



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

JULY ♦ 1933

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

Volume I.

JULY, 1933

Number 1

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE R. B. BENNETT, P.C., L.B., M.P.
Prime Minister

To the Royal Canadian Mounted Police:—

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the founding of what is now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be a celebration in which members of the Force, their fellow Canadians, and those of the British Empire will have every reason to rejoice. The reputation of fearless determination of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the cause of Justice is admired throughout the civilized world.

Originally founded to police territories acquired by the Dominion from the Hudson's Bay Company, your activities have expanded from that of mounted patrol to many activities in the nine provinces and on land, sea and air, in co-operation with various departments of the government. In the lonely Arctic, in the turmoil of the city, in the woods and on the plains, your presence assures that peace and order shall prevail. Despatched to sea and into the air, duties marvellous strange to the constable of fifty years ago, you have met new and more complex problems with traditional distinction.

The honour roll of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is large, yet contains only the most outstanding examples of heroism and sacrifice in the execution of duty. Many continue unswerving in their duty, rewarded in the satisfaction of work well done.

"The Mounties", as they are familiarly known, have been an important factor in the development of Canada. Their absolute integrity, high sense of duty and their persistent and rigid enforcement of the law have given to them a reputation which has greatly enhanced respect for the institutions upon which the preservation of British law and order depend.

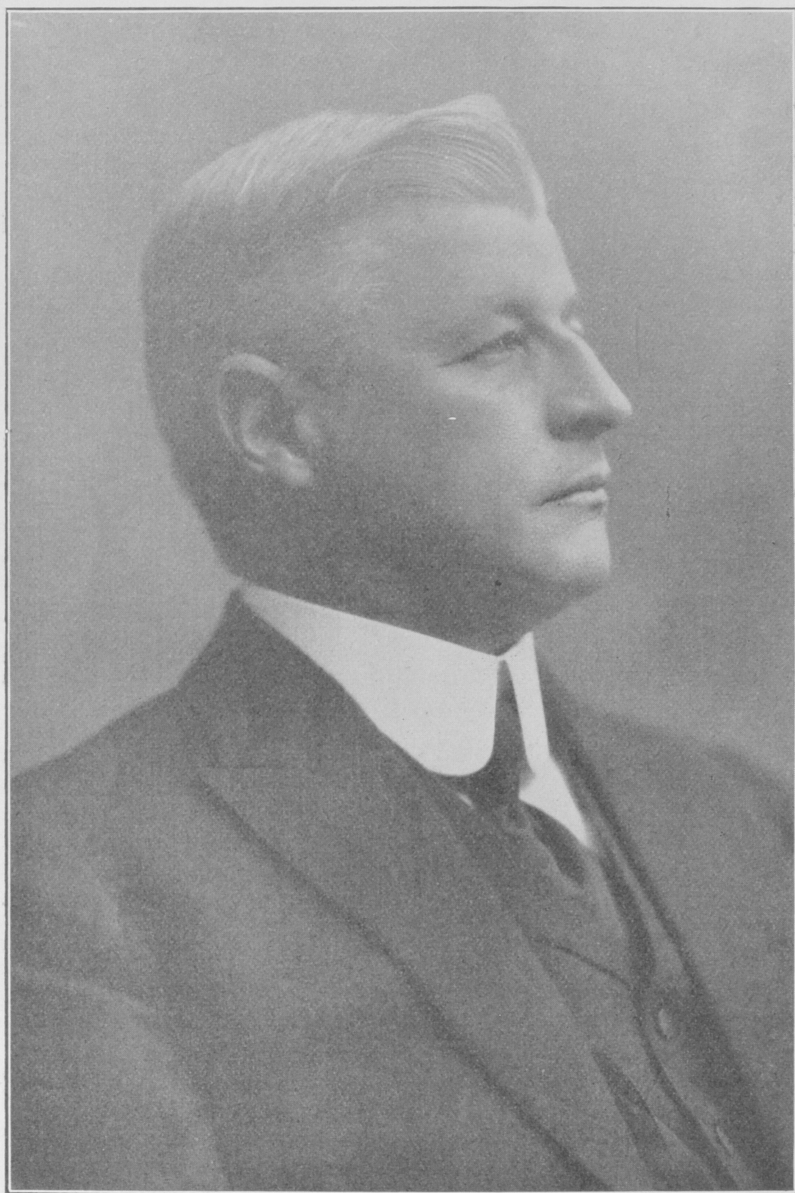
The history of that part played in the administration of justice by the Mounted Police proves that they are as intent on conciliation as on accusation; their efforts have been almost as much devoted to the prevention of disputes and of crime as to the apprehension of those who have broken the law.

Many times in the history of the Mounted Police has one lone constable adjusted difficulties between Indian and Indian, White man and Red man, and served as guide, philosopher and friend to those who desired the advice of one whose honour was beyond reproach.

It is not my purpose even to make reference to the many outstanding and historical feats of the Force, but merely to express, on behalf of the people of Canada, their continued faith and admiration in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Yours faithfully,

R. B. BENNETT.



THE HONOURABLE HUGH GUTHRIE, K.C., M.P.
Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Ottawa, April 12th, 1933.

To the Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I have approved the publication of the Quarterly in the hope that it will be of great assistance in promoting efficiency throughout the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It is appropriate that the Quarterly should first appear in the Diamond Jubilee Year of the Force.

During the sixty years of its existence a very splendid esprit de corps and fine record of service have been built up, which should be further developed through the medium of the Quarterly.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in its work has assisted greatly in the development of our country, especially in the West and Northern parts.

The present work of the Force is particularly important, in view of its increased responsibilities, and because of conditions now existing in certain parts of Canada.

As Minister in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, I desire to express my appreciation of the manner in which all ranks are performing their arduous duties.

It is my earnest wish that the Quarterly will accomplish all that is hoped of it as the official magazine of Canada's National Police Force.

H. GUTHRIE,

Minister in control of the R.C.M. Police.

Editorial.

The first issue of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly comes to you on the occasion of an important landmark in the history of the Force.

The Reason for
the Quarterly

Sixty years have faded into a misty back-ground since the first groups of hurriedly recruited young farmers, clerks, mechanics and soldiers, left their homes in Eastern Canada to do service for their country in the far-flung spaces of the North West.

Out of the hardships of the first few years came the first stirring of pride in accomplishment in the face of difficulties, the consciousness that a tradition had been established, a high standard set for future deeds.

During the intervening years that tradition has been mightily strengthened, the heritage left by the first men, upheld, and splendidly added to.

Throughout the years the activities and accomplishments of the Force have been inextricably interwoven with the development of the country it serves. The expansion of Canada's interests, whether in the Yukon, along the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, on Hudson Bay, or in the remote islands of the Eastern Arctic, has been preceded by the Force's presence, a presence which, unfailingly, established the principles of British justice at each new frontier, and ensured its unwavering application for all who followed behind.

For sixty years, aside from the annual report, an official reticence has been one of the cardinal rules of the Force. It was sufficient to know that a job had been satisfactorily done. But the compact little family of Regina Headquarters' days has grown into a large organization whose activities are only limited by the confines of Dominion jurisdiction on land and sea, or in the air. Today, a recruit may receive his training at Regina, go from there to another part of the country and not for years, if ever, resume contact with his first comrades. Also, we have recently welcomed to our ranks hundreds of members of other organizations, some of whom knew little of the traditions of the Force.

That is why the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly has come into being. It is hoped to make it the channel through which information of interest and value will be available to all ranks; to make it a link for the activities of all Divisions; to convey through its columns to new members the heritage of tradition and accomplishment that is their's.

With the wealth of tradition, history and story that is ours, there is no reason why this aim should not be attained. But the measure of our success will depend on the extent of the assistance and co-operation of all ranks.

* * * * *

In this issue it has not been possible to use all the material submitted, but it is hoped to do so in future numbers. In general terms Scope of the Quarterly it is proposed to maintain the following departments in the Quarterly:

- (a) Historical article.
- (b) Important aspects of recent work.
- (c) Details of promotions, deaths and transfers of old members.

- (d) Selected contributions from Divisions.
- (e) Unusually interesting reports.
- (f) Scientific police developments.
- (g) Important judicial decisions, other than those dealt with officially.
- (h) Essay and other competitions.
- (i) Special contributions on various phases of police work.
- (j) Question Box.

These departments are only tentative and all suggestions for additions will be welcomed.

* * * * *

With this number we include a message from the Right Honourable, the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Prime Minister's Message Mr. Bennett's words will carry a deep significance for all members and ex-members of the Force, not alone for the fact that he has found it possible to send us this encouraging message at a time when he is so beset by the multifarious exactions of his high office, but because his long association with the Mounted Police in the West renders him peculiarly fitted to understand the nature and extent of their problems, responsibilities and accomplishments.

* * * * *

Our own Minister, the Honourable Mr. Hugh Guthrie, has also honoured us with a special message on this occasion.

The Ministers of the Force It is well recognized that the first requisite for efficient law enforcement is the unswerving support of a police organization by constituted authority; such support enables the Police to act impartially and fearlessly.

In this respect the Mounted Police have been singularly fortunate. Since the organization of the Force, when Sir John A. Macdonald took the new instrument of law and order under his own wing, succeeding leaders of the Canadian Government have maintained the same high standard of support of all the efforts of the Force to carry out its duties without fear or favour. Illuminating confirmation of this statement will be found in the fact that five Premiers retained direct supervision of the Mounted Police, when forming their cabinets. They were: Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. S. J. J. Abbott, the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden.

* * * * *

The Honour Roll The Honour Roll of the Force is an impressive reminder that our traditions have not been acquired without cost; but each name is a proud memorial to its owner's sense of duty.

* * * * *

The Cover Design The cover design of the Quarterly is a contribution from ex-Staff Sergeant P. S. Reckitt. Other fine designs were received from Sergeant A. Fraser, "Headquarters" Division, Constable W. W. Skuce of "A" Division, and Mr. T. G. Elliott of the Bureau of Records, Headquarters, Ottawa; to all of whom our appreciation is gratefully tendered.

Honour Roll of The Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In tribute to the members of the Mounted Police who gave their lives for the Force and their country, as a result of violence encountered while attempting to carry out their duties, the following list is presented:—

Reg. No. 335 — CONSTABLE MARMADUKE GRABURN.

Murdered by person or persons unknown, thought to be Indians, while on duty near Fort Walsh, N.W.T., on November 17th, 1879.

Reg. No. 1003 — CONSTABLE THOMAS JAMES GIBSON.

Killed in the skirmish at Duck Lake, N.W.T., on March 26th, 1885, when Halfbreeds and Indians ambushed a party of Mounted Police and Prince Albert Volunteers.

Reg. No. 852 — CONSTABLE GEORGE KNOX GARRETT.

Died on March 27th, 1885, from wounds received during skirmish at Duck Lake, N.W.T., the previous day.

Reg. No. 1065 — CONSTABLE GEORGE P. ARNOLD.

Died on March 27th, 1885, from wounds received during skirmish at Duck Lake, N.W.T., the previous day.

Reg. No. 635 — CONSTABLE DAVID LATIMER COWAN.

Killed by Indians at Fort Pitt, N.W.T., on April 15th, 1885, while on scouting duty.

Reg. No. 565 — CORPORAL RALPH BATEMAN SLEIGH.

Killed in the fight between the Government forces and the Indians at Cut Knife Hill, N.W.T., on May 2nd, 1885.

Reg. No. 907 — CORPORAL WILLIAM H. T. LOWRY.

Died on May 3rd, 1885, from wounds received during fight at Cut Knife Hill, N.W.T., the previous day.

Reg. No. 402 — CONSTABLE PATRICK BURKE.

Died on May 3rd, 1885, from wounds received during fight at Cut Knife Hill, N.W.T., the previous day.

Reg. No. 973 — CONSTABLE FRANK O. ELLIOTT.

Killed by Indians near Battleford, N.W.T., on May 14th, 1885, while on scouting duty.

Reg. No. 605 — SERGEANT COLIN C. COLEBROOK.

Killed by Almighty Voice, an escaped Cree Indian prisoner, near Kinistino, N.W.T., while attempting to arrest him, October 29th, 1895.

Reg. No. 857 — SERGEANT WILLIAM BROCK WILDE.

Killed by Charcoal, alias Bad Young Man, a Blood Indian fugitive murderer, near Dry Forks, the Kootenai River, N.W.T., on November 10th, 1896, while attempting to arrest him.

Reg. No. 3106 — CORPORAL CHARLES H. S. HOCKIN.

Killed at Minchinass Hills, near Duck Lake, N.W.T., on May 28th, 1897, while attempting to apprehend Almighty Voice, the Indian murderer of Sergeant Colebrook.

Reg. No. 3040 — CONSTABLE JOHN RANDOLPH KERR.

Killed at Minchinass Hills, near Duck Lake, N.W.T., on May 28th, 1897, while attempting to apprehend Almighty Voice, the Indian murderer of Sergeant Colebrook.

Reg. No. 4584 — CONSTABLE GEORGE ERNEST WILLMETT.

Murdered by a burglar in the Town of Frank, Alberta, while on night patrol duty, on April 11th, 1908.

Reg. No. 4837 — CONSTABLE FRANCIS WALTER DAVIES.

Killed by Mike Running Wolf, an Indian, near Brooks, Alberta, on June 3rd, 1912, while trying to arrest him.

Reg. No. 4968 — CORPORAL MAXWELL GEORGE BAILEY.

Killed near Tofield, Alberta, on April 23rd, 1913, while attempting to apprehend Oscar Fonberg, a suspected lunatic.

Reg. No. 6096 — CORPORAL ERNEST USHER.

Killed while attempting to arrest train bandits at Bellevue, Alberta, on August 7th, 1920.

Reg. No. 4396 — CORPORAL WILLIAM ANDREW DOAK.

Murdered by Alikomiak, an Eskimo murderer, at Tree River, N.W.T., on April 1st, 1922.

Reg. No. 5611 — SERGEANT RICHARD H. NICHOLSON.

Killed while conducting a search for an illicit still near Molson, Manitoba, on December 31st, 1928.

Reg. No. 9669 — CONSTABLE EDGAR MILLEN.

Killed near Rat River, N.W.T., on January 30th, 1932, while attempting to apprehend Albert Johnson, a fugitive from justice.

Reg. No. 6177 — CORPORAL LEONARD VICTOR RALLS.

Killed by escaping thieves whom he was trying to intercept near Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, on July 5th, 1932.

Members of the Force who lost their lives as a result of the hazards of their occupation, or from hardships and exposure encountered while in the performance of their duty:—

Reg. No. 135 — SUB. CONSTABLE JOHN NASH.

Accidentally killed while on duty near Fort MacLeod, March 11th, 1876.

Reg. No. 409 — SUB. CONSTABLE GEORGE MAHONEY.

Drowned while crossing the South Saskatchewan River on patrol from Battleford to Fort Walsh, N.W.T., on June 19th, 1877.

Reg. No. 181 — CONSTABLE CLAUDIUS S. HOOLEY.

Drowned in the Belly River on July 24th, 1880, while on patrol from Wood Mountain to Fort MacLeod, N.W.T.

Reg. No. — CONSTABLE WAHL.

A recruit from Eastern Canada; drowned in the Missouri River, U.S.A., while en route with other recruits to Fort MacLeod, N.W.T., 1882.

Reg. No. 2162 — CORPORAL HARRY OLIVER MORPHY.

Drowned in Lake Winnipeg when the Mounted Police patrol boat capsized during a storm on September 10th, 1890.

Reg. No. 2531 — CONSTABLE GEORGE Q. R. DE BEAUJEU.

Drowned in Lake Winnipeg when the Mounted Police patrol boat capsized during a storm on September 10th, 1890.

Reg. No. 913 — CONSTABLE JAMES HERRON.

Died during a blizzard, near St. Mary's River, while on patrol, March, 1891.

Reg. No. 3100 — CONSTABLE OSCAR ALEXANDER KERN.

Drowned while attempting to ford a flooded stream near Estevan, N.W.T. while on patrol on April 26th, 1896.

Reg. No. 2972 — CONSTABLE NORMAN M. CAMPBELL.

Drowned in the Stikine River, Alaska, while on patrol from Northern British Columbia, on December 26th, 1901.

Reg. No. 3463 — CONSTABLE SPENCER G. HEATHCOTE.

Drowned in the Stikine River, Alaska, while on patrol from Northern British Columbia, on December 26th, 1901.

Reg. No. 1102 — STAFF SERGEANT ARTHUR F. M. BROOKE.

Drowned when fording the Bow River on the Blackfoot Reserve, N.W.T., September 26th, 1903, while on patrol.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE STICK SAM.

Drowned when fording Kaskawulsh River, Y.T., while on patrol, July 29th, 1903.

Reg. No. 4119 — CONSTABLE THOMAS R. JACKSON.

Drowned when fording a flooded stream at Battle Creek, while on patrol, June 6th, 1906.

Reg. No. 2836 — CORPORAL ALEXANDER G. HADDOCK.

Drowned in the Yukon River, near Ogilvie, Y.T., while on patrol, June 14th, 1906.

Reg. No. 3566 — SERGEANT RALPH M. L. DONALDSON.

Drowned when Police boat attacked by a walrus off Marble Island, Hudson Bay, N.W.T., on August 14th, 1908.

INSPECTOR FRANCIS JOSEPH FITZGERALD.

Died from starvation, exposure and exhaustion while a member of the MacPherson-Dawson patrol in February, 1911.

Reg. No. 4346 — CONSTABLE RICHARD O'H. TAYLOR.

Died with the MacPherson-Dawson patrol in February, 1911.

Reg. No. 4582 — CONSTABLE GEORGE FRANCIS KINNEY.

Died with the MacPherson-Dawson patrol in February, 1911.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE SAMUEL CARTER.

Died with the MacPherson-Dawson patrol in February, 1911.

Reg. No. 5548 — CONSTABLE ALEXANDER LAMONT.

Died at Herschel Island, Y.T., on February 16th, 1918, from Typhoid Fever contracted while nursing Vilhjalmur Stefansson the Arctic explorer.

Reg. No. 4995 — SERGEANT ARTHUR GEORGE SEARLE.

Drowned near Creston, B.C., May 15th, 1921, while on patrol after whiskey runners, when flooded stream washed away road.

Reg. No. 9791 — CONSTABLE IAN MOR MacDONALD.

Drowned near the mouth of the Indian River, east of Herschel Island, Arctic Ocean, on August 18th, 1924, while on special duty.

Reg. No. 9818 — CONSTABLE LEO FRANCIS COX.

Drowned near La Sarre, P.Q., while on duty, June 29th, 1925.

Reg. No. 9951 — CONSTABLE FREDERICK RHODES.

Died from injuries received when the police detachment at Rae, N.W.T., burned to the ground on December 6th, 1926.

Reg. No. 10399 — CONSTABLE DONALD R. MacDONELL.

Drowned near Fourteen River, Hudson Bay, while on patrol, on April 19th, 1931.

INSPECTOR LORNE JAMES SAMPSON.

Killed as a result of injuries received in a fall from his horse while on duty endeavouring to suppress a disturbance at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, May 8th, 1933.

A Survey of the Progress of the Force.

By Vernon La Chance, Chief Bureau of Records

The North West Mounted Police were organized in 1873, as a part of the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government for bringing the administration of justice into the territories recently acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company.

The new Province of Manitoba was then considerably smaller than at present; beyond its borders stretched the unorganized territories, westwardly to the Rockies, where British Columbia began, and from the International Boundary, then in process of survey, north to the Arctic Ocean.

Approximately 150 men, three troops of police, were recruited during September and October, 1873; these were known as "A", "B" and "C" Troops, each with a muster-roll of 50 men. The term of service was for three years.

The 1873 organization was only tentative, and more of an endeavour to get the Force into Manitoba before winter set in, than anything else. The recruiting was carried out by the officers: one at Brockville—Sub. Inspector Walsh; Inspector Winder in the Eastern Townships; Sub. Inspector Young and Sub. Inspector Brisebois in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Chief Constable Griesbach looked after the Kingston area. Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, commanding the military forces at Winnipeg, was appointed Commissioner, temporarily. The senior officers were Inspectors Jarvis and MacLeod.

The 1873 men were recruited in small groups and sent to Collingwood, Ontario, where they embarked on lake boats with their hurriedly gathered together supplies, clothing and equipment, and continued on to Prince Arthur Landing, at the western-most point of Lake Superior. There, they entered on the Dawson Route, a system of freighting and transportation extending almost into Manitoba.

Due to the late start, cold weather had set in before the last troop reached its destination, and much of the supplies and equipment had to be left on the Dawson Route all winter. The three troops wintered in the old Hudson's Bay Fort at Lower Fort Garry, about 16 miles from Winnipeg. All the men were sworn in as members of the North West Mounted Police on November 3rd, 1873.

Lieut. Colonel French of the Imperial Army, took over the commissionership of the Force in November. He proceeded to Fort Garry, and, after a survey of the situation, returned East to recommend to the Government that the Force be immediately brought up to its authorized strength of 300 men. In March, 1874, recruiting was started at the "New Fort", Toronto. About 230 men were engaged there, and on the subsequent journey west, via Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Minnesota and North Dakota to Fargo. The last part of the trip through United States territory was overland, for 160 miles before Fort Dufferin, where Emerson, Manitoba now stands, was reached.

The 1874 recruits, formed into "D", "E" and "F" Troops, reached Dufferin, the Headquarters of the International Boundary Commission, toward the end of June, 1874. "A", "B" and "C" Troops were already there, having moved down in May from Fort Garry.

On July 8th, 1874, the entire strength of over 300 men, except for a small detachment left in Manitoba, moved off on the march to the Rockies. The original instructions from Ottawa had been for the Force to proceed immediately west until Fort Whoop-Up, the alleged rendez-vous of a gang of criminals from the United States, was reached. After dealing with the criminals a small post was to be established in the vicinity. The rest of the Force was to head north to Edmonton, where one half the men would be stationed, the remainder returning east to Fort Ellice, where it had been decided to have the Headquarters of the Force.

While on the march the reports received as to the general condition of the country, just north of the Boundary and at Fort Whoop-Up, were so alarming that Commissioner French changed his plans. He realized that a stronger force than originally intended, would be required at the Rocky Mountains, and he notified Ottawa to this effect. His change in programme was approved.

Trouble developed early for the ranks of the long column. The ox-drawn Red River carts containing all the supplies, clothing, equipment, food, and forage; the ploughs, mowing machines, and cattle; and the two 9-pdr. guns, stretched out along the line of march for three miles. Progress was very slow. Illness made its appearance and, by the time 250 miles had been covered, the stragglers were daily lagging farther behind.

It was at La Roche Percee that Commissioner French determined to send off a detachment to Edmonton immediately. Superintendent Jarvis volunteered for the duty, and, assisted by Inspector Gagnon, Staff Constable Steele and Constable Labelle, took over all the sick men and the poorest horses and started north for Fort Ellice where they would strike the well-travelled traders' cart-trails to Edmonton.

The main body continued the march and, in September, with horses, oxen and cattle daily dropping off from weakness and the effects of the early frosts, reached the objective to find that the criminals at Fort Whoop-Up had fled.

A few days' badly needed rest was obtained and then, leaving "A", "B", "C" and "F" Troops to establish a post in a desirable locality, under the command of Assistant Commissioner MacLeod, the Commissioner with the rest of the Force started back east. Because of the unmistakable signs of rapidly approaching winter, the original intention of first proceeding to Edmonton had to be abandoned.

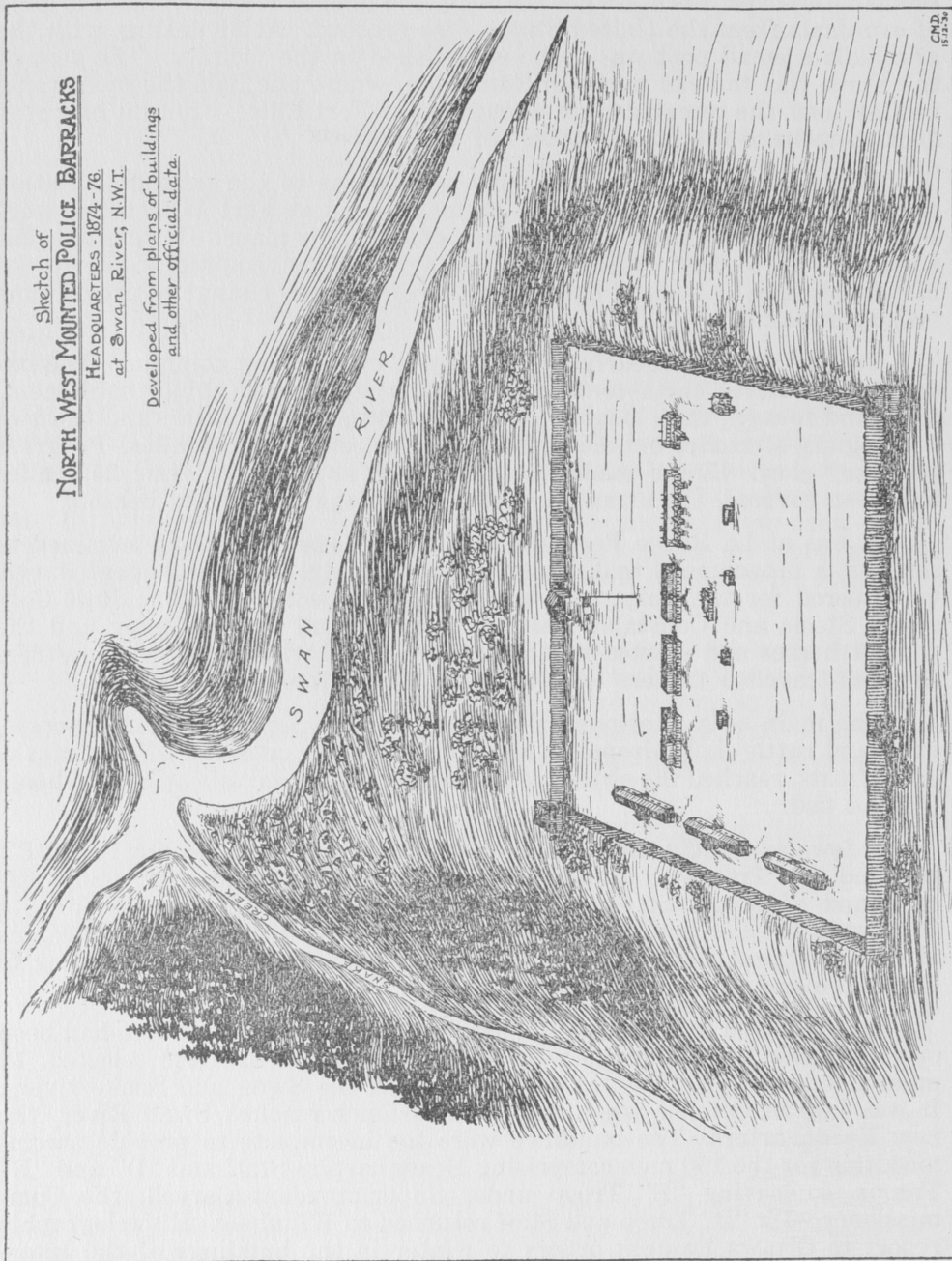
Meanwhile, a new location for the Headquarters of the Force had been decided upon, and buildings were being erected on the site selected, 10 miles north of Fort Pelly, at the junction of the Swan and Snake rivers. It was late in October when the Commissioner reached Swan River, the new Headquarters. The buildings were too incomplete to provide accommodation for the 150 men comprising Headquarters Staff and "D" and "E" Troops, so leaving "E" Troop under Superintendent Carvell, the Commissioner with "D" Troop and Staff returned to Winnipeg. His telegraphic report to Ottawa brought orders to winter in the buildings of the International Boundary Commission at Dufferin, the starting point of the march.

When the officers and men trailed wearily into Dufferin in the bitter cold of December, they had completed a round trip of 1800 miles.

Sketch of
NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE BARRACKS

HEADQUARTERS - 1874-76
at Swan River, N.W.T.

Developed from plans of buildings
and other official data.



The following Spring "D" Troop and Staff moved north to the practically completed Swan River Headquarters; "A" Troop, which had wintered in the Hudson's Bay Company quarters at Fort Edmonton, built permanent quarters 20 miles north, which were first known as the Sturgeon Creek Post and later as Fort Saskatchewan. All buildings at Fort MacLeod, the post near the Rockies, had been erected by the men left there. In May, 1875, Superintendent Walsh left Fort MacLeod, in command of "B" Troop, to form a new post in the Cypress Hills. This was accomplished in June, and the post was named Fort Walsh. About the same time "F" Troop, from Fort MacLeod, opened a new post on the Bow River, first named Fort Brisebois, after the commanding officer, but later changed to Fort Calgary—Gaelic for "Running Water". During the same year, a number of intermediate one and two man detachments were established between Fort Ellice and Swan River: at Beautiful Plains, Palestine, and Shoal Lake for the purpose of communication with Winnipeg and as stopping places for the Police carrying the Mail.

At this time the Telegraph Line from Winnipeg to Fort Pelly was being built, and C.P.R. surveyors were working along the route, then contemplated but later abandoned, for the proposed railroad.

In 1876 a new detachment, Battle River, (Battleford) was established along the route from Swan River to Edmonton.

In July, 1876, Lt. Colonel MacLeod was promoted Commissioner and the Headquarters was transferred to Fort MacLeod. It had already become apparent that the bulk of the activity of the Force, for some time to come at least, would be in the South and South-west.

Just before the end of 1876 the first lot of Sitting Bull's Sioux Indians arrived from the United States, fleeing from troops pursuing them for their extermination of General Custer's force in the valley of the Little Big Horn. A few months later the remainder of the Sioux, with Sitting Bull himself in charge, arrived in the Wood Mountain district. Immediately, all the efforts of the Mounted Police were bent toward the peaceful restraint of the unwelcome guests, and their return to the United States. From 1877 to 1881, when Sitting Bull and his followers finally returned south of the Border, the Wood Mountain district was a constant menace to the security of the Canadian West and an international problem for Canada and the United States. It was the friendly relations of the Mounted Police with the Canadian Indians that saved the day; relations established during the preceding years as a result of honourable dealing with the Red Men.

The year 1879 again saw a move for the Headquarters of the Force; this time to Fort Walsh. During the same year the ranks of the Non-commissioned officers were changed to conform with those in use at present. The use of the term "Troop" gradually ceased, to be replaced by the present "Division".

Assistant Commissioner A. G. Irvine became Commissioner in 1880. He spent some time in Ireland, studying the organization of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and instituted many changes in the Mounted Police. In 1882 the Headquarters was finally located at a central point on the prairies, near the new C.P.R. line at Pile of Bones Creek, at what is now known as Regina. There, Commissioner Irvine made his most important change, with the establishment of a training depot for recruits.

The Force was just entering on the second phase of its work. The period 1873-1882 had been one of organization and location. Undoubtedly the greatest single accomplishment had been the conciliation of the Indians of the North West and the paving of the way for the treaties made with them by the Government. Other outstanding duties had been the rounding up and trial, in 1875, of the Americans believed to have been responsible for the massacre of the Cypress Hills Indians in the Spring of 1873; the settlement of what threatened to be serious troubles arising out of the resentment of the Indians to the encroaching Telegraph Line, before treaties had been signed; and the elimination of the liquor traffic among the Indians by unscrupulous traders. Members of the Force had acted as Postmasters, Customs Collectors, Issuers of Marriage Licenses, Justices of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrates; but aside from one or two murders and occasional horse-stealing, there had been little serious crime.

With the Sioux problem disposed of the Force found itself faced with new difficulties. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway had awakened the suspicions of the Indians as to the White Man's designs; the construction gangs, often a violent lot, resented what they considered to be exploitation by their employers. The influence of the Scarlet Coats warded off any serious development.

The second Riel Rebellion broke out in 1885. The services of the Mounted Police were utilized in many and varied ways throughout the campaign, starting with the skirmish at Duck Lake, at which the Police under Superintendent Crozier, assisted by the Prince Albert Volunteers, were the Government forces, until the final chapter—the round-up of the Indian leaders who had joined the Metis in the rebellion.

The strength of the Force had been increased to 500 in 1882, to provide for the extra work arising out of the construction of the C.P.R. The Rebellion saw another jump in the strength, this time to 1000 men.

Following the Rebellion, Mr. Lawrence Herchmer was appointed from outside the Force, to succeed Commissioner Irvine. A number of new junior officers were also brought in.

The real police work of the Force now began. The constantly increasing immigration into the North West saw new settlements springing up everywhere. To cope with the new conditions a system of patrolling was inaugurated, whereby the Mounted Police could maintain close and regular touch with all points, working out from strategically located detachments.

With the increase in population, crime on the prairies began to demand special attention.

Following its traditional policy of preceding new settlement, the Force extended its field of operations. Long patrols were made into the Peace River country and along the Mackenzie.

Rumours of gold discoveries in the Yukon sent a Police party there under Superintendent Constantine, in 1895. When the famous "Rush" of 1898 got under way, the Mounted Police were already well established and prepared to handle any situation. It is a matter of record how well they succeeded.

The orderly settlement of the North West for the decade following the Rebellion, had permitted a gradual reduction in the strength of the Force but the Yukon needs took up some of the slack. In 1898 the strength hovered around 750 all ranks.

In 1897 a selected party of Police was sent to England to represent Canada at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Three years later, the South African War drew heavily on the Force through enlistments in the Canadian mounted regiments. Sergeant A. H. Richardson, the first member of a Canadian unit to win the Victoria Cross, was one of these volunteers.

In 1900, Commissioner Herchmer who had been to South Africa, resigned, to be succeeded by Aylesworth Bowen Perry, promoted from Superintendent.

With Commissioner Perry began the modern era of the Force. He made striking changes in the uniform, discarding the helmet and other pipe-clay-requiring equipment in favour of the Stetson hat and the modern dress. But, most important of all, he placed the Criminal Investigation Branch on a sound, modern footing.

In 1904, the right to use the prefix "Royal" was granted to the Force. It was, indeed, truly a Royal recognition of the Force's work.

A year later, the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were carved out of the North West Territories but, by special agreement, the Mounted Police continued to perform their old duties.

Immediately following this, the Police were sent into the Hudson Bay district; shortly after, other Police parties continued down the Mackenzie to establish a detachment at Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean. In each case the object was the same: to establish formal control over Canadian territory; to protect Canadian whaling and other interests; to collect Customs from foreign ships.

As each new district was added to the Force's field of operations the historical process was repeated; first, one central post, whence patrols issued until the new territory had become familiar and its needs determined; then, outposts or detachments with more local control, began to dot the district. From Hudson Bay the patrols and detachments gradually worked back until communication was established with Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The first ten years of Commissioner Perry's regime witnessed marvellous changes on the Prairies. Many of the thriving settlements of the nineties had swelled into prosperous cities; the lone spaces of the early days had blossomed into one of the world's greatest granaries. And still the flood of immigration poured in.

The complex problem of crime in all its variety had been met and conquered. The same qualities which had overcome the difficulties of the Indian situation in the seventies, had again conquered. Common sense, patience and perseverance had overcome seemingly insoluble mysteries to add additional lustre to the Force's reputation. It was the end of another era.

For a third time the Mounted Police crossed the Atlantic in 1911, when their brilliant uniforms and splendid mounts were a conspicuous feature of the Guard of Honour at His Majesty's Coronation.

The strength of the Force was again menaced in 1914, by the number of men anxious to enlist for overseas service. It became necessary for the Prime Minister to issue a message that the services of the Force were

more than ever essential, in view of the additional responsibilities entailed by war-time conditions. It was not until 1918 that the Government consented to the Mounted Police going overseas as a unit, when, what was known as "A" Squadron embarked for service in France. Later, "B" Squadron left for Siberia.

Meanwhile, in 1916, because of the additional duties arising out of the War, the Dominion Government requested the Prairie Provinces to cancel their agreements for the services of the Mounted Police. This was done in 1917.

Early in 1919, with "A" Squadron on its way back to the West, the General Strike in Winnipeg broke out. All the available organization which had carried on during the absence of the overseas squadrons, was engaged with the grave problem. When the strikers had assumed control of the City of Winnipeg, and public order was out of hand, the Mounted Police were called in to preserve the peace. With the arrest, trial and conviction of the leaders, this most serious movement was quelled.

In 1920 the name of the Force was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to fit an enlarged jurisdiction which took in all Canada. The Headquarters was transferred to Ottawa. The former Dominion Police were absorbed and became what is now known as "A" Division at Ottawa.

The same year saw the entry of the Police into a territory new to them—the country east of Hudson Bay; and, in 1921, the first step toward the conquest of Canada's last frontier was taken with the establishment of a detachment in the Eastern Arctic.

Since 1920 the status of the Mounted Police has been very definite. It is the only Federal police force in Canada; it is entrusted with the enforcement of all Federal Statutes; and it can be used on any provincial work, subject to agreement with the province concerned.

As a result of such agreement in 1928, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police again took over all the provincial police duties in Saskatchewan; in 1932 a similar arrangement was effected with Alberta and the three Maritime Provinces. For good measure the Preventive Service Branch of the Department of National Revenue was absorbed. The result has been to bring the strength of the Force to 2,500, the highest point in all its history.

In the Yukon and North West Territories the Mounted Police still do all the police work. They will be found in all the National Parks. At Esquimalt on the Pacific and Halifax on the Atlantic they provide the guard at the Naval Dockyards; in Ottawa, they perform a similar duty at all the Government buildings, through the personnel of "A" Division.

Their duties are many and varied. As a mobile arm of the Dominion Government service they are called upon to do work far removed from the ordinary conception of police duties, as a glance at any one of the Annual Reports will attest.

It is a striking contrast, this picture of the Mounted Police Force of 1933 when compared with the little band of men who set out cheerfully from Dufferin, Manitoba, on that July day in 1874, to bring law and order to the waste spaces of the great Canadian North West.

Keeping the Force up to Strength.

By Inspector V. A. M. Kemp, Adjutant.

The dawn of the present year saw the Force at its highest strength since its inception in 1873. On the 1st of January, 1933, the strength, including the members of the Marine Section, was 2501. The week previous the total personnel was 2500 and by the 8th. January it had receded to 2498, so that the commencement of the Diamond Jubilee year took added significance in that fact.

The practice which was followed in the past by which recruits were engaged as required, from day to day or from week to week, is no longer in vogue. Under the present system men are enlisted in drafts. Thus in August of last year, 50 men were engaged and in December 200 men were taken on. In this way the training of the recruits engaged is conducted on more clearly defined lines, and all are enabled to start off their training on the same foot.

Our wastage at the present time averages from 16 to 17 per month, a total of approximately 200 in a year, or a percentage of wastage of 8%. This ratio is distinctly low, due of course to the fact that there is less attraction in the matter of employment outside of the Force.

According to the needs of the Country, the level of the strength of the Force is maintained, increased or possibly decreased and to overcome undue wastage, men are selected for enlistment from the most suitable applicants who have satisfactorily passed all tests.

To convey a general idea of the number of applicants whose names are on fyle at Headquarters it may be briefly stated that an average of 20 men apply either personally or by letter each working day. It is therefore clear that in ten days we receive a sufficiency of names to recruit the Force for an entire year, and accordingly many others are doomed to disappointment.

In order that the best material may be secured each applicant is given a personal interview, if possible by an Officer, who categorizes the man taking into consideration his physical fitness, education, general appearance, manners, intelligence, etc. The accepted grades are "Outstanding", "Very Good", "Good", "Fair", and "Poor". Men graded as "Outstanding", "Very Good" and even "Good" have a reasonable chance of eventually being enlisted, depending on the total number of replacements required. A man graded as "Poor" has little to expect in the way of engagement unless he can improve his categorization.

An insight into the method followed at Headquarters upon the receipt of a completed application may be of interest. In the first place all enlistments are made on the quota basis by Provinces which is graded as closely as possible upon the ratio of wastage, and the strength of our Force in each Province. Our waiting List, which consists of a loose-leaf ledger, is divided into Provinces. Each Province is sub-divided into the categories enumerated above. The applicant's fyle is then scanned, and if in correct order, the name is entered under the proper classification. Upon the issue of an order for a prescribed number of engagements, the fyles of desirable applicants are drawn and perused by the Commissioner, who then grants the authority for those selected by him for engagement.

This branch of the work at Headquarters while for the main part purely routine work, is not entirely devoid of its lighter side. The questions on general knowledge, which are included in the educational test, occasionally produce some unexpected and original answers.

Applications are received from all over the British Empire, including residents of Australia and India. All engagements are made from British Subjects residing in Canada, so that applicants from other British Dominions can only hope to be engaged, should they take up residence here.

Not a few boys wish to join, and recently one lad of 17 living in the United States attributed his desire for enlistment to the heroic work he had seen performed by a Hollywood Star in the role of one of the Riders of the Plains.

Another belligerent individual who admitted a family of 8 children and a fine record of political service, upon being informed that in view of his age, (38) and the fact that he was married, his engagement could not be authorized, decided to address a letter to Buckingham Palace on the subject.

The desire for service in the Force is not limited to the stern sex. Recently a letter and photograph were received from a young lady in England, who wanted a husband and a life of solitude in the remote portions of the Dominion.

The following gem is taken from the Fyles at Headquarters:—

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge your letter of April 5th, 1933, also application form, after learning the fact that the enlistment term is for a period of five years my wife objects to me enlisting in the Force, seeing that it would take me away from the Farm. If I could be stationed in the District so that my family could remain on the farm—that I could do a little work here in my spare time I would be glad to enlist—otherwise my wife objects. If this could not be arranged then I guess its all off. Sorry for bothering you.

Very truly yours,

.....

There are at present serving in the Force several who have increased their stature. The Bible queries as to who there is "by taking thought" can add one cubit to his stature. A cubit being somewhat over a foot and a half seems rather a lot to hope for, but cases recently occurred where men by physical exercise added half an inch and thereby reached the prescribed standard of height.

Recruits are selected as far as possible from those who have passed the second form at High School or Collegiate. The educational test proves a stumbling block for many. One applicant at Headquarters, admitted "I ain't so hot at schooling, but if you want a tough guy in a rough-house, just call on me".

Possibly the peak-day for applicants at Headquarters was one sultry afternoon last August, when sixteen aspiring and perspiring individuals taxed the capacity of an already overcrowded office to complete educational tests in the hope of qualifying for engagement.

A survey of the men who apply indicates a diversity of previous experience. University graduates, farmers, labourers, aviators, divinity and medical students, R. M. C. graduates, druggists and representatives from all walks of life present themselves, and when it is considered that not more than 5% of the men who offer themselves for enlistment are eventually engaged, the old Biblical saying is fully borne out,—“Many are called but few are chosen”.

Accompanying this initial issue of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly is a chart prepared at Headquarters, which indicates the rise and fall in strength of the Force, from the date of its inception until today. This covers the total of sixty years.

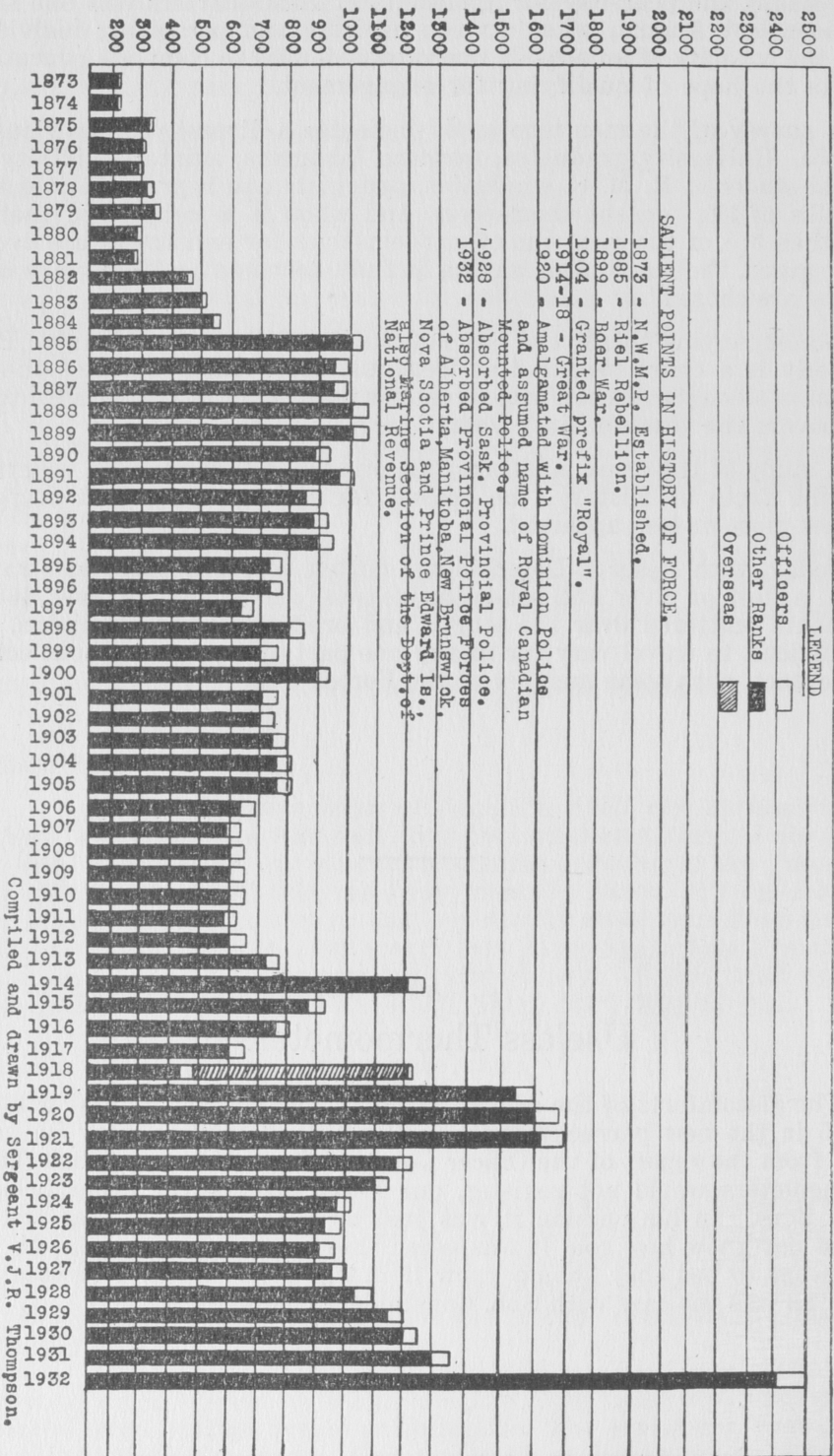
A study of the chart is interesting, and when taken into consideration with the facts of History, the reason for the increases and decreases becomes more or less apparent.

Today, with Reserve Detachments dotted here and there at strategic points, a fleet of river and sea-going vessels, and a total of over 460 detachments scattered over the length and breadth of the Dominion, it is very difficult to travel very far in any one part of Canada without coming into contact with some member of the Force.

Useless Thermometers?

The discomforts of the officers and men who passed the first winter at 1874-5 in the new barracks at Swan River headquarters, may be understood from the report of the Officer Commanding. He stated that the two thermometers would not register, one below 30 and the other below 39 below Zero. In his opinion it was just as well, however, that the men should not know how cold it was when they went out to work, but when they went to bed they should know if it was cold enough to freeze their ears, “as was the case with Sub. Constable McCrum.”

R. C. M. P. QUARTERLY



The Training Depot

By Inspector C. E. Rivett-Carnac.

Fourteen years ago Regina was the Headquarters of the Force, the Training Depot for all recruits, and the centre of all Mounted Police activity. Then, in 1920, the jurisdiction of the Force was extended to cover the length and breadth of the land, and Headquarters was transferred to Ottawa.

But the 1920 move left the Training Depot where it was established at Pile of Bones Creek by Commissioner Irvine in 1882, and Regina continued to deserve the title, "Hub of the Force." So that, for more than fifty years, the portals of "Depot" Division have yawned and closed again behind all the Force's recruits. The name of the Force has twice changed, once in Royal recognition of its accomplishments, a second time to meet the enlarged jurisdiction, but the recruits continued to pass through the same barrack gates to reach the same parade ground.

Every applicant to join the Force has to pass certain educational and physical tests; he must be not less than 21 and not more than 30 years of age, unless he has had previous naval, military or police experience, when, at the discretion of the Commissioner, the age limit may be increased to 40 years. He must have a minimum chest measurement of 35 inches, a minimum height of 5 feet, 8 inches, and a maximum weight of 185 pounds for mounted Divisions. Having qualified in all these respects the applicant is eligible for engagement when a vacancy occurs, and, in due course, he receives instructions to report at "Depot" Division, Regina, for training. He is engaged as a 3rd Class Constable with pay at the rate of \$1.50 per diem.

On arrival at Regina, the Recruit is posted to a squad of contemporary members numbering approximately twenty-five, and is issued with his uniform and equipment, which must, at all times, be kept spotlessly clean and ready for inspection.

He will find any number, (from eighty to one hundred and forty recruits), in various stages of tuitional development; all of whom have been drawn from diversified forms of livelihood. Should the Recruit be placed for the first day's duty, before he has drawn his full equipment, on one of the various fatigue duties, such as Mess or Stable Orderly, he will, in all likelihood, find in his immediate detail a university graduate, an ex-private in the Army, a Commercial Pilot, an ex-Imperial officer, or one who has been employed on clerical work with a business concern.

Within a day or two the Recruit will learn that all his attention and concentration are required for the various phases of instruction. At first, for a period of four months, he will receive tuition under qualified instructors, in such subjects as Riding—or Equitation as it is technically termed—Physical Training, Foot Drill, Rifle Drill, Musketry and Revolver practice, lectures on the History of the Force, First Aid to the Injured, minor essentials in police work, and tact and politeness in dealing with the general public.

At the end of four months' series of lectures and instructions, the Recruit is examined in each subject and is not passed on to the second part of the training, consisting of a further two months' instruction, until he has obtained 60% of the total possible marks.

During the first six months the Recruit is on probation and may be discharged at any time if not found satisfactory, or if he fails to obtain the required percentage in his examinations.

Having safely passed the first four months' period, the Recruit is then given further instruction in the theory and practice of automobiles generally, advanced Physical Training and Jiu Jitsu, further lectures in Police work and the various Statutes of Canada, and he is also instructed in the use of the "touch system" on the typewriter.

Having successfully completed the six months' course, and passed the necessary examinations, the Recruit is promoted to the rank of 2nd Class Constable with pay at the rate of \$1.75 per diem. He is now ready for duty in other parts of the Dominion where he will be given an opportunity to put to practical use what he has learned at Regina Training Depot.

A recruit's day, during the course of training, commences at 6.30 a.m., and, unless any unforeseen eventuality occurs, ends at 5.00 p.m.; Saturday afternoon is free for athletics and personal recreation, and part of every third Sunday is devoted to Church Parade and Service in the Barrack Chapel.

On week-day evenings the Recruit may, if he wishes, leave the Barracks, to visit his friends in the City, until 10.30 p.m., or, if on special pass, until 1.30 a.m. But should he wish to remain in Barracks, he may take his choice of the various forms of indoor recreation provided, or spend his time reading or writing in the Division Library where excellent reading material may be obtained.

Besides these forms of entertainment, a fully equipped gymnasium is available, and all the different forms of athletics—football, tennis, hockey, boxing, etc.,—are organized, and competitions held, under the auspices of the R. C. M. P. Sports Association, a regularly constituted club.

The syllabus of training for the Recruit during the day, is worked out as far as possible, to allow approximately 50% mental and 50% physical exercise. The main purpose during the first few months' training is to familiarize the Recruit with the principles of discipline until, in the latter stages, the finished product can be depended upon to obey orders intelligently and without comment, under all conditions.

A further purpose of the instruction is to inculcate a sense of *Esprit de Corps* in the minds of the members of the organization, and it is with this object in view that lectures on the history of the Mounted Police and similar subjects are given.

The Recruits show a marked degree of interest in the general instructions and the recreational activities, the honour of finishing at the head of the Squad being keenly sought.

The 2nd Class Constable must serve for twelve months in that category, after which, if again favourably reported upon, he will be promoted to the grade of First Class Constable with pay at the rate of \$2.00 per diem.

From this rank higher promotion depends to a large degree, on the efficiency of the individual, and it is only by hard work and application to his duties that the erstwhile Recruit will find the way made easier to the ranks of the Non-Commissioned officers: Corporals, Sergeants, Staff-Sergeants and, that demoniacal but invaluable ranking officer, the Sergeant-Major, with Commissioned rank as the final goal.

From the viewpoint of an Instructor, "Depot" Division is by no means uninteresting. From the first day of recruitment until the end of the probationary period, each recruit forms a separate mental study, and the change from the initial stages of the individual's training to the finished product, at the end of six months, is usually gratifying.

Here, then, is the melting pot of the Force; the sieve which divides the wheat from the chaff. The good grain flowing through the sifting process of "Depot" loses none of its value, but the chaff, which is winnowed out, loses the opportunity, perhaps at a much later date, of doing harm to the heritage which was acquired at great cost in the past, and which it is our endeavour to pass on only to the hands of those who will regard our traditions in the manner and spirit in which they have been held by all the rank and file who have left their training days behind them at "Depot" Division.

"Originals"

The 1873-1874 men, the "Originals", were a representative crowd. A record of the place of origin of each man is available for 245 of the first 300 men engaged. Of this lot 167 were Canadians, 43 hailed from Great Britain, 20 from Ireland, 1 from the Channel Islands, 1 from Jamaica, and 7 from the United States. Europe was represented with 4 men from France, 1 from Germany and 1 from Bohemia.

The occupations of the 1873 men were just as varied. Of the first 150 recruits 46 described themselves as "Clerks"; 39 had trades; 9 were soldiers by profession, with a like number of farmers; there were 4 telegraph operators and 2 sailors. The remaining 39 offered a wide variety of experience, including professors, planters, gardeners, students, lumbermen, surveyors and 1 bartender.

The Criminal Investigation Branch.

By Assistant Commissioner G. L. Jennings, O.B.E., A.D.C.
Director of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

In these initial numbers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly it was considered it would be profitable to include one or more articles on the Criminal Investigation Branch of the service. The question has at times arisen, "What is the C.I.B.?" and "What are its duties?" An air of mystery is alleged to surround it, and the following articles may be of interest to all members of the Force.

A Criminal Investigation Branch was first organized by the direction of former Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., at Regina in 1914. It was under the direction of former Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose who, with the late Inspector C. Prime and a small clerical staff, assumed the new duties. In 1920 this Branch was transferred to Ottawa with the Headquarters of the Force.

In 1921 the Branch suffered a severe loss in the death of Inspector C. Prime, who had performed his duties in a conspicuous manner.

The work of the Branch gradually increased, owing to additional duties with the Federal Departments of the Government, with a decided impetus being given when the Saskatchewan Provincial Police were absorbed on the 1st of June, 1928.

On the 1st of April, 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police assumed the duties of policing the additional Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and on the same date, took over the Preventive Service for the Dominion of Canada. The additional work fell heavily on the Criminal Investigation Branch, with its thinly staffed organization. The increase was tremendous and it is to the credit of all ranks (including those who were absorbed into the increased strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), that, notwithstanding the severe tests they were put to and the very long hours, in some cases, which were willingly given, the work was done in the same old spirit that has always actuated members of the Force, everywhere.

It was at once realized that after having taken over these many new duties, reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Branch was imperative. Today it consists of the following sections:—

- (a) General Headquarters,
- (b) Preventive Service,
- (c) Finger Print Section,
- (d) Ticket-of-Leave,
- (e) Marine.

The Director is assisted by the following staffs in their respective sections:—

	Executive	Clerks	Stenographers
General,	2 Officers	9	8
Preventive Service,	1 Officer	5	4
Finger Prints	1 Officer	18	7
Ticket-of-Leave,	1 Supervisor	3	1
Marine.	1 Technical Advisor	1	1

making a complete staff of one Assistant Commissioner, one Superintendent, three Inspectors, two Officer Supervisors, thirty-six clerks and twenty-one stenographers.

The Criminal Investigation Branch is a central bureau through which pass all reports dealing with investigation work of all kinds throughout the Force. The Officers in charge of Sections are personally responsible to the Director for the proper administration of their duties. To do this it is necessary that they, by constant study and daily attention to the work, familiarize themselves with all its branches; and it is only in this way that the Branch as a whole, can operate smoothly. These remarks apply also to Officers Commanding whose personal supervision and knowledge of procedure assist very materially in the proper supervision of the Criminal Investigation work of their Divisions.

As one part of its work, the Branch gives assistance to very many foreign Police Forces, Government officials and private individuals who request our help in regard to matters in which they are interested in Canada.

In connection with all the Sections of this Branch, a statistical staff is now employed at each headquarters, but gradually the system of having all statistics prepared at Division Headquarters is being abolished and in its stead provision made for them to be compiled at Ottawa. It may be of interest to note the tremendous increase in the work performed in 1932 compared with that of 1920 when the Headquarters was transferred to Ottawa, as shown below.

	Federal Statutes	Criminal Code	Provincial Statutes	Investigations & Assistance	Total
1920	2068	152	88	8500	10808
1932	8353	17469	10787	83216	119825

It is not the desire of the Director and his Chief Officers to criticize work as received from Divisions, or the action of any member of a Division, so much as it is to assist as fully as possible and to give advice when requested; and to issue necessary instructions in order that the work of the Branch may proceed in a uniform manner.

We will now examine more closely the several Sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

FINGER PRINT SECTION

This is sometimes called the Identification of Criminals Bureau. This Bureau was established in Ottawa by the Dominion Government in 1910 after several years' endeavour on the part of Colonel Sir Percy Sherwood, C.M.G., Commissioner of the Dominion Police, and was strongly supported by the Chief Constables' Association of Canada. Former Inspector Foster of this Force was the Officer in charge from the inception of the Bureau until his retirement to pension in January, 1932. Indeed, he was the first person in Canada to undertake Finger Print work, and due to his persistent efforts and study of the subject the Bureau attained a very high standard of efficiency. During the past twenty years the staff has grown from four men to a present complement of one Inspector, one Staff-Sergeant, two Sergeants, six Corporals, twelve Constables and seven lady stenographers, a total of twenty-nine, which is barely sufficient.

The Municipal and Provincial Police throughout Canada have recognized the usefulness of this Bureau and contributions from them are ever increasing. The Bureau now contains more than 314,000 individual criminal record fyles, each, of course, supported by the finger prints. The records are fyled independently of the prints. In addition to the records fyled, there have been returned to contributors within recent years, a monthly average of nearly one hundred sets of Finger Prints covering

arrests and subsequent dismissal or withdrawal of charges. The reason for this is that no prints are registered unless supported by at least one conviction.

All Police Departments in Canada are promptly advised of subsequent arrest or a conviction elsewhere as soon as such information is received. This Bureau has been of very valuable service upon numerous occasions in advising other Police Forces as to the whereabouts of wanted persons, escaped prisoners and parole violators.

Recently the equipment was increased by the establishment of a Single Finger Print Collection based on a system devised by an Officer of New Scotland Yard, and this has already proved its worth in the identification of finger impressions left at scenes of crimes.

In connection with identification of finger prints, or impressions found at scenes of crimes, and to assist in the examination of blurred or very doubtful prints, the installation of a finger print "Comparator", has been most useful. This very modern machine, electrically operated, permits the simultaneous projection of two prints side by side, enlarged seven times. It is especially useful to the staff for comparing fragmentary impressions with those of suspects, enabling them to eliminate a great many without any hesitation or eye strain. The eye strain imposed on those who are engaged day after day in this interesting but exacting work is very great, and any device which will lessen this is to be welcomed.

Photography in the Finger Print Section is also increasing and specially equipped rooms have been completed with the most modern apparatus. It is now possible to reproduce photographs from pictures received in the morning mail, and distribute them the same evening.

The amount of mail received is increasing steadily and at present between four and five hundred letters are received and approximately three hundred sent out daily.

The value of a Finger Print system to a country depends on the extent to which it is successfully centralized; this has been possible in Canada only because of the fine and efficient co-operation of all Police Forces.

While finger prints submitted are, generally speaking, well taken, there have been occasionally, instances when prints have been received with no intimation as to the name of the contributor; in other instances the sender's address has been omitted; in still others, finger prints have been so poorly taken that they were practically indistinguishable. These omissions are important, as the descriptive forms, when properly completed, constitute the correspondence record and are fyled accordingly.

Occasionally in future, this Quarterly will have an article giving particulars of one or more interesting cases where our finger print identification has proved of much assistance in the prosecution and ultimate conviction of the accused. To show that this system works in absolute fairness, another case will be quoted where it will be shown that by the voluntary submission of his finger prints it was proved beyond doubt that the accused was not the person wanted for the offence of which he was suspected.

Finger prints are exchanged now with an ever increasing number of countries, but at the present time the principal exchanges are with United States Prison authorities, New Scotland Yard, London, Australia, South Africa and France.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In the next issue of the R. C. M. P. Quarterly, Assistant Commissioner Jennings will discuss the organization and duties of other Sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

Northern Service

By Inspector G. F. Fletcher

Northern Service differs in many respects from service elsewhere in Canada; it is a survival of old ways and conditions in the Force.

One, who like myself, served in the old North West Mounted Police on Prairie detachments would, if suddenly transported to a Northern detachment, find conditions, responsibilities and methods very similar to those of the old days on the Prairies.

Being in many, if not in most, cases completely out of touch with his superiors, the Inspector in Command of a Sub-division, or a Non-commissioned officer or Constable in charge of a detachment cannot as a rule, seek advice or assistance from those he would look to outside. He has to be above all things self-reliant, and to be so, it of course follows that a northern man to be successful, has to have a more thorough knowledge of his work in all its branches, and they are many, than has a policeman in a similar position outside.

I should perhaps explain that an inhabitant of the North refers to the rest of Canada and the World as "Outside".

I propose in this article, to deal briefly with Police administration in the North, describing the organization, the country and the work we are called upon to perform.

Perhaps it would be as well to define what I mean by the North. It consists of all Canada lying north of the 60th parallel of latitude: an enormous country roughly 3,000 miles by 1,600 miles, divided into the North West Territories and the Yukon Territory. It is a land of great forests and great barrens, of mighty rivers and lakes, of seven months intense cold and five months intense heat. It is the home of the Indian, the Eskimo, the Missionary, the Fur trade, the policeman and the trapper. It is a country of no roads.

All travel has to be done in boats or canoes in summer and by dog-sleigh in winter; the motorcar, elsewhere ubiquitous, is unknown. I saw, not so very long ago, the first horses taken down the Mackenzie, to be used for local hauling at the Forts.

There are perhaps two features that will strike the newcomer most, and those are the length and coldness of the winters and the ferocity and number of the mosquitoes in the summer. I believe that nowhere in the world are the latter pests so thick and so hungry as they are in Northern Canada.

Most settlements in the North are called Forts, as they are built round old Hudson's Bay Company Forts, and the designation has been retained by the local inhabitants and one speaks of going to the Fort, as one speaks elsewhere of going to town.

I will describe a typical northern Fort; it is built, you may be sure, on a big river or lake, or else on the shore of the Arctic Ocean. It consists of a Mission, usually Roman Catholic, a Hudson's Bay Company Post, one or more Fur Traders, a Police Post and a few shacks used by trappers and natives when they come into the Fort to trade their furs. Such Forts are scattered throughout the North along the navigable rivers and lakes at the average distance apart of roughly, 200 miles. Such in brief is the country.

So far as Police Administration is concerned, in the North, we are solely responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for all the other multifarious duties that a northern policeman is called upon or expected to perform. There are no other police in the country.

The police work is done by three Divisions: "B" Division, with a strength of 49, is stationed in the Yukon with Headquarters at Dawson. "G" Division, sub-divided for purposes of control into the Great Slave Lake Sub-Division, the Mackenzie Sub-Division, and the Western Arctic Sub-Division, with a total strength of 74, takes in the Country east of the Yukon boundary and west of a Northerly prolongation of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan line. East again the country is policed by the Eastern Arctic Sub-Division of "C" Division, with a strength of 17. Thus we see that we have stationed in the North 140 men of all ranks; this figure varies from time to time, but for the past ten years it has been found necessary to increase continually the strength in the North owing to the influx of white trappers and new duties that we have been called upon to perform. How great this increase has been will be seen from the fact that in the Mackenzie Country in 1920, there were only five detachments between Fort Smith and Herschel Island, whereas now there are fourteen.

It would be impossible, in a short article such as this, to deal with all the duties we are called upon to perform in the North. If he is in any difficulty, legal, matrimonial or monetary, or is in ill health or just does not like the latest Order-in-Council, the northerner's one maxim is: "Go and tell the Police about it; they will fix it." And the northern policeman, feeling that he is the one representative of Government in the country, strives with matters that would be of no concern to the policeman outside. He arrests a murderer and settles a matrimonial dispute. He collects fur taxes and gives his opinion on the Aurora Borealis. He prosecutes an Indian for intoxication and reports on the Seismicity of the Arctic. He carries a trapper's mail in the winter and when the trapper does not come in to the Fort in the Spring, the policeman goes out to see if anything has happened to him, and if, unfortunately, he has died, it becomes the policeman's duty to bury him, collect his property, sell it and send the proceeds to his relatives outside.

As I say, there seems to be no human activity that is not the concern of the northern policeman. In addition to what may be called police duties there is the work entailed by what is known as interior economy. The policeman has to cut firewood, raise dogs for sleigh work, catch large quantities of fish for dogfeed, or else shoot seal or caribou for the same purpose. So that one can see that the Northern policeman is kept fully employed.

A Northern Officer holds numerous government appointments, such as Magistrate, Sheriff, Coroner, Collector of Income Tax, Collector of Customs, and many others.

Perhaps a concrete instance of the varied duties of a Northern Officer would be of interest. I know of one case in which an Inspector on winter patrol arrested a murderer in his capacity as a policeman, committed him for trial as a Magistrate, kept him in gaol as a gaoler, hanged him as a sheriff, and then sat on his body as a coroner.

Such in brief, will give an idea of the duties of a Northern policeman. Perhaps it could be summed up by saying that a policeman's job is to know everybody in his district, to keep them out of trouble if possible; to visit them at least once in the winter and once in the summer, for which last purpose regular summer and winter patrols are made. The ordinary duties of a policeman in the suppression of crime and the maintenance of order, are of course, his, but he will find that the greater part of his work is as I have previously said: peculiar to the North, and the result of the northerner's fixed idea that "When in trouble go and tell the Police."

I am glad to say that the northern policeman has well maintained the standard expected of him by the inhabitants of the Country.

Past and Present in "H" Division, Nova Scotia.

By Superintendent C. D. La Nauze.

In the pre-war days of the Force various Divisions used to be known by nicknames: some remembered are "Dirty D", "Slick E", "Cowboy K" and "Hard H".

"Dirty D" was then Macleod Division and had its title from the prairie dust storms around Macleod and possibly for a few celebrities it contained.

"Slick E" was the Calgary Division because Calgary even then was a pretty smart and lively town and we had a beautiful barracks at the East end of the city, now, alas, turned into a freight yard. It was also known for the "Slick" lads of the Force who used to be sent up to Banff to give the tourists a treat.

"Cowboy K" was the Lethbridge Division and earned its title with its far-flung saddle horse detachments on the Montana boundary, its fine Police four-horse teams, and generally because it operated in what was then a great ranching country.

Old "Hard H" was the former Northern Division of White Horse, Yukon Territory, known for its hard men and its hard travel by canoe and dog team.

The new "H" Division came into existence on April 1st, 1932, when the Force absorbed the Nova Scotia Police. Instead of being called "Hard H", it now might be known as "Hard Stuff H", for one of the most important duties is the prevention of the smuggling of hard liquor, to wit, 40%, O/P Demerara Rum. Some wit from the Record Office suggested that the Division might be termed "Herring Chokers", but this term applies more to its Marine Section appendage.

The R.C.M. Police in the Maritimes first came into existence on February 1st, 1920, when the Headquarters of the Force was moved from Regina to Ottawa and the Dominion Police were absorbed. During the next twelve years the Force led a somewhat placid existence in the Maritimes, policing the Halifax Naval Dockyard and Naval Magazines, with occasional sallies of wider Federal scope. It was then rarely disturbed by provincial police duties, although there were no regular provincial police in the province.

During this period there were several high lights in our work which showed that the Province needed a regular police force.

For instance, two cargo ships went ashore and part of the local population thought it their just right that a wreck and all that pertained to it was theirs by virtue of their sea-girt position. The Department of Marine thought differently, and through their intervention a few of our men were sent to enforce the provisions of the Criminal Code with respect to wreck. Nearly fifty prosecutions were undertaken for the Attorney General's Department, over widely scattered areas, and the offenders taught that "wreck" was not legitimate plunder.

The summer of 1921 produced Nova Scotia's first gang of auto bandits. The Province asked for our assistance, and Sergeant F. Lucas of Saint John, New Brunswick, responded with a superb piece of police work, succeeded in rounding up the gang of four men who had been robbing country stores, and put them all in Dorchester Penitentiary for long terms.

The following years up to 1928 saw the Force active in the prevention of smuggling.

With one old car and three solid men, it was responsible for many large seizures of contraband liquor. Three schooners and many cars were seized along with the liquor and a gang of avowed smugglers broken up.

A somewhat unusual event happened one placid evening in September, 1927, when an Italian freighter loaded with over 100 Italian immigrants, calmly landed its passengers in a quiet cove about forty miles from Halifax. Alarming were the reports: "a foreign army is being landed", "they are now landing the artillery". The old police car took the road with five men, the invading army was peacefully rounded up, the ship seized and brought to Halifax, and all its duped passengers deported to Italy within a month.

April 1st, 1932, was a busy day at "H" Division Headquarters, for nearly 90 members of the former Nova Scotia Police and 35 of the former land Preventive Service took the oath that they would "Diligently and impartially".

On the same day, at the new Marine Headquarters at Moncton, New Brunswick, approximately 130 sea-going horsemen and 11 wireless equipped sea-going vessels were being taken over by Assistant Commissioner Junget and Commander Oland, R.C.N. Later, six seaplanes from the R.C.A.F., were attached to Marine Headquarters and soon, budding yellow-striped aviators occupied observers' seats. The planes were stationed at three strategic points on the long coast-line and a system of co-operation between the sea and air arms established. These co-ordinated efforts showed that there were some thirty-five liquor laden vessels operating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Maritime coasts, only for the purpose of supplying cheaper liquor to our tax-dodging citizens.

"H" Division went to work at once and not only were the provisions of the Criminal Code strictly enforced, but much heavy work was—and always will be—entailed in the enforcement of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act in all towns.

The change led to other problems. Uniform was at a premium for several months, a properly uniformed man being a novelty. There was not a spare moment for training—as for leave, there simply wasn't any. A dozen single men were sent to Regina for training and these were replaced by trained recruits from "D" Division. The move was reminiscent of the first days in the Force's history when many of our best recruits came from the provinces down by the Atlantic to help build the Force.

In these references to our recently increased duties, it is perhaps, not out of place to mention that the Attorney General of Nova Scotia has been extremely well satisfied with our work.

1933 was ushered in by the inception of the Maritime Training School at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, where during January, February and March, the untrained men of "J", "L" and "H" Divisions (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), went through a severe monthly course of physical training, drills, lectures and First Aid instruction. Honours were divided among the Divisions concerned and every class showed a splendid spirit of zeal and energy.

April finds the last training class of "H" about to close, and with it the first year's work of "Hard Stuff H" Division.

"Making Money"

By Corporal T. G. Scrogg

The appearance of a counterfeit Royal Bank of Canada ten dollar bill at Three Rivers, P.Q., in August, 1932, precipitated a five months' series of investigations throughout the Province of Quebec, with minor phases in Ontario and New Brunswick.

The first instructions issued from Montreal Mounted Police headquarters, were to cover the Shawinigan Falls District, particularly, as part of the intensive effort to locate the counterfeiter. This instruction which was deductively determined from well kept records of information, was in the end, fully justified.

Two weeks later a man named C. Henri Giroux, was questioned at Deschambault, P.Q., regarding the passing of two of these bills and the possession of another.

His unimpressive explanation was that he had received the bills from a stranger in payment of bets at two Montreal race tracks, and that he had passed about ten of them in Montreal before returning home. That not one of the bills had yet appeared in Montreal, gave the lie to his statement.

Immediately following this, however, similar bills appeared in small towns all over the Province. No useful description of the utterers could be obtained at any place.

Suddenly, a counterfeit five dollar bill on the same bank, made its appearance.

The ten dollar bill had not been too deceptive, having a fixed serial number and other defects; but the new five dollar note showed much superior workmanship, being printed on good paper from photo-engraved plates and bearing movable serial numbers. A peculiarity of the serial numbers was noticed; in no instance did the numerals 5, 6, 8, 9, or 0 appear; while each number had the compound "2243", in such variations as: 2243711, 72243721, 3224371 and 4224371. Eight of these bills appeared at Sherbrooke in one day. And so deceptive was the workmanship that the fraud went undetected at practically every branch bank but the Royal Bank.

At the beginning of December, 1932, when the counterfeit fives were dropping out of sight, a greatly improved ten dollar bill came into circulation.

Two days before the end of the year it was learned that a man named Armand Gagnon of Shawinigan Falls, had been seen with one of the latest counterfeits in his possession. A searching inquiry disclosed the fact that Gagnon's intimate friend was a young man named Charles Blackburn who, when not employed at his pattern-making trade, would earn a little money printing lithographed advertisements for local merchants in his cottage at Almaville, three miles distant. The connection seemed important, but more suggestive still was the information that Blackburn had a brother-in-law named Giroux at Deschambault.

Two members of the Force left Montreal immediately, were joined by another at Three Rivers, and were in Shawinigan Falls by night. Early the next morning two searches were operated simultaneously at the houses of Blackburn and Gagnon, with the fine co-operation of the Shawinigan Falls police.

Gagnon presented little difficulty and was soon confined when two counterfeit bills were found in his pocket. It was remarked that his automobile was parked in Blackburn's garage.

Blackburn's four-roomed cottage was another matter. One small room contained a large Wollensak camera which was in operation on a radio advertisement, and all the acids, inks, plates and other paraphernalia required for lithography; also a correspondence course, incomplete, in lithography. The cellar was crowded with work benches and apparatus; and zinc and copper plates were found, together with a printing press. In three hours the little cottage had been systematically searched from roof to cellar floor, but not one scrap of evidence was uncovered which would prove that the array of apparatus had ever been used other than for legitimate printing.

Three disturbing facts remained, however: the presence of Gagnon's car; the fact that Blackburn knew Giroux of Deschambault; and the discovery of a notebook containing the names of the two paper manufacturers in the province who were capable of making paper suitable for this purpose.

The search continued. An hour and a half later it was decided that the only part of the building proper that might be moveable, was a mirror-fronted medicine chest imbedded six inches deep in the bathroom wall. It was carefully pried out of its setting.

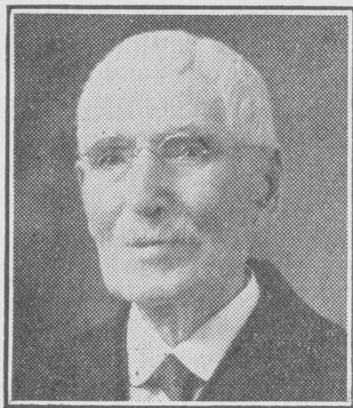
The search was at an end. The cavity revealed fourteen plates for the printing of Royal Bank of Canada and Federal Reserve notes; forty-eight films ready to make plates for the bills of three banks and two governments; six packages of bill-size paper; 195 bills in varying stages of production. There was also a serial number holder with a font of serial type which did not contain the numerals 5, 6, 8, 9 and 0, and showed that for facility in affecting serial variations, Blackburn had retained in one block the compound "2243". These were self-identifying exhibits, for one small plate bearing the U.S. Treasury seal, had the name "C. Blackburn" acid bitten on its surface.

For "Possession", the case against Blackburn was overwhelming and undoubted. But he was also charged with forging all the bills in the province. The shortcomings of the font of special type were pointed out to the Court and the number of each bill was carefully and monotonously read aloud: "Seven TWO TWO FOUR THREE seven one"; "one one TWO TWO FOUR THREE four . . ." This tedious reiteration confounded the defence and pleas of Guilty were entered. He was sentenced to two years on each charge which was later increased to four years on an appeal. Gagnon went free on the testimony of Blackburn. Giroux was arrested. He pleaded Guilty and was sentenced to two years.

Reminiscences of One of the "Originals."

as told to Constable W. J. Monaghan, "L" Division

Living with his niece at Charlottetown, hale and hearty, smart in mind as well as in body, taking a short walk nearly every day, alert, friendly, an avid reader, keeping up with the times but able to talk of old times, friends and places, in his 90th year, a pensioned Staff-Sergeant of the Force, John A. Martin, Regimental Number 41, is one of the few surviving 1873 men.



EX-STAFF SERGEANT JOHN A. MARTIN

As he is my next door neighbour I see him nearly every day, and it is a rare pleasure for a new constable in the Force to hear stories, not recorded, of interesting events during the pioneer days of the Force that now polices the great Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Martin was a member of "A" Battery at Kingston under Lieut-Colonel French and when he heard the North West Mounted Police Force was being organized he purchased his discharge and went to Toronto where he engaged on October 8th, 1873. He was assigned to "B" Troop.

He continues his story as follows:

"We started on the morning of October 9th for Collingwood on the Lakes and took steamer to Prince Arthur Landing at the head of the Lakes. There arrangements were made for boats and guides, and we traversed the Dawson route through thirteen small lakes and over portages from a half to two miles long until the prairies were struck and the march on foot commenced. We proceeded to St. Boniface which we reached on Hallowe'en. Ice was making in the Red River and the ferry boat was unable to cross so we made ourselves comfortable in the Catholic college for the night. It was so cold that we were able to walk across the river on good firm ice the next morning to Fort Garry. From there we went by teams to Stone Fort (Lower Fort Garry), where we stopped for the winter."

"At Stone Fort we bought a lot of native ponies and started in to drill and kept it up until the last of May, when we broke camp and started for Pembina, near Dufferin, sixty miles south-west of Winnipeg."

"While on the Line of March not a house or camp was seen all summer. The Indians were about but kept out of sight. Scarcity of water was one of our chief troubles. Buffalo wallows were plentiful and the men often drank the water so there was quite a lot of intestinal trouble. I noticed that the rivers were small and shallow and very scarce."

"About the middle of September, when north of the Cypress Hills, a severe snow storm started and lasted two days and two nights. We were advised by our guides to cut our blankets in two, put them on the horses and put them in the shelter of a coulee. In spite of this precaution some of them died."

"Thousands of buffalo were seen at this time and the Assistant Commissioner was so impressed that he said he thought it would be a splendid idea to have the buffalo head on the buttons. In his report that fall he made this recommendation to Headquarters and it was adopted."

"When we reached the Old Man's River, near the Rocky Mountains, we pitched our tents and called the place Camp MacLeod after the Assistant Commissioner. But we would never have reached the place except for the ox teams as our horses died or became played out, nearly all of them."

"Log cabins of cottonwood were built on a small island in the river. They were partly finished when we moved in on Christmas Eve. They had mud roofs and floors and there was a small chimney in the middle. We lived in them for about three years."

"The Assistant Commissioner had us put the motto 'Pioneers of a Glorious Future' on the inside wall of the mess cabin, and at dinner on Christmas Day, he proposed the toast to absent friends with cold water. Dinner was mostly buffalo meat, and was for the next three years along with sour pork, beans, tea, flap-jacks, but no potatoes."

"The barracks surrounded a square with the officers' quarters on one side, stables and stores opposite, and the men's quarters on the other two sides."

"When leaving Stone Fort in the spring each man was allowed only one suit of clothing, so that by the time we reached Camp MacLeod they were pretty well worn out; lots of them being in tatters."

"When burning the grass off the island, preparatory to building the cabins, one of the men in stooping down to light a torch near the Assistant Commissioner, had the misfortune of having his pants split right across the seat. The Assistant Commissioner when he saw this, became very much worried and wondered what he was going to do to save the men during the winter. As I was a tailor by trade and had made a suit for him the winter before, I told him that I had been down the river and had seen the squaws making moccasins out of buffalo hides and that I thought I could make clothes for the men. 'The very thing. You have saved our lives', said the Assistant Commissioner."

"So hides were bought from the Indians. They were plentiful and cheap. The first outfit made was for the Guard,—moccasins, cap, pants, coat and mitts. Very soon the whole outfit was clothed."

"The Indians, not used to seeing a man sewing, were very much taken up with me and called me 'Howichanackie', which means 'The Man with the Needle'."

"There were many interesting events during my time in the Force, which I shall be able to tell you some other time."

Obituary.

INSPECTOR J. L. SAMPSON

James Lorne Sampson, Inspector of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, died on May 8th, 1933, from injuries received at Saskatoon, while on duty endeavouring to suppress a disturbance.

Inspector Sampson was 38 years of age at the time of his death. He left behind him a wife and two children.

The future officer was born in Ontario, at Marksville, but he moved to Saskatchewan with his parents shortly before joining the Force in September, 1914.

One year later, when he took his discharge to enlist for service overseas, he was a Corporal. He served with the 119th Battalion in Canada and England, and then was transferred to the 58th Battalion for service in France.

At the expiration of his war service, in 1919, he rejoined the Mounted Police.

With his promotion to Sergeant, the same year, he was transferred from Regina to Vancouver, where he remained until 1932, when he returned to Regina.

His promotion to Sergeant-Major came in 1932, to be followed in April, 1933, with his final promotion to commissioned rank. His final reward for good service came just one month before his death.

A quotation from the official report of his Officer Commanding, in 1932, will serve to indicate the regard in which he was held by his superiors:

"This N.C.O. is most versatile and his services could be used in any capacity and to fill any position that might be required."

"He, as a Policeman, has had a great deal of practical experience, more especially in Federal work, being employed as a Detective Sergeant on the West Coast for some considerable time, and I understand that he has been complimented on a number of occasions by Judges, for his successful handling of a number of difficult cases."

One of the cases for which the then Sergeant Sampson received special commendation from Bench and Press, was that arising out of the fraudulent use of Naturalization certificates by Japanese fishermen on the Pacific Coast, in order to evade the provisions of the Immigration Act and to obtain fishing licences illegally. The investigation resulted in a number of prosecutions and deportations of Japanese offenders. For this reason the following telegram has a special interest; it was addressed to an officer of the Force, after Inspector Sampson's death, by three Vancouver Japanese:

"We learned with deep regret of death of Inspector Sampson and we deeply share with you a loss as he was loyal officer. Stop. However, we feel he is well satisfied as he gave all when he gave his life for country."

The sympathy of all ranks of the Force has gone out to Mrs. Sampson and her children in their bereavement.

EX-STAFF SERGEANT JOHN J. WILSON

Ex-Staff Sergeant John J. Wilson met a tragic death on the Sunshine Trail, east of High River, Alberta, on March 13th, 1933, in a motor car accident.

Ex-Staff Sergeant Wilson was a pensioned member of the Force with over 23 years service. He first joined in 1891 and finally retired in 1922. One of the features of his varied service was his leading part in the celebrated round-up of Bill Miner, the United States outlaw, and his train-robbing associates in British Columbia in 1906.

Staff Sergeant Wilson is the Mounted Policeman in the well known painting "Any Complaints?", depicting a Prairie Settler being interviewed by a mounted patrol in the olden days.

The sympathy of all members of the Force will go out to Mrs. Wilson and other members of the family in their tragic loss.

MRS. MARY MACLEOD

Word of the death of Mrs. Mary Isabella MacLeod, widow of Colonel James Farquharson MacLeod, C.M.G., at Calgary on April 15th, 1933, comes as a sad reminder of the Force's early days.

Colonel MacLeod, one of the original officers of the Force, second Commissioner, and the first Stipendiary Magistrate in the North West Territories, probably did more than any other single individual to win the respect and loyalty of the Plains Indians for Canadian laws and institutions.

Colonel MacLeod died in 1894.

A squad of R. C. M. Police in uniform attended the funeral of Mrs. MacLeod.

Notes from Divisions.

"D" Division

"The Commissioner has written to the Officer Commanding "D" Division an acknowledgement of the work done and the co-operative spirit displayed during the past year by the members of the Manitoba Provincial Police who joined the Force April 1st, 1932. These ex-members of the Manitoba Provincial Police desire to express appreciation of this kindly courtesy. These men have fitted in remarkably well with their added duties and responsibilities, and their behaviour generally shows evident loyalty and a strong desire to live up to the traditions of the Force."

* * * * *

"The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Trophy, a handsome silver cup donated for annual revolver competition by members of the Manitoba Command, was won, for the year 1932, by Reg. No. 6592, Corporal de Paiva, R., with a score of 233 out of a possible 240. This cup had been in competition by members of the Manitoba Provincial Police for the previous two years, and was re-donated by the B.P.O.E., No. 10 to the R. C. M. Police, upon the Force assuming the policing of the Province, April 1st, 1932."

* * * * *

"The annual competition in First Aid for the Waugh Shield was won March 21st, 1933, by a team from Minto Barracks, composed of the following:—

Reg. No. 11751, Cst. Crawford, R. L.
 " " 10504, Cst. Burger, J. D.
 " " 11759, Cst. Graves, H. S.
 " " 10121, Cst. Sundkvist, H. B.

Fourth place was won by another team from Minto Barracks:—

Reg. No. 11776, Cst. Dexter, G. E.
 " " 11747, Cst. Wilson, C. F.
 " " 11752, Cst. Littlewood, S. B. H.
 " " 11767, Cst. Glencross, L. B. H.

These teams were trained by Reg. No. 10504 Constable Burger, J. D.

Thirteen teams competed. The work of the winning team earned enthusiastic comment. It is now entered in the Dominion Competition.

The Waugh Shield was donated in 1914 for annual competition by R. D. Waugh to the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council. In 1927, it was decided to enlarge the scope of the event. Representations were made by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, the Provincial Bureau of Labor, the St. John Ambulance Association, Canadian Manufacturer's Association, the donor of the Shield and others, resulting in the formation of a Board of Governors and invitations to selected bodies to take active participation.

The competition occasions alert public interest, and the winning of the Shield has reflected creditably upon the Force."

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"Ex-Staff Sergeant J. D. Nicholson, Reg. No. 1709, now resident of Edmonton, Alberta, and for some years Assistant Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police, recently renewed old acquaintances at this headquarters. He is now engaged in mining activities in the Great Bear Lake district. Many members of the Force will be glad to know that he is going strong and carrying his seventy years well on good square police shoulders."

* * * * *

"We are this year experimenting with twelve Ariel Motor Cycles, the first English made machines to be used in highway traffic patrol work in this province. These machines are 4 cylinder, 6 h.p. type, rated at a top speed of 75 m.p.h. with side car, and a cruising speed of 60 m.p.h. Most of the highways upon which these cars will be used are of gravel construction."

"A sports association has been formed in this Division. A football soccer team and a softball team have been entered in the Garrison League, now composed of members of the Permanent Force, Royal Canadian Air Force, and R.M.C. Police. A softball league has also been formed within the Division, made up of two teams from the Minto Armouries detachment, one from headquarters and one from the Winnipeg detachment. It is likely a baseball team will be formed to play friendly games within the Winnipeg district. It is contemplated also that a tennis court will be rented for the use of members of the Division."

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"E" DIVISION

Ex-Asst. Comm'r R. Field recently retired from the Manitoba Command, is staying at the Devonshire Apartments, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 5394 Ex-Corpl. P. Reddyhoff, for some years a member of "E" Division Vancouver, and previously of "B" Division, Dawson City, retired on pension on the 18th May, 1933. He spent a month's leave of absence at Port Hope, Pender Island, B.C., prior to returning to civil life. Well known in "E" Division he was always cheerful and on account of a catchphrase he frequently used was more commonly known as "What a man" Reddyhoff. All members of the Division wish him every success in his new sphere of life.

* * * * *

We regret to announce the death in Victoria, B.C., of an old-timer in the person of Robert, otherwise Bobbie Howell. He was for many years a member of "G" Division, Edmonton.

* * * * *

An impressive ceremony took place on Monday, the 22nd May, 1933, when the funeral took place of Reg. No. 7731, Ex-Sgt. F. R. Bolke, at the returned Soldier's Plot, Mountain View Cemetery, Vancouver, B.C. Ex-Sgt. Bolke was a member of "E" Division in 1919 and 1920. Deceased was accorded full military honours, "E" Division supplying the firing party of two N.C.O.'s, twelve Constables and a Trumpeter.

* * * * *

Members of "E" Division, Vancouver, have recently taken up Jiu-Jitsu wrestling. The first classes were held during the third week of March and are now a regular bi-weekly event. Classes are held every Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7.00 p.m. in the Gymnasium. Attendance is voluntary and interest is very keen, the average being from fifteen to twenty members each evening.

* * * * *

"E" Division have enjoyed a Monthly Dance during the past winter season. The first dance took place in October, 1932, and the final dance was on the 5th May, completing a very successful season. Members and a large number of their friends have attended and the demand has always been for more. It is hoped to continue these during next winter.

* * * * *

A Softball team has been formed by members of "E" Division. The first game of the season was played on the R.C.M.P. ground at Fairmont Barracks, on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1933, at 6.15 p.m. The visiting team was the 20-30 Club, Vancouver. The result was a win for the R.C.M.P. team, 13-10. Teams were as follows:

20-30 Club—Messrs. Beasley, Sheely, Smith, Howe, Lott, Gibbons, Leslie, McDuffee and Harkness.

R.C.M.P.—Constables Hawinks, Glanville, Wharton, Kusch, Simoneau, Hockridge Janes, Barrett and Taylor.

* * * * *

"G" DIVISION

"All members of old "M" Division, McLeod, Alberta, will remember ex-Constable Ted Hargreaves, otherwise known as "Skinny" and his horse No. 1727 "Cognac." "Skinny" recently flew into the Great Bear Lake, N.W.T. District on a prospecting trip. He is now married and has three children."