Revolver Club is preparing for another busy indoor season, with Cst. J. A. Bishop having replaced Cpl. W. L. McLatchie as organizing secretary for the year's activities.

Youth and the Police Our last issue made mention of the part played by Prince George personnel in fostering Little League baseball. We now learn that the first Little League team in the northern interior of B.C. to win the pennant and Davis Cup for the most games played and won was the Cleveland Indians, coached and managed by members of Prince George Detachment.

From Nelson comes word of Cst. G. V. R. Murray coaching a junior hockey team of 20 boys, and Cst. J. A. G. Human serving as assistant Scoutmaster in the local Boy Scout organization.

The municipality of Surrey, policed by Cloverdale Detachment, is one of the largest in area in Canada, and has had its share of juvenile problems. In the lower mainland areas of the province, Canadian football has recently been making great gains in popularity and some of the younger members of Cloverdale Detachment turned this circumstance to good effect by organizing, coaching and managing a football team which was known as the "Surrey Rams", devoting much of their spare time to this cause. So well did the team acquit itself in the first season that it has now graduated to stiffer competition in the Juvenile Canadian Football League. So impressed has been the community by the effect of this youth activity that the municipal council, under Reeve Charles Schults, has given the team every encouragement. As one of the detachment members puts

The "Surrey Rams"—1954. Back row, extreme left, Cst. R. R. MacKerracher; extreme right, Cst. L. Harrington; in centre, Reeve Charles Schults and Cpl. A. R. Foster.



At the invitation of the RCAF Cpl. R. J. Ross, DFC, Alert Bay Detachment, accompanied RCAF party to Air Force Day celebrations at Boise, Idaho. Here he chats with two charming young Idaho ladies.

(RCAF Photo)



it: "They have so taken to this police-sponsored activity that there is a waiting-list of older boys, anxious to play the hard way and the straight way."

Changes The provision of new quarters of modern design for our detachments is always welcome news and the completion of our new building for the detachment at Red Pass is a case in point. Situated in Mount Robson Provincial Park, Red Pass is becoming a centre of growing attraction for tourists. The new incumbent is Cst. H. T. Gaskell, recently transferred from Chilliwack Detachment.

The April 1954 issue of *The Quarterly* described the new RCMP Patrol vessel for the Pacific Coast, the M.L.1. Her sister ship the M.L.2 was launched from Foster's ship-yard in Victoria on September 28 this year and after the usual tests and speed trials, departed for her base at Powell River a few weeks later. Almost identical to the M.L.1 in size and design, the new ship is under the command of Cst. Nels Winegarden, who has had many years experience with Police craft in coastal waters.

Considering Constable Winegarden's extensive knowledge of marine craft and all that goes into their building and operation, his comment after looking over the new ship was a fitting tribute to those responsible for its modern design: "Never have I seen such a large ship built into such a small space!"

Another notable change has taken place in Vancouver, where Fairmont Training Sub-Division was closed down during the summer.

Toward the middle of October the Vancouver Sub-Division Headquarters moved back again into its old home at Fairmont, where considerable alteration and renovation had taken place. While there is little change apparent from the outside members who have recently visited the old building all come away with the same general comment: "You would hardly know the old place now!" One innovation has been the provision of separate quarters for the reserves, who now attend lectures and training several nights a month.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 14792 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Telford of Lloydminster, Sask., a daughter, Deborah Leah, on Aug. 7, 1954.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Charles of La Ronge, Sask., a son, Thomas Frederick, on Aug. 8, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15101 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Bowers, of Swift Current, Sask., a daughter, Patricia Ann, on Aug. 20, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15301 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Carter of Yorkton, Sask., a daughter, Barbara Jeanne, on Aug. 21, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15134 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Crisall of Waskesiu, Sask., a son, Brian Douglas, on Sept. 8, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14695 Cst. and Mrs. A. Sonder-

gaard of Carnduff, Sask., a son, Ronald Mark, on Sept. 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13954 Cpl. and Mrs. E. J. J. Mahoney of Tisdale, Sask., a daughter, Beverly Ann, on Oct. 3, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14137 Cst. and Mrs. V. J. Johansen of Wilkie, Sask., a son, Eric Douglas, on Oct. 4, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15545 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Schrader of Moose Jaw, Sask., twins, a daughter, Diane Lynn and a son, Lawrence Philip, on Oct. 10, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14244 Cst. and Mrs. L. B. Shields of Yorkton, a daughter, Judith Lynn, on Oct. 20, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15637 Cst. and Mrs. D. Oates of

Lanigan, Sask., a son, James Sanderson, on Oct. 25, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15425 Cst. and Mrs. W. Schramm of Saskatoon, Sask., a son, Laurie, on Oct. 27, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13103 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Tingle of Rosetown, Sask., a son, James Edward, on Nov. 7, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13635 Cst. and Mrs. H. F. Phelps of Pelly, Sask., a son, Kevin Dorn, on Nov. 8, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15176 Cst. J. A. L. Foster of Meadow Lake, Sask. to Miss Mary Kathleen Warnske at Edmonton, Alta., on July 14, 1954.

Reg. No. 15085 Cst. H. T. Laing of Tisdale, Sask. to Miss Susanna Christine Broughton, on July 29, 1954.

Reg. No. 15576 Cst. S. J. Gatchell of Regina, Sask. to Miss Jessie May MacDonald at Sydney, N.S., on Aug. 28, 1954.

Reg. No. 15879 Cst. J. McComb of Canora, Sask. to Miss Margaret C. Morton, R.N., at Balcarres, Sask., on Aug. 28, 1954.

Reg. No. 15365 Cst. T. M. Light of Melville, Sask. to Miss Doreen Audrey Lowenberger at Yorkton, Sask., on Sept. 4, 1954.

Reg. No. 15869 Cst. E. J. Smith of Regina to Miss Mary MacDonald Carpenter at Regina, on Sept. 4, 1954.

Reg. No. 15345 Cst. R. A. Peterson of Gull Lake, Sask. to Miss Kathleen May Blair at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1954.

Reg. No. 16843 Cst. J. Becker of Radville, Sask. to Miss Marie Bernice Fay at Lebret, Sask., on Nov. 6, 1954.

Sub-Division Activities—North Battleford

The annual ball of the North Battleford Sub-Division Recreation Club was held in the local Armouries on Oct. 12, 1954. For the occasion, the ball-room was decorated with purple and gold streamers, plaques with the RCMP Crest design and lances on the wall. Many members from outside detachments were present and a large attendance indicated the popularity of this annual social function.

Due to adverse weather conditions, the outdoor activities of the North Battleford Sub-Division Revolver Club were held to a minimum during the season and little was accomplished. To wind up the outdoor season, on October 22, 11 of the best shots in the sub-division met in competition for the "Rae Trophy" in which Cst. E. P. Kurtz emerged as the winner, with Cst. V. J. Johansen second and S/Sgt. J. Sixsmith in third position.

Prince Albert The sixth annual ball sponsored by the Prince Albert Sub-Division Recreation Club was held in the Armouries at Prince Albert on Oct. 1, 1954. As in former years it was successful and from all reports those at-

tending had a most enjoyable evening. Patron and patroness were Sub-Insp. J. C. McPhee, O.C. Prince Albert Sub-Division and Mrs. McPhee. Among the special guests attending were Insp. and Mrs. J. McCombe from North Battleford.

Cpl. J. D. Lewak, long a member of Prince Albert Sub-Division, left on August 21 on transfer to Val d'Or, Que., where he will be joined later by his wife and daughter. Prior to the departure of Corporal Lewak, he and Mrs. Lewak were guests of honor at a farewell party at which, on behalf of the members of the sub-division, Sub-Inspector McPhee presented them with a chime clock, suitably inscribed.

S/Sgt. F. A. Newman, sub-division NCO at Prince Albert, was one of those who received a Priory Vote of Thanks by the Priory of Canada this year. Presentation of the award was made by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, QC, MP, on October 5, in the presence of Sub-Inspector McPhee, Officer Commanding, and members of the sub-division.

Saskatoon A well-attended Sub-Division Recreation Club Dance was held at the RCAF Sergeants' Mess on Nov. 19, 1954.

Prior to their departures, suitable presentations were made and good wishes extended to four members of the sub-division who have been transferred to other duties—Csts. F. A. Fallis, C. L. Feitz, K. A. McEwen and R. I. Evans.

Of the four members of this sub-division competing at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa in the DCRA Meet August 9-14 inclusive, Cst. B. M. Anderson carried off the honors on the final day during the Governor General's Match, coming third, placing close to the winner and second place competitor.

A wind-up shoot was planned by the Saskatoon Services Rifle Association following summer practices and weekly competitions, for October 3 and 17, to be held at N.D. Headquarters Outdoor Ranges, Saskatoon. Matches were drawn up to be fired at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards with trophies and other prizes for aggregate scores for both days. At the commencement of the shoot on October 3 it soon became apparent that winter service conditions were going to prevail; intermittent snow and sleet during the day made shooting conditions extremely difficult. Nevertheless, an exceptionally good turn-out was experienced, calling for three relays of 18 competitors, each relay at the various ranges. The different service units and members of Saskatoon Sub-Division Headquarters and Saskatoon Detachment were out in full force. At the conclusion of the day most of the scheduled matches had been completed and since that time extreme weather conditions have made it impossible to carry out the remainder of the Meet. It appears that the

New Federal Building at Yorkton which houses the RCMP in that city.



program will have to be revised and prizes awarded on the basis of the matches completed during the first day.

An active small bore program is presently being planned for the coming winter months (1954-55) and the Match Committee, of which Supt. A. W. Parsons and Sgt. N. F. Bennett are members, is presently drawing up the schedule. In conjunction with the S.S.R.A. Small Bore Meet it is hoped that sufficient interest may be stirred up to field a ladies' team from Saskatoon Sub-Division and Detachment, which will compete not only locally but by postal matches with other divisions.

Yorkton On Aug. 24, 1954 members of Yorkton Sub-Division, their wives and lady friends gathered at Lakeview Lodge for the

annual fall dance and to bid farewell to five popular members who have been transferred farther afield. During the dance, Insp. and Mrs. H. C. Forbes made presentations to the departing members on behalf of their associates and conveyed the good wishes of the sub-division to them. Members so honored were: Sgt. R. L. Stevenson, Cpl. G. V. Morton, and Csts. T. S. Edmondson, W. H. Preston and H. B. Mercer.

On Sept. 20, 1954 Yorkton's new "Million Dollar" Federal Building was officially opened by the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture. The new Post Office houses all Federal Departments as well as RCMP Detachment, Sub-Division Headquarters, the various sections and single men's living quarters—truly an asset to this growing city.

"G" Division

North-West Territories and Yukon (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 10640 S/Sgt. and Mrs. G. Abraham, a daughter, Darlene Jane, on Apr. 17, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14870 Cst. and Mrs. R. Bakewell, a daughter, Phyllis Joanne, on Aug. 8, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15120 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson at Pangnirtung, N.W.T., a son, Steven Anthony, on Nov. 22, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15841 Cst. R. G. Moulton, Whitehorse, Y.T., to Miss Naida Josephine Dolan, Regina, Sask., at Whitehorse on Aug. 19, 1954.

Reg. No. 15309 Cst. G. Kornelson to Miss Dorothy Reid at Fort Norman, N.W.T., on Sept. 11, 1954.

Reg. No. 15532 Cst. H. K. Hodgson to Miss Francis Ehman at Port Coquitlam, B.C., in October 1954.

Social An enjoyable evening was spent on Oct. 8, 1954, when members of Whitehorse Detachment and Sub-Division played host to approximately 20 members of the RCAF Station Whitehorse, Sergeants' Mess, in the recreation room of the sub-division barracks. The smoker expressed in a small manner the appreciation felt here by our members for the courtesies and privileges extended by Air Force personnel.

Sports Our members at Fort Smith enjoyed a full summer's softball season and made a formidable entry in the softball league at Fort

Smith. Although they did not emerge victorious, they did play through the play-offs and up to the last game.

Arrivals Ex-Cpl. and Mrs. "Jock" Kerr from Mayo, Y.T., where Mr. Kerr has been employed for the past two and a half years as territorial agent and magistrate. Mr. Kerr has now taken over his new duties as Civilian Personnel Security Officer with the Canadian Army in Whitehorse.

Around Whitehorse Man in court the other day. Lawyer remarked: "Liquor seems to have a lasting effect on you." "It sure does," he replied, "especially that sloe gin." Must have thought it was slow gin. Anyway it caused a slow grin in the court-room.

One of the first things a newcomer to this part of the North learns is "The Yukon

Crouch". This is not a hang-over from playing "Ace-Away" in a basement or shooting craps in an old army blanket. It's the hand-in-pockets shoulders-bent-over posture that every man has on the main street. Keeps the hands warm. Nobody walks any other way.

Sorrow For the second time this past summer, sorrow was felt in Fort Smith Sub-Division when it was learned Cst. D. E. Ferguson died on patrol from Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. to Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T. aboard a boat. A faulty exhaust caused Constable Ferguson's death by carbon monoxide poisoning. Arriving in Fort Smith Sub-Division in May 1952, he served also at Spence Bay and Cambridge Bay during his northern service. Funeral and burial took place at his home, Mallorytown, Ontario.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 14933 Cst. and Mrs. G. F. LaBreche, a daughter, Judith Ann, on Oct. 5, 1954, at Halifax, N.S.

Marriages Reg. No. 15402 Cst. M. T. Fox to Carolyn Naomi Maye at New Aberdeen, Glace Bay, N.S., on Aug. 21, 1954.

Reg. No. 15786 Cst. C. Dyke of Halifax to Miss Claire Aileen Wheadon of Liverpool, N.S., on Sept. 1, 1954.

Reg. No. 15872 Cst. G. E. Taylor to Audrey Elizabeth Fader of Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 11, 1954.

Reg. No. 15783 Cst. G. W. Hosker to Miss Helen Warren of Dearborn, Mich., on Sept. 11, 1954.

Bereavements Our deepest sympathy is extended to Supt. H. G. Langton upon the death of his father ex-Sgt. E. Langton, and to Cpl. D. J. McMahon upon the untimely loss of his brother by drowning.

Arrivals All members of this division join in extending a warm welcome to Sub-Insp. J. E. M. Barrette and to Csts. J. B. E. Leger, S. R. Oake, J. E. V. Hebert, R. G. Riley and J. J. Hodgson.

Departures Our best wishes go with Cpl. R. F. Wellings recently transferred to "L" Division and to Cpl. W. A. Coombs to "HQ" Division.

Social On September 10 a social evening was held at Thornvale Barracks at which a distinguished guest in the person of Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, and members of the Inspection Team were present.

Members of this Divisional Headquarters enjoyed the recent visit of Corps Sgt. Major H. Robertson on official duties. During his stay

a social evening for visiting members was arranged.

General The third annual Maritime Chief Constables Convention was held at Amherst on July 5-6. Close to 60 members, many accompanied by their wives, participated in this event that again exemplified the mutual co-operation of city, town, railway and RCMP toward a common cause. Our representatives in the persons of Asst. Commr. J. Howe, Supts. D. Forrest and D. A. McKinnon, Insprs. W. H. Nevin and J. A. Young, Cpls. G. Cuning and F. L. McEvoy contributed to the success of this annual event.

Sports A general revival of sports activities has taken place in Halifax. As many as 30 members are regularly participating in bowling and a table tennis league is in the process of being formed.

Shooting A team of riflemen from Truro Sub-Division consisting of Insp. J. A. Young, Officer Commanding, Cpl. R. F. Wellings, Csts. J. P. Schiller and H. A. Palmer entered the Service Rifle Meet at Bedford, Halifax County on September 11-12. Forty-two service teams competed. The RCMP came in third in the event and they won the "Fire with Movement" Section and received the H. W. Murdock Trophy. Their score was 126 out of 200 for this section with a total of 434 for the complete event.

In Sydney plans are under way for resumption of rifle and revolver shooting activity and a series of matches has been arranged between teams within the sub-division. The range has been newly decorated and is in readiness for the season's activities.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 14125 Cst. and Mrs. M. B. Lamb at Gagetown, N.B., a daughter, Joanne, on Aug. 25, 1954.

To Reg. No. 16239 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Haynes at Campbellton, N.B., a daughter, Judith Lee, on Sept. 27, 1954.

To Reg. No. 11242 Cpl. and Mrs. L. H. Lafreniere at Bathurst, N.B., a daughter, Suzanne, on Oct. 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13143 Sgt. and Mrs. J. R. Fraser at Fredericton, N.B., a daughter, Judith Evelyn, on Oct. 26, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 14871 Cst. A. A. McArthur to Margaret Joyce Marie Johnson of Lawrence Station, N.B., on Aug. 18, 1954.

Reg. No. 15079 Cst. G. L. Laidlaw to Louise Isabelle Tait, at Marysville, N.B., on Aug. 28, 1954. (The division orderly room lost a stenographer while the Identification Section gained a married man.)

Reg. No. 16699 Cst. D. J. Johnson to Helen Joan Colburn, at Truro, N.S., on Sept. 25, 1954.

Reg. No. 15925 Cst. A. R. LeCocq to Miss Josette Frances Vermette, at Moncton, N.B., on Oct. 9, 1954.

Sorrow It is with regret we report the death of Spl. Cst. Roy Chalmers Barton who had served as janitor at "J" Division Headquarters since December 1943. Mr. Barton, following several months' illness, died at the DVA Hospital, Lancaster, N.B., on Nov. 2, 1954.

Our sincere condolences are extended to Cpl. and Mrs. H. A. Trann whose infant daughter, Mary Bernice, passed away on Sept. 24, 1954.

To Pension Following completion of 23 years' service Reg. No. 11988 Sgt. J. A. R. Fenwick retired to pension on Oct. 7, 1954.

Reg. No. 10984 Cpl. G. M. Baker also proceeded to pension on Nov. 4, 1954, after completion of 23 years' service.

Reg. No. 11242 Cpl. L. H. Lafreniere is presently on leave pending discharge to pension in the near future.

To each we extend our sincere wishes for the fullest enjoyment of their retirement.

Transfers in or out To those who have arrived to serve in "J" Division and those who have been posted from "J" Division we extend a friendly wish "happy to meet, sorry to part and happy to meet again". Departures—Cpls. W. S. Lavers and R. D. Walters to "D" Division; Sub-Insp. M. J. Y. Dube and Cpl. B. A. Wright to "HQ"; Cpl. A. R. G. Monette to "C" Division; Cpl. E. A. Hayes to "H" Division. Arrivals—Sub-Insp. M. K. Keough, Cpl. F. G. Walno, Csts. H. W. Burkholder and G. H. L. McKinnon from "B" Division; Cpl. J. R. Lapointe from "C" Division.

Visits The visit of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra during September 1954 to points within the province was not without added pleasures for some young members. Following the round of official duties, the invitation graciously extended for a small number of members to attend a private party held in honor of and for the pleasure of H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra was accepted with alacrity.

During August we again had the pleasure of greeting Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird and the Inspection Team. Hope the weather is better next time for we'd like the party to have the opportunity of taking home a good specimen of New Brunswick in the form of an Atlantic salmon.

With so much written on the new Criminal Code, it was with great pleasure that we were afforded the opportunity of meeting Mr. A. J. McLeod of the Criminal Law Section of the Department of Justice who was, we understand, responsible for much of the preparation of the new legislation. In perusing the Code, we appreciate Mr. McLeod's sense of humor and directness, for as he inferred by comparison, a spade is now called a spade and not an agricultural implement. In the days to come we will appreciate more fully the labors of the Criminal Law Section—in the meantime there is much to be studied.

Special Events All the "Edna's" we have met have been ladies of charm. However, it must be that the hurricane hunters have not been so fortunate. Communication officials too will, we feel, regard those so named with a somewhat diffident attitude. This is however, not their attitude in regard to the police communication system. Hurricane "Edna" which, in passing, briefly but surely tangled land lines, rendered it necessary for speedy contact to be established between telephone repair headquarters and field operations. By extending the facilities of our radio network the work of assessing damage, directing crews and renewing circuits was expedited. It is of interest to note that as a result, the main lines were again in operation within three hours. In other areas the activity of highway patrols was the means of issuing appropriate warnings as to wash-outs and similar obstructions on highways.

Shooting With the indoor range now renovated, weekly practices have again commenced and with the splendid performances of the past year to set the pace, a good season is anticipated.

"J" Division team comprising Corporals

Hughes, Carey, Walters and Beatty participated in the DCRA Shoot at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa during August 1954, all turning in creditable scores, gaining in experience and hoping for another chance to attend.

Blood Donors Members of the Force have ever been generous to answer the call of the Red Cross for volunteer blood donors. It is therefore with pleasure we report the good response to yet another appeal, 25 members participating on October 18.

In This We Share Recently an art exhibit was held at the University of New Brunswick featuring paintings and prints from the collections of Lord Beaverbrook and Sir James Dunn. Visiting this with my teen-age daughter and her companion, we were regaled

with a breezy commentary on art generally until in a very quiet and proud voice she remarked "this is my home" as she noted an old small print of "The Governor's House", now "J" Division Headquarters. It was only a momentary break in the lovely comment but it served to show forcibly the latent respect we, not as parents, but as members of the Force share by our associations with those things time honored and of good report.

Accustomed to such comments as "Why don't you wear the poke bonnet, balloon pants and cow-hide all the time", we are apt to overlook youth's tendency to conceal the truth of their feelings in illogical jargon. I was proud to be with my daughter in that one brief moment for this too is my home.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 15338 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Elliott, a son, Danny Charles, on Feb. 20, 1954, at Grande Prairie, Alta.

To Reg. No. 15259 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Berthiaume, a son, Roderick Earle, on May 10, 1954, at Elk Point, Alta.

To Reg. No. 15011 Cst. and Mrs. M. M. Collins, a son, Gillis Murray, on May 17, 1954, at Calgary, Alta.

To Reg. No. 14425 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. McCullough, a daughter, Corleen Donna, on May 25, 1954, at Edmonton, Alta.

To Reg. No. 13720 Cst. and Mrs. J. Dubbin, a son, Reginald Brian, on June 19, 1954, at Calgary.

To Reg. No. 14850 Cst. and Mrs. M. W. Hopkins, a daughter, Linda Jean, on July 3, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15228 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Kirk, a son, Cameron Gordon, on July 28, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14042 Cst. and Mrs. H. C. Berry of Hilda, Alta., a son, Dale Courtnage, at Medicine Hat Hospital, on Aug. 17, 1954.

To Reg. No. 16426 Cst. and Mrs. S. T. Nott, a son, Richard Stanley, on Aug. 19, 1954, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 15300 Cst. and Mrs. P. J. Graham of Nanton, Alta., a son, John Britt, at High River Hospital, on Sept. 24, 1954.

To Reg. No. 11141 Sgt. and Mrs. C. Rawsthorne, of Calgary, a daughter, Carolyn Joyce, on Oct. 7, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15667 Cst. and Mrs. K. E. Tillsley of Lethbridge, Alta., a daughter, Brenda Gail, at St. Michael's Hospital, on Oct. 19, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15265 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. E. Pomeroy, of Calgary, a son, Allan Rodney, on Oct. 19, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14945 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Smith, a son, on Nov. 2, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15755 Cst. A. Moore to Miss Margaret Elgert, on June 5, 1954.

Reg. No. 15832 Cst. G. M. Walker to Jane Laverne Anderson, on July 3, 1954.

Reg. No. 15865 Cst. R. A. Brownlee to Miss Evelyn Hitchen, R.N., on Aug. 30, 1954.

Reg. No. 15511 Cst. R. E. J. Toews to Miss Vivian P. Kotcherofsky, on Sept. 3, 1954.

Reg. No. 15390 Cst. W. G. Horsman to Annie Jenny Slyshak, at Peace River, Alta., on Sept. 4, 1954.

Reg. No. 16998 Cst. R. A. Muir of Banff, Alta., to Miss Roberta Simpson, on Sept. 24, 1954, at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 14564 Cst. H. L. Shannon to Janice Marie Mastaller, at Edmonton, Alta., on Oct. 19, 1954.

Reg. No. 15951 Cst. R. T. Hayden of Brooks, Alta., to Miss Emiline Prilusky, on Oct. 23, 1954, at Calgary.

Reg. No. 15328 Cst. M. H. B. Beck to Bernadette Dellaire, at Lloydminster, Sask., on Oct. 30, 1954.

Reg. No. 15889 Cst. R. K. Burke to Clara Mae Braiden at Wainwright, Alta., on Oct. 30, 1954.

Personnel Changes Sgt. C. F. Wilson from "Depot" Division to assume Sergeant Major's duties at Headquarters, Edmonton and Cpl. D. E. Webster from Grande Prairie to Edmonton as Division Orderly. Cpl. C. R.

Duff was transferred to Innisfail Detachment replacing Cpl. J. R. Moffatt who went to Jasper, Cpl. R. C. Morris moved from Banff to High Prairie and Cpl. R. J. Wall transferred from Drumheller to Banff. Cpl. W. W. MacLeod has been transferred from Waterton Park Detachment to take charge of the City Detail at Drumheller. Arrivals in Edmonton include Cpls. H. E. Routledge and A. H. Crawford, Csts. W. G. Horsman, W. R. J. Morrison, W. H. R. Valli, R. M. Clifford, J. T. Wood and J. M. P. Mantyak. From "G" to "K" came Csts. W. F. Cutts and R. N. Eberley from "N" Division. Cst. R. A. Muir has been transferred to Burnaby Detachment, "E" Division and Cst. R. J. Woolger has moved to "Depot" as assistant drill instructor. From Red Deer Sub-Division Csts. D. A. Cooper was transferred to Yorkton, Sask. and J. S. Garrow went to Ottawa. Sgt. Major S. M. Slinn was transferred to Ottawa where he is now Sergeant Major of "A" Division.

Social A farewell party in honor of Sergeant Major Slinn was held in the Joint Services Sergeants' Lounge, Edmonton on September 3. He was presented with an inscribed wrist watch by NCOs and men of Headquarters and Edmonton Sub-Division and in reply expressed his regret at leaving Edmonton. The feeling was reciprocated by all who had the pleasure of working with him and under him in "K" Division.

At Red Deer a gathering at the home of Cst. N. E. MacDonald entertained Csts. J. S. Garrow and D. A. Cooper prior to their transfers. At Sgt. W. Johns' home in the same city another group of members of the Force and the Law Society honored Cpl. J. R. Moffatt. Vern Whittiger, Sheriff of the Red Deer Judicial District presented Corporal Moffatt with a suitably engraved Ronson lighter.

The "K" Division Social Club held a staff party in the RCMP gymnasium at Edmonton, on October 8. Sgt. R. H. McKinney, dance director, and his capable assistants, Mrs. Mary Martinson, Cpl. D. E. Webster and Cst. S. M. Dougherty were in charge of arrangements. Abe Kohn's Orchestra was in attendance and dancing was from 9.30 p.m. until 1 a.m. Prizes were awarded for several spot dances. A highlight of the evening was a number of xylophone selections by Cst. D. L. Gaylard of Edmonton Highway Patrol. Sandwiches and coffee were served at midnight. A good crowd attended the party and "K" Division personnel are looking forward to more dances of this type in the new year.

Golf The annual Alberta Police Golf Association Tournament was held at the Edmonton Golf and Country Club, on August 26-27, with approximately 60 ardent golfers present. The official tee-off was handled by Tommy

Molyneux, professional, of the Edmonton Golf and Country Club, at 8.30 a.m., on August 26. Upon the completion of two days' play and a battle with the elements (it rained all the second day), Insp. K. Shakespeare, O.C. Peace River Sub-Division, was crowned as winner of the Championship Flight for the third consecutive year, with former City of Edmonton Chief Constable Reg Jennings being the runner-up. Other flight winners represented a wide cross-section of the police forces of Alberta with the team competition being taken by the Edmonton City Police.

On the evening of August 26, the annual meeting of the association was presided over by Asst. Commr. G. M. Curleigh, O.C. "K" Division, RCMP, with Sgt. J. Moore, Edmonton City Police, as secretary. It was decided to hold next year's tournament at Calgary and an executive was elected in the persons of Chief Constable L. Partridge, Calgary City Police as president and Sgt. B. Jakes, Calgary City Police, and Cst. W. Wayko, RCMP, Calgary Sub-Division as secretaries. The evening was concluded with a smoker, at which a fine program of entertainment was provided. The tournament was brought to a close on the evening of August 27 with a banquet and presentation of prizes at the Edmonton Golf and Country Club. Magistrate J. McCulla, Edmonton City Police Court, made the presentations and congratulated the prize winners.

Congratulations are in order for the Edmonton executive for a most successful 1954 tournament.

Recreation A number of committees have been formed in Edmonton in connection with various sports and recreational activities planned for the winter season. An active season is anticipated in badminton, bowling, curling and rifle and revolver shooting. A dance committee plans to hold occasional dances.

At Lethbridge, bowlers from sub-division headquarters have entered a local commercial league and meet Friday nights. The curling season got under way early there too and hockey activity assumed ambitious proportions in the formation stage in the fall. Shooting enthusiasts were loud in their praises about the new .38 calibre service revolvers used for the first time in the annual revolver shoot last August and September. The old .455s which rendered trusty service for so many years were frequently blamed for failures of some members to get "crossed revolvers", but those who failed to qualify this year had to seek other excuses. It is felt that marksmanship will improve with the use of the new lighter handgun.

At Calgary badminton started with great

enthusiasm in mid-October and the sub-division hopes to make a good showing in competitions throughout the division. Calgary "Tiger Cats" hockey team had their skates sharpened and ready early, while Drumheller Detachment personnel hope to figure in the sub-division hockey championship for which a trophy was put into play in 1953. Constables Beckett and Pomeroy are skipping two Calgary curling rinks in the local Police league.

The Red Deer Sub-Division volley-ball team journeyed to Wetaskiwin for a tournament organized by military authorities. Teams

from various parts of the province took part in the play—two from the Army in Wetaskiwin, two from the University of Alberta, two from the Latvian group in Edmonton, an all-Chinese team from Edmonton, the Wetaskiwin Kinsmen team and the RCMP squad from Red Deer. The latter group won two games and lost two. The all-Chinese team came out on top and their players were worth watching. All experienced players, they had not played as a team before and a number were recent immigrants but they had a style of their own and were exceedingly quick.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Marriages Reg. No. 15855 Cst. W. L. Bigelow to Miss Mary Joan Snazelle on Oct. 9, 1954.

Reg. No. 15336 Cst. R. M. Stunden to Miss Joan Lillian Scales on Nov. 8, 1954.

Transfers Best wishes and appropriate gifts from members of the division to Cpl. W. H. Warner recently transferred to "H" Division and Cst. F. H. Pinnock to "A" Division.

Arrivals A hearty welcome has been extended to Cpl. R. F. Wellings from "H" Division; Cst. C. P. Hill from "O" Division; Cst. A. B. McIntosh from "B" Division; Cst.

E. F. Hamilton from "A" Division; Csts. W. A. Wilson and R. R. Gordon from "N" Division, and Miss Sheila Connick who has recently been engaged as a stenographer in our Orderly Room.

Courses Sgt. A. M. Johnston attended C.P.C. Class No. 23. Cst. W. J. R. Macdonald attended Provost Company training at Shilo, Man. and Cst. H. G. E. Chipman was on a Refresher Course at Rockcliffe.

Volley-ball Two teams have been organized at Charlottetown to compete in the City League which comprises ten teams. We are looking forward to a big showing in the near future.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14705 Cpl. and Mrs. E. C. Curtain at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1954, a son, William George.

Arrivals and Departures "N" Division extends a hearty welcome to Cpl. J. P. Slattery, formerly of "E" Division, who was transferred to this division as a member of the Lecturing Staff.

On October 1 Cpl. B. Pomfret (formerly S/Sgt. B. Pomfret—Army) in charge of "N" Division physical training instruction for approximately five years, entertained uniformed members of the staff on the occasion of his engagement in this Force and subsequent promotion. Corporal Pomfret left on transfer to "Depot" Division on October 9 after receiving congratulations and best wishes for a successful future with the Force.

Members of "N" Division said farewell to Reg. No. 15960 Cst. E. A. Gullason who was discharged "time expired" on October 26. Constable Gullason had been employed in the

"N" Division Q.M. Stores and our best wishes go with him in whatever field he may follow in the future.

Social On the evening of September 17, the "N" Division Bowling League held the opening dance of the season in the division auditorium and the staff, members of the bowling league and their guests all enjoyed a good time.

On October 29, the "N" Division Bowling League held a Halloween masquerade dance in the auditorium and 116 persons attended, making this one of the most successful dances of this kind. Both "olde-tyme" and modern dances were enjoyed enthusiastically, with Cpl. E. C. Curtain acting as master of ceremonies and S/Sgt. J. Batza of "A" Division directing the square dancing. Costumes of every description brightened the evening among colorful decorations. Guests included Commissioner and Mrs. Nicholson. The Commissioner selected the lady and gentleman wearing the most appropriate costumes and presented

At the "N" Division Hallowe'en Dance. L. to R.—Cpl. E. C. Curtain, Commissioner Nicholson, Mrs. R. Handford, Cpl. D. A. Hadfield and Sgt. R. W. James.



the prizes. No doubt he found it difficult to make his selections amongst the many and varied costumes but the guests approved with ready applause. Winners were Mrs. Ralph

Handford, as Queen Ya ke ti of Egypt and Cpl. D. A. Hadfield, dressed in an old-fashioned flannel night-gown displayed a tremendous pair of feet.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13111 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Serada, a daughter, Angela Marie, on Aug. 13, 1954, at Walpole Island.

To Reg. No. 13305 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Fox, a son, John Stephen, on Sept. 4, 1954, at Fort Erie.

To Reg. No. 14194 Cst. and Mrs. G. J. Gove, a son, Robert William, on Oct. 7, 1954, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 15314 Cst. and Mrs. R. S. McCormick, a son, Stephen Douglas, on Oct. 10, 1954, at Toronto.

Marriages Reg. No. 14525 Cst. W. D. Campbell to Miss Mary Ann Deslippe, at Hamilton, on Aug. 18, 1954.

Reg. No. 14768 Cst. G. L. Skatfeld to Miss Shirley Helen House, at Preston, on Oct. 16, 1954.

Reg. No. 15947 Cst. G. T. Brewer to Miss Myrtle Ilene Johnston, at Wallaceburg, on Oct. 23, 1954.

Reg. No. 17018 Cst. A. S. Watters to Miss Margaret Alice Ryerse, at Port Dover, on Oct. 30, 1954.

Miss Joyce V. Morris (stenographer) to Keith Richard Bilsborough, at Toronto, on Oct. 30, 1954.

Death Spl. Cst. Gilbert Hayward died in

September. During the war he had been a special constable guard at the Welland Canal and later came to Beverley Barracks as gardener. Members of this division extend sincere condolences to his family. It will be remembered that his son ex-Corporal Hayward served in the Force for 14 years.

Arrivals A warm welcome to the following members who have been transferred to this division recently—Csts. O. T. Lutes from "B" Division, R. L. Aldrich and A. B. Brezinski from "N" Division, C. E. Klick and A. B. Hennan from "Depot" Division.

Departures Best wishes of "O" Division to the following members who have been transferred—Cpls. E. F. Burkmar to "E" Division and H. R. Hancock to "A" Division, Csts. W. R. Pilkey to "D" Division, A. Kozak to "Headquarters", C. P. Hill to "L" Division and M. Harte to "E" Division.

New Sub-Division The only sub-division in "O" Division has been opened at London, Ont., embracing all detachments west of the Toronto-Hamilton Detachment boundary. Sub-Insp. J. M. L. Somers, formerly of "C" Division, has been appointed Officer Commanding with Sgt. J. A. Morrison as sub-division NCO.

Bowling The bowling season opened with a great deal of fanfare. Four teams are now battling with one another and from all accounts it appears there will be a successful season.

Revolver and Rifle Club Last season, activities on the range increased 100 per cent over previous years. Not only were members taking part in regular weekly shoots and inter-divisional matches but also novelty shoots which proved particularly interesting, even to the newest tyro. Organization for this season's activities has commenced and enthusiasm of the committee and members alike indicates an even better season this year. We are not as fortunate as some divisions who have their own range; however, through the kindness of local military authorities, we are permitted the use of such accommodation, although it poses the problem of travelling distances as anyone who knows Toronto is well aware.

Hockey This Force being a mobile organization, with the transfer of personnel being based on efficiency of police operation, considerable difficulty faces those responsible for forming a hockey team of sufficient strength to warrant entry in any of the leagues. Two years ago we had a real team which marked up moderate but much appreciated victories; last year, transfers of personnel made serious inroads into our strength and this year appears at the moment to be as bad, if not worse. However, as the strength of any purpose lies in enthusiasm, there will be hockey played in "O" Division and, who knows, before the season is over we may be favored with a Clancy or Broda.

Smoker Smokers are not new to this division for they are held fairly regularly. However, the smoker of October 15 was different in purpose and organization, in that it was organized and staged by members of the Sergeants' Mess to raise funds for the purchase of a television set for the men's recreation room. After the smoke had cleared, a cheque for \$100.25 was donated to the cause. Digging down into their jeans, the men were able to meet the cost of a new set and now enjoy the latest in T.V. reception.

Hurricane Hazel It was purely coincidental, of course, that the evening of the Sergeants' Mess smoker, was the evening that tragedy struck the Toronto area when Hurricane Hazel raged through portions of the Toronto area, leaving behind death, destruction and to many, the loss of lifetime earnings. These violent acts of nature, against which man and his strength seem so pitifully weak, come and go with such speed that it is many hours later before there is an awakening to the full realization of what happened. Only those familiar with the scene can possibly

visualize the extent of the destruction caused by heavy winds and trickling creeks swollen to raging river by hours and hours of steady rain. All others, vivid imagination or no, can only piece fragments of information received and conjure up a picture quite pale in the light of the facts.

Although no members of this division were seriously affected by the ravages of the hurricane, for which we are extremely thankful, members in the Toronto area were pleased to assist other authorities and organizations. Not only was material assistance given the police in the western suburbs to help in traffic control and protection against looters, but the members individually donated clothing and like articles to organizations in their locality who had taken up the challenge to aid the unfortunate victims of nature's playful but tragic fury. Money was also donated individually and through a collection taken at Division Headquarters.

Marine With champagne trickling down her bow, a beautiful sleek craft slid gracefully into the waters of Lake Ontario at the J. J. Taylor and Sons Limited Shipyard at Toronto on October 27. She is the first of her type in the detachment class of motor patrol boats for use by the "Marine" Division in the Great Lakes. It was quite an event and the air of formality could not have been more poignant at the launching of another *Queen Mary* than when Mrs. G. C. Roberts, wife of Supt. G. C. Roberts, Officer Commanding "Marine" Division, crashed the blue and gold be-ribboned bottle of champagne against the bow and christened her *Chilcoot II*. Slowly and silently this new addition to the RCMP "Marine" Division took to the water like a veteran but with an air of youthful impudence with her glistening dark blue hull and light buff superstructure.

The *Chilcoot II*, Reg. No. MP 81, is something quite different from what we have had before. Her statistics are impressive, going between 14 and 15 tons gross with a 13 foot beam, an overall length of 50 feet, one inch. Twin screws powered by two Skripts, gasoline motors developing 350 H.P. each and a draught just over three feet, gave a thrilling performance at her speed trials. Sitting high in the water she dusted her heels at 32 miles an hour.

Chilcoot II was designed by J. L. Hacker, Marine Architect of Detroit, who designed among other things, motor torpedo boats so effective during the last war. She was built by the J. J. Taylor and Sons Limited of Toronto. With an oak frame, mahogany skin and finish, teakwood decks, a galley equipped with propane gas stove, electric refrigeration, hot and cold running water, she takes a crew of four but will sleep six. Following her launching, she was taken to Kingston by Cor-

poral Roberts NCO as skipper, Spl. Cst. I. P. G. Awalt, engineer, and Cst. L. M. King, seaman, for further trials in actual operation.

The launching was attended by Asst. Commr. Geo. B. McClellan, O.C. "O" Division, Insp. G. H. Miller, Insp. P. J. Vaucher, both of "O" Division and, of course, Superintendent Roberts, O.C. "Marine" Division and Insp. J. Reader, Chief Engineer of the "Marine" Division, both of "Headquarters", Ottawa. As is customary, almost the entire J. J. Taylor family, whose company had built the sleek craft, and their employees were present. Corporal Roberts, son of the O.C. "Marine" Division has been appointed skipper of this new craft and the launching coincided with the wedding anniversary of he and his wife. In a thoughtful gesture, Mrs. Roberts was presented with a bouquet of flowers by the J. J. Taylor Company.

An Old Friend Writes Periodically we are favored with correspondence from ex-Sgt. Lewis McLauchlan (Reg. No. 3322) now of Haileybury, Ont. In his latest letter, he informs us that he became a member of "H" Division Sergeants' Mess at Tagish, Y.T., 55 years ago. His promotion to sergeant made one real impression for he recalls the white table linen in comparison to the scrubbed "deal" tables of the division messes and he remarks "they were a far cry from the meals served from chuck wagons in the cow camps of Wyoming and Montana, washed down with alkali water, and Arbuckles ariosa coffee (12½c per pound)".

Ex-Sergeant McLauchlan joined the Force in 1898 at Fort Saskatchewan and it is with unmistakable pride that he tells of his son, presently serving in the Force having joined

19 years ago. Although the "Old-timer", as we refer to him, has been on pension for the past 27 years, he still lives and breathes the Force, exemplifying the type and character of the men who built its strength and traditions. By such loyalty and devotion is the fabric of the Force strengthened and guaranteed.

Ex-Sergeant McLauchlan forwards a few lines from an old troop song he heard sung in 1898 by S/Sgt. Geo. Mitchell Grahame whose regimental number he believes to be 1127. He admits the words may be somewhat in error and wonders if some of our readers possibly remember the song. He has the melody if the music could be unearthed.

In the dusty old troop stable where the litter
is lying dank
and the cobwebs swinging free,
I can hear his sabre clank
and the Sergeant Major swearing like the D.

There's a stall I seldom pass
without grinning like an ass,
For it's there old B27 fell and died.

We'd been drilling all the morning down in the
dusty vale,
He'd been going much as usual
I'd been spurring strong and well,
He didn't seem to falter or to fail.

But I think his lazy spirit knew what he had
planned to do
when he laid him down in the stall where my
old trooper died.

For never was a brute more stubborn hard
to "bend"

In every turn and circle of the "ride".

Book Reviews

A CLERK OF OXENFORD. Essays on Literature and Life, by Gilbert Highet. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 272. \$3.75.

In *A Clerk of Oxenford*, Gilbert Highet, himself a clerk from Oxenford, discusses people, places and books. Originally, these essays were radio talks, and despite suitable revisions for the more formal setting of the printed page, they still retain the informal tone of a fireside discussion.

The essays themselves are grouped under three main headings: *The Arts of Prose*,

Poetry and Poets and *Imagination and Reality*. However, these titles do not in themselves indicate the scope or nature of the contents. For instance, in the section *The Arts of Prose*, Professor Highet covers such varied topics as the Icelandic Sagas and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; in *Poetry and Poets* he discusses Japanese haiku poetry; while in *Imagination and Reality* he ranges from the art of invective to witchcraft, mountain climbing, chess, and the annals of escape and evasion literature. A bibliography of additional books on the topic discussed accompanies each essay.

Merely to list the scope of Professor Highet's writings in *A Clerk of Oxenford*, however, is unfair. For one thing, he writes in the intimate style of the essayist; he is witty, urbane, and has an eye for the unusual. One essay, for example, deals with Lord Byron's perpetual struggle with obesity. In another there is delicious irony when the writing of J. M. Thompson, one of the great living authorities on Napoleon and his period, is contrasted with Désirée—Annemarie Selinko's chatty historical novel set in the same era.

All of this does not mean that the essays in the book are above criticism. Professor Highet has indeed come from the classroom, but in doing so he has tended to underestimate his audience and to pitch his talks down a shade too far. In addition, some of his judgments and many of his statements may be questioned. He definitely undervalues Yeats as a poet, and dismisses Samuel Butler as "that horrible little worm". Nevertheless, whatever Professor Highet's opinions may be, they are at least direct, and stimulate the reader to re-examine his own views on each subject under discussion. Whether one is looking for the ludicrous—Mrs. Amanda McKittrick Ros who describes her hero's eyes as "glittering jet revolvers" is a good illustration—or for the scholarly, this book contains both. It should not be missed.

W.R.

LEGAL MEDICINE, edited by R. B. H. Gradwohl. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, U.S.A. and McInish and Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. 222 Illustrations. Indexed. Pp. 1093. \$20.

The field of legal medicine has increased so rapidly in recent years that it is manifestly impossible for any one individual to be an expert in all its branches. For this reason, every person interested in the subject, will welcome this book which brings together "the collected thoughts of so many outstanding authorities".

Chapter I, by Sir Sidney Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Edinburgh University, Scotland, deals with the history of legal medicine. The next 15 chapters discuss topics of special interest to pathologists and physicians who must carry out autopsies, and so forth, and give evidence in the Courts. Chapter 17 deals with problems of

skeletal identification and chapter 18 contains a very thorough discussion on the use of dental evidence in identification and criminology. Techniques for the examination of hairs and fibres are described by Dr. W. E. Evans, pathologist of Charing Cross Hospital, London. Three chapters are devoted to the identification of blood-stains, blood grouping tests and paternity proceedings. The scientific aspects of blood-stain identification and grouping are adequately treated by Dr. Gradwohl; the legal phases of the subject are thoroughly discussed by Mr. S. B. Schatkin. The Walker acid phosphates test for seminal fluid is described by Dr. Gradwohl in a chapter on the examination of seminal stains.

Mr. Sidney Kaye and Dr. Leo Goldbaum, well-known for their contributions to the literature on toxicology, have written the chapter on this extremely important subject. "The chapter is not intended to represent a complete treatise on the subject of toxicology; rather, it is a working outline." Considerable emphasis is placed on ultraviolet absorption spectroscopy as a means of identifying and differentiating barbiturates, volatiles and alkaloids. No mention is made of the use of X-ray diffraction and infra-red spectroscopy; space might have been allotted for a more complete discussion of crystallographic methods of identification.

A very excellent discussion on the medico-legal aspects of alcohol intoxication is contributed by Dr. C. W. Muehlberger. Other topics discussed are absorption, forensic psychiatry, narcoanalysis, lie detection, the expert witness and laboratory administration.

This book brings together under one cover the experience of 30 authorities in various branches of legal medicine. Some readers might wish their particular field of interest had been given more space. However, for those who desire to study any particular topic in more detail, a list of pertinent references is included at the end of each chapter.

The book is profusely illustrated and the publishers have made an excellent job of the printing and binding. Members of the medical and legal professions, pathologists, toxicologists, and law-enforcement officers will find this up-to-date text-book a required addition to their libraries. B.B.C.

THE TEMPLE TIGER AND MORE MAN-EATERS OF KUMAON, by Jim Corbett. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. \$2.50.

If you have read Colonel Corbett's other books on tiger hunting and jungle life in India, you won't want to miss this one. Framed in the familiar setting of the Indian jungle, the stories are more of the thrilling fare he served up to us in *Man-Eaters of Kumaon* and *Jungle Lore*. As in his earlier books, Colonel Corbett's great knowledge of the jungle animal kingdom is reflected in the unique experiences he has survived to write about. Truly he has led an unusual life and happily he is gifted with the ability to tell us about it.

H.E.B.

HANDBOOK OF EMERGENCY TOXICOLOGY—A Guide for the Identification, Diagnosis and Treatment of Poisoning, by Sidney Kaye. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Pp. 303. \$5.75.

This book is written for the medical practitioner and laboratory technician whose prompt action in diagnosing and treating poisonings may prevent the death of the victim. The materials available for rapid examination in these "emergency" cases may be the stomach contents, vomitus, gastric lavage, urine and blood, also any medicinals, residues in drinking glasses, unknown chemicals, food and drink, found in the vicinity. The analyst will frequently have a strong suspicion as to the poison ingested and a few rapid presumptive tests may strengthen the diagnosis sufficiently to enable the physician to prescribe the proper treatment.

The text is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the definition of terms, properties and physiologic action of poisons. Symptoms and signs are listed in conjunction with the diseases and poisons that produce them. Included is a discussion on lethal doses, antidotes, analysis (including spectrophotometric methods), and interpretation of results. Section II consists of two tables, one giving commercial sources of poisons and the other listing poisons commonly found in household articles.

In section III, the more common toxic compounds and poisons are arranged alphabetically. The synonyms, derivatives, homo-

logues, uses, properties, symptoms, identification tests and treatment is given for each poison. Where known, an estimate of the minimum lethal dose and a statement of the physiologic action of the substance is included. Where identification tests are complicated, references to original papers are given.

This handbook contains data on the properties, characteristics and symptoms of common poisons which in the past have not been readily available. For this reason, it will be of interest to the forensic toxicologist who is mainly concerned with the analysis of materials obtained at autopsy, in cases of unexplained and suspicious deaths.

In the opinion of the reviewer it is unfortunate that the author has not included a discussion of the difficulties inherent in the examination of biological material for poisons, such as the presence and removal of impurities; this book will be most useful to the experienced technician, the inexperienced apprentice may get the impression that toxicological examinations are simple and straightforward. However, this is only a minor criticism; there is no doubt that this handbook fills a gap in the literature on toxicology and will be particularly helpful in aiding those whose prompt, accurate diagnosis and treatment of poisoning may save a life.

B.B.C.

OIL TRAILS IN HEADLESS VALLEY, by Joseph Holliday. Longmans Green and Company, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 158. \$2.50.

Here is a book of adventure for the serious young students of both geology and the oil industry in Canada, also for boys and girls who like mystery and excitement.

The author knows his subject well and has the happy knack of converting dull text-book material into interesting reading. In other words those thirsting for first-hand information about oil-well drilling and all that precedes such an enterprise will be amply rewarded by reading this well-written book of action in *Headless Valley*.

The grim reaper had stalked in *Headless Valley* 14 times before the story opens. Thirteen men and one woman had met death, the circumstances shrouded in mystery.

Ben Baily, son of a geologist, enters this strange land with his father. And immedi-

ately the thrills begin, involving experiences that arrest one's attention till the final chapter is read. And while you read, you learn much about the fascinating work of sinking an oil well in wild and unpopulated territory. All the preparations, knowledge, experience and training required are explained and made easy to understand.

All in all it's an interesting story, full of action, suspense and accurate information.

In this book the author reveals the secret of his success as one of Canada's most popular writers in the juvenile book field. He knows what he writes about and how to get it on paper in a pleasing, easy-flowing style. His work deserves space in private juvenile collections.

E.D.

DALE OF THE MOUNTED ON THE WEST COAST, by Joe Holliday. Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto, Canada. \$1.25.

Mr. Holliday enjoys the distinction of having two books reviewed in this issue and both are for juveniles. While "Oil Trails" is a new departure for him, this instalment in the life of Cst. Dale Thompson is the fourth in the "Dale of the Mounted" series. His other books established Mr. Holliday's abilities as an author of popular books for the young and this one lives up to the standards he has set.

Dale Thompson is a young constable in the Mounted Police who has crowded a lot of excitement into his short service. In this book he early becomes involved in the investigation of a gold robbery. Facts form the basis for this story and the crime is one that received a great deal of publicity when it occurred a few years ago. Read for yourself how Mr. Holliday has adapted an international investigation to a fictional story of adventure.

H.E.B.

DAILY TRAINING BULLETIN — Los Angeles Police Department. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Liberally illustrated with excellent cartoons. Pp. 274. \$8.25.

This book deals with the common difficulties which daily beset members of a police force. It was designed to aid peace officers in a more successful fulfilment of their responsibilities.

The problems discussed are relevant only to the prevention of crime and the detec-

tion of criminals. Administrative, personnel and supervisory matters are not dealt with.

Among other things, comprehensive outlines are given on such basic and vitally important topics as Evidence, Court Appearances, Public Relations, Arrests, Traffic Violations, Intoxication, the Mentally Ill, Civil Disturbance Control and Major Disaster Control. The "do's" and "don'ts" of each are emphasized.

Although compiled originally to fill the requirements of a large city police department, the wealth of material in this book can be used to excellent advantage by any municipal, city, provincial or federal force. The simplicity with which the material is presented lends itself admirably to use either as a text-book for group instruction, a reference book or as a manual for individual study.

The subject matter has been compiled by a panel of experts. Police departments throughout the country have received the book with enthusiasm. It bridges a number of gaps in police procedure which had formerly been clouded by indecision.

D.W.T.

SON OF THE NORTH, by Charles Camsell, CMG, LL.D, FRSC. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 244. \$5.

This book follows the "traditional" style of biography, treating events more or less chronologically from the time of the author's birth. For the early years Dr. Camsell has relied mostly on his own memory but for the period from 1897 to 1920 he has been aided by documentary references. Some of these were Geological Survey note-books and while a "disappointing source of material of human interest"—as the author puts it—their use lends a note of authority to his observations on the North and its development during those years.

A true "son of the North", Charles Camsell was born at Fort Liard, N.W.T. His father was an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company and except for his years at school in Winnipeg, young Camsell grew up in the Territories, mingling with the natives, trappers and prospectors in the raw frontier life of the pre-gold rush days. In 1897 he and a brother were touched with the "Klondyke madness" and the chapters on

their travels during this period in his life are among the most interesting in the book.

However, it was in the summer of 1900 "the most important and significant of my whole life" that Dr. Camsell decided "to abandon the purposeless wanderings of the last five years and settle down to the serious business of acquiring a profession". That profession was geology and his decision to adopt it marked the beginning of a distinguished career of exploration that has played a vital role in the development of Canada's North.

The book is full of factual data gathered on the author's geologic surveys, but it is all interesting, and seasoned as it is by a host of human interest anecdotes about the variety of "northerners" he encountered in his travels, interprets the North in its true color.

In writing his autobiography, Dr. Camsell had two objects in mind (1) to provide himself with some activity in retirement, and (2) "to leave for my children and grandchildren a record of a kind of life they knew nothing about and would have no opportunity of experiencing". The text indicates that the author was referring to his life up to 1920 when he was appointed Deputy Minister of Mines. He terms the ensuing years "another story" and says that a Deputy Minister's job "is purely an administrative one involving a permanent seat in an office chair". It is disappointing therefore, to find that he has devoted only the last four pages of the volume to the period in which he rendered his most distinguished—if less exciting and arduous—service to this country.

H.E.B.

OLD TORONTO, A selection from John Ross Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto". Edited by E. C. Kyte. The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 346. \$5.

To avoid any misconceptions it should be mentioned that "Old Toronto" is not a history in the usual sense, nor was it meant to be. Nineteenth century scenes from the lives of the inhabitants of York and district, incidents which involved the common man of that locale and era, and facts concerning the growth and development of York in its early years are all in the book, but many famous names, illustrious deeds and important occurrences have been purposely

neglected or omitted for the sake of "compression and inclusion". It lacks the comprehensiveness and form of a history.

The major sources of material have been the volumes entitled "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto" which in turn contain articles first collected 70 years ago by reporters from the *Toronto Evening Telegram*. Factual accounts inform the reader of York's early growth and development—how everyone including the mayor pitched in to help build its first streets; the difficulty of the citizen in paying taxes because of the lack of currency; its first business establishments pin-pointed and described as to wares and operation. The editor's comments relating to the subject matter do not distract but rather enhance and weave facts together into a flowing account. In many places throughout the book his remarks show a good understanding of the times and in several instances clear up minor discrepancies which for some time have been a source of uncertainty.

The reader gains considerable insight into the general conditions existing in old Toronto and into its people—their peculiarities, habits, talents, spirits, character, amusements, ideas, likes and dislikes. We learn of the commotion that rocked townsmen when they heard of the approach of rebels back in 1837, the discontent which led people to revolt in the first place and the equally strong feelings which made Loyalists stand together and fight back. That certain "intimate" touch which colors events of major importance is used to good effect in relating common occurrences, too. A certain charm of simplicity of life is captured here. A reporter attends churches of every denomination and records his impressions of the services—the sermon, music, even the conduct of church-goers and their attitudes toward attending. Not even the little girl who dozes off in the gallery and attracts suppressed snickers from some of the congregation, escapes mention.

As a contrast a chapter entitled "The Course of Justice" was evidently meant to satisfy other tastes. Details of public hangings are not omitted. Questionable administration of Justice which caused many innocent people to pay needless penalties, and stories of brutal crimes make depressing reading. It is certainly hard to imagine that brutality and an apathetical regard for

human life were dominating characteristics of these folk, but such is the impression conveyed. A pleasing part of the book dealing with crime is a story of a Mr. Capreol whose desire to see the criminal responsible for his friend's murder brought to justice drives him to all sorts of trouble and involves him in amusing situations.

Dealt with here are a few of the more outstanding features of the book "Old

Toronto". Fires which wrought destruction, the Lake and the raging Don River, hardships endured by settlers on the trip over and first impressions of "Muddy York", education of its youth, newspaper ads and notices reflecting a quaintness characteristic of the times, are some of the other aspects. It is plain to see that in selecting material from the large volumes at hand, the editor had an eye to interest and appeal. M.R.

— OBITUARY —

Reg. No. 5097 ex-Cpl. William George Naylor, 63, died Nov. 12, 1954 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RNWMP on Apr. 11, 1910 and served till Apr. 10, 1918. On Apr. 15, 1918 he joined the Alberta Provincial Police and re-engaged in the Mounted Police on Apr. 1, 1932 when the Force absorbed the APP. He was discharged to pension Sept. 30, 1946. Most of his service was in Alberta, at Calgary, Irvine, Vulcan, Pincher Creek, Blairmore, Lethbridge and Hilda.

Reg. No. 14819 Cst. Joseph Kasimir Sander, 28, was drowned in the Red Deer River, Manitoba, while on duty, July 9, 1954. He joined the RCMP Feb. 8, 1947 and had been stationed at Ottawa, Ont., Regina, Sask., Winnipeg, Dauphin, Flin Flon, Swan River, Ste. Rose and The Pas, Man.

Reg. No. 432 ex-Cst. William Hill Metzler, 95, died Nov. 12, 1954, at Pincher Creek, Alta. He joined the NWMP in 1880 and was discharged five years later—on June 25, 1885. (See also Old-timers' Column, *Quarterly*, October 1953.)

Reg. No. 11483 ex-Sgt. (Police Magistrate) James Smith, 62, died suddenly at Red Deer, Alta., Nov. 3, 1954. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension May 31, 1943. Previously he had served in the Alberta Provincial Police from Aug. 18, 1919 to Mar. 31, 1932. He was stationed at Blairmore, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Okotoks, Turner Valley and Drumheller, Alta. In World War I Mr. Smith was on active service with the RCNVR from Jan. 4, 1917 to Dec. 31, 1918.

Reg. No. 17580 ex-Cst. Earl William Lockwood, 55, died in September 1954 at Vancouver, B.C. He served in the RCMP from Aug. 15, 1950 to Sept. 10, 1953 when he was invalided to pension. From May 16, 1932 to Aug. 14, 1950 he was a member of the B.C. Provincial Police. He was stationed at Ganges, B.C. During World War I, Mr. Lockwood served with the CEF from Sept. 9, 1915 to Mar. 3, 1919.

Reg. No. 10429 ex-Sgt. Eric Langton, 70, died Sept. 24, 1954 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP June 1, 1928 and was discharged to pension May 31, 1942. From June 1, 1942 to Feb. 28, 1945 and from Feb. 18, 1947 to June 30, 1950 he was employed as a special constable in the Remission Branch, Department of Justice, Ottawa. Mr. Langton served for many years in Saskatchewan at such points as Shaunavon, Robsart, Swift Current and Regina. Before joining the Force he was a member of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police for ten years. Among his survivors is Supt. H. G. Langton, RCMP, Halifax, N.S.

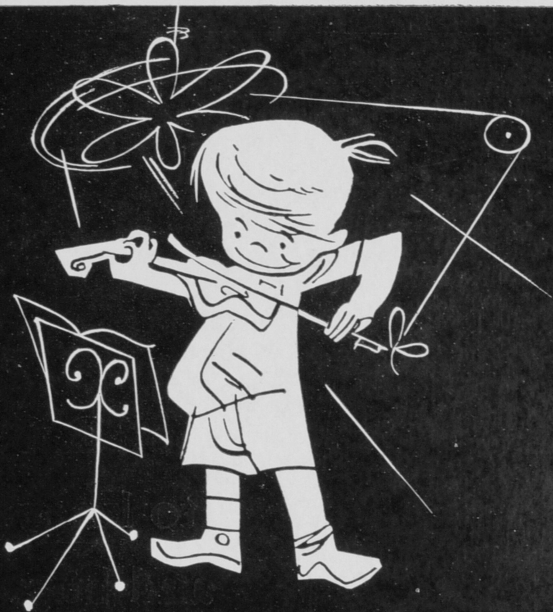
Reg. No. 3031 ex-Cpl. (Lt.-Col.) John Poyntz French, 78, died at Kingston, Ont. on Oct. 2, 1954. He joined the NWMP on Apr. 9, 1894 and was granted a discharge Mar. 2, 1901 to join the South African Constabulary. He served at Regina, Sask.; Gleichen, High River, Canmore and Banff, Alta.; Skagway and Tagish, Y.T. Colonel French served in the South African War with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and in World War I with the PPCLI. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 10620 ex-Sgt. James Henry Davies, 52, died Aug. 26, 1954 at Windsor, Ont. He joined the RCMP June 28, 1929 and was discharged to pension Oct. 31, 1952. He served at Regina and Yorkton, Sask.; Lethbridge, Field and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.; on the *St. Roch* and at Herschel Island, Arctic Red River, Cameron Bay, Pangnirtung, Baker Lake, Moose Factory and Chesterfield Inlet in the North. During World War I he served in the Royal Navy from Aug. 8, 1917 to Sept. 17, 1919.

Reg. No. R/1330 R/Cst. John Emile Blair, 31, was killed in an airplane crash in Thule, Greenland on Sept. 12, 1954. He joined the "C" Division RCMP Reserve on Nov. 2, 1949.

Reg. No. 2169 ex-Cst. Charles Oliver Garbutt, 87, died in May 1954 at Kakabeka Falls, Ont. He joined the NWMP June 22, 1888 and was discharged "time expired" June 21, 1893. He served at Fort Macleod.

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