



The RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



VOL. 24 — NO. 2

OCTOBER 1958



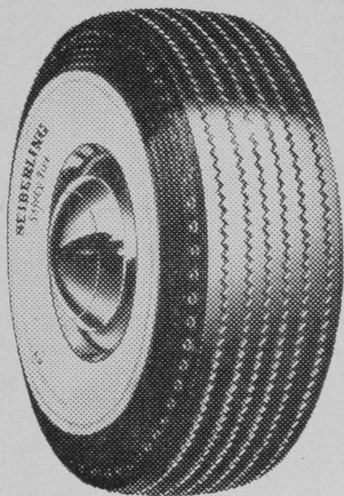
On Military and Civil Operations in more than 58 countries from the frigid Arctic to the steaming Tropics . . . the de Havilland Beaver and Otter are the most advanced utility aircraft of their kind. Adaptable for use with floats, wheels, skis, wheel-skis or as an Amphibian.

Designed and built by

THE DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA LIMITED
DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO

WESTERN SALES AND SERVICE: MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

PACIFIC COAST SALES AND SERVICE, VANCOUVER, B.C.



Extra Quality
at
No Extra Cost

Seiberling Rubber Co. of Canada Limited
99 Paton Road **Toronto, Ont.**

SMITH & WESSON



9MM DOUBLE ACTION AUTOMATIC PISTOL

For 9 mm Luger or
Parabellum cartridge

An efficient Double Action
Pistol meeting Military speci-
fications and built around the
need for a weapon to be used in
international Police work.



Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.



Photo: Trans-Canada Air Lines

This photograph of a small Belgian boy examining the boots of a Canadian Mounted Policeman won for his father a one-week, all-expense trip to Canada, courtesy of Trans-Canada Air Lines. The father, Jean de Cuyper, 30-year-old bank clerk from Brussels, was adjudged winner of a TCA-sponsored photo contest depicting the Canadian presence at the Brussels World Fair.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

Editorial Committee

DEPUTY COMM.R.

C. E. RIVETT-CARNAC, *Chairman*

INSPR. P. USBORNE, *Secretary*

INSPR. F. B. WOODS-JOHNSON, *Treasurer*

INSPR. M. J. KEOUGH

Vol. 24—No. 2 October 1958 Ottawa, Ont.

Something for Nothing	101
<i>Cst. W. J. T. Rankin</i>	
As Newspapers Saw RCMP Participation in Alberta and B.C. Celebrations	106
The Squelch Network	108
<i>Cpl. H. G. Searle</i>	
Forest Fires — Whitehorse, Y.T.	112
Giants of the Deep	114
<i>Cpl. A. MacEwan</i>	
Eugene Weidman — Grain Thief to Guillotine	116
<i>Cst. M. G. Roulston</i>	
Deep-Sea Diving	122
<i>Sgt. B. G. Boutillier</i>	
Random Reports	126
The "Roaring" Game	128
<i>Inspr. K. M. Lockwood</i>	
Bear Hunt	134
<i>Cst. H. H. Howk</i>	
A Running Duel	136
<i>Supt. J. S. Cruickshank</i>	

DEPARTMENTS

Recent Cases	137
Old-timers' Column	151
Division Bulletin	154
Book Reviews	177
Obituary	179

SUPT. R. P. HANSON, *Managing Editor*

SGT. H. E. BROWNHILL, *Editor*

Associate Editors

"HQ" Div., S/Sgt. J. FAHE; "A" Div., INSPR. H. S. COOPER; "Air" Div., Sgt. F. E. DOYLE; "B" Div., Sgt. Major E. J. DELANEY; "C" Div., Cpl. A. L. REGIMBAL; "D" Div., INSPR. P. M. MERTENS; "Depot" Div., GSt. G. L. SKAFFELD; "E" Div., Sgt. E. SCOTT; "F" Div., Sgt. J. L. COTTER; "G" Div., Sgt. I. H. THUE; "H" Div., INSPR. G. A. WOODWARD; "J" Div., Cst. W. A. ARNOULD; "K" Div., Cst. J. A. TURNBULL; "L" Div., S/Sgt. M. F. HAGAN; "Marine" Div., S/Sgt. R. O. NEWMAN; "N" Div., Sgt. J. K. PHILLIPS; "O" Div., INSPR. V. M. SEPPALA.

Contents Copyright

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department. Published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers should notify *The Quarterly* of change of address. Annual Subscription \$1.

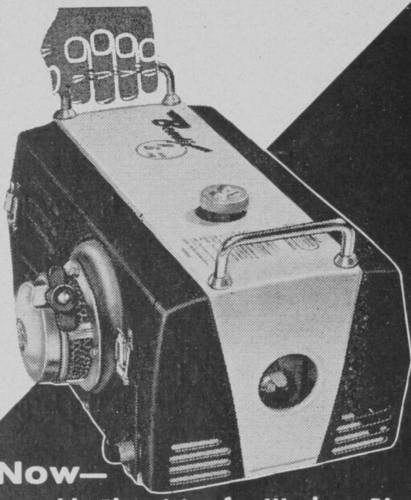
This Issue

With two articles in sea-going vein and a cover picture showing a familiar scene along the Nova Scotia shore-line, this issue of *The Quarterly* has more than a slight maritime flavor.

Fishing is Canada's oldest industry and it ranks among the ten largest in the world. The industry is divided into three main divisions, Atlantic, Pacific and inland water fisheries. The first is the largest and the oldest and is divided generally into two categories, shore fishing and deep-sea fishing. Peculiarly enough the former is considered the more important; individual fishermen operating motorboats or sail-boats within a few miles of the coast, produce the great majority of the catches for the shore fisheries.

Deep-sea fishing is in an entirely different category. Trawlers may run to well over a hundred tons in size, with crews of two or three dozen men who fish the great "fishing banks" of the deep waters in small dories. Perhaps the most valuable catch in the Atlantic waters is cod, with halibut, haddock, mackerel, salmon, herring, lobsters and oysters forming only a portion of the more than two dozen commercially sold fish caught off Canada's east coast.

At one time much of Canada's fish destined for export, was salted and dried, but with today's refrigerated storage and transport, more sea products find their way to



**Now—
Portable Electricity for Work or Play**

Bendix PORTABLE ELECTRIC GENERATOR

**provides
electricity
for many purposes**

Weighing only 55 lbs., this small (19" x 11½" x 13") unit can provide you with modern living wherever you go! Powered by a two cycle, 2 h.p. air-cooled engine, this 110V, 60 cycle A.C. portable generator will produce a power of over 800 watts—enabling you to take your power supply with you.

In emergencies, on trips into the bush, aboard boats or as a convenient power source at remote sites the

**BENDIX PORTABLE
POWER GENERATOR**
is a MUST!

- ★ Civil Defense
- ★ For Trailers
- ★ On Boats
- ★ Hunting and Fishing Trips
- ★ Radio Communications
- ★ Home Emergencies
- ★ During Construction
- ★ For Power Tools
- ★ On The Farm

Write for details
and descriptive
literature.



Dealer Inquiries Invited

AVIATION ELECTRIC
LIMITED

Canadian and American markets in fresh or frozen state. Canning takes care of a great deal of certain species, particularly tuna, lobsters and sardines, while important by-products such as vitamin oils and fertilizers are achieving more prominence.

Under the British North America Act, the Federal Government exercises complete legislative authority over Canada's fisheries with laws under the Act providing for the protection and conservation of the fisheries in all provinces. Federal and provincial governments divide administrative authority over the fisheries. One of the most important aspects of federal legislation provides close regulation over the catch of many species of fish and strict supervision is applied to these conservation measures.

As a federal police force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provides assistance to officials of the Department of Fisheries in enforcing the provisions of the Fisheries Act. It is therefore, not uncommon to see members of the Force on patrol in conversation with fishermen, such as is depicted on the cover of this magazine.

* * *

No magazine is any better than its contributors make it and in a publication such as the *RCMP Quarterly* this is particularly true. Much of the material appearing in *The Quarterly* is channelled through Divisional Associate Editors, an unsung group of assistants who, apart from the listing on the contents page of this magazine, largely work anonymously. Theirs is a part-time job, as far as this publication is concerned and apart from those directly concerned with the publication of the magazine, probably few appreciate the value of their assistance.

This small expression of appreciation for the services of Associate Editors is particularly appropriate at this time since *The Quarterly* has just lost the services of two who have served in that capacity for a combined total of over 20 years—Sgt. G. M. Dobie of "F" Division and Sgt. E. Scott of "E". *The Quarterly* will miss their experienced help, but may the two of them enjoy the benefits of retirement for many years to come.

Something for Nothing

Cheque passing has become "big business" in Canada and one section of the Identification Branch at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, specializes in combatting this menace.

By CST. W. J. T. RANKIN

IN Canada, prior to 1944, bogus cheque artists were having a field day. Law enforcement agencies were having their headaches. Investigations were confined to the local scene, and once the passer had left the area, little hope of apprehension could be entertained. The occurrence of worthless cheques increased, unsolved cases were many, the man in the field needed assistance and needed it badly.

This situation precipitated the organization of a National Police Service to which all peace officers throughout Canada could submit bogus cheques and other documents, the authors of which remained unidentified after preliminary field investigation. The service came into being on a national basis in 1944 when the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Identification Branch, Headquarters, Ottawa, began a system—patterned to some extent after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—of carding and filing identified and unidentified handwriting found on known and unknown cheques submitted from across Canada. Not until 1950, however, did the Cheque Section begin to gather momentum.

Handwriting comparisons were made from a meagre quantity of specimen material previously submitted by Mounted Police detachments and a few outside police forces from 1943 to 1949 when no further field investigation proved fruitful. At Ottawa, too, was located the National Fingerprint Bureau containing all the records, dating from 1910, of persons charged or convicted for indictable offences and these records contained fingerprint impressions and other perti-

nent data. The location then was ideal insofar as the document examiners were concerned as descriptive material could be compared with information forwarded from the field. It was ideal from the investigators standpoint too, for now the handwriting of former known cheque passers, who were under suspicion of having been responsible for passing additional cheques, could be compared with all other material held on file in a central pooling depot.

Since its inception the Fraudulent Cheque Section has of necessity been married to the Fingerprint and Crime Index Sections. The latter formed in October 1937, has since carded, according to type of offence and *modus operandi*, 32,560 expert criminals. Criminals are prone to form habitual methods of committing crimes and this section has long since proved its value not only to the document examiner but primarily to the man in the field.

Over the past seven years 12,640 fraudulent cheque cases have been received by the Identification Branch involving 26,993 documents and representing \$2,708,759.

The financial loss amounting to nearly \$3,000,000 over a seven-year period is, you might say, not really too great, but it has been estimated that the Fraudulent Cheque Section receives only 20 per cent of all the bad cheques passed in Canada, with the annual loss actually approaching four or five million dollars. It seems that the old adage respecting the gullibility of those persons born every minute is as applicable today as it has been in the past.

The volume of case work is increasing

annually. During the first quarter of 1958 as many cases were received as would normally be expected in a full year. Obviously this cannot continue and steps have been taken to inform the public of the pitfalls into which they will probably fall if cheques are cashed for unknown persons who have a glib tongue and no proper identification. In this respect a booklet entitled "Crime in Your Community" was published and distributed last year.

Cheque passing has definitely reached the proportions of big business. In Canada there are numerous single as well as habitual cheque passers, but the tendency today appears to be toward highly organized syndicate crime. By this means only the master minds controlling operations are relatively safe from detection and subsequent prosecution. With all types of crime the central kingpin and the complete framework must be reduced to rubble before an effective control can endure. It is an enormous time-consuming task to break the heart of a criminal organization. But a preventive approach along the lines of an educational program, on a national basis, could conceivably foster in the minds of the business public a worth-while course of action to be conscientiously followed when he or she is requested to honor a cheque. Too, such a procedure would assist in discouraging many individuals from entering this field of endeavor in the first instance.

Our "cheque gangs", for the most part confine their activities to the central part of eastern Canada where access to the United States constitutes no major difficulty to those schooled in the ways of the underworld. Groups are also operating throughout western Canada and the west coast areas, but it seems that organization there is not on a par with that of the mid-eastern area. Then too, gang headquarters may shift from the eastern areas to west coast localities when forced to do so.

Although numerous convictions are registered for this type of offence, it

never fails to find new and willing participants. Of course, it is "easy money" and, perhaps as important to the individual involved in the actual passing or uttering of bogus cheques, it does not constitute one of the more serious types of offence for which long terms of imprisonment are meted out. Then too, in the case of penitentiary sentence, an inmate may select a trade which upon release would qualify him for a position in society where an honest living can be made. For the most part this is excellent, but a person who has made up his mind that an honest, hard-working life is not for him, finds a position in a trade where at the end of three years or less he can re-enter society with a working knowledge of printing, for example, and after establishing various contacts, he can then select readily obtainable printing paraphernalia and manufacture cheques and money orders made out to genuine or non-existent companies. This has happened and these men do a creditable job.

This field of endeavor is much more lucrative and considerably safer for the organizer who takes no part in either the theft of bank safety paper nor in writing any part of the printed forms when they are passed. Rather, he holds an "executive" position, selling stolen or printed cheques and money orders for a percentage, through "fences". Cheques may be partially completed by typewriter and checkwriter but money orders are completely handwritten, with the exception of the denominative order and travellers' cheques which only require signatures. The practice seems to be to make use of every type of mechanical device possible in order that the actual handwriting on the cheque will be kept at a minimum and a machined cheque seems to have a more genuine air about it. A limited quantity of handwriting will assist in thwarting identification should the passer be picked up and specimen handwriting obtained from him. An identification may, on the other hand, be effected


CANADA DRY BOTTLING CO. (LONDON) LTD. No. 3237

LONDON, ONT. _____ JUNE 26, _____ 1958

PAY TO ORDER OF _____ IAN B. MORRIS \$ 87.42

The sum of \$87 and 42cts
**ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
HAMILTON RD. & RECTORY BRANCH**

CANADA DRY BOTTLING CO. (LONDON) LTD.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

NEGOTIABLE WITHOUT CHARGE AT ANY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL BANK IN CANADA

14504-4

Pictured above is a sample of an expertly printed cheque produced on variously colored "Commercial Safety Paper". This paper is available to the general public through dealers and these cheques which are currently in circulation through Ontario are printed by professionals to whom photographic and offset facilities and a variety of type are available. This particular series of cheques illustrates the elaborate preparations resorted to by some cheque passers.

through rubber stamp, typewriter or checkwriter impressions and possession of any one of these items places one in a rather awkward position.

The passer who is apprehended rarely admits the source from which he obtained the stolen or printed documents, thus protecting the core of the organization. And too, if he is convicted, the source remains open to him upon release, should he be so inclined to take advantage of it and barring its dissolution by law enforcement agencies.

Some documentary proof of identification is nearly always requested before cheques are cashed. This is expected by the passer and he willingly produces a driver's licence, unemployment insurance card, birth certificate or liquor permit bearing samples of his handwriting and description. The cheque looks good—after all it may be a genuine article which has been stolen—the face has been typewritten and the amount has been affixed with a checkwriter, the payer signature is almost illegible (apparently considered

an attribute of executive personnel), the document bears an endorsement signature, the party cashing has produced identification and there is no apparent necessity to place a phone call to the company office for confirmation and furthermore, there are six other people waiting who for the sake of business must be attended to. So often goes the story. As long as bank clerks and merchants continue to accept cheques from total strangers, without question, as they are endlessly doing, this type of crime will continue to flourish.

It has been said there is not sufficient time to deal with each and every individual case in a manner which would satisfy even the most doubtful as to the genuineness of a document. This is true but then every individual who enters a bank or store to do business is not there to get something for nothing. Granted that there will always be some who will be "taken in" even after exhaustive inquiry but a little more care on the part of the recipient would greatly reduce the num-

ber of fraudulent documents that are being cashed.

For the most part, large chain stores and banks do not carry insurance as protection from the forger. They feel that to do business cheques must be accepted and when one or two bad ones appear the money involved will be written off or absorbed by members of their staff. Perhaps they do not realize that the more relaxed and complacent they are in this respect the more often they will receive worthless cheques, the higher will be the insurance premium—if protection is being carried—and the greater will be their contribution toward encouraging the continuance of such a practice.

Those skilled in the con game, particularly those passing worthless cheques, rarely use their own names or addresses for obvious reasons. Fictitious names and addresses are employed on identification papers—often the residence is non-existent in the city—and a quick check in a local directory would end the case there and then. A simple telephone call or even a move in that direction often results in a hasty departure of a culprit who has suddenly remembered he has parked his car in a “no parking” area. Needless to say he never returns. Fraudulent birth certificates are sometimes used as identification and if the cheque passer has not memorized all the details on the certificate one or two pertinent questions may cause embarrassment that is tantamount to guilt. After all, one does not forget when one was born—although an exception to this may occur when a lady is asked her age in front of a number of other people!

When a business man has been “taken” he perhaps unknowingly has assisted the passer. The cheque was endorsed on the premises, or in advance, and only an initial (usually) and a surname are shown. The person cashing the cheque, may ask for an address and possibly a phone number as a reference. The clerk, being a good fellow, writes the address below the endorsement and may well write out

the full name, address, phone number or driver's licence number on the cheque, rather than *demand* that the document be completed by the passer in his presence. It stands to reason that the less writing executed by the culprit the fewer the chances of his identity being disclosed through handwriting comparison.

Some instances have recently arisen where the person presenting a cheque for payment has been required to place his fingerprint on the document. If the cheque is subsequently returned from the bank as worthless and the passer is not identified by a search of his handwriting through the Fraudulent Cheque and Crime Index Sections, there remains the alternative of comparing the print with those filed in the RCMP Headquarters Single Fingerprint Section. Such a search is greatly facilitated if information, regarding the specific finger used to create the impression, is contained in the report accompanying the questioned document. A clear well defined print has obvious merits and lends itself to speedy search, whereas a smudged or finger tip impression (the latter being one where the extremely important central ridge pattern and delta of the bulbous portion of the finger tip is missing) is impossible to classify and subsequently search. In addition an excessive amount of ink or the application of too much pressure will flood the valleys between the ridges and destroy any chance of classification.

Some basic appreciation of the constitution of a good and bad finger impression is imperative if merchants intend to follow a course of action along these lines and still hope to bring about the possible apprehension of the unknown cheque passer through a search of a fingerprint.

There is no tried and true method that is foolproof against the preying—to use a colloquialism—“paper hanger”, except the adoption of a policy of refusing to cash cheques under any circumstances. However, this is not practical in view of the present monetary and banking systems.

One solution is public education and the observance of a few simple rules would greatly decrease the availability of cash in what seems to be reaching the stages of a give-away program.

Another means of thwarting the forger, in particular, is through improvement of the handwriting of the public as a whole. Too many people are in such a hurry that their penmanship is often illegible to even themselves. Gone are the days when notes and letters executed by hand were works of art. Typewriters and stenographers have replaced the penman to such a large extent that handwriting has deteriorated into something that leaves a lot to be desired. And it becomes a chore to make an improvement in any practice that no longer demands constant attention.

Skillful, legible writing requires no little effort and considerable attention. Because of physiological and psychological differences, everyone cannot be a teacher of penmanship or a master penman. However, with a little care and thought there is nothing to prevent even the most unco-ordinated from improving the quality of his handwriting. Good writing follows the pattern of almost every other human endeavor—the more proficient one becomes the more difficult it is for another to duplicate that which has become accepted as genuine. Because each individual is so different from others in numerous small, seemingly insignificant ways, so too the product of each hand—although many are pictorially alike—contains within its walls significant individualistic characteristics which throughout an extended writing leave their identity as surely as a fingerprint.

A legible rhythmically executed signature takes years to develop and the forger cannot possibly duplicate this skill without patient, time-consuming practice. He cannot by any stretch of the imagination duplicate a writing which displays a degree of muscular co-ordination superior to his own. Poor quality penmanship is the life-line of the forger who can often

simulate such a writing with a minimum of practice, sufficiently well to pass for genuine under cursory inspection. Sometimes too, poor writing presents a most difficult problem to the examiner in that the non-genuine cannot be justifiably said to fall into the class of simulation.

By the very number of forgeries in circulation it is apparent that a step in the direction of preventiveness is past due. This question poses an apparently insurmountable obstacle to police forces, business firms and even to many citizens not engaged in direct business transactions with the public at large. With prosperity comes he who would share in the profits without having justly earned them. Is the public going to continue to remain so gullible that the only way they will learn caution is after the bank has returned to them a "no account" cheque? It seems that this is the way it is progressing. ● ● ●

Time is
Money
...save both



You'll like Saving

at the

**BANK OF
MONTREAL**

Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN
EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

As Newspapers Saw RCMP Participation in Alberta and B.C. Celebrations

Proof of popularity of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police musical ride, which has been thrilling thousands this year at the Calgary Stampede, is in the fact that whenever the ride is mentioned there always is someone in the crowd who will say, "I remember the first time I saw it. . ."

This attraction that turns an equine chorus line—with neatly matched legs, too—into a human merry-go-round is as Canadian as the Rockies or the beaver and no matter how often it is seen there always is one particular occasion when it sticks in memory above all others.

The other day I asked Dick Sanburn, our editor-in-chief, if he had seen the ride during the Stampede. He said he had not had the opportunity to get up at that particular hour in the afternoon so far, and, somehow, he was a bit hesitant about making it, because he did not want to spoil his memory of "the first time I saw that ride. . ."

I have my own memories of it, having seen it many times in different settings, so I asked Mr. Sanburn why he so fondly remembered one particular time.

It was, he explained, when he was in Ottawa during the last Royal visit to Canada and the Mounties performed in the evening on the green lawns of the Parliament buildings before the great flood-lit Peace Tower.

It would be a show of great beauty, as any Canadian could imagine.

Anyone who has lived in Regina where the Mounties and their mounts are trained has had the opportunity of seeing members of the famous force entertain the public in a variety of ways.

The RCMP sports day always drew a great crowd. There was something about it that was reminiscent of the British in old India. There were the ladies with their colorful parasols on the stands, the big marquee, the contests of human

brawn and those of co-ordination between rider and mount.

There was the tent-pegging and the act of a man taking his mount over a table at which were seated four men playing cards. Not a Stetson brim was touched as the horse went between the men, seated two on each side of the table. . . .

(From Ken Liddell's Column in the *Calgary Herald*.)

* * *

Opening night at the Edmonton Exhibition produced at least one stunning success—the famous musical ride of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The first night crowd at the grandstand show showered applause on the 30 scarlet-coated riders for the precision and spectacle of their exhibition.

Mounted on perfectly-matched horses, lances topped with blue and gold pennants, the Mounties presented a sight which few in the huge crowd are likely to forget.

With near-perfect precision, they wheeled, formed fours, countermarched and executed a host of other intricate manoeuvres which would have done credit to foot soldiers. On horseback, they were little short of amazing.

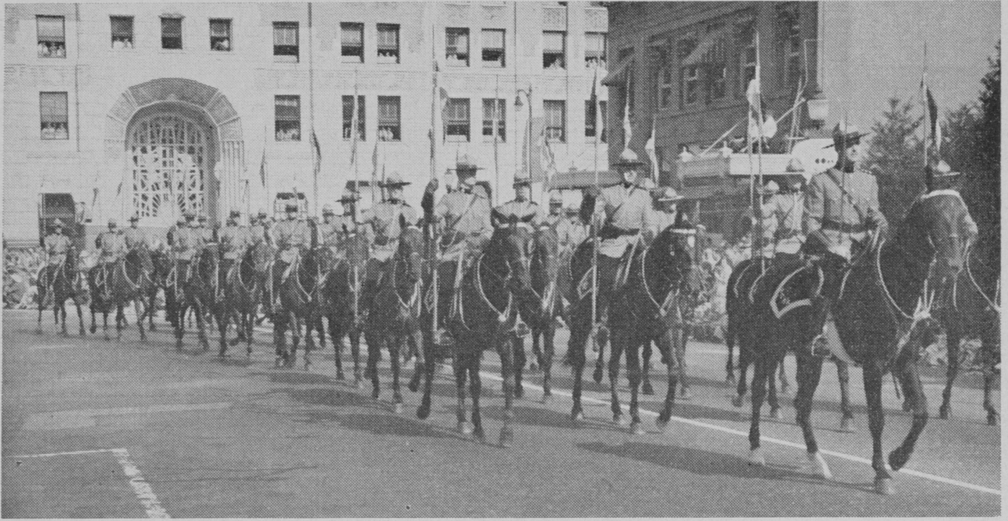
Simply to see them massed astride their horses is almost spectacle enough. The scarlet of their coats, the gold trim on the saddle blankets, the silver of the lances and the gleaming black of the horses make up a picture of stunning pageantry.

To this, is added their superb horsemanship. . . .

(From the *Edmonton Journal*)

* * *

The fluidity of quicksilver was combined with the directional precision of a compass at the Stampede Monday as the RCMP Musical Ride scored another triumph.



The Musical Ride on parade in Vancouver with the famous Marine building in the background. This was part of the Pacific National Exhibition's opening day ceremonies.

Thirty-two horses and as many men aided and expertly abetted by the RCMP brass band performed the most intricate manoeuvres ever seen on the grandstand infield. . . .

The fact the ride was slowed down by extremely sloppy grounds conditions didn't come through to the cheering crowd.

Horses and men wheeled and turned, pranced and danced expertly. One of the greatest roars of applause came in the final stages of the 20-minute show when with lowered lances the riders charged, yelling, across the infield.

The most critical audience of all was that standing around the stock chutes only a few feet away.

They were the cowpunchers who knew their horseflesh and how to ride it. They were unanimous in their praise.

(From the *Calgary Herald*)

* * *

More than 8,000 cheering spectators filled the stands and ringed the field at Royal Athletic Park last night as the

world-famous RCMP musical ride was presented in this city for the first time.

The colorful spectacle has thrilled thousands in Eastern Canada, the United States and England since its first beginnings at Regina in 1887, but this tour marks the first time the red-coated horsemen visited British Columbia.

But crowds at the park last night were unanimous in the opinion the famed ride was worth waiting for, and in the hope the colorful riders would soon appear here again.

Cheers and hand clapping broke out frequently from the moment the full troop of 32 riders rode out into the glare of the floodlights on the green-carpeted field, until the final formal salute.

Most exciting moment came when the riders lowered their lances and thundered across the field in an all-out charge. The mounts were wheeled round at the full gallop just as it appeared they would charge right into the crowd.

(From the *Daily Colonist*, Victoria, B.C.)

The amazing drop in the number of diphtheria cases and deaths is largely due to the widespread program of immunization which has been proceeding steadily throughout the world. Canada still has too many cases and too many deaths.

The Squelch Network

By CPL. H. G. SEARLE

When radio came into the Force, it brought Police detachments closer together — and countries too, if you accept the humorous testimony of one harrassed NCO.

THESE new-fangled talking radios we have had in police offices for the past few years have certainly livened things up. Today with a radio in the office one is hooked right into a global party line. You can listen to policemen, housewives, oil men, ranchers and whoever else can get the line, from all over the world, holding forth in a profusion of chit-chat on subjects ranging from crime to croupy kids, gas pressures to runaway steers.

Our radio network has widened its scope mightily from a modest two-station start back in 1949. I can well remember when the radio technician arrived at our detachment to install the first police radio in the division. After scrambling all over the building from cellar to roof stringing lead-ins and outs, blowing all the fuses in the place and electrocuting the family cat, the gentleman departed, leaving a big metal monster standing silently in a corner of the office staring unblinkingly at us with one green eye.

The technician installed another of the same at the next detachment and then halted construction for a time. Our two-station network went on the air without any fancy speeches or ribbon cutting. The system operated very informally and a broadcast started when one party called: "Hey; you there?" The occupants of the other station either acknowledged the call or a feminine voice came on the air to say "the men were all out".

But finally, every larger detachment in the division had a radio set with a regular operator keeping order from a control station. The ether started to vibrate then. The air waves stirred from wild wiggles to convulsions as "Rogers", "Wilcos", "Go Aheads", and "Overs" fanned the air. Experimenting reached

new highs when the police cars got sets. Everybody tried to climb their cars to the tops of the highest peaks in their areas to find out how far this new contrivance would throw their voices.

Some personnel had difficulty adapting themselves to the mobile radio age. One man was heard calling a car to ask the driver whether or not he was in a radio-equipped car. Another was heard telling a party to phone him so they could talk in peace. A corporal with a dead set asked the radio technician for three tubes and a pint of squelch—although it was rumored that he knew more about pints and squelch than he let on.

When the first cold windy day went by without the control station going off the air, the radio technician looked up at the 100-foot tower and declared the network in operational order. With the system working on all kilocycles you could now keep close tab on your neighbor. This sometimes came in handy to correct him if he tried to tell you he was busier than you were.

Our detachment was somewhat out of the way, radiowise. Ordinarily we only heard the control station and two detachments. In our corner everyone had time to have his say without treading on the other fellow's ears. When I moved to another detachment which was in the geographical centre of three control stations and about ten detachments, the well-mannered radio I had known now sounded like a play back of a ladies' club meeting.

At this cross-roads of the air waves the antenna snagged everything in the air and rolled it out of the loudspeaker in a mulligan stew of bulletins, messages and static, leaving us to sort the discord into some-



"A flar-flung network broadcasting in four languages from three different countries. Broadcasts direct from the scenes of crime, from oil fields, from ranches, farm kitchens"

thing you could make sense out of. It took practice before one could catch what was meant for you and let the rest go on over your head to the other fellow.

These messages that arrived a bit the worse for transmission were hard on a green man to decipher. We left the new junior man to take down a bulletin one day and when we returned to the detachment office he had the following posted up:

BULLETIN No. 20

During the night of the 14th instant a breaking, entering, occurred in the Q.M. Stores and the following items are missing:

- 3 pay cheques stamped N.S.F.,
- 10 pairs womens nylon stockings,
- 50 booklets on Crime Prevention,
- 1 deck cards and a crib board,
- 1 dog sled equipped with 2 h.p. electric motor, loaded with 2 kegs nails and a condemning board.

A suspect is Charlie's Uncle Zebra, 5'4" in height, wearing 3 khaki shirts, 2 pairs drawers long, black mitts and 4 buckle overshoes. If located return with old shirts and drawers express collect to Ottawa.

We were glad when this gentleman was finally caught. The fellows on the detachment quit following each other around back alleys then.

Despite these hybridizations of radio messages we were able to get a working system good enough to trust the radio most of the time. But the day it kicked over the wave-lengths and leaped out of the province we were caught with our kilowatts down.

We called the number of our western neighboring detachment. There was a prompt answer.

"When will you have a car coming down this way?" we queried.

"A what?"

"A car—poleese c-a-r."

"You must be crackers bye, we just has the dory here—this detachment is Forget-Me-Not, Newfoundland."

That was just the start of an inter-provincial line tangle. We resolved to watch for the Newfoundland accent and not to be caught like that again. But the next time the radio jumped its air-lane we fell hard again. Every Fall, in this division, a man is assigned to go around the province assisting in the enforcement of the game laws as laid out in the Lands and Forests Act. We were trying to locate this man by calling around the detachments. A voice answered one signal.

"Is the Lands and Forests man at your detachment?"

"The Lands and what man?"

"Lands and Forests—you know."

A long silence—then—

"Has he anything to do with the Wheat Board?"

This time we had Manygophers, Manitoba.

We knew without asking that we had Quebec on the radio one morning. Our junior man began turning prematurely gray when the bulletins came in both French and English. At that he was lucky he was not at the next detachment over in Cape Breton where one morning the NCO entered his office and found his radio spouting Gaelic. Two women had possession of the air and stubbornly warded off every attempt made to wrest it from them. The frustrated NCO, not having the Gaelic, had to admit defeat and leave the airways to the victorious housewives. He finally called the radio technician to help him out. The technician found the line to the radio tower crossed with a rural telephone line so the NCO regained the use of his radio without a headlong clash with the two Scotch Highlanders.

We began to get more accustomed to the radio's frolicking, such as skipping several thousand miles or switching languages on us. Everyone noticed it immediately though the day it slowed down

to a Texas drawl. An oil company joined the network and we began to follow the daily activities of a crew drilling an oil well. Now we started getting oil and some gas in our bulletins.

The next one to join the hook-up was a Texan rancher. Now we had westerns on our daily program. It was inevitable that the radio would gallop across the border into Mexico. A hombre started pouring Spanish out our loudspeaker. No one ever found out whether this guy was an oil man, rancher, a sheriff, or the bad guy.

One day just when the programs were at their best the chief radio technician came into the office. Newfoundland was booming in. A dispatcher at a town station was urging a car to hurry to the corner of Rumpus and Whacko streets to break up a fight. Up in Quebec, three French-speaking members were trying to corner a smuggler. The Texas oil man was chewing out somebody, the Mexican was yelling and in the background the rancher's steers could be heard.

"Interesting, eh?" we asked the Chief.

We expected he would be proud of his network. This was the man who had started the system from its first 50 little watts. He had climbed every high windy hill in the province testing or putting up radio towers. He had painfully gathered shingle splinters off every detachment roof in the division while putting up aerials. Now, eight years later, he could sit back in comfort and enjoy the product of his pioneering hardships.

But instead of beaming with paternal pride, he made a grimace. "It's slowly driving me nuts," he said.

We tried to point out to him what he had accomplished. A far-flung network broadcasting in four languages from three different countries. Broadcasts direct from the scenes of crime, from oilfields, from ranches, farm kitchens. Drama, comedy, variety, static, everything a radio network could have.

"But it's doing everything the books said it couldn't do," he groaned. "It has

me all mixed up. Why they are even passing messages direct from Halifax to Regina. That's not supposed to be possible. I feel all off the beam".

We tried to reason with him. "Look", one of the detachment men said, "we on detachments get to think we are the only ones in the world with troubles. Your network has broadened our outlook. When we think that everyone in the world is getting along fine except ourselves, just flick up the squelch on the radio. Then all these other stations come in and we hear that other people have troubles too. If you have the Gaelic you learn that over in Cape Breton, little John Rory, big Alex's son, has the shingles; in Newfoundland the herring are not running; in Quebec they are having trouble with tourists who forget to stop at the Customs; out west wheat is disappearing; down on that Texas ranch the herd stampeded; something must be wrong over in Mexico the way they are yelling; in short, everybody has their troubles. When we hear that it helps us to carry on."

But we couldn't convince him. He was a real headquarters man when it came to trying to get him to see a viewpoint from detachment level. He left abruptly, muttering about sunspots and skips. We felt anxious about letting him go on alone.

The next time we met him, he was his old self again. He was elated by a recent technical break-through in the communications field made by a detachment man's wife. It seemed that one Sunday night at 7.22 p.m., to be exact, this lady was trying to relay a message to her husband in the police car. She called the car, missed it by 14,000 miles and startled a man in Sydney, Australia, with the sound of her Canadian voice. A lively two-way conversation followed. Later investigation made with the help of an observatory disclosed that she had ricocheted her signal off "Sputnick II" which was passing over Australia about that time.

"Don't you see the possibilities", the technician cried. "I'll build an R.C.M.-Pnick, economy-size of course, which

will orbit from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Why it will be tremendous. Every police office in Canada can be linked up. All you will need to do is turn up the squelch on your radio and—"

"It might need a radio technician in it to act as a control operator", ventured the junior man who had been listening intently.

We haven't heard about the plan since. It got the squelch all right. ●●●

A detachment in Manitoba received an envelope addressed as follows:

"too

The Copps

Hodgson

Come at once "

The body of the letter read:

"policements.

Bring your dog Come at once because There's some drunks making trouble against use. Bothering peoples close by us. swearing at me and They had lots of mose milk.

I got something to show you you come by the place where I stay. I know the boys who was drunk."

CANADIAN COLLECTOR

wishes to purchase

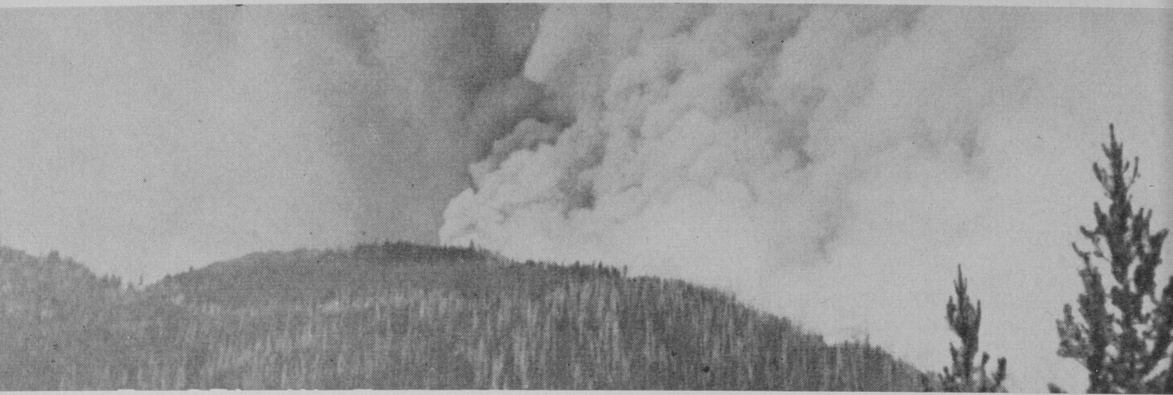
antique, and obsolete fire-arms of all descriptions.

Especially interested in guns stamped NWMP in butt.

KEN MAYHEW

68 Pine Glen Cres.,
R.R. 2, Ottawa, Ont.

Phone PA 2-5645



Forest Fires—Whitehorse, Y.T.

By CPL. H. E. D. GUTTMAN

Nor since the cremation of Sam McGee "On the marge of Lake Le Barge" has a fire stirred so much public interest as the one which started on June 19 near the city of Whitehorse. And rightly so—seldom before has such a large area of forest been reduced from a technicolor wonderland to a monochrome in tones of grey. Even the blue sky was gone and in its stead, a white mushrooming cloud similar to an atomic explosion blotted out the sun.

To battle the ever widening circle of flames men and equipment worked relentlessly to conquer the growing giant. To assist local fire fighting efforts, the Commissioner, F. H. Collins, called in advisers from outside; Park Wardens were dispatched from Banff, Jasper and Yoho National Parks to lend their knowledge and experience in battling the flames.

On patrolling the highway it was observed that man's attempt to halt the fire's progress had been futile. Fire break after fire break had been breached by the flames which had been strengthened by winds up to 20 miles per hour. With the assistance of 100 men from the Army and Air Force, and a drop in winds, the immediate threat abated and the fighting force was cut to 27. Good fortune however, was not to be the fire fighters lot. As of July 17, 750 square miles of forest had been burned, 14 fires were being

fought and seven more were burning in remote areas where no fire fighting was possible.

The threat that had been conquered, in part at least, was now a more formidable hazard. Smoke which had covered the city previously had been brought a great distance by wind but now the fire was racing to catch up to those clouds of smoke and ash. To indicate that the people of Whitehorse were worried might be considered an exaggeration, but to say that those with fire insurance were happy to have it would sum up their feelings as discreetly as possible.

The number of men to fight the fire was again near 100 (Army and Air Force) with additional civilian volunteers and employed fire fighters. Men and machines were again working feverishly cutting fire breaks and pumping water to hold the advancing flames. Homes in the RCAF and Army areas were considered in immediate danger as was the city of Whitehorse, and local churches held special services to pray for help.

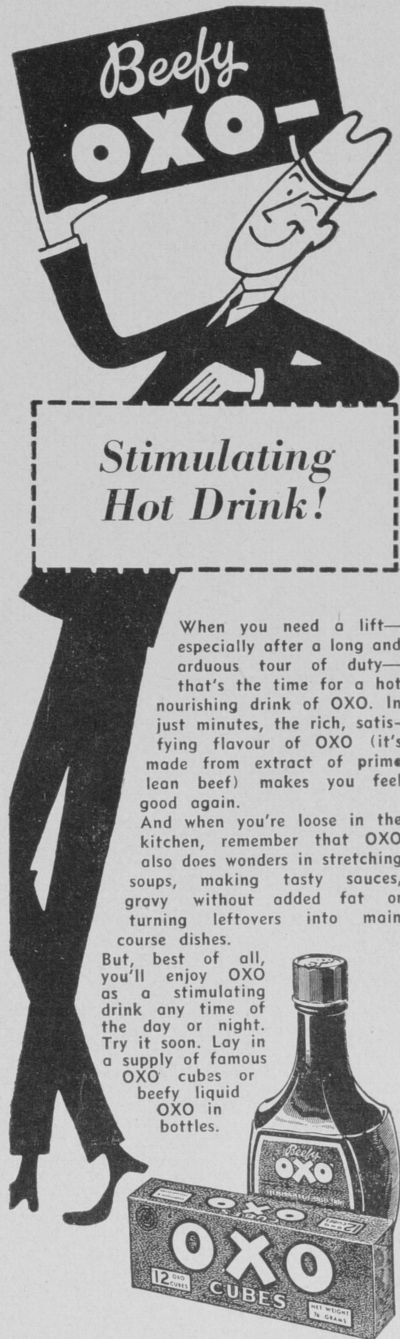
On Thursday, July 17, the fire was showing no sign of abatement and indeed was still advancing on the city. The Mayor of Whitehorse called an emergency meeting of the City Council to discuss the serious situation. Next day a larger meeting was called, including

heads of business firms, transportation companies and representation by the Force. Plans were formulated that day for evacuation to the community of Carcross should the onrushing flames jump the last fire break and jeopardize the city. The Mayor, Gordon Cameron, Vic Wylie (barrister and City Counsellor) and Insp. J. T. Parsons were appointed as a committee to decide when evacuation plans were to be placed in effect and to keep the public informed by radio broadcast as to the progress of the fire and the plans being considered. Forestry officials and fire fighters alike, many of whom were completely exhausted, kept 13 heavy "Cats", five tankers and 25 pumps busy widening the last fire break.

Saturday, July 19 loomed dark and foreboding but the wind was reduced to a whisper. The fire was apparently beaten, men relaxed, and the fresher volunteers maintained their vigilance. During the night a moderate rain fell, a sigh of relief was uttered by some 5,000 people and life returned to normal. A little girl was heard to say as she awoke to the patter of rain: "I prayed, that's why the fire is out."

Rains since that date have all but extinguished the largest blazes, but the gratitude of all the residents of this area still belongs to the untiring efforts of the volunteers and members of Forestry. It is anticipated that the future will provide the Yukon with more equipment which will be readily available in time of need so that this year's near disaster will not be repeated.

To tour the devastated areas is a lesson in conservation not soon to be forgotten. Hills and mountains are literally naked now that their cloak of green has been removed exposing the charred embers that stand out in relief against the blue sky. If everyone had shared the ordeal of the people in Whitehorse, carelessness with matches, cigarettes and campfires would not be tolerated and Canada's vast expanse of natural timber would never again be in danger of fire because of human apathy and carelessness. ●●●



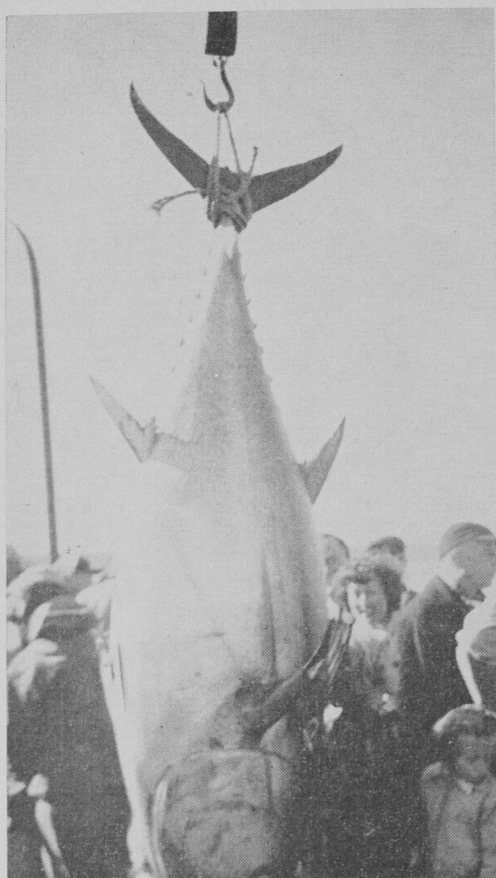
Stimulating Hot Drink!

When you need a lift—especially after a long and arduous tour of duty—that's the time for a hot nourishing drink of OXO. In just minutes, the rich, satisfying flavour of OXO (it's made from extract of prime lean beef) makes you feel good again.

And when you're loose in the kitchen, remember that OXO also does wonders in stretching soups, making tasty sauces, gravy without added fat or turning leftovers into main course dishes.

But, best of all, you'll enjoy OXO as a stimulating drink any time of the day or night. Try it soon. Lay in a supply of famous OXO cubes or beefy liquid OXO in bottles.

OXO (CANADA) LIMITED



Giants of the Deep

By CPL. A. MACEWAN

One man's experience in the famous tuna-fishing waters off Nova Scotia's coast.

THE small marine engine coughed, kicked over twice and then throbbed to life in the chilly morning air. We released the painter, drew our parkas snugly around our ears and headed the fishing craft away from the wharf, and out into the bay.

Dawn was just breaking and the gray light sifted over the small fishing village of Wedgeport. On shore, specks of light appeared like flashing stars, along the scattered dwellings overlooking the sea. Life in the village had now begun to stir.

I glanced down at my watch, made a mental note of the time and called to Uncle Pat.

"O.K. I believe it now," I shouted above the din of the motor.

My uncle turned his head and grinned. "Took a long time, eh?"

Two years ago my uncle had written and invited me east to the Atlantic sea coast. He had raved about deep-sea fishing and suggested that I try my luck fishing the monsters of the deep—the

Bluefin Tuna. I was eager to go, but each time arrangements were made, unforeseen circumstances prevented the trip. What was it about the best laid plans of fishermen . . . ?

Settled comfortably in the stern-well of the boat, I studied Uncle Pat. He was a young-looking man in spite of his years. I guessed him to be 60, maybe older. It was difficult to tell. He was a tall, raw-boned Bluenoser with eyes as sharp as the biting winds. He leaned heavily now against the tiller with one foot propped up on an old fish box. The boat rose and fell with the giant swells and on each successive plunge my stomach felt queasy. It was then I knew that unlike my uncle, I did not have the call of the sea in my blood.

He swerved the boat sharply and caught the cold green spray flush in the face. "That's how I wash up," he chuckled, rubbing the salt water into his cheeks. He steadied the wheel, spat a generous chaw of tobacco into the breeze. "Take about an hour to get to the Rip," he allowed.

The Rip!

The thought of it overwhelmed me. What would-be deep-sea fisherman hadn't heard about the Rip? Soldier's Rip. The fast, treacherous tide-stream that followed the curve of the sea for a mile beyond; fishing mecca of sportsmen;

scene of the famous International Tuna Angling Tournament where, each year, teams from all over the world congregated to ply their skill against each other for highest honors in their chosen sport. My blood rippled with excitement. I glanced at the "fighting chair", swaying gently to the steady roll of the sea; and in my mind's eye I had already pictured myself as the hero in a ferocious battle waged against the giants of the deep.

A short time later the bow of our fishing craft broke through the powerful ebb tide of Soldier's Rip. Here, in the dirging wind, the water tossed and boiled as waves lashed against our 30-footer. And here too, in bygone days, fishing fleets caught unaware, suffered at the mercy of the unpredictable wind and weather as towering seas battered scores of ships to the icy depths below, or drove them helplessly onto the nearby rocky Tusket Islands.

We hugged the edge of the powerful tide-stream and drank a thermos of hot coffee. The air was razor-edged, but the dawn showed promise of a warm summer day. Already, to the west, sea fowl were swooping and circling over the rocky islands, searching for food.

Uncle Pat baited the hook with a whole mackerel and spilled out the 39-thread linen line over the stern of the boat. I anchored myself with the heavy rod in the fighting chair, braced my feet against the solid foot-rest, and began trolling the heaving sea.

"They like to feed early in the morning," Pat reflected, cutting the motor to a slow purr. He turned his head sharply in my direction.

"Look!" He pointed.

A fin cut the water less than 30 feet to starboard. It circled closer, turned away and then dashed toward the open sea.

I watched tensely.

"Nothin' but a white shark," Pat snorted, disgustedly.

Then as the rising sun climbed slowly out of the sea, a mighty tuna was spotted breaking the water not far from the baited hook.

I trembled with excitement and impatience; gripped the rod tightly, moistened my dry lips—and waited. The big fish curiously nudged the mackerel lure, then streaked off and circled again. This time it made a wild lunge, snapped its jaws, hard—and the fight was on.

I jerked forward in the chair, line petering out fast. Beads of sweat poured down my face. I felt scared that the game fish was trying to pull me into the sea. The rod bowed like a hoop as the fish lunged away and dived to the ocean floor; then, like a streak of greased lightning, it surged to the surface, twisting its body, viciously, from side to side, in a vain struggle for freedom.

Again and again it crashed the water, dived and shot upwards, trying desperately to shake free the baited hook.

My arm ached from reeling. My back and leg muscles seemed to pull apart. The line went slack for a moment and the fish paused to rest before making the next lunge. For nearly 45 minutes we fought it out, each straining hard for victory and in the end the fighter of the deep lost.

Later, as we weighed the fish, my uncle turned to me and said with a smile.

"My boy, it's only bait for the big ones. Let's get rid of it fast!"

I flexed my aching muscles, stood for a moment and gazed at the 175 pounds of fighting fury. My heart swelled with pride. Perhaps to Uncle Pat and the other "old salts" of the briny, it was only an over-stuffed minnow—but to me it was the thrill of a lifetime, my first and only Bluefin tuna. ●●●

Professionals Wanted.—During a recent interview at one of the federal penitentiaries, a member of the RCMP was advised by an inmate, that in his profession (bank robbery) he had learned to operate alone, as "reliable help" was hard to find. His recent incarceration had been, so he stated, due solely to the inexperience of such an associate.

Eugene Weidman —

Grain Thief to Guillotine

The factual story of one of the most cold-blooded murderers of modern times, who began his criminal career as a petty thief in Western Canada.

By CST. M. G. ROULSTON

IT is shocking to think that the criminal world boasts of individuals astute enough to be labelled "craftsmen", for if the term does not suggest infallibility it at least implies a degree of superiority being directed toward evil ends. Eugene Weidman could hardly be credited with dexterity in the art of crime. And yet if a murderer's rank is determined by the number of bodies he commits to the grave, this infamous terrorizer of Paris deserves a high place on the roll of human monsters who have earned the questionable honor of being escorted to the guillotine. In his continental casebook "Craftsmen in Crime", Tom Fallon, a former Scotland Yard Superintendent, records the offences perpetrated by Weidman among "the most bizarre crimes committed in our time". Taken either as a study in criminal psychology or criminal investigation, Fallon's absorbing true-life narrative provides provocative material for speculation.

Of particular interest to Canadians is the fact that Weidman began his notorious career in crime as a youth of 19 with a forgery and grain theft in Saskatchewan. Some might care to consider what the story might have been had this customer been allowed to remain in this country. At the time of Weidman's deportation, few would have guessed that a criminal of such common stature would one day cause international alarm while haunting the streets of Paris.

In a day much given to the study of the criminal mind, the question inevitably arises: How far could Weidman be held responsible for his actions at the time

he committed his heinous crimes? Dr. W. Lindesay Neustatter in his introduction to "The Mind of the Murderer" brings out a relevant word of caution which is of assistance in forming any kind of an opinion concerning moral responsibility. We should be careful not to confuse "*responsibility*", i.e., the extent to which anyone is accountable for their acts, with "*culpability*" which refers to the degree of wickedness displayed by the offender". The late Sir Norwood East, former head of the British Prison Service, used to complain that doctors in particular were guilty of failing to make this fundamental distinction. Until we are familiar with a human paradox of Weidman's class, one opinion in particular which this same authority offers sounds utterly scandalous: that when one stops to consider the personality of the murderer it is frequently found that "he is by no means so different from the so-called normal man as is sometimes supposed".

To anyone who subscribes to the theory of a "criminal type" Eugene Weidman must pose a contradiction for in no way did he outwardly resemble the ordinarily conceived form, either in appearance or disposition. The picture we get is that of a personable, self-assured, intelligent man of 30 whose habits of dress, modesty, ingratiating smile and consideration toward friends, seem entirely incompatible with the personality one would expect to find in a fiend of such magnitude. Sensitive to the charms of the opposite sex, Weidman had been endowed by nature with dark wavy hair, a becoming stature and a pair of eyes which had the habit

of surveying the outside world with an air of puzzled wonderment. Fallon succinctly conveys his impressions of Weidman by describing him as "a calm, slightly sentimental young man who was finding life a somewhat perplexing situation. . . . All in all a charming companion, a figure to grace almost any company".

Taking a brief glance at the series of mysterious and sinister events which directed the attention of the French Surete to the exploits of this demon, we are presented first of all, with the unexplained disappearance in July 1937 of Jean de Koven, an attractive young American dancer who had been spending a holiday in the French capital. Investigations by the Surete throughout France and a part of Europe failed to reveal her whereabouts much to the distress of relatives.

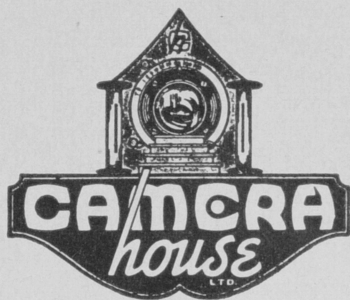
One night in September of the same year the body of Joseph Couffy, a Paris chauffeur who specialized in long-distance hire trips, was discovered in a ditch adjoining the main highway at Lamotte-Beuvron. His car had been stolen and his murderer had vanished completely without leaving a clue to his identity.

Not quite a month later, Janine Keller, a respectable married woman from Strasbourg appeared in Paris to answer an advertisement requesting the services of a trained nurse, kept an appointment with her prospective employers in a hotel, and afterwards vanished without trace.

Roger Leblond, a young publicity agent and small-time impressario in show business, was the fourth victim on the killer's list. His dead body was discovered on October 16 in the back of his car in an unfrequented street in Neuilly, a suburb of Notre-Dame. As in the case of the other crimes there was neither witnesses nor clues.

In the face of mounting public alarm the Paris police caught wind on November 22 of yet another baffling disappearance: that of Fritz Frommer, a young German refugee from the Nazis, who had been residing with relatives in Paris.

Crime No. 6 eventually gave the Surete their first formidable break. When Raymond Lesobre, a real estate agent dealing in high class residential property was found murdered in an empty villa in the prosperous Saint-Cloud district of Paris, it was noticed that he had met his death by a bullet fired at close range into the nape of his neck. This was precisely the manner in which Joseph Couffy and Roger Leblond had apparently been eliminated. On the face of it, it appeared that the motive in the case of Leblond and Lesobre had been robbery since in both instances the victims were found with their pockets rifled. Another striking similarity among the crimes was that in more than one case the murderer had made off with his victim's car, so it was probable that somewhere in or near Paris, perhaps at the bottom of the Seine or hidden away in a rural bush, there was concealed evidence of great importance. The point of special significance was that



We Specialize in
Photographic Equipment
for
Police Work

CAMERAS

FILMS

Motion Picture Equipment
 Accessories and Supplies

207 Sparks Street

OTTAWA

CANADA

the murderer had established a pattern of operation.

Behind the scenes Marcel Sicot and his team of detectives, harried by increasing public criticism and indignation, were working ceaselessly to end a nightmare of panic such as Paris had seldom before experienced.

As a would-be "artist" in crime, Weidman had made one of his biggest errors by leaving a calling card at the office of his last victim, the real estate agent. Startling as it may sound, "calling card" is not being used here in a figurative sense, although, to save the killer from being condemned as an outright fool it should be added that the card was inscribed with the name of the relative of a deceased acquaintance. Presenting himself at the real estate agent's office as "Arthur Schott", Weidman had posed as a prospective buyer of expensive property in the district. Lesobre had taken his supposed client to see a lonely villa in the St. Cloud district and it was there the unsuspecting agent met his death. The agent's assistant, who had stayed behind to look after the office, was able to provide the authorities with a fairly reliable description of the man known to him as Arthur Schott.

Throughout Europe the appalling string of Paris murders and disappearances was making headline news. It was not unusual then that the Paris police obtained quick results once the name "Arthur Schott" began to appear in connection with the affair. Learning that the French Surete were most anxious to interview him, a rather perturbed native of Germany called at Police Headquarters in Paris and proved his innocence through credentials and a day-to-day account of how he had been spending his time over the past few days. In addition the real Schott, a German commercial traveller, had some pertinent information to reveal. Among relatives of his who resided in Paris was a nephew named Fritz Frommer whom he had visited in November. Before leaving for home he

had supplied his nephew with one of his visiting cards. Herr Schott was alarmed at the ominous sequence of events, especially as he had received no communication from his nephew since November 15. As it happened Fritz Frommer *had* met death at the hands of the killer although even the Paris police were unaware of the crime at this particular time. Fritz had always been careless in choosing his companions and associates. The disturbed uncle could do no more to help the French Surete than to supply the names and addresses of his other relatives in the French capital.

From M. Weber, an elderly uncle of Frommer, the Surete learned of a friend of Fritz's for whom he (Weber) had developed an instinctive dislike—a man who called himself "Sauerbrey" on some occasions and "Karrer" on others. Fritz had met this individual some years earlier in a German prison. "Sauerbrey" lived somewhere in the Saint-Cloud district; Mr. Weber could not supply an exact address. His description of Sauerbrey was almost identical to that obtained from Lesobre's assistant when describing the bogus "Arthur Schott".

The dramatic arrest of Eugene Weidman @ Sauerbrey @ Karrer followed shortly after the Surete spread a drag-net over the Saint-Cloud district. A pair of detectives, checking on a bungalow named "La Voulzie" but unable to get anyone to answer the door after repeated knockings, were struck by the odd fact that two motor cars at the back of the bungalow bore the same registration marks. Noticing a dapper young man approaching from the other end of the street, they refrained from further examination and returned to the front of the house where they were accosted by the man who inquired in a soft voice: "You were looking for something, gentlemen, I wonder if I can be of assistance?"

Not prepared to reveal their identity at that particular moment, one of the detectives informed the man that they wished to have a word with him concerning his

taxes. The ruse gained the officers an invitation to step inside. In the narrow front hallway of the tiny bungalow Weidman politely requested his visitors to produce their credentials. It was only then that one of the detectives held out his warrant card for inspection and identified himself as a police officer. In a flash two startled detective found themselves looking down the barrel of a Mauser automatic pistol which their host had whipped out of his coat pocket. Having the advantage of surprise Weidman directed several shots at the nearest policeman and then shifted his fire toward the other. Miraculously, though at point blank range, the detectives sustained only superficial wounds and in turn wasted no time overpowering their assailant once they had recovered from the initial shock.

The two cars in the backyard were identified. One of them belonged to the murdered Raymond Lesobre; the other was the missing car of Couffy, the hire-chauffeur. At Surete headquarters Weidman readily confessed his true identity and admitted the murder of Lesobre the estate agent. Asked to talk about some of the other murders, Weidman lapsed into a glum silence and requested time to collect his thoughts. "Leave me till tomorrow and I will tell you everything," he promised. "It is quite a story. . . . I am not sure you will understand or believe it." No sooner had he reached the sanctuary of his jail cell, weary from nervous exhaustion, than he collapsed onto the hard prison bed and fell into a sound slumber.

On the following day Weidman outlined to his interrogators the lurid details of his criminal past. At times he seemed almost repentant. Eugene Weidman, as seen by Weidman himself, was basically a good fellow, but unhappily, a plaything of Fate. There was no evil he had committed that could not be justified, if regarded as human reaction to the spitefulness of Fortune or the malevolent in-



EXPORT

CANADA'S *Finest* CIGARETTE

PLAIN
OR
FILTER TIP

fluence of evil companions; he just hadn't had a fighting chance.

Born in Frankfort-on Main in 1908, Weidman in his youth had received from his parents all the advantages of a good education and a Catholic upbringing. As a lad of 19 he came to Canada, worked on farms in Saskatchewan and fell into conflict with the law. After serving a sentence of one year's imprisonment for a grain theft, Weidman was deported to his homeland where he was presently in trouble again. In 1931 he was arrested for an armed attack and sentenced to prison for five years. It was Weidman's claim that once he had gained his freedom he had gone to France with the firm intention of starting up a legitimate business—i.e., in partnership with a certain Jean Blanc, a former prison buddy, he had hoped to open a beauty parlor. Somehow—largely from having fallen into bad company, in the person of Roger Million, another ex-convict acquaintance—he had been rudely “torn away” from his good intentions and “lured” into a criminal conspiracy. Million's idea of a lucrative business project was that they form a syndicate dedicated to the abduction and holding for ransom of persons of means. Blanc's mistress, Colette Tricot, was to be used as a decoy in the infamous venture.

According to Weidman's way of thinking, his murder of Lesobre, the estate agent, had been completely justified. At the time he, Weidman, was without employment and desperately short of money. “I took what he had, about 5,000 francs, his keys, lighter and note-book,” the murderer explained in a matter-of-fact way. “As you know, I also had his car. There was no trouble and I'm sure he felt no pain.” While showing him around the villa “Mon Plaisir”, Weidman had merely shot the agent in the back of the head.

When it came time for him to describe the killing of Jean de Koven, Weidman seemed for a moment to be gripped with remorse. He had met Miss de Koven in

a bar, taken her for a stroll and persuaded her to accompany him to his hideout “La Voulzie”. With great emphasis he declared that Jean de Koven was not immoral; it was her handbag he was after. Gathering together his loot, which amounted to 800 francs and a few travellers cheques, he had then buried the girl's body under the front doorstep of his bungalow, where it was later found by police, under a few inches of earth.

For the murder of Couffy, the chauffeur, Weidman accepted sole blame. He had engaged Couffy to drive him to Nice, en route had asked him to stop the car, shot him through the back of the neck, took 1,400 francs from his pocket, dumped the lifeless body into the roadside ditch, and returned to Paris in his victim's car. Concluding his account Weidman declared, “There is nothing more to tell, except that I feel sure that his end was swift and quite painless.”

When the syndicate learned through the newspapers that Roger Leblond, a show business performer, had come into the possession of 10,000 francs, following the signing of a radio contract, Million and Weidman approached the broker, posing as financiers interested in backing his theatrical ventures. After a conference in connection with the bogus project, Leblond was persuaded to drive the pair back to “La Voulzie”—where he was shot through the nape of the neck by Weidman, while engaged in conversation with Million. Net profit for the syndicate: 5,000 francs. The dead man was dumped into the back of his own car and it was abandoned on a street in Neuilly.

Fritz Frommer, an old prison acquaintance of Weidman's had at least received a burial, though not a very decent one. His body was exhumed by police from the cellar of “La Voulzie”, the estate-execution chamber, where he had met his death quickly and unexpectedly, in much the same manner as Leblond. This one had proven a bitter disappointment pro-

fit-wise, yielding a meagre sum of 300 francs.

Concerning the death of Janine Keller, the woman who had answered the syndicate's advertisement for a trained nurse, Weidman had this to say: "It is a very sad story, one that fills me with shame. It is something for which I have also to thank Roger Million". Madame Keller was being driven by her butchers to Vichy for an interview with a fictional English woman who had been described as her prospective employer. At Barbizon the car stopped and the two abductors invited the unsuspecting woman to go with them and have a look at the "Cave of the

Brigands", a remarkable show-place of some renown. Little did Madame Keller suspect she was being led to her appointed place of doom.

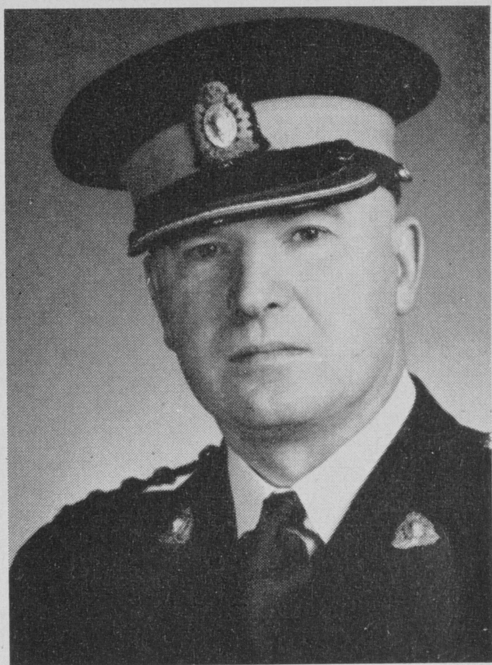
On Mar. 31, 1939, with the announcement of findings by the Versailles Assize Court, Weidman and Million were sentenced to death by the guillotine. Jean Blanc, who had played a minor role in the macabre exploits of the syndicate, was committed to prison for 20 months, and Colette Tricot was acquitted. At day-break on the morning of June 17, 1939, Eugene Weidman atoned for his dreadful crimes. ●●●

Inspir. Walter Malcolm Taylor

Inspir. W. M. Taylor, Officer Commanding Ottawa Sub-Division, RCMP, died Aug. 13, 1958, after a short period in hospital, following his transfer from Victoria B.C., to Ottawa approximately three weeks earlier.

Better known in western Canada than in the East, most of Inspector Taylor's service was spent in British Columbia where he was one of the most popular and best known officers in that province. Born in Glasgow, Scotland on Feb. 1, 1905, he was educated at Scottish schools and Glasgow University. He joined the Force in 1931 and after training at Regina, was posted to Vancouver where he worked for many years in Customs and Excise, civil security and general investigations. Active and tireless, he cheerfully worked long hours during the busy war years and officers who knew him commented on his sense of initiative and imperturbability. Promoted to Lance Corporal in 1938, "Tam", as he was familiarly known, became a Corporal in 1940, and a Sergeant a year later. In 1947, he was promoted to Staff Sergeant and two years later received his commission as a Sub-Inspector. In 1951 he was raised to the rank of Inspector and subsequently commanded sub-divisions at Calgary, Alta., and Prince Rupert and Victoria, B.C., before being moved to Ottawa.

Besides an intense devotion to his work and duty in his official sphere, Inspector Taylor was also a cartoonist of note and lightened life in the Force for all members with the pictorial contributions he made from time to time to *The Quarterly*. In this work he displayed the touch of the professional, the humor in the situations he depicted being complemented by the excellence of his drawings.



Always keenly interested in the welfare of others and with a very strong sense of responsibility toward all those with whom he was associated, Inspector Taylor will be greatly mourned by the many friends he possessed within and without the Force. The loss of this fine officer will be sincerely felt by all who knew him and our deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Taylor; her two daughters, Margaret and Mary; and her young son, John, in their bereavement.

Deep-Sea Diving

By SGT. B. G. BOUTILIER

DOWN in southern New Brunswick, on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, there exists an unusual occupation carried on by only a handful of men. Perhaps, to be more precise, it would be better to say that it is an unusual branch of an uncommon occupation. It is deep-sea diving of a specific nature.

The Bay of Fundy has tides that are among the highest in the world. They range to heights of over 50 feet at the head of the bay, and in the vicinity of Saint John there is a difference of 22 to 28 feet between high and low water. This tide races around and over places bearing such picturesque names as "The Boring Stone", "The Meeting House Grounds", "The Old Proprietor", "The Bulkhead Rip" and "The Wolves." With it, it brings countless millions of the tiny sea creatures known as plankton. So small are they as to be invisible to the naked eye, but they give rise to Canada's great Atlantic Coast herring fisheries. The herring pursue the plankton, and are in turn pursued by pollack, tuna, sharks and other fishes.

But it is the herring with which the local fishermen are most concerned. There are many plants in the area specially equipped for processing these herring. From these plants, bearing widely known brand names, come sardines fillets and other products of the lowly herring. Many are processed for animal foods and still more are converted to use as fertilizer. Until recently, herring scales were used in the manufacture of items such as costume jewelry, luminous instrument dials and so forth. A synthetic process of producing a substitute substance for that made from herring scales has now been introduced.

In New Brunswick there are two main systems of trapping herring—by seining

and by weir fishing. For the purpose of our narrative we shall consider weir fishing.

The weir is a rather strange looking structure, in plan view resembling somewhat a gigantic frying pan. To anchor these weirs against the surge of the great tides it is necessary to fasten them firmly to the bottom. Weir stakes are driven solidly into the bottom of the sea and the structure of smaller poles and netting is built upon this foundation.

The deep-sea divers place these weir stakes on the bottom for the piledriver, tie twine in place under water and clean up the bottom of the weir to prevent tackle and gear from fouling.

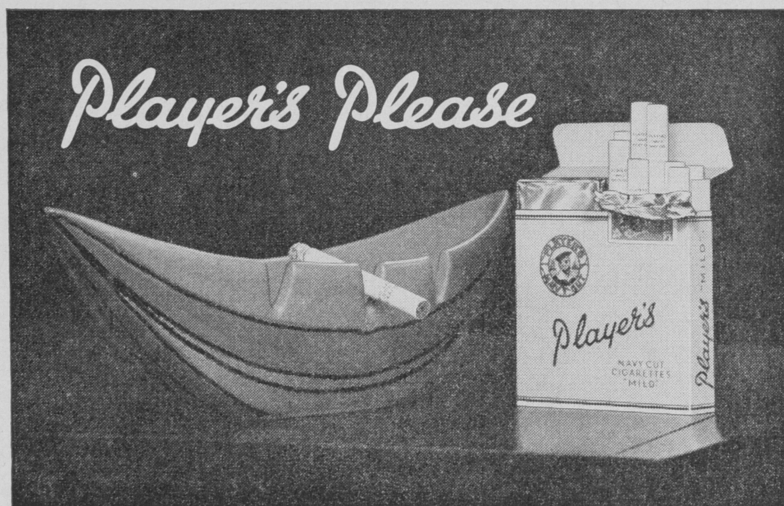
In the course of patrols in the area I became good friends with one of these divers who is known to all and sundry as "Snooks". Snooks has been diving for well over 40 years. He spends as much as eight hours at a time in his suit. Either statement leaves most professional divers flabbergasted, but both are true. I have spent many hours listening to his exciting tales of adventure under the sea. Snooks has not only sailed all over the Bay of Fundy, he has walked over a good deal of it too.

It so happens that divers working on weirs dive on lower tides and when the tide is high they suspend operations. So it was that one bright morning at Saint Andrew's, Snooks' diving tender was secured alongside our patrol boat, *Big Bend*. The weather was perfect, but the tide was high, so there would be no diving at the weirs until later in the day. We greeted Snooks with the usual pleasantries and in the course of the ensuing conversation someone suggested that it would be an excellent opportunity for the members of *Big Bend* to try their hand at diving. Forthwith the gear was brought out and after donning the suit our engineer was dropped over the side.

On two attempts he was unsuccessful in making a descent, as the air pressure inside his head would not equalize to the pressure in the suit. This causes considerable pain and discomfort and anyone who cannot "break their ears" can never be a successful diver. Somewhat crestfallen, the engineer removed the suit.

Our deck hand declined to make a descent, so I was invited to be next to venture into the briny. I did not think I could make a successful descent, as both my eardrums had previously been ruptured and are sensitive to pressure changes. However, nothing ventured, nothing gained, so on went the diving suit. A diver's suit resembles a fisherman's waders somewhat, but is made of heavier rubber and keeps right on going where the waders end. It is one piece of rubber covering the diver's entire body, with the exception of his head and neck. The gloves at the ends of the arms can be detached and renewed.

In preparing to put the suit on, I first donned a pair of heavy woolen trousers, heavy socks, a heavy turtle-neck sweater, and a woolen toque which I pulled well down on my forehead to rest just above my eyes. Even the heat of summer does little to warm the ocean depths in the Bay of Fundy. I was seated on an inverted tub and the suit was slipped on over my feet and up over my hips. Then I slipped my arms into the sleeves and the suit was pulled up over my shoulders. Getting the suit on was no mean feat in itself, as I am several inches taller than Snooks and a good 50 pounds heavier. But by dint of much struggling and heaving we managed to get enough slack in the suit to permit the holes in the heavy rubber collar to slip on over the corresponding bolts in the breastplate. The breastplate was bolted firmly in place with wing-nuts and I put on the heavy metal shoes (size eight on my size ten feet). The massive weighted belt was then fastened



THE MILDEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE

around my midriff and lastly, after a careful check of air hose, lifeline and telephone connections, the great brass helmet was slipped over my head and snapped in place with a heave that rocked me on my feet. All was in readiness, and with considerable effort I got to my feet and laboriously made my way to the ladder hanging over the side.

Air was now being pumped to me from the hand compressor on deck. I descended the ladder, paused for a moment for a last look around and then slipped into the strange green world of the diver. I was lowered quite rapidly to a depth of 15 or 20 feet and then felt the sharp pain of the unequalized pressure inside my head. Involuntarily I shouted "Hold it!", and with that shout there was a popping sound in my ears and the pressure was gone. My tender had instantly arrested my descent on my command, so I now asked to be lowered away. After descending another five or ten feet I found myself on bottom.

There had been an instant change when I slipped beneath the surface. Instead of ballooning around me the suit had immediately pressed in against my body. The great burden of the shoes, belt, breastplate and helmet now seemed no heavier than normal garb. All sense of direction was gone and I stood for some moments attempting to derive a method of orientating myself. I was quite unsuccessful.

The air pressure release valve was located on the right side of the helmet at my jaw level. I bumped it experimentally with my chin until a few drops of water trickled into the suit. Snooks had told me that if I could whistle, my air pressure would be about right. Tentatively I tried a few bars of "Yankee Doodle", and found that the volume, if not the tone, was satisfactory.

Now I was ready to go exploring, but on my first attempt to walk away discovered that this was not going to be the simple process to which I was accustomed. I would have to revise my entire

conception of the business of walking if I were to make any progress. Conventional methods simply left me marking time in one place. I remembered that a man walks by the simple expedient of falling forward and catching his balance by taking a stride. So I found that by falling to an angle of 25 or 30 degrees before taking a step, I could walk quite satisfactorily.

The cold water outside the helmet was condensing my breath on the glass faceplate. To clear this impairment to my vision I ducked my head forward and with two or three nods wiped away the moisture with the woolen toque on my head.

By telephone from the surface, Snooks directed my progress by watching the trail of bubbles from my helmet. I also discovered that as I made my way closer to the wharf where we were moored, the boats floating above me cast shadows from the slanting rays of the morning sun, giving me a sense of direction once more.

Small bottom fishes I encountered as I tramped along seemed to accept me as another sea creature and instead of fleeing in terror, as I had thought they would, they simply moved a few feet away from my path to let me pass. There was a surprising amount of litter on the ocean floor near the wharf. Old engine parts, pieces of pipe and angle iron, old tires, bones and so forth.

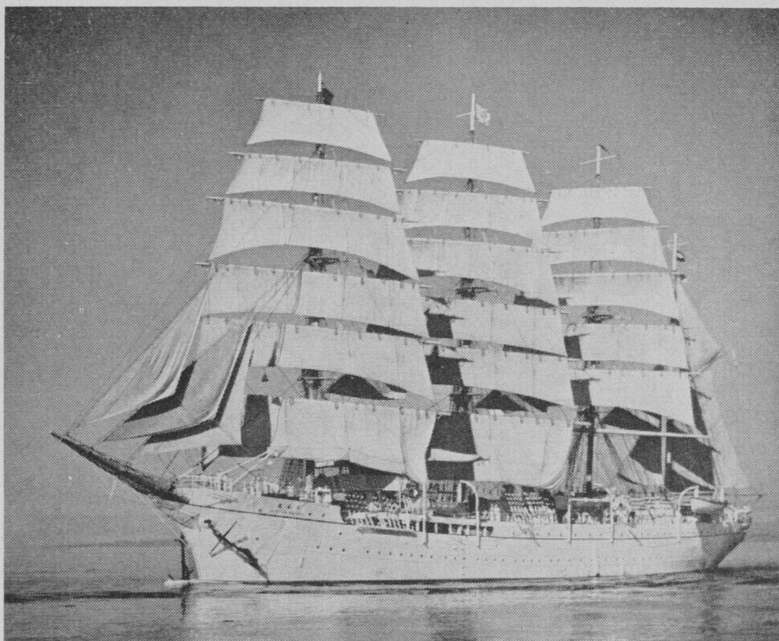
I wanted to bring something to the surface as a souvenir of my first dive, so decided I would pick up an old flashlight from the bottom. Now another problem confronted me. Snooks had warned me not to let my head get lower than my seat, for if I did air would pass from the helmet to the seat of the suit and I would be suspended, head down, seat up and unable to remedy the unhappy situation. By a little experimenting I found that I could kneel and then rise again in a sort of comic slow motion. In fact, all movement under water, as compared to surface motion, was relatively slow.

After retrieving the flashlight I continued my explorations and after some time Snooks suggested that since this was my first dive it should not be too long. So grasping my flashlight I was hauled from the green depths back into the warm sunlight. I was surprised to learn that what had seemed like ten or 15

minutes on the bottom had actually been nearly half an hour.

It had been an interesting and enlightening half hour. I would recommend diving as an exciting adventure to anyone, but as a profession would prefer to leave it to Snooks and others of his venturesome calling. ● ● ●

The
Nippon
Maru



One of the marine highlights of British Columbia's Centennial Celebrations was the visit in June of one of the very few square-rigged ships left in today's mechanized world — the *Nippon Maru* from Japan. It was a happy coincidence that the earlier plans for courtesy calls at Canadian ports fitted in with the many interesting events to take place on the Pacific coast.

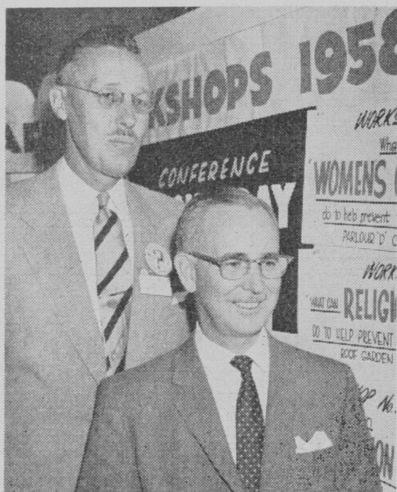
Unlike the famous barque *Pamir* whose passing the shipping world mourned last year, the *Nippon Maru* was built and maintained not as a merchantman but a training ship. A steel-hulled craft 260 feet long with a 42½-foot beam, she was launched in 1930 at Kobe and served under the Ministry of Transportation. The war years saw her converted to a collier, afterwards reverting to a training ship for the Japanese Merchant Marine.

In her 1958 cruise to Canada, the *Nippon* carried 20 officers, a crew of 45 and 87 cadets. Sails are used frequently, but she depends mostly for motive power on her diesel engines and twin screws.

During her brief stay in Victoria, an open house period saw hundreds of interested visitors aboard, to most of whom the bygone days of sail were only a memory; large crowds were regretfully turned away. As a parting gesture, the Master, Capt. Muneko Chiba, arranged to have all sail set as she left early on June 17 for Vancouver. The accompanying picture will give our readers an idea of the sight witnessed by thousands of eager spectators from the Victoria waterfront as the majestic white ship sailed slowly past.

E.S.

Random Reports



Attending the Road Safety Workshops—1958 in Toronto, September 3-4, were Sgt. R. G. C. McWhirter (left) of the RCMP in Ottawa and Dr. F. W. Jeffrey also of Ottawa. Dr. Jeffrey's speech, Your Child and Traffic Safety, was given to the workshop—"What Can Women's Organizations Do To Help Prevent Traffic Accidents?" The workshops were sponsored by the Ontario Department of Transport. Five hundred delegates from all parts of Ontario attended. They were invited by provincial Transport Minister Hon. M. D. Dymond and represent various community organizations and citizens groups.

Luncheon speakers were Dr. Walter Cutter, Director of the Center for Safety Education at New York University, and Mr. Edson Haines, Q.C., of Toronto distinguished for his work in accident court cases.

Dr. Cutter pressed for complete uniformity in signs, markings, laws and road regulations. He recommended that all licences be issued conditionally, with periodic re-examination of drivers. Many traffic offenders could be best treated by remedial driving classes and clinics, he said.

Mr. Haines strongly recommended legal provision for compulsory tests where alcohol was thought a factor in accidents.

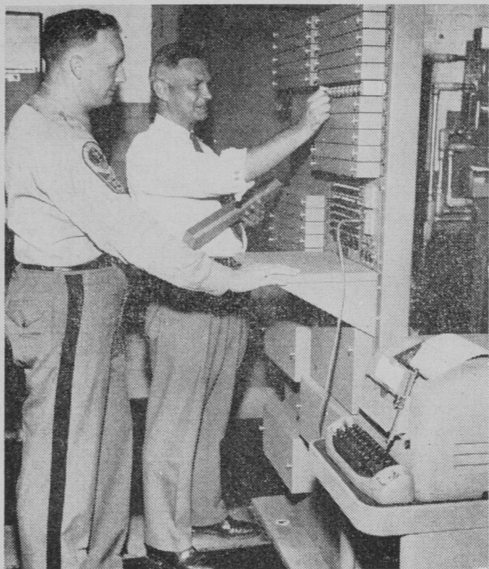
AWARDS FOR BRAVERY

Csts. Laurence Martin (top) and Alvin Thomas Millhouse of "E" Division were recently awarded Bronze Medals by the Royal Canadian Humane Association for their part in the heroic rescue of a woman and her young daughter from the flood waters of the Alouette River on Nov. 3, 1955. Although it is not customary for the Association to grant awards to members of police or fire-fighting forces for performances of duty, the board of investigating governors agreed "that both constables displayed great bravery beyond the normal call of duty". The Policemen were members of Haney Detachment and Kenneth C. Bruce, a Haney civilian who shared in the rescue, was also granted the Bronze Medal.

The rescue occurred when Mrs. Hedy Warianko and her daughter Kathleen were trapped by flood waters in their riverside home. Martin, Millhouse and Mr. Bruce launched a boat and headed for the house, stringing a life-line from tree to tree. They reached the Wariankos, but Millhouse had to enter the water twice to assist them into the boat. About 300 yards from shore the boat capsized. Bruce hung onto a small tree, Martin pulled the two women to temporary safety on a pile of debris and Millhouse struggled back to the life-line. The latter then made his way to land along the life-line and although weakened by his efforts returned to the river after a change of clothes and assisted in the final rescue. (See also *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1956, "Angry Waters".)



We are indebted to *The Triangle*, magazine of the New Jersey State Police for a short item about an American tourist who lost several articles of clothing from his roof-top carrier while travelling by car in Canada. The clothing was picked up by the RCMP and forwarded to their Crime Detection Laboratory. Laundry and dry cleaning identification marks from the clothing were forwarded to all eastern State Police departments. The New Jersey State Police Bureau of Identification maintains a complete file of these identifying marks and when Sgt. Paul Ryerson of the State Bureau in Trenton checked his records, he found that the marks had been assigned to Taft Cleaners, Irvington, N.J. The clothing, consisting of five pairs of trousers, three suit jackets, eight sport jackets, lady's coat and assorted other articles, was returned to the owner by the RCMP.



COLONIAL OFFICERS STUDY

Police officers from all parts of the Commonwealth and other territories are among the students now taking courses of training at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry, England. In this picture four police officers from the Colonies are seen in the grounds. They are left to right: Asst. Supt. C. Ikpoh of Nigeria; Insp. M. Musini of Uganda; Sub-Insp. William Pang of Hong Kong, and Asst. Supt. E. W. Oryema of Uganda.

During their three months' course these police officers receive specialized training in a large variety of police subjects, including criminal law, crime detection methods and forensic science.

Since the College was opened after World War II more than 600 police officers from overseas have attended. The aim of the course—for officers about to be promoted to higher rank—is to broaden their outlook and to increase their professional knowledge in aspects of police work.



The usual communications equipment used by state and other police organizations include conventional leased teleprinter circuits and two-way radio-telephone. Although the Virginia State Police makes full use of these conventional methods, the heart of its communications network is a unique microwave radio and teleprinter circuit serving exclusively the eight most active and important stations in the state: Alexandria, Appomattox, Culpeper, Norfolk, Richmond, Salem, Wytheville, and Administrative Headquarters on Route 60 just outside historic Richmond.

The automatic switchboard of the unique microwave radio and teleprinter circuit is inspected by Lieut. J. T. Marshall, Communications Officer of the Virginia State Police, and William Lee, Radio Engineer. Housed under the 400-foot microwave radio tower at Administrative Headquarters, the switchboard automatically routes all calls to the proper destination, gives a "busy" signal if a particular station is sending or receiving, clears all circuits for a "general alarm" or emergency message, and even "remembers" messages which were interrupted by the "general alarm" and resumes transmission of them after urgent messages have been sent over the microwave teleprinter circuit. It does all this without a human hand touching it and, in fact, the switching center or "director" is virtually unattended except for brief periods of inspection.

beauty
and protection with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSE PAINT



Sherwin-Williams House Paint gives you greater value with:

1. Greater coverage per gallon.
2. Better, longer protection.
3. Longer lasting beauty.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS



The "Roaring" Game

By INSPR. K. M. LOCKWOOD

In view of the wide spread interest in curling in the Force and the tremendous popularity of the game in Canada as a whole, this timely article covers some of the early history of the sport and the 1957-1958 achievements of one of the Ontario Clubs which has carved for itself a position in the Ontario Curling Hall of Fame.

THERE have been loud and long arguments on the origin of curling. I will not attempt to settle this point here but will merely offer a few known facts on which the readers may base their own opinions. There is one theory that curling was introduced into Scotland during the reign of James I (1394-1437) by the Flemmings who migrated to Britain from a region known as the Low Countries. Many of the original words and terms used in connection with curling are Dutch or German which, of course, point to the Low Countries. The word "curl" is from the German "kurzweil", an amusement or game and "curling" is from "kurzweiliden" to play for amusement. The word "rink" from the Ancient Saxon, "hrink": "hrincg", meaning a strong man. The words "kuting or voiting", which were the names given to curling for many years, came from the German word "kluysten" which in English is generally interpreted to mean "to play with lumps or balls frozen", or to contend with quoits upon an icy plain.

The word "bonspiel" is foreign and is made up of the word "bon" which is French, and from the Teutonic word "spielen" meaning to play. However this is open to argument as some sports were held at St. Andrew's in 1530 by King James V and the word "bonspiel" was used with obvious relation to archery. The people of Iceland had a game called "knattleikr" which they played on ice with what were called bowls and according to some authorities this might well be the parentage of curling as it is known today.

There is some evidence, which is questionable, of curling in Scotland in 1668 but no Scottish curling club can prove lineage earlier than 1716. The most ancient records are found in connection with the Muthil Club in Perthshire. Its rules, comprised of eight in number, were drawn up on Nov. 17, 1739 and are the oldest regulations known to the game of curling. It is interesting to note that Rule Three states, in part, "there shall be no wagers during the time of any game". A penalty of two shillings was provided for any infraction of this rule. It is thought to be due to this rule of 1739 that the amateur standing of curling is so jealously observed.

As well as the game itself there is some interesting history behind the stones. The town of Stirling in the heart of Scotland has in its Macfarlen Museum the earliest known concrete evidence of the existence of curling.

This evidence is an extremely old curling or "kuting" stone; it bears on its side the inscription: ST J.S. B Stirling 1511.

The words "A Gift" are carved on the upper side and it is presumed that the figures 1511 indicate the year. Other stones of less age are in existence but the Stirling Stone proves that curling was a game in Stirlingshire before 1514. These early stones were very primitive and were usually small boulders which were rounded by the action of the water in rivers or streams and therefore were known as "channel-stones". Early stones had holes for the fingers and thumb much like the ten pin bowling balls of today. The placing of handles marked a great improvement but they still re-

mained crude articles of all sizes, shapes and weights. In about 1750 the first regularly formed, polished stone appeared; by 1830 the old boulder stones had passed out of use. Modern stones are carefully quarried and never blasted as the shock of the explosion might cause splits in the rock. Stones are usually named after the places in which they are quarried and the best known types are Ailsa Craigs, Burnocks, Crawfordjohns and Carsphairn Reds.

In the early days there was no organized curling, each club was a law unto itself and each had its own rules. As a result many disputes arose. In 1834 the "Grand Caledonian Curling Club" took over and, in reality, the mother of world curling today.

In 1842 Queen Victoria and her husband, the Prince Consort, visited Scotland and became interested in curling. The Prince Consort consented to become a patron of the club, therefore in that year it became the "Royal Caledonian Curling Club" as it is known today. The curlers of Canada and other countries desire to retain their connection with the parent source and accordingly no account of the history of curling in Ontario is complete without some reference to its Scottish ancestry.

The coming of curling to Canada has many versions. How it did arrive in this country is obscure and no facts can be produced to substantiate beyond doubt any of the tales associated with the movement of the game across the Atlantic. It is known that the first trans-Atlantic curling club was organized in Montreal in 1807 and in that year the game was played on the St. Lawrence River below the harbor. There were 20 registered members in the club. There appears to be no doubt that some of the early Scottish pioneers brought curling stones with them from Scotland, in some cases, imported them from Scotland. Later, persons in Canada found it impossible to import them from Scotland or to have them made locally. The Mont-

real Curling Club decided to resort to "iron stones" and even today some clubs in Quebec and Eastern Ontario still use the "irons".

It was 1821 before the second curling club in Canada came into being. In that year the Quebec City Club was organized. The first inter-club game in Canada was played 14 years later when the Quebec City and the Montreal Curling Club met at Three Rivers. It is interesting to note that the Montreal Club was the loser and had to supply the dinner following the match—wine was served during the meal. This prompted the insertion of the following in the Minute Book of the Montreal Club by its secretary: "The Secretary has never seen such a thing as this, the first, and he hopes that it will be the last time that he shall ever hear of champagne being exhibited at a bonspiel dinner."

This will provide some of the background of curling and its introduction into Canada. Since that time the popu-



*Circle Bar Hose for all purposes
for Men, Women, and Children*

FULL FASHIONED HOSE

"Dress Circle"

See our Style 450-special for Nurses' wear
Also ask about our Stretchie Construction and under-knee length styles

Everyone says our new Hand Creations
are out of this World!

Best of all our prices are down to Earth.

Circle Bar Knitting Co. Ltd.

Kincardine, Ont.

larity of the sport has grown by leaps and bounds. Today it probably provides relaxation and entertainment for more people than any other game, in particular when it is considered that it can be played by all age groups. Many curlers, as individuals, as rinks and as clubs as a whole have established records and reputations which have never been equalled. There have been famous rinks from both Eastern and Western Canada through the years—who can forget the Hudson's, the Watson's, the Hall's and of later years the Campbell's and others. Clubs likewise, too numerous to mention, have written many achievements into the records of curling in Canada.

The name of Unionville means little to curlers outside the Toronto area and probably nothing to those in other parts of Canada. However the Unionville Curling Club has, in 1957 and 1958, established a record which has never been equalled in Ontario and possibly not in all of Canada. Unionville is a village which probably cannot even be found on many maps of Canada. It is located at the junction of Number 7 Highway and the Kennedy Road, approximately 18 miles north and slightly east of Toronto. It has a total population of 603; the registered membership of the curling club, including the ladies, is 413. From this it will be seen that it is really a hot-bed of curling.

There are four trophies in Ontario which represent the ultimate in any curler's dreams. The Ontario Silver Tankard, The Governor General's Cup, The British Consols and the Royal York Trophy. Never in the history of Ontario curling has any club ever held any three of these trophies at the same time. Unionville accomplished this in 1958. At the time of writing they hold the Tankard, The British Consols and the Royal York. During the 1957 and 1958 season they held all four, including the Governor General's, but they lost out in this latter competition in 1958.

The Kitchener Club won the Tankard

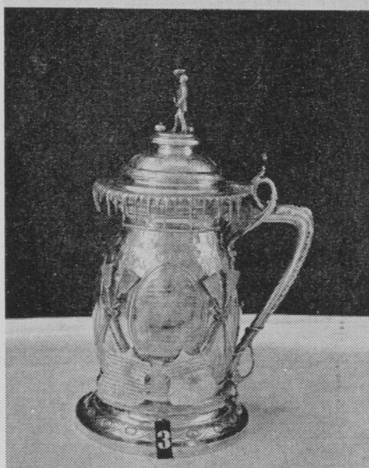
and the Royal York in 1937, in 1940 the same club won the Tankard and the British Consols. What is more unusual is that these trophies were all won by different rinks. The Tankard is, of course, a double rink competition, one of these rinks was the one that won the British Consols and represented Ontario in the Briar but as they did not win the Tankard by themselves it is considered that no one rink won more than one trophy. The club has as well captured the Royal York in the two consecutive years of 1957 and 1958. In the 30-year history of this event it has only been won in consecutive years by three other clubs, Fort William in 1930 and 1931, Kitchener in 1937 and 1938, High Park, Toronto in 1949 and 1950.

Many curlers in Ontario are aware of these competitions but are not familiar with the details concerning them. Curlers in other parts of Canada may be interested in learning something of Ontario Curling and its senior events. Very briefly they are as follows:

ONTARIO SILVER TANKARD COMPETITION—Presented by the Ontario Branch of the Royal Canadian Curling Association in 1875. It is for annual competition and is considered the banner trophy of Ontario, the highest ambition of any Ontario curler is to win this trophy. The trophy must be surrendered each year but the winning club is presented with a banner which bears the names of the winning rinks. This banner occupies a most honored position in the trophy room of any club. The trophy itself is most beautiful in design and is made entirely of sterling silver. Won by Unionville in 1958.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TROPHY—Presented by the Earl of Aberdeen in 1894, each Governor-General of Canada since that time has presented a new trophy each year. It represents annual competition for Ontario Clubs, to be eligible any rink must be nominated by their own club for entry. From 1894 to 1925 it was called the District Cup but since

The trophies pictured may be identified as follows—No. 1—The Royal York Trophy; No. 2—The British Consols Trophy; No. 3—The Ontario Tankard; No. 4—The Governor General's Trophy.



1925 it has been known as the Governor General's Competition. It is a double rink event. Won by Unionville in 1957. **BRITISH CONSOLS TROPHY**—Presented by the MacDonald Tobacco Company in 1938 to the Ontario Curling Association for annual competition to determine the Ontario single rink champions. The winners of this trophy represent Ontario in the annual MacDonald Briar event to determine the Canadian Champions. Won by Unionville in 1958. **ROYAL YORK TROPHY**—Presented by the Royal York Hotel for annual competition in the Ontario Bonspiel at Toronto, Ont., in 1928. This represents the winning of the main event of the Ontario Bonspiel. Won by Unionville, 1957 and 1958. These are the four main, or senior, trophies in Ontario but the Unionville

club has added to its laurels by capturing as well the following silverware: **MONARCH KNITTING TROPHY**—Presented for annual competition in 1952 by the Monarch Knitting Company of St. Catharines. It represents the winning of one of the senior events of the Ontario Bonspiel. **GILLIES GUY TROPHY**—Presented in 1954 for annual competition by the Gillies Guy Stationery Company of Hamilton. It represents the winning of one of the senior events of the Hamilton Victoria Club Bonspiel which is known as the "Tiger Town" Bonspiel. **LADDIE WILSON TROPHY**—Represents the winning of the main event in the Brampton Curling Club Bonspiel. **COOKSTOWN AND DISTRICT TROPHY**—Represents the winning of the main event of the Cookstown Club Bonspiel.

JOHN LABATT TROPHY — Won at the Royal Canadian Curling Club Bonspiel in Toronto.

REID ROWLAND TROPHY—Represents the winning of the main event in the Toronto Granite Club Mixed Bonspiel.

FRED MCBRIEN TROPHY—Represents the winning of the main event in the Oshawa Curling Club Mixed Bonspiel.

THE HERRM TROPHY—Won at the Dixie Men's Bonspiel in Toronto.

O'KEEFE TROPHY—Won at the Dixie Men's Bonspiel near Toronto.

DE FOE TROPHY—Won at the Toronto Granite Club Mixed Bonspiel.

CONLIN MOTORS TROPHY—Annual Ladies Competition, won by Unionville ladies in 1957 and 1958.

THOMAS THAUBURN TROPHY—Won at the High Park Curling Club Bonspiel in Toronto.

FEDERAL FARMS TROPHY—Won at Bradford Curling Club Ladies Bonspiel.

CHESEBOROUGH-PONDS TROPHY—Won by Unionville ladies in the seven year fillies competition in 1958.

OUT OF THE PROVINCE TROPHIES

CHATEAU QUEBEC TROPHY — Represents the winning of the main event in the Quebec Bonspiel.

SEAGRAM'S BOWL TROPHY — Represents the winning of the Grand Aggregate in the Quebec Bonspiel.

RHODES TROPHY—Represents the winning of the main event in the MADISON, Wis.,

U.S.A. Bonspiel. The Unionville rink was undefeated in this competition.

In addition to these above it is known that several members of the club have attended bonspiels, won trophies and taken them home. Particulars of these are not available, but they are thought to number about six in all. All members of the Unionville Club are justified in being proud of the achievements of their club rinks this past year. These rinks have created for their club a most enviable position in the curling world of Ontario and have written into the records feats which have never before been equalled. It is doubtful if the trophy room of any club has been as well stocked as that of Unionville this year. However, what is probably far more important is the fact that this club is known far and wide in the Toronto area for its sportsmanship, good fellowship and hospitality.

It was considered that this article was concluded with the above paragraph but on Saturday Apr. 5, 1958 a 76-year-old skip of Unionville in competition for the Men's De Foe Trophy accomplished the lifetime dream of any curler — an eight end. This was the last club event of the year and with this notation we feel that congratulations are in order for a most successful season.

* * * * *

The author would like to thank Mr. W. E. McMurtury, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Curling Association for his assistance in preparing this article. Through his co-operation and with his permission on behalf of the Ontario Curling Association much of the information for this article was obtained from the records of the Ontario Curling Association and sources supplied by them. Many details contained herein were taken from the Ontario Curling Association Annual, 1958, and from Curling in Ontario.



- AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
- REPAIRS
- MODIFICATIONS
- HYDRAULICS FOR AVIATION

● PATRICIA BAY, B. C.

Believe it or not, the following recently appeared in a detachment inspection report:

"...member of good appearance when turned out in PATROL OIL."

First Fatal Plane Crash in RCMP History Claims Three Lives

by Sgt. E. Scott



Rothwell



Cormier



Green

Aug. 6, 1958 was for me a day of shock and sorrow I shall never forget, a day marked by the sudden loss of one of the oldest friends I had in the Force.

Piloted by S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell, veteran member of the RCMP "Air" Division, the Police aircraft "Wren", a De Havilland Beaver, had left Penticton that morning to assist in the search for a suspected murderer, who also the day before, had shot and wounded a Mounted Policeman who was questioning him. In the plane also were Spl. Cst. R. E. Cormier, engineer, and Cst. R. W. Green of Penticton Detachment. It was a job which called for low flying for observation purposes and a type of operation which Rothwell had done scores of times in much more difficult country, and often with successful results. But the plane had crashed into a hillside by the shores of Skaha Lake, carrying to their deaths the three members of the Force. The realization came home that Stan Rothwell would fly no more.

My thoughts drifted back many years—to the early months of 1932, when I was a recruit at Vancouver's Fairmont Barracks. To the Sunday mornings, when the gang of us in the north dormitory would be aroused by sounds of activity from Rothwell's corner and moments later would see him striding out, head high, but perhaps blushing a little at the uncomplimentary, but not unkind, remarks hurled at him by the sleepy heads. For Stan had already made up his mind what he wanted to be—a pilot—and he was off to the airport for flying lessons, which made quite a hole in a constable's pay in those days.

I don't recall if Stan had a premonition then that the RCMP would go into flying operations, but if he did, it paid off, for he was one of the early members of the Air Section who rose to be senior pilot of that branch. The many thousand hours he logged were largely over some of the roughest terrain in the whole of Canada.

Based with his De Havilland Beaver at Vancouver since 1951, Stan Rothwell and the "Wren" were a familiar sight up and down the coast, and in many semi-isolated parts of the interior. As long as weather and aircraft serviceability allowed, no job was so small that he did not give it everything he had and that was plenty. As captain of his craft, his passengers, officers and constables alike, were treated with that innate courtesy and consideration which stamped Rothwell for the man he was. And even those who dislike air travel have been known to aver, after a flight with the Staff Sergeant, that they would fly with him again, anywhere. And in this part of the world, that takes in a lot of rough territory. I have been in the Force a long time, but seldom have I met a comrade who aroused, in all he met, such a warmth or genuine affection and respect.

Spl. Cst. Ray Cormier, as engineer for the "Wren", thought nothing of working through a whole week-end so that the aircraft would be serviceable for Monday morning. And on the coast, where salt-water corrosion takes an insidious toll of float planes, his work and responsibility was that much greater. Ray had a dry sense of humor, and like so many others, a deep affection for his pilot. As we chatted in my office one day about a year ago, the humorous twinkle in his eye was replaced by a more serious expression as he spoke of his NCO. "Staff Rothwell," he said, "is the finest gentleman I have ever known."

Cst. Richard Green was a World War II veteran who had served with the Royal Canadian Navy. After joining the Force in 1946 he had spent some time in the "Marine" Division and had then put in two terms of Northern service before being posted to Penticton Detachment. Like Rothwell, he was married and is survived by his wife and two small sons. Staff Sergeant Rothwell leaves his wife, Helen, and son Doug, 15.

No man would choose to die in the way Ray Cormier and Richard Green did. But on that last flight, when fate took a hand, they could not have wished to go in better company. The Force will join with the grieving relatives in mourning the loss of three gallant comrades who gave their lives in the performance of duty.

Bear Hunt

By CST. H. H. HOWK



Mr. & Mrs. Milton Caswell, owners of the Spruce Creek Hotel situated about ten miles east of Atlin, B.C., had boarded up their establishment before leaving on a holiday, around Oct. 1, 1955. Mr. Caswell had gone to considerable pains to do the job thoroughly, using two-inch planks and spiking them to two-by-fours so that the boards could be removed as a unit. Three weeks later a local resident reported to the RCMP detachment that the hotel appeared to have been broken into. He had noted bear tracks in the fresh snow that had fallen during the night.

The writer set out to investigate and found that the bear had gone to all windows and doors of the buildings biting and clawing at the planks before finally deciding on the front window of the living quarters. The plank covering from this window was lying on the ground approximately 12 feet from the window. A storm window had then been ripped from its fastenings and had tumbled end over end twice before coming to rest against the wall. After removing the storm window, the bear had smashed the lower half of the main window and entered the living

quarters, breaking dishes, tearing up the chesterfield suite and making a general mess of the place.

From the hotel, the animal's trail led to two other cabins within a space of seven miles where the bear had ripped the window screening and broke one window in each cabin but had not bothered to enter. The trail from the last cabin led toward the higher mountains and as it was growing dark by this time, the tracking was abandoned.

At 7 a.m. next day Jack Ward, manager of the Spruce Creek Mine, situated about a mile from the hotel, reported that a grizzly bear had come into the camp early that morning and sat under a large spruce tree at the cook-house entrance, growling and roaring at the men. About a half hour later the grizzly ambled back into the heavy timber. Mr. Ward felt certain that considering this bear's unusual behavior, it might charge men around the camp or at least raid their meat cache, and requested that the writer come out and shoot it.

The tracks leading into the camp came from the same direction in which the search had been abandoned the night be-

fore. Resuming the hunt and following the tracks from the Mine cook-house for approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the trail disappeared into a small stand of jack-pine in the middle of a willow swamp. After carefully circling the thicket and finding no tracks leading out of it, it was decided that Mr. Ward would watch for the bear to break cover and yell the direction it was taking. After the writer had entered the thicket, Ward shouted that the bear had broken from cover on the east side. His shout was immediately followed by a shot. On joining Ward the writer saw the bear about 100 feet away standing on its haunches, roaring and biting at its right front paw. This afforded a clear shot at the head and neck above the willows and a quick shot into its head knocked it end over end, but it bounced right back onto its feet showing no other effect than being thoroughly angered. Two more shots were fired into the head and neck without any different results. Finally the bear began a staggering run toward the edge of the swamp and another shot hit it in the left flank. This knocked it down but immediately the animal was on its feet and staggered into the timber. The blood trail was followed for about 100 yards before the bear was found draped over a small windfall. While there was no movement of the body, small puffs of steam were seen coming from its nostrils. Mr. Ward then fired another bullet through its neck as a finishing shot, but at the report of the rifle, the bear exploded to life with a roar and turned to charge, but the writer's last shot struck it near the right eye and emerged at the base of the skull. This finally brought an end to the chase.

On examining the bear, it was found that its head was shot up so badly that the slightest movement caused the shattered bones to rattle like a paper bag and it was almost as shapeless. Five shots had entered the head and neck, one diagonally through the body from left flank to right shoulder and one slight flesh wound through the paw pad. All but one of these shots were 180 grain .303 British soft point ammunition at ranges of 35 yards and less. While it was not weighed, this female grizzly was estimated at approximately 300 pounds. This is by no means a large bear, but it certainly did live up to the reputation of its species as being one of the toughest of all big game animals. ●●●



**THE FINEST
on the Force**

*Canada's Standard of Quality in
Woollen and Worsted Fabrics for
Uniforms — Men's Wear
Ladies' Wear*

**Paton Manufacturing
Company Limited**

Montreal Sherbrooke Toronto Winnipeg

*Your future
is our business
Today!*



THE
GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, CANADA

A RUNNING DUEL

By SUPT. J. S. CRUICKSHANK

WITH the advent of the cattle rancher in the North-West territories large herds of both cattle and sheep were roaming the country, subject to count only at round-up time. The buffalo having disappeared the Indian bands had almost decimated the antelope and deer and, in fact, just prior to the turn of the century all fish and game were in short supply due to being over-hunted and fished both by the Indian and white population.

The Indians were still far from civilized and slaughtered many cattle to satisfy their hunger—as did some of the settlers who were careful to blame the Indians. This was a constant source of trouble to members of the NWMP who had many brushes with Indians, in view of the large numbers of dissatisfied armed Indians then on Reserves.

On Oct. 19, 1891, S/Sgt. C. Hilliard left Standoff Detachment soon after dark to intercept a party of whisky smugglers. Police scouts had located ten miles up-river. Soon after the party started they separated, Constables Alexander and P. J. Ryan scouting down river, to meet later at a designated rendezvous. Crossing the river at Cochrane's Crossing and ascending to the high land, Alexander saw something moving in the distance and, as the Police drew nearer they could see horsemen with two pack animals.

The constables immediately gave chase at full gallop and on coming up with the group discovered them to be Indians with fresh-killed meat. As the Police rode up to make the arrest one of the Indians, Steel Fire, threw his rifle into the hollow of his arm and pointed it at Constable Alexander. Then, as the latter closed in to seize him, Steel Fire fired point blank at his head, the bullet striking the constable in the neck when he was only three feet from the rifle muzzle. Ryan seeing his comrade reel in the saddle drew his revolver and

opened fire on the Indian, who returned fire. One of Ryan's shots hit Steel Fire in the back passing through his lungs and emerging at the left breast.

The wounded Alexander then rode back to the detachment for a wagon to remove the Indian for medical attention, while Ryan dismounted to make him comfortable. He decided to put the Indian on his own horse to walk him in to aid, but as he attempted to do this, Steel Fire drew his knife and attempted to kill Ryan. He was too weak from his wound and was disarmed and held to await the wagon.

The cries of Steel Fire had attracted a considerable group of prowling Indians who took cover nearby and were evidently going to attack Constable Ryan, who mounted his horse and galloped for help. Meeting Dr. Aylen the Police Surgeon, who had ridden out to render assistance, they returned to the scene only to find the wounded Indian had been removed by his comrades.

Steel Fire was found in his tepee, but refused all offers of medical assistance, placing his faith in a Medicine Man to whom he had paid ten ponies to insure his recovery and, strangely enough, he was sufficiently recovered to be riding around in 14 days' time.

News of this incident had spread among the Indians who were in a state of excitement and uttering threats of retaliation. In view of this the chiefs were assembled and Supt. S. B. Steele pointed out to them that the Police were only doing their duty and that if the young "bloods" persisted in stealing cattle, sooner or later they would cause more trouble of this nature. Steel Fire was later sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Editor's Note: Police personnel involved in this incident were Reg. No. 683 S/Sgt. Christopher Hilliard, Reg. No. 1361 Cst. Alexander Alexander and Reg. No. 2223 Cst. Patrick Joseph Ryan. For more about the latter see Old-timer's Column.



Recent Cases . . .

The Atomic Man

GUNDER Kuhn, a German immigrant who arrived in Canada on Mar. 1, 1957, leaving his wife and daughter in Germany, soon settled down to Canadian ways and obtained a job with a surgical appliance company. He lived a quiet life, roomed on a street near the Exhibition Grounds in Toronto and spent his spare time repairing watches. Up to Nov. 3, 1957 he managed to live quietly in his new environment without attracting any attention and then he became the first Atomic Man.

November 3 was a nice quiet Fall Sunday on which the Civil Defence Organization of Toronto decided to hold exercises in the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition. They had a good turnout and were busily engaged in trying out their new portable geiger counters just about the time that Gunder Kuhn, tiring of his watch repairing, decided to take a walk. His footsteps directed him to the Exhibition Grounds where he watched with interest the Civil Defence activities. Suddenly Gunder was struck with an idea. He decided that the luminous paint with which he finished the faces of the watches he repaired might be losing its strength. Knowing that it contained zinc sulphide and particles of metal which would react to a geiger counter, Gunder decided to return to his room and obtain the bottle containing this mixture.

Returning to the Exhibition Grounds, Kuhn asked a Patrol Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police who was taking part in the tests and operating one of the geiger counters to test his wrist watch. To the policeman's amazement, the closer he got to Gunder, the wilder the hand of the geiger counter behaved. He then ran the instrument over Kuhn's clothing until it touched the left coat pocket, when the machine really went wild and the sergeant thought it time to call his superiors. The result was that shortly poor Gunder was surrounded by almost the entire Civil Defence Organization of Toronto, who marvelled that a person who reacted so strongly to atomic tests, could still survive. Apart from this, any person who contained so much radiation was not safe to be at large. They searched his pockets and found the bottle containing the substance which was giving off the radiation. As anybody knows, it is illegal to carry radioactive material around carelessly, so Gunder was placed under arrest and the Metropolitan Police notified.

By the time detectives arrived from headquarters, the Civil Defence Exercises were concentrated on Gunder Kuhn. The investigators decided to visit Gunder's room to see if he had any more of the radioactive material in his possession and they were joined by senior members of the Civil Defence Organization.

The party, now consisting of six, swooped down on the rooming house armed with portable geiger counters and

commenced tests for radioactivity. Strong reaction was found in the room occupied by Gunder and to a lesser degree throughout the house, especially the bathroom which was shared by all the occupants. Meanwhile detectives searching the belongings of Kuhn found a Walther 7.65 calibre pistol, which Gunder, in halting English, explained that he had brought with him from Germany and had not bothered to register.

The occupants of the rooming house were told by Civil Defence authorities what steps to take to decontaminate the premises. This included burning clothes, rugs and bedding and they, being immigrants of Central European extraction, were loathe to comply. Meanwhile Kuhn was escorted to headquarters of the M.T.P. where numerous reporters were waiting to see the "Atomic Man". He was asked to remove everything from his pockets and place it on the desk before him. Once more the geiger counter was brought into play and again showed a strong reaction. About this time the Civil Defence people decided that Gunder was contaminating the whole of Police Headquarters, including the personnel present and the reporters. Gunder was still sitting in the midst of this chaos, but the question was, what to do with him if he was going to contaminate everything with which he came into contact.

Somebody suggested calling the RCMP and at this point the writer entered the picture.

The Atomic Energy Control Regulations are quite new to members of this Force as well as every other enforcement agency. The writer had investigated two breaches of the regulations previously and through these inquiries had come into contact with the Ontario Provincial Physicist who knew the regulations governing the handling of radioactive material and his advice was sought.

The Provincial Physicist suggested that Gunder should be stripped of all clothing and showered immediately, his belongings

should be placed in a bag and he should be supplied with clean clothing. His room should be sealed pending proper tests, the contents of the bottle should be kept in a lead container pending testing at the provincial laboratory and Kuhn should be brought to the laboratory the following morning for skin tests, blood tests and breath tests. Reporters, policemen and Civil Defence personnel who had been in close contact with Gunder, decided that they should take the same treatment. Arrangements were made with the Governor of the Don Jail to allow the German to enter the institution just for the purpose of taking a bath and a change of clothing but not to stay.

The question of what to do with Gunder Kuhn after he was showered and his clothing changed now became urgent.

It was decided that he should be held in custody pending the results of the tests to be made on November 4, but the danger of radioactive contamination of other prisoners also had to be considered. This was solved by placing him in No. 6 Division Station Cells where no other prisoners were in custody and he was booked on a charge of possession of unregistered firearms and held without bail pending the results of the tests.

Next morning Kuhn was taken to the Laboratory of the Provincial Physicist for tests and there found senior members of the Civil Defence who had taken charge of the bottle containing the radioactive material overnight, reporters, a camera team from CBC Television News in addition to the team of experts from the Provincial Physicist's Department.

To sum up the findings of the Provincial Physicist, he made the following statement:

- (a) Mr. Kuhn shows no ill effects from exposure to radioactivity nor is himself radioactive.
- (b) His belongings and environment are not contaminated by radioactivity to constitute a hazard.
- (c) The submitted powder is a medium

grade luminizing compound containing a total of 0.83 milligrams of radium equivalent or 0.0042% by weight.

Kuhn explained with difficulty that he had had the bottle in his watchmaker's kit when he arrived from Germany; the material was easily obtainable in that country. He had declared the kit on his arrival in this country and Customs had allowed him to bring it into the country as part of his tradesman's equipment. He had never tried to conceal it and had used the same substance in Germany where he had been employed by a watch-making factory, without suffering any ill effects.

That was the story of the Atomic Man. No charge was laid under the Atomic Energy Regulations and Kuhn was released on suspended sentence on the unregistered firearms charge.

The excitement caused by Kuhn's walk in the Exhibition Grounds on that par-

ticular Sunday, would indicate that in this atomic age we should all know more about radioactive contamination and the proper methods of detecting it.

(Submitted by Cpl. N. Cooper, RCMP, Toronto, Ont.)

* * *

Clever or Confused?

"I WRECKED my Volkswagen when I had to turn the wheel hard to the right to miss the fire and then I started to throw everything out of the car because I was afraid they might also catch fire." This statement might sound like a reasonable explanation as to how the motorist happened to run his car into the side of a bridge—except that the fire was supposed to be in the middle of the Peabody Bridge, an overpass on one of the busiest streets in Windsor, Ont., and that "everything" included 235 pouches of tobacco, 23 electric gadgets used for massaging and a collection of other mis-

New Publications
for use of
Magistrates and Police Officers

Foxall's Summary Conviction Appeals to County Courts 1957.....	4.50
Gross' Criminal Investigation, 4th ed. 1949.....	6.25
The New Criminal Code 1953-54 (Canada) Ch. 51 (pocket size)....	4.00
O'Connor's Analysis and Guide to the New Criminal Code, 1955 by Austin O'Connor, Q.C.....	7.50
Popple's Canadian Criminal Evidence, 2nd ed. 1954.....	20.00
Popple's Criminal Procedure Manual, 2nd edition, 1956.....	11.50
Rogers & Magone's Police Officers Manual, 3rd ed. 1955.....	4.50
Snow's Criminal Code, 6th edition, 1955, with Cumulative Supplement	13.50

*When remittance is sent with order, books will be
forwarded carriage free.*

THE ABOVE BOOKS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK AND CAN BE
SUPPLIED BY

THE CARSWELL COMPANY LIMITED
145-149 Adelaide St. W., Toronto 1, Canada

cellaneous items which the man was energetically throwing over the side of the bridge. To add to the confusion, the Volkswagen owner was an American citizen, his automobile had licence plates from West Germany and his Customs Permit indicated that he was a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada.

The accident was observed by a passing motorist on the morning of Jan. 13, 1958 and the actions of the driver of the Volkswagen aroused his suspicions enough to call the Windsor City Police. Another motorist, who proffered assistance, was asked if he would deliver a carton to an address in Riverside, a town bordering Windsor. The Windsor Police arrived at this time and took possession of the goods scattered around the car as well as the carton from the helpful motorist. However, before the Windsor Police could question him, the Volkswagen owner passed out and was taken to hospital. Inasmuch as the goods were manufactured in the United States, the Windsor Detachment Royal Canadian Mounted Police was advised and the Volkswagen and goods were placed under Customs seizure.

The American was evidently a meticulous man in his daily routine and listed on pieces of paper everything he was to do and the names of the persons he was to see during the day. Information from these notes fitted in with an investigation already being conducted by the Windsor Detachment and resulted in three additional Customs seizures. Signed statements were obtained from two persons who admitted purchasing goods from the man.

When released from the hospital, where he had remained for a few days after the accident, the American was interviewed in the presence of his counsel. After lengthy questioning, a statement was pieced together and signed, wherein he admitted bringing goods into Canada in his Volkswagen on at least three occasions. He claimed that he was merely storing the goods in Canada and that he

intended to take them to California where they were to be sold. He used the stock excuse that Customs had been told about the goods on each occasion but that they had not listed them on any forms. He denied having sold any merchandise in Canada or knowing the persons from whom the statements were obtained inferring that they had purchased goods from him, even though these names were taken from his own notes. Altogether, the evidence on hand appeared to warrant a charge to be laid under the Customs Act.

The American was a well dressed individual and from his speech, appeared to be well educated. However, there were times during the questioning when the investigators became slightly confused, such as the time when he described the fire on the bridge, but it could not be decided whether he was telling the truth and did see a fire in his own mind or was actually suffering from a mental condition.

It was decided to proceed with prosecution for possession of goods unlawfully imported under s. 203 of the Customs Act and the American was arrested and lodged in the Windsor City Police cells. The escorts had no sooner left the police station when the prisoner took a fit and had to be taken to the hospital where he was examined and admitted to the psychiatric ward. The escorts, happy to be rid of such a confusing character and looking forward to a pleasant evening, were informed on returning to barracks that their pleasant evening would have to be enjoyed as a hospital guard in a psychiatric ward.

It was the opinion of two psychiatrists that the prisoner was suffering from a condition known as Catatonic Schizophrenia, although many of the symptoms appeared to be feigned. However, it was their opinion that he was in no condition to stand trial and in view of this the charges were dropped.

The American was released from the hospital and given a voluntary departure back to the United States, but investigators still wonder at times whether or not

he should have faced the charges under the Customs Act or whether he was not responsible for his actions due to a mental condition.

* * *

R. v. Perron and Mack

Breaking, Entering and Theft — Safebreaking

At midnight, Jan. 12, 1958, J. M. Hopkins, manager of the Nut Mountain Co-operative Association Store, Nut Mountain, Sask., closed his place of business and went home. The next morning at 9 o'clock, on returning to the store, he saw the glass to the left of the front door had been smashed and on going inside, found the 300-pound safe missing, apparently having been carried out of the store. He notified the RCMP Detachment at Kelvington.

Through the investigation suspicion was pointed to two local men driving a 1950 model, blue colored Ford. The description of the car, licence number, and men, was broadcast by police radio and also to neighboring detachments by telephone. All members of the sub-division were on highway patrol immediately, and the personnel from Wadena Detachment, the Section NCO and the identification man from Yorkton reported directly to Kelvington to assist in the investigation there.

One of the suspects was known by name, but his companion was unknown.

It was established that the safe had been stolen about 4 a.m. The identity of the second suspect was not learned until about 6 p.m. that evening. All efforts to locate Perron had proved fruitless and on learning who the other man was—Garry Mack—a patrol was dispatched immediately to his home. In the meantime, another patrol scouring the area had come upon the car suspected to have been used in the offence stuck in a snowbank near a farm. The members of the patrol, not knowing whose farm it was, went there to make inquiries, found both suspects in bed and returned with them to the detachment at Kelvington!

In the trunk of the car, there were scrapings of red lead and paint from the bottom of the safe and in the cuff of the pants of one of the suspects, some fibers and packing from the interior of the safe were found. After questioning by the Police, both suspects simultaneously agreed to lead the investigators to where they had hidden the safe, and also returned to the Mack home where \$4,000

BARNES INVESTIGATION BUREAU LTD.

LICENSED — BONDED

Protection

Industrial and Commercial

Surveys

Complete Investigation Service—excepting divorce

Under Cover Agents

Trained Uniformed Guards and Night Patrol

Service for Business Premises and Private Residences



Telephone: WE. 7-2871

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR SERVICE

Head Office: 1705 St. James West — Montreal, Quebec

BRANCH OFFICES: 130 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.
Telephone: WALnut 4-6286

424 Main St. East, Hamilton
Telephone: JACKson 8-5852

stolen from the safe was retrieved from two pillows in the bed where the suspects had been sleeping when arrested.

Neither of the suspects had any previous criminal record, although one of them had been suspected of petty thieving in the Kelvington area for the past few years. Both men were arraigned be-

fore Police Magistrate R. Macara on Monday, Jan. 13 and sentenced to 18 months in Regina Jail.

Full restitution of the money and cheques in the amount of \$5,176.40 was made and the safe was also returned, although it had the bottom smashed in and the dial knocked off.

* * *

R. v. Shaw and Robinson

Armed Robbery — Speedy Arrest

LATE in the evening of Sept. 6, 1957, Melvin Greenaway, businessman of Tilley, Alta., was alone in his home watching television. Unnoticed by him two strange young men entered the house through an unlocked door and held him up at gun-point. At the same time Mrs. Greenaway returned home and she was taken into the bedroom and tied to the bed. After securing Mrs. Greenaway, the armed men demanded the combination for the safe at Greenaway's office. When the complainant said he could not remember the number, the culprits forced him at gun-point to drive to the office, which in addition to being used for the sale of insurance also held a sub-agency of the Alberta Government Treasury Branch. Threatening Greenaway with their guns, the culprits forced him to open the safe and then removed a total of \$4,300. Greenaway was then returned home, where he was securely tied in the bedroom. He was successful in removing his bonds 15 minutes later and promptly notified the RCMP.

As the thieves had made their getaway in Greenaway's car, its description and

details of the offence, were passed on to surrounding detachments. Two patrol cars were dispatched from Medicine Hat Detachment to set up road blocks. The patrols were barely in position when the stolen vehicle was seen approaching from the west. The car was stopped and the two occupants, identified as Gerald Neil Shaw, 23, and Ross Edward Robinson, 25, were apprehended. One of them attempted to reach one of their two revolvers hidden under a blanket in the back seat, but otherwise no active resistance was encountered. All the stolen money was recovered and subsequently returned to the rightful owner.

Shaw and Robinson were sentenced to 10 and eight years respectively in penitentiary. Both had lengthy criminal records, but Shaw, as the instigator and director of the robbery, received the heavier sentence. When asked the reason they had chosen the Treasury Branch at Tilley, for the location of their crime, Shaw stated that seven years before he had worked in the Tilley district and noticed that the Treasury Branch was located there.

* * *

R. v. Kempster

Murder

ON June 24, 1956, a youngster saw the body of a man lying on the grass near the road south of a drive-in theatre south-west of Edmonton. RCMP

investigators established his identity as Lewis Elliott Lloyd, 37, landscape decorator, who had recently arrived in Edmonton from Vancouver. An examination

of the body by the Provincial Chief Coroner disclosed a bullet wound in the right side of the chest with exit wound in left chest. At a point 450 feet from where the body was found, a 1946 International truck was parked. It was established that this truck was the property of Lewis Lloyd and his partner in the landscaping business, Edmund Gendron.

Investigation disclosed that at 11 p.m. of June 23, Lloyd's landlord received a phone call from an unknown man who was inquiring for Lloyd. The same man called next day at 1 a.m. and Lloyd spoke to him. After taking the call Lloyd told Gendron that his wife was in town and he was going to the Leland Hotel to meet her. According to the hotel clerk Lloyd met a young man there, but they both left the hotel. Lloyd returned to his room at 1.30 a.m. for the keys to his truck, borrowed \$20 from Gendron and told his room-mate he was going to meet his wife at a motel outside Edmonton. At 1.45 a.m. at the south end of the High Level bridge in Edmonton, Lloyd's truck was seen travelling at a high rate of speed, almost colliding with another vehicle. A second person in the truck was sitting close to the driver in a manner which might indicate he was forcing Lloyd at gun-point to follow his bidding.

A .38 calibre bullet was found near the left of the driver's door in the truck. The clothing Lloyd was wearing when he met his death bore bullet holes coinciding with the wound in his body and the entrance hole showed traces of burned powder indicating the shot had been fired at close range. Lloyd's worn brown topcoat was missing and as it had been raining heavily the night of the murder it was assumed the murderer had taken the coat as protection from the elements.

Investigators established that Lloyd was separated from his wife, who resided in New Westminster. A man named James Stanley Kempster, a former member of the RCAF and an acquaintance of

ALBERTA BECKONS IN AUTUMN



The THREE SISTERS MOUNTAINS
in
BANFF NATIONAL PARK

In this season, lavish Nature rivals the rainbow in the glorious coloring of mountain and meadow. Everywhere the landscape dons its gayest garments before being covered with the ermine mantle of winter. Artists and camera enthusiasts find Autumn in Alberta a most memorable adventure.



ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

EDMONTON

ALBERTA

the Lloyds had let his feelings for Mrs. Lloyd become too apparent. Lewis Lloyd had left his wife and Kempster had moved in with her and the two children.

An investigator was sent to the Vancouver district, in view of the indication that the person responsible was from that area and in the meantime other events strongly suggested that Kempster was involved. Dawson Creek Detachment reported that Elliott Lloyd, father of the deceased, had advised Police that during April 1956, the day after the Bank of Montreal was held up in Burnaby, his son and daughter-in-law had arrived at his home at Sunset Prairie accompanied by another man, later identified as Kempster. Lewis Lloyd confided to his father that he, his wife and Kempster, had held up the bank and that his share of the loot was \$1,500. In Edmonton inquiries were carried out at the CNR Station, as it was believed the murderer had left for the west coast on the train on early morning of June 24. A baggageman identified Kempster as the man to whom he gave a ride at 5.30 a.m. on his way to work on June 24. It was raining heavily at the time and Kempster had been picked up in the general vicinity of the murder scene. The odd part of the affair was that although it was raining heavily the hitch-hiker was carrying an overcoat over his arm.

Inquiries were continued at New Westminster and it was established that Mary Lloyd and Kempster were living as man and wife in a house at Schoolhouse Road, New Westminster. Mrs. Lloyd and Kempster were interviewed but as expected they would not disclose any information to implicate themselves. Kempster claimed he had not left the New Westminster district during the time of the offence, but investigators found a taxi driver who had taken a fare from a bus depot, 15 minutes walk from the CNR Station at New Westminster, to a store near the residence of Mary Lloyd in the early morning of June 25.

The fare was identified as James Kempster and the time he was picked up coincided with the arrival of the CNR train from Edmonton. In addition a coat found in the coach of the train which arrived in Vancouver on June 25, was later identified as Lewis Lloyd's missing topcoat. A former acquaintance of Lloyd reported that he had been threatened by Mary Lloyd and Kempster into revealing Lewis Lloyd's whereabouts and a check with TCA showed that a passenger, J. Butler, had made a reservation for a flight to Calgary on June 23. The telephone number given by J. Butler was that of the employer of James Kempster.

A chain of circumstantial evidence was built up to the point that a charge of murder was warranted. Kempster was returned to Edmonton and subsequently appeared in Supreme Court, Edmonton, for trial which lasted five days from May 27 to 31, 1957.

The evidence, however, was not sufficient to definitely establish Kempster's guilt to the satisfaction of the jury. The murder weapon was never found and although Kempster was placed within a short distance of the murder scene he was never identified in the company of the deceased.

After deliberating four hours the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty". In his remarks to the accused, Mr. Justice Riley stated that neither the jury nor himself felt that Kempster was not implicated in the death of Lewis Lloyd and that the only problem was the question of whether or not the case against the accused had been proven. Kempster was warned by the presiding Judge that it was through the influence of Mary Lloyd that he was involved and that as he was a young man, he should have no more to do with this woman. Kempster was returned to British Columbia to serve a 15-year term for his part in the bank robbery which was revealed during the murder investigation. Mary Lloyd received an identical sentence for her part in the same hold-up.

Eskimo Adrift On Arctic Ice Flow

ON Dec. 11, 1957, Eskimo Peter Tuki from the Port Harrison District in Northern Quebec, and two native companions Silassie and Lucassie, were engaged in a small hunting expedition off the floe edge of the pack ice on Leonard Island, situated along the north-eastern shore of Hudson Bay. Once having established their camp, where their two dog teams were left with the kayak and other equipment, the three men spent the greater part of the day in search of game in the immediate vicinity.

As the day progressed, an offshore storm suddenly developed with winds gusting to 40 miles per hour. The ice on which the men were hunting suddenly broke off from shore and with the strong east wind behind them, they soon found themselves drifting out into Hudson's Bay, together with their camping equipment and dogs. The kayak was capable

of carrying two men, so it was decided that Silassie and Lucassie would paddle to the mainland, with one of them returning for Tuki and whatever equipment that could be salvaged. While this was probably the only solution under the circumstances, the time element and weather conditions unfortunately made it impossible for them to return for their companion, for the ice pan had drifted from sight. Further searching by the two Eskimos was hampered by the rough water and heavy fog and eventually forced them to abandon their efforts.

Peter Tuki, now more concerned over the safety of his friends than his own perilous situation, noticed that the ice pan appeared to be moving in a north-westerly direction and realized that if the wind and tide conditions remained unchanged, he would eventually reach the main ice field which had accumulated

See Us Now For Your

HUNTING and SHOOTING-NEEDS

- Largest Selection
- Highest Quality
- Lowest Prices

- Free Insurance
- Gun Repair Service

WRITE FOR A FREE
COPY OF OUR
CATALOGUE
1958-59

WE ARE NOW IN OUR NEW STORE
DESIGNED TO SERVE YOU BETTER



292 VAUGHAN ST., WINNIPEG 2, MAN.

PH. WH 3-6677

some 20 miles off the northern shore of the Quebec mainland. While the ice pan continued to move throughout the night, the native collected together dogs and equipment which had been stranded on the ice with him and made himself as comfortable as possible. Fortunately he was suitably clothed in skin pants and boots, and wore a duffel parka which afforded some protection against the weather.

The following morning brought somewhat improved visibility and Tuki was overjoyed to discover a small uncharted island lying to the south of him, around which numerous small icebergs had collected. Gaining access to the shore however, presented a hazardous problem for it meant jumping from one ice pan to another. Added to this difficulty was the fact that he had 15 dogs to contend with. Stripping the sealskin lashings from one sled he assembled a crude harness for the dogs and with a great deal of persuasion managed to get the animals and himself safely ashore.

A search of the island produced an ample supply of driftwood for a fire, but the biggest problem was food, as he had eaten nothing since early the previous day. Using a piece of sealskin line from the sled, the native quickly strangled eight of the dogs which provided meat for himself and the seven remaining dogs, as well as skins for sleeping. He then constructed a small igloo for added comfort since it appeared that he was to be on the island indefinitely.

Meanwhile, having given up the search for their companion, Silassie and Lucassie had returned on foot to a native camp approximately 20 miles from Port Harrison. Word of the incident was then dispatched to the RCMP detachment in Port Harrison and steps were immediately taken to launch search and rescue operations. An RCAF helicopter arrived from the coastal settlement of Great Whale River on December 12 and an air

search of the area around Leonard Island was carried out. This proved unsuccessful due to darkness and fog and further efforts had to be abandoned for that day.

Weather conditions next day were ideal and search operations were resumed. An RCAF DC-3 aircraft arrived in Port Harrison with extra fuel for the helicopter and also carried out a search of the entire coastal area without results. The DC-3 pilot then proceeded in the direction of the main ice field and at approximately noon reported by radio that a man had been sighted on a small island some 20 miles from the mainland.

The helicopter and crew, together with a member of the RCMP detachment and an Eskimo interpreter took off immediately. Upon their arrival on the island they found Peter Tuki in good spirits and suffering no apparent ill-effects as a result of his ordeal. He was then transported back to Port Harrison and later to his home.

Interviewed later, Tuki stated that at no time did he become too concerned and added that he had planned on travelling across the ice pans to reach the mainland when conditions permitted. Had this plan materialized, it would have been necessary for him to remain on the island for approximately one month due to the amount of open water in the area at that time. It is considered extremely doubtful that he could have survived that long.

It is evident that the Eskimo showed great resourcefulness in the face of an almost impossible situation and but for his own efforts, he may well have perished.

The foregoing is merely one illustration of many such incidents with which these native people are faced daily in their quest for game and food. Needless to say, without the excellent co-operation of the RCAF Search and Rescue Units many of these incidents would end in tragedy.

R. v. Reimer*Unusual Impaired Driving Case*

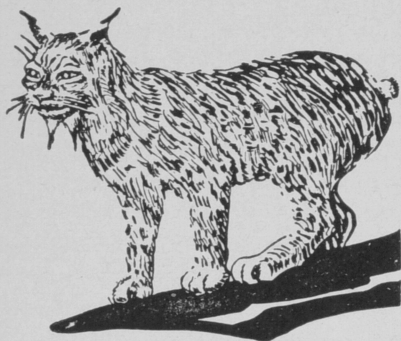
HAROLD Reimer, a laboratory technician employed at the Ste. Anne Hospital on Provincial Trunk Highway No. 12 about half way between the town of Steinbach and the city of Winnipeg, Man., was stricken with the all too familiar symptoms of the "common cold". Although the facilities of a modern hospital and medical advice were available to him, he apparently felt fully capable of diagnosing his own case and prescribing the most effective relief for his misery. He decided that a good dose of Frosst's "292" tablets was the only reliable and definite course of treatment and during the early evening of Jan. 2, 1958 the self-prescribed cure was administered. The results were not what had been expected—instead of enjoying the cure he had hoped for, his lack of judgment and respect for a drug proved only to be a source of embarrassment in the end.

Shortly after having consumed what was apparently an overdose of "292", his behavior resembled that of a man who had remained too long in the "corner pub". The nurse on duty became somewhat concerned and succeeded with some difficulty, in persuading her patient to lie down, after which the doctor was called.

The patient was found in a deep sleep and only with some difficulty was the doctor able to arouse him. Conversation was difficult, but with some measure of certainty it was established that Frosst's "292" tablets had been taken, although the dose was questionable.

Orders were issued for Reimer to remain overnight at the hospital—over vigorous objections from the patient—until he was in a fit condition to drive his automobile. But shortly after the doctor's return home he was informed by the nurse that Reimer had left the hospital

SHIP or BRING ALL YOUR FURS to SYDNEY I. ROBINSON



Specializing in all Types of Furs from
Northern Canada

WHITE FOX
CROSS FOX
RED FOX
LYNX

MARTEN
MINK
TIMBER WOLF
BEAR

and all other furs

**Every Shipment held separate pending
your approval and acceptance of our
prompt cash remittance.**

SYDNEY I. ROBINSON FUR CO.

CANADA'S LEADING RAW FUR and HIDE BUYERS

292 VAUGHAN ST.

PHONE WH 3-6677

WINNIPEG, MAN.

and was believed driving his car south toward Steinbach where he lived.

These developments required the intervention of the RCMP Steinbach Detachment without delay and the NCO in charge left to intercept the vehicle as soon as possible and avert the possibility of any tragic consequences. Shortly afterwards Reimer's car was found in the ditch 1¼ miles north of Steinbach. It had been involved in a minor accident while passing another vehicle going in the same direction. According to the other driver Reimer had little or no control over his car and the collision occurred on the second attempt made by Reimer to pass when he moved over sharply into the right lane striking the left front of the other auto with the right rear of his own.

It was obvious to the investigator that Reimer was in no condition to be operating a motor vehicle. He was walking around his car in a comparatively deep ditch using the vehicle to steady himself. Upon reaching the driver's door he got in and proceeded to race the motor. His efforts were without success because the car was thoroughly imbedded in deep snow. The Policeman suggested that a tow truck would be required to get his automobile back on the highway, but Reimer treated him with a cold silence. He got out of the car and staggered to the rear, leaning on the vehicle with each step.

Climbing up on the rear bumper, Reimer appeared to hope that some miracle, his weight, might improve the traction of the rear wheels. He then returned to the driver's seat and once again raced his motor with the same disappointing results. At this point, the policeman suggested that further efforts were useless but to the surprise of the NCO surrender

was still some distance from the mind of his frustrated friend who declined to acknowledge the presence of anyone but himself. After some little time, Reimer was reluctantly assisted to the patrol car and returned to Steinbach.

Reimer was fairly well known to the NCO in charge at Steinbach and being satisfied with the cause of the man's condition, it was decided to permit him to sleep it off at his home. The following day Reimer appeared at the detachment voluntarily to discuss the matter and was informed that in all probability he would be charged with operating a motor vehicle while his ability was impaired by a drug.

The facts of the case were reported to Crown counsel and on Mar. 10, 1958, a charge under s.223(a) of the Criminal Code was laid against Reimer for operating a motor vehicle while his ability was impaired by a drug. Three days later he appeared in Provincial Police Court at Steinbach before Police Magistrate H. Lacerte, Q.C. and pleaded guilty. A fine of \$50 and costs was imposed, in default, 60 days in jail and driver's licence suspended for a period of two months.

Although charges are frequently laid under this section they invariably involve the use of alcohol. This was the first case in Manitoba involving drugs in the operation of a motor vehicle since the new Criminal Code was proclaimed. It is significant to note that although the examining doctor was not aware of the quantity of the drug taken, the symptoms of the patient were sufficient to indicate that his condition was incompatible with the safe and proper operation of a motor vehicle, which proved to be only too true when the patient decided to ignore the doctor's advice and take to the open road.

* * *

An Interesting Judgement

DURING a charge of obstruction under s. 110(a) of the Criminal Code, at

Simcoe, Ont., in January 1958, the question of the right of police officers, other

than members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to go onto an Indian Reserve was raised.

Two constables of the Sarnia Police Department, in which municipality the Reservation is located, found an Indian speeding upon a provincial highway and followed him onto a Reservation where they were obstructed while checking him. The defence raised was that the constables were trespassing on the Reservation.

The magistrate, after stating that no broad ruling could be given in this case as to the rights of sanctuary to an Indian from pursuit by the police while on his Reservation, held that the municipal constables were not trespassing on the Reservation and the accused was convicted.

The magistrate said that a Treaty of 1827 under which the Reservation was created, and which reserved the said lands, "to the said Nation of Indians and their posterity at all times hereafter for their exclusive use and enjoyment", and s. 30 of the Indian Act, R.S.C., 1952, c.149, which makes it an offence to trespass on a Reservation, must be read in conjunction with s. 87 of the Indian Act. Section 87 states: "Subject to the terms of any Treaty and any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, all laws of general application from time to time in force in any province are applicable to and in respect of Indians in the province, except to the extent that such laws are inconsistent with this Act or any order, rule, regulation or by-law made thereunder, and except to the extent that such laws make provision for any matter for which provision is made by or under this Act."

The magistrate held that the Ontario Highway Act, R.S.O., 1950, Chapter 167, "is a provincial law of general application and as such is applicable to the Indians unless it is inconsistent with the terms of any Treaty, the Indian Act or any Regulation under it or any other Dominion enactment or Regulation. No

FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

BLAZERS—BLUE FLANNEL

Single or Double Breasted
Made to measure.....\$45.00

APPROVED RCMP CREST
\$10.50

RCMP TIES, Irish Poplin...\$ 3.25

BLAZER BUTTONS—set...\$ 1.50

SAM BROWNE BELTS...\$12.50

PRICES ON REQUEST:

Miniature Medals
Ribbon Bars
Individual Mounting of
Regulation and
Miniature Medals

FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

*Complete Catalogue on Request, covering
Revolvers, Tear Gas, Handcuffs, Billies,
Finger Print Equipment and Electrical
Speed Timers*



WILLIAM SCULLY
LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS OF
UNIFORM EQUIPMENT

1202 UNIVERSITY ST.
MONTREAL, CANADA

inconsistency relative to the points at issue in the instant case had been cited to me nor have I, after considerable research, been able to find any. And certainly it cannot be said that the words 'exclusive use and enjoyment' with reference to the Reservation as set forth in the Agreement Treaty of 1827 gives

sanctuary to Indians from the operation of the general laws of the Province." And as the constables were acting lawfully under Provincial Statutes, the Ontario Highway Act and the Ontario Police Act, R.S.O., 1950, c. 279, they were lawfully upon the Reservation.

R. v. Williams (1958), 120 Can. C.C. 34.

* * *

R. v. Graves and Brown

False Pretences

IN a short period of time two young men from Prince Albert, Sask., passed worthless cheques throughout Canada, demonstrating the ease with which worthless cheques may be cashed and the gullibility of the public in general. During October 1957, Donald Stanley Graves and Richard Dale Brown purchased a Paymaster checkwriting machine and a Corona adding machine at an office machine store in their home city. Posing as successful business men setting up a new business in Prince Albert, Graves proceeded to sign a cheque for \$207 made out on the checkwriting machine in payment for the office equipment. Later the same day three cheques were issued in Prince Albert by Graves and Brown to various firms and all were eventually returned marked "No Account". In the interval, the two men had left the city.

On December 23, Police learned that Graves and Brown were in the Prince Albert district and the same day they were arrested in Nipawin, Sask. Worthless cheques had been issued in both Nipawin and White Fox to the approximate value of \$800 and Graves also admitted cashing worthless cheques at Holbein, Shellbrook, Canwood, Albertville and Meath Park, Sask., all made out on the checkwriting machine.

When apprehended they were driving a 1951 Meteor coach bearing an Ontario licence and were in possession of a large assortment of miscellaneous merchandise and money, all obtained by worthless cheques. Next day, while being ques-

tioned by Police, Graves admitted having passed three bad cheques in Prince Albert during October, afterwards leaving and going to Ontario.

He had obtained a rubber stamp "L. C. Fleming Concrete Products" for use in passing cheques and had then travelled to New Brunswick where he issued ten or 12 cheques. Continuing on to Nova Scotia he had passed ten or 12 more and had turned south into the State of Maine, through New York State and on to Chicago, and from there back into Ontario. Graves claimed that no cheques had been cashed in the U.S.A. In Ontario, Graves passed five or six cheques, all over \$100, purchased a car and paid the difference between the new one and his old one with a worthless cheque drawn on an account he had opened in a bank in Ontario under the name of Graves. He later left Dryden, Ont., and drove to Prince Albert arriving on December 18, after which he resumed his check-passing.

On Jan. 21, 1958 Graves was sentenced to serve two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Brown received a sentence of six months in the Regina Common Jail.

While the passing of worthless cheques is indulged in by a large number of the criminal element, it is interesting to note the clever technique adopted in this case: the instrument used—the checkwriting machine—was purchased by a worthless cheque made out on the machine in the presence of the person victimized! ● ● ●



Old-timers' Column

Passing of "Paddy" Ryan Recalls Famous Criminal Case

Authors and historians who hold divergent views about some matters, seem nevertheless to agree in their appraisal of one particular investigation in the Force's history, and around it they have built a legend as enduring as that which commem-

orates the heroism of Casey Jones. As recruits entering training at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., many members of the Force had occasion to meet one of the key figures in the celebrated case and chances are they were totally unaware at the moment of the story he might have told. For one day the embryo Mounted Policeman would find himself—boots, spurs and Sam Browne equipment in hand—marching in troop formation over to a small building tucked away in the south-east corner of the training grounds behind "N" Division's sprawling brick stables. Entering the white frame saddler's workshop he would meet an aproned man with spectacles and snow white hair, a lean wiry gentleman of declining years, as completely unassuming in character and demeanor as the quarters in which he worked. "Paddy" Ryan was a craftsman

The Commissioner congratulates Spl. Cst. "Paddy" Ryan after the Long Service Medal presentation ceremony at "N" Division on Jan. 16, 1952.



with the skill of the story-book cobbler, who patiently unstitched, fitted and resewed, expertly fashioning pliable new leather straps and belts until they suited to a tee. Watching his proficiency one's first impression might have been that this was the modest way in which he had spent his entire lifetime. But any recruit who entertained this misconception would soon learn differently when early in his stay at Rockcliffe he heard in class the details of the famous criminal case that had made ex-Cpl. Patrick Joseph Ryan, a legendary figure.

"Perhaps no incident contributed more to the legend of the Force's infallibility," comments R. C. Fetherstonhaugh in his account of the case. Harwood Steele described the investigation as having revealed "a thoroughness and tenacity unexcelled in the history of the administration of justice in North America," also expressing the opinion that the case had been "a blood-test of the Force's success as guardian of the North". It was in high praise of the police efficiency shown that the trial judge at the end of the case, referred to the North-West Mounted Police as "the pride of Canada and the envy of the world".

The story, so often told yet deserving of repetition will be related here in meagre detail. Yet any number of available books will supply the missing information to anyone who might be interested in a more complete account. It has its setting deep in the Yukon. On Christmas morning 1899, a party of three, in festive spirit set out from Fussal's roadhouse at Minto on the frozen Yukon River, intending to follow a desolate river trail to the "outside" eventually to reach Hootchiku where a bounteous Christmas dinner awaited them. Ole Olsen, a Norwegian telegraph lineman was one of the party and he happened to be a great friend of Corporal Ryan who was in charge of Hootchiku Detachment at the time. It was with Corporal Ryan in fact that he had hoped to take Christmas dinner. But none of the party arrived. As it was later discovered they had walked into an ambush prepared by a certain T. O'Brien and "Little Tommy" Graves. All were brutally murdered. Olsen, only wounded by the initial onslaught, had made a bid to escape but was mercilessly shot down and clubbed to death. After rifling their victims' packs, the murderers, fearful that their dreadful

deed might be discovered, had loaded the bodies on a sled, dragged them down to the river, cut a hole in the ice and slid the corpses into the icy waters of the Yukon. The swift currents had soon swept them away. While kneeling in the snow, dividing the dead men's possessions it must have suddenly occurred to O'Brien that his partner might get careless someday and unwittingly spill the macabre details of the crime that had just been committed. Then too with Graves out of the way he stood to profit doubly from the loot. He wasted little time in pondering over a plan of action but simply raised his rifle, fired a shot at close range, and without ceremony sent "Little Tommy" on his way to a watery grave.

Corporal Ryan was not too concerned when his friend Ole Olsen failed to show up at Hootchiku as promised for the snow had fallen heavily on Christmas day and he had taken it for granted that Ole had just given up the idea of attempting the trip. But when he learned later in the week that Olsen and his two companions Clayson and Relfe, had left Minto on Christmas morning, he thought it best that he set out to investigate, just to make sure that the men had not suffered an accident. Coming upon the tent which O'Brien had abandoned not long previously, and suspecting it might contain pilfered caches, Corporal Ryan sent for Cst. A. Pennycuick who was on cache-protection duty, and together they made a search of the tent. They found a stove which Pennycuick immediately identified as the property of two known cache thieves, Miller and Ross—and a pair of linesman's pliers similar to the kind Ole Olsen used in his trade.

Orders to arrest Miller and Ross arrived at Tagish just as O'Brien was leaving the settlement, bound for Skagway. Some of O'Brien's equipment did not pass Police inspection and he was detained—later arrested since Dawson Detachment suspected him to be either Ross or Miller. The prisoner possessed more money than he could satisfactorily account for and his sleigh bore ugly stains which appeared to be blood. Ryan and Pennycuick launched an intense search of the Minto-Hootchiku trail and although deep snow hampered their efforts, they were successful in finding the murdered men's clothing in the ashes of a fire. Near the abandoned tent they also found a

crumpled receipt for lodging at Fussal road-house made out to Olsen and two slight depressions in the snow down by the river bank—hardly noticeable indentations which Ryan and Pennycuik nevertheless probed. Under freshly fallen snow they found great patches of blood, evidence of the murders they had by this time suspected.

With spring break-up and the melting of snow, NWMP investigators found additional evidence to tighten the noose about O'Brien's neck—the fragment of a human tooth, a belt belonging to Olsen, a knife of Clayson's and several items which had been the property of Relfe. During the months of May and June the turbulent Yukon gave up its dead. When O'Brien finally appeared before a judge and jury at Dawson City (June 10, 1901) there was an imposing array of evidence to convict him, thanks to the ceaseless efforts of police investigators, among them, Cpl. "Paddy" Ryan who no doubt had felt a strong personal interest in seeing that justice was carried out.

Certainly one must admire the man's career in the Yukon, where he served with distinction during the Klondike Gold Rush, a hectic period in which the Force endured

an unique test. Unique also was Patrick Ryan's subsequent period of service and it reflected clearly a strong devotion to the traditions of the Force and a wish to serve in whatever way he was best able in the interest of law and order. When retirement day came, in August 1952, and "N" Division said good-bye to its venerable and much esteemed saddler, he went to pension with 37 years' service to his credit, a proud holder of the RCMP Long Service Medal with Gold Clasp and Star. It was 64 years prior to this date (Nov. 20, 1888) that Patrick Ryan, 22, a sprightly young harness-maker first enlisted in Halifax, N.S. He was assigned Reg. No. 2223 and after training posted to Fort Macleod, leaving there for the Yukon in 1897. In late 1905 "Paddy" took his discharge and was not associated with the Force again until 1932, when he engaged as a special constable at Prince Rupert, B.C. From that date until 1952 Special Constable Ryan served continuously, 20 years of faithful efficient service. As long as the Force survives and its records remain to tell the stories of great criminal cases, the name of "Paddy" Ryan will endure. ● ● ●

*True Adventures of
The Royal Canadian
Mounted Police!*

Without fear, favour or affection



BY VERNON A. M. KEMP, C.B.E.

The unique charm of this book is that it is both thrilling and remarkably humorous. No one values more highly the accomplishments of the Force than its former Assistant Commissioner, but he sees no reason to take a pious tone in describing them. His story of his thirty-five years with the Mounties is full of sound sense, originality and rich good humour. \$4.50



LONGMANS GREEN & COMPANY

20 Cranfield Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.

at your booksellers



Division Bulletin

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"A" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14579 Cpl. and Mrs. R. K. Hayman, twin sons, Robert Allister and Richard Gordon, at Ottawa, Ont., on July 13, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14603 Cpl. and Mrs. K. T. F. Parker, a son, Gary John, on June 24, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15172 Cpl. and Mrs. R. Soucy, a daughter, Marie Paul, on May 26, 1958, at Noranda, Que.

To Reg. No. 14829 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. T. Leslie, a daughter, Marguerite Ann, at Pembroke, Ont., on July 15, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16256 Cst. and Mrs. S. Lawryk, a son, Glenn Stephen, at Kingston, Ont., on June 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16740 Cst. and Mrs. B. K. Van Norman, a son, Robert John David, at Ottawa, on June 12, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17391 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Waddell, a son, Wayne Keith, at Ottawa, on July 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17515 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Willson, a son, David William, at Ottawa, on Apr. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17655 Cst. and Mrs. B. W. Dervin, a son, Michael Frank, at Ottawa, on June 25, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18231 Cst. and Mrs. H. B. Brandes, a son, Kurt Michael, at Ottawa, on Aug. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18158 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. R. Boyle, a son, David Ross, on July 18, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18309 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Dunham, a daughter, Catherine Mary, at Ottawa, on July 21, 1958.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Curry, a daughter, Linda Patricia, at Ottawa, on Apr. 4, 1958.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Garland, a daughter, Trudy Ellen, at Carleton Place, Ont., on May 8, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 15990 Cst. W. G. Turner to Miss June Catherine McKay, at Hillsburgh, Ont., on Aug. 16, 1958.

Reg. No. 18194 Cst. J. H. Brookmyre to Miss Ruth Helen Bentley at Kirkland Lake, Ont., on Aug. 16, 1958.

Reg. No. 18254 Cst. R. G. McGrath to Miss

Lillian Grantham at Quebec City on Aug. 2, 1958.

Reg. No. 18830 Cst. J. P. G. Tardif to Miss Chislaine Meunier at Montreal, Que., on June 21, 1958.

Bereavements The division extends its deepest sympathy to the family of Insp. W. M. Taylor who passed away in Ottawa on August 13. Inspector Taylor was transferred to "A" Division from "E" Division on July 21 but became ill before he could commence his new duties as Officer Commanding, Ottawa Sub-Division. Funeral services, attended by many officers and men from divisions in Ottawa, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hugh M. Rae, at the Hulse and Playfair Funeral Chapel in Ottawa on August 14. Inspector Taylor's body was taken to British Columbia for interment.

Arrivals Insp. W. G. Gordon from "HQ" Division as Division Personnel Officer; Cpl. R. L. Stewart from "Depot" Division to Q.M.S.; Sgt. A. M. Appleton from "O" Division; Csts. G. L. White from "HQ" Division, R. S. Barnum from "H" Division and D. L. Ogilvie from "L" Division; Miss Claudette Parent and Miss Joan Woods to "A" Division Q.M.S.

Departures Insps. J. C. MacPhee and R. P. Harrison to Headquarters Division and Sub-Insp. M. J. Nadon to "E" Division; to "HQ" Division: Csts. D. F. Guerette, A. A. Saulnier; to "E" Division: P. R. Smith, T. S. Coxen, M. L. Morrison; to "F" Division: C. W. McMurray, W. W. Goodhand, R. J. Donnelly, J. Bramhill; to "O" Division: Sgt. L. D. A. Culbert; to "B" Division: Cpls. G. S. C. Johnston, R. W. Storie, Csts. C. A. Bayne, W. O. McTavish, G. J. M. Love; to "K" Division: H. P. Greaves, R. L. LaValley, I. S. Anderson; to "D" Division: G. B. Cummings. Mrs. E. B. Young from Q.M.S. to take up a full time career as housewife.

Retirements A gathering was held at Manor Hotel in North Bay on June 21 in honor of Reg. No. 11753 S/Sgt. H. J. Speers on the occasion of his retirement after 26 years' service. Insp. W. Dick presented Staff Sergeant Speers with a leather suit-case on behalf of members of "A" Division. Serving in "A" Division for the past 13 years, Staff Speers had previously been

stationed in "Depot", "D", "N" and "C" Divisions.

Socials A party was held at Spadina Barracks in honor of Sgt. L. D. Culbert on the occasion of his transfer from Ottawa to Toronto. Gifts for the sergeant consisted of an engraved stein and a desk set. Mrs. Culbert received a china figurine.

On June 30 a party was held at the Sergeants' Mess of the RCEME, Kingston, Ont., in honor of Cpl. R. W. "Red" Malloch who was being transferred to Sault Ste. Marie Detachment. Approximately 65 persons attended and Corporal Malloch was presented with a desk set, pen and stand and a brief-case full of cigars. Mrs. Malloch was also honored with a party and presented with an electric coffee percolator.

A mixed social event was held by members of Ottawa Town Station at Spadina Barracks on June 27 in honor of Cpls. G. S. C. Johnston and K. T. F. Parker who were being transferred. The Officer Commanding "A" Division on behalf of the division presented a gift to Corporal Johnston and on behalf of the members of Ottawa Town Station presented gifts to Corporal and Mrs. Johnston, and Corporal and Mrs. Parker. During the evening, Sgt. D. F. Fitzgerald extended best wishes to Sub-Inspr. and Mrs. M. J. Nadon prior to their departure for Vancouver, B.C.

Youth News Cst. J. McNaughton, Pembroke Detachment has been coaching a junior baseball team in the Pembroke area. The team, known as the "Mounties", was in first place at the time of this writing. McNaughton, captain of the Pembroke "Pirates" in the North Renfrew Baseball League, hit the only home run with the bases loaded during the league schedule.

Cst. J. M. Leslie, Pembroke Detachment, attended the Algonquin District Cuboree on May 31 and was appointed Judge of the Highway Code and Cyclists' tests. Approximately 350 Cubs attended this field day and Leslie's attendance in Review Order contributed much to emphasize the ties between youth and the police.

Picnic The annual division picnic was held at the RCMP Training Camp at Long Island on July 17. A "merrigowsing" provided thrills as attested to by the squeals of the small fry as they flew through the air. The staff looking after the refreshment booths were overworked but this was to be expected as everyone knows fresh air and free eats give little bodies big appetites. Races and games of chance tested the skill and endurance of both young and old but the highlight of the day was the dropping of paper bags filled with marshmallows and prizes from a plane flown by Cst. P. R. Smith. Sergeant Fitzgerald was M.C. for the occasion and, with the committee in charge under Cpl. J. Hamill, succeeded in making the day a happy affair and an occasion to be remembered by all concerned.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



New Approved

R.C.M.P. CREST

with the Bronze Buffalo Head

Price Delivered\$10.50

NEW STRIPE, PURE SILK, R.C.M.P.

Regimental Ties\$2.50

Approved, Gold Plated

Buttons, set of 4\$2.00

to be worn with crest

NOTE: The above items may be purchased on a
NET CHARGE, payable at the end of
month following receipt of order.

MAIL ORDER COUPON

Yes, you may send me the following:

.....CREST(S)\$10.50 ea.

.....TIE(S)\$ 2.50 ea.

.....Set(s) of 4 BUTTONS\$ 2.00 ea.

☐ Net Charge

☐ C.O.D.

\$ Remittance Enclosed

NAME (Please print)

ADDRESS

REGIMENTAL NO.

Delahay's
men's shop

121 BANK STREET

OTTAWA

“Air” Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. M. Ross of St. John's, Nfld., “Air” Detachment, a son, Ronald Lane, on June 16, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14656 S/Sgt. and Mrs. M. W. Ney, Rockcliffe “Air” Detachment, a daughter, Margo Valerie, on Aug. 16, 1958.

Weddings Reg. No. 17288 Cpl. B. M. Thomson to Miss Margaret Rose Cinkant at Ottawa, Ont., on June 21, 1958. Corporal Thomson is Second Captain of our Beaver aircraft at St. John's, Nfld.

Miss June Hubble, welcomed to the Division as recently as May, was married to Douglas Hector Wilson on June 28, 1958, at Ottawa.

Arrivals We welcome back to the Division Spl. Cst. C. A. Cowherd, Charlie, who served with us before from May 1952 to May 1953 in Ottawa, Edmonton and Fort Smith will be known to a good number of our members.

Departures Cst. M. B. Ross left the division to return to general police work in “K” Division on July 21. He joined “Air” Division in November 1956, and served as an Aircraft Technician at such points as Ottawa, Edmonton, Fort Smith, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Patricia Bay and Vancouver.

First Fatal Accident It was with genuine sorrow that members of the division, and indeed, all members of the Force, learned of the death of three members in the crash of the Police Beaver aircraft on August 6, near Penticton, B.C.

S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell, in charge of Vancouver “Air” Detachment, had been called upon to assist in the search for a murder suspect in the Penticton area and was engaged in examining the terrain from low altitude with Spl. Cst. J. E. R. Cormier, Aircraft Technician, and Cst. R. W. Green of Penticton Detachment aboard. It is believed a sudden air turbulence caused the plane to lose altitude and crash. The plane was totally destroyed and burned, all three

occupants being killed instantly.

The deepest sympathy of all members of the Division is extended to the families of the deceased. (See also p. 133.)

Change Spl. Cst. K. W. Phillips, who has served the division so well as Associate Editor for the past seven years, has been given a well-earned respite and has been replaced by Sgt. F. E. Doyle. “Ken” joined the “Air” Division “way back when”—on Jan. 2, 1946, after a five-year term with the RCAF. He is Chief Aircraft Technician and in charge of Technical Operations and if he doesn't actually keep his finger on the pulse of the division he figuratively keeps it on its engine throbs. However, the present Associate Editor intends to draw heavily on Ken's past experience and unfailing good nature and cheerfulness for which he is justly noted in an attempt to continue to give the division the same good service to which it has become accustomed under his able and conscientious associate editorship.

S/Sgt. “Scotty” Henderson says good-bye to the Officer Commanding “Air” Division.



“B” Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 15860 Cpl. and Mrs. E. B. Christie, Stephenville, Nfld., a daughter, Barbara Helen, on Mar. 18, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17647 Cst. and Mrs. W. C. Sturgeon, Grand Bank, Nfld., a daughter, Heather Jean, on May 15, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17834 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Knickle, St. John's, Nfld., a son, Robert Charles, on Apr. 28, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18032 Cst. and Mrs. L. G. Crowe, Corner Brook, Nfld., a daughter, Brenda Jean, on Jan. 24, 1958.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. Blundon, St. John's, a daughter, on May 1, 1958, at St. John's.

Marriages Reg. No. 17971 Cst. K. E. Koch, St. John's, Nfld., to Miss Ida Lillian March, St. John's, on June 28, 1958.

Reg. No. 18230 Cst. J. E. Religa, Bell Island, Nfld., to Miss Georgina Kent, Bell Island, on July 12, 1958.

Reg. No. 17892 Cst. J. P. Briggs, Harbour Grace, Nfld., to Miss Wilverna Eldine Sheppard, Harbour Grace, on July 12, 1958.

Reg. No. 17932 Cst. C. H. Spofford, St. John's, to Miss Margery Lorine Coleman, Hampden, N.B., on Aug. 23, 1958.

Exodus Parties On July 10, a cocktail party was held in the mess building where the traditional division-leaving presentations of engraved silver trays were made to S/Sgt. and Mrs. T. I. Inkpen, on transfer to Brandon; to Cpl. and Mrs. A. T. Morris, en route to Ottawa with their family of three "Morris minors"; and to Cpl. and Mrs. B. F. Brown going to Corner Brook with Master "Jerry". A similar presentation had been made at a June party to S/Sgt. and Mrs. R. E. Goodyear before their departure for Halifax with sons Ronald and Wayne. The dance held in the gymnasium on the night of August 8, to fete the rowing team, saw S/Sgt. and Mrs. L. A. Arkles also honored with a silver memento on the eve of "take-off" for North Bay, Ont., with their Miss Barbara.

Welcome—Mainlanders Replacements into the division from the mainland have been so numerous this year that it would be difficult to enumerate them singly. However, we bid them all a hearty welcome and trust that they will have a pleasant sojourn in their NEW-FOUNDLAND (pronounce all three syllables, please!).

History in Reverse Newfoundland's oldest continuous sporting event is the St. John's Annual Regatta which originated in 1823. The course of 1.6 miles is rowed in six-man racing shells on historic Quidi Vidi Lake within rifle shot of "B" Division Headquarters. The record for the course is nine minutes 13 seconds set by a crew of fishermen in 1901. When engines replaced oars in fishing boats and the times set in the classic became slower and slower, it was realized that, in this instance at least, the millennium had passed. The winning shell of the 1901 Regatta was consequently taken from the lake and enshrined in an Armoury in the city. The present generation has regarded ten minutes as the "sound barrier" for the race, and, when it became rumoured this year that a practising Mounted Police crew was consistently "coming home in under ten", the sporting fraternity

became electrified to such an extent that upwards of 25,000 people flocked to the lake on August 7. The Mounted Police crew after a neck and neck struggle lost out by a scant three seconds to a powerful sextet from the Newfoundland Constabulary. History has to be reversed to 1938 to get a time faster than the nine minutes 46 seconds attained this year. To the coach, Sgt. C. P. Reddy, to the Cox, Mr. "Joe" Smith, and to the "Muscle men" of the crew, Constables Goobie, Anderson, Manderville, Pushman, Paradis and O'Halloran, congratulations are in order for a gallant effort.

In the Lion's Den When it became known last Spring that fishing on the Greenland Banks and in the North Sea was poor, the plainclothes detail of St. John's Detachment anticipated an extra busy session because of the additional foreign fishing fleets which would be arriving for Supplies. In due course, the city took on the aspect of a multi-million dollar Hollywood spectacle as over 100 European ships arrived and their crews of upwards 10,000 scattered on shore. It was felt, however, that the necessary Police plans had been made to keep the peddling of foreign alcohol at a minimum. Imagine, therefore, the surprise of the post carpenter, when surrounded by Police cars and with men in uniform hurrying to and fro, he looked up from his work in headquarters garage to see a "beret-topped, no-speak-English" type holding up two bottles of choice liquors for his approval. The bewildered seaman was quickly relieved of his merchandise, fined \$20 in Magistrate's Court, and returned to his ship. In cases of this kind, where a seizure is made far from the ship, and from other than a ship's officer, it is not customary to levy any penalty against the vessel itself. It was afterwards ascertained that the culprit was a newcomer to this side of the ocean, that he had seen several western movies, and was under the impression that he had wandered into a cowboy establishment, not a Police Headquarters.

Long Service Medals The Officer Commanding "B" Division at a "red serge parade"

"B" Division Long Service Medal Presentation. L. to R.—S/Sgt. E. J. Power, S/Sgt. R. B. Coupland, Insp. A. Argent, S/Sgt. W. C. Kennettle and Cst. L. E. LeDrew.



in the gymnasium on August 14, presented Insp. A. Argent with a Long Service Bronze Clasp and Star, and Long Service Medals to S/Sgts. W. C. Kennettle, E. J. Power, R. B.

Coupland and Cst. L. E. LeDrew. In so doing, Superintendent Parsons complimented the men on the awards and wished them further success in their future careers in the Force.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 14803 Cpl. and Mrs. J. F. S. R. Duchesneau, at St. Hyacinthe, Que., a son, Francois Richard, on June 12, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14887 Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. O. C. Ellis, a son, Joseph Walter Charles, at Sorel, Que., on May 30, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15068 Cst. and Mrs. V. P. C. Cormier, a daughter, Patricia Marie, at Montreal, Que., on July 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15316 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. Bouffard, a daughter, Marie Josee, at Montreal, on Mar. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15323 Cpl. and Mrs. C. A. L. Liboiron, a son, Joseph Hector Roger, at Montreal, on June 28, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15396 Cpl. and Mrs. J. F. Berlinguette, a son, Guy, at Quebec, P.Q., on Apr. 18, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15659 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. V. Lefebvre, a daughter, Marie Celine, at Montreal, on June 23, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15768 Cpl. and Mrs. J. H. M. Poitras, a daughter, Marie Aurore Anne, at Montreal, on July 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15929 Cpl. and Mrs. J. L. Belliveau, a son, Joseph Laurier Eugene, at Seven Islands, Que., on May 30, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15937 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. M. Lapointe, a son, Joseph Marcel Marc, at Ville LaSalle, Que., on June 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15988 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. J. B. Giroux, a son, Joseph Albert Francois, at Montreal, on Apr. 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17133 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. G. L. Dupont, a daughter, Marie Anne Lucienne France, at Montreal, on May 10, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17196 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. Garnier, a son, Joseph Robert Michel, at Montreal, on Apr. 28, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17323 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. M. L. Blondeau, a daughter, Marie Julie, at Quebec, on July 20, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17469 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Melanson, a son, Paul Leonard, at Montreal, on May 22, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17642 Cst. and Mrs. A. D. G. Baril, a daughter, Marie Helene Danielle, at Three Rivers, Que., on May 19, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 16148 Cst. P. J. C. Baril to Miss Pierrette Nadon of Boucherville, Que., on June 21, 1958.

Reg. No. 18110 Cst. D. R. N. McCleery, to Miss Gloria Helen Lowe of Montreal, Que., on Apr. 19, 1958.

Reg. No. 18164 Cst. J. G. L. Garand to Miss Laurence Fortier of St. Fereol, Que., on May 24, 1958.

Arrivals From "A" Division: Cst. J. L. J. C. Bourcier; from Training Centres: Csts. J. R. Trottier, G. A. Rugenius, L. R. Saumweber, J. M. R. Guidon, and J. A. R. A. Bouchard.

Fastball The division fastball team under the able guidance of coach Cpl. B. Pelot, completed the regular season in second position in the Ville St. Laurent Senior Fastball League, having won 13 games against five losses.

The following members made up the team: Csts. R. Graziano, C. Bastien, M. Marcotte, G. Renaud, G. Geoffroy, D. Pearce, L. Ius, A. Anderson, R. Crevier, C. Upton, W. Kelly, Cpl. F. DeCheverry and R/Cst. J. Forey.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15017 Cst. and Mrs. T. Janakes, Winnipeg, Man., a son, Daniel Nicholas, on May 16, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17510 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Fink, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man., a son, Robert Douglas, on May 29, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15734 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Collins, Winnipeg, a daughter, Deborah Anne, on June 16, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17000 Cst. and Mrs. E. H. Wes-

selman, Whitemouth, Man., a daughter, Sandra Lynn, on June 18, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16279 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Cudmore, Winnipeg, a son, David Wayne, on June 19, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15013 Cst. and Mrs. W. S. Munn, Bissett, Man., a daughter, Laurel Ellen, on June 22, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16703 Cst. and Mrs. K. R. Elliott, Flin Flon, Man., a son, Barry Allan, on July 3, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17371 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Nolan, Selkirk, Man., a daughter, Kerry Marie, on July 5, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17488 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. P. Blais, Minnedosa, Man., a son, Mark Eugene, on July 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17485 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. R. Hayden-Luck, Emerson, Man., a son, Gregory Lynn, on July 7, 1958.

To Radio Technician and Mrs. E. C. W. Bailey, a daughter, Barbara Helen, on July 12, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18068 Cst. E. F. Michayluk, Roblin, Man., to Mrs. Mildred Godden of Dauphin, Man., on May 31, 1958.

Reg. No. 17881 Cst. E. F. Anderson, Beausejour, Man., to Miss Sonja Horn of Winnipeg, Man., on June 7, 1958.

Reg. No. 17073 Cst. R. H. Adolf, Amaranth, Man., to Miss Violet Irene Marks of Swan River, Man., on July 12, 1958.

Reg. No. 17681 Cst. D. R. Barker, Dauphin, Man., to Miss Nelda Burick of Swan River, on Aug. 7, 1958.

Reg. No. 18300 Cst. G. J. Davis, Charleswood, Man., to Miss Donna Elizabeth Jack of Regina, Sask., on Aug. 23, 1958.

Reg. No. 16783 Cst. L. M. Schulhauser, Winnipeg, to Miss Joyce Audrey Babi of Winnipeg, on Aug. 23, 1958.

Departures Our best wishes are extended to the following members who have left this division: Reg. No. 19580 Cst. R. J. Nolan, Winnipeg Detachment, discharge by purchase, on Apr. 22, 1958; Reg. No. 19386 Cst. E. N. McPhail, Shoal Lake Detachment, discharge by purchase on May 26, 1958; Cst. L. J. Diepold from Selkirk Detachment to "HQ" Division; Cpl. H. E. D. Guttman, Winnipeg to "G" Division (Whitehorse); Cpl. G. S. Lawrence, Charleswood Detachment to "G" Division (Whitehorse); Cst. J. W. Cooley from University of Manitoba to "F" Division, Regina; Mr. H. G. E. Thompson, Radio Technician Dauphin to "H" Division; S/Sgt. J. D. Fraser from Brandon to "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Cpl. W. W. Squires, Winnipeg to "G" Division (Fort Smith); Reg. No. 14826 Cst. D. H. King, Crystal City Detachment, discharge by purchase on June 30, 1958; Cst. W. R. Pilkey, from University of Manitoba to "HQ" Division, Ottawa; Miss M. A. Drinnan, Dauphin Sub-Division Headquarters, resigned on July 16, 1958; Sgt. R. E. Guy from Norway House Detachment to "G" Division (Yellowknife); Cpl. S. Harbin, Winnipeg, to "HQ" Division, Ottawa; Cst. R. C. Pullen, Winnipeg to "O" Division; Cst. M. J. McInnis, Dauphin to "HQ" Division; Cpl. H. K. Joudrey, Dauphin to "HQ" Division; Reg. No. 18402 Cst. A. D. Churchill, Lac du Bonnet Detachment, discharge by purchase on July 27,

1958; Reg. No. 19588 Cst. O. W. Steele, Beausejour, discharge by purchase on Aug. 3, 1958.

Arrivals This division recently welcomed the following: Csts. G. J. Sims from "HQ" Division to Brandon; J. Zacharias from "N" Division to Selkirk Detachment; R. J. Allen from "N" to Swan River Detachment; J. W. McKay from "N" to Brandon Detachment; Cpl. J. R. Simpson from "G" Division to Wasagaming Detachment; Mrs. Effie E. Draper, Central Registry, Winnipeg; Cst. W. F. Johns from "G" Division to Winnipeg; Miss Deanna A. Nutt, Winnipeg; Cst. G. B. Cummings from "A" Division to Winnipeg; Cst. V. J. Aquilina from "HQ" Division to Selkirk Detachment; Sgt. F. Thompson from "HQ" Division to Winnipeg Detachment; Mr. M. A. Riou, Radio Technician, Dauphin; Cst. P. B. A. Robin from "G" Division to Beausejour Detachment; Miss Dorothy Gayle Halldorson, Dauphin; Sgt. A. N. Lindsay from "G" Division to Winnipeg; S/Sgt. J. W. Allen from "N" Division to Orderly Room NCO; Cpl. H. Milburn from "G" Division to Winnipeg.

Deaths On July 1, 1958, funeral services were held in Stockton, Man., for the late Cst. Glen Farough (Reg. No. 19478) who died during the performance of his duties, as the result of a boat accident on Lake Simcoe, Ont. A bearer party composed of six members of Brandon Sub-Division led by Insp. S. E. Raybone, Officer Commanding, attended the ceremony.

On July 13, 1958, Alexander Crerar, 18, only son of Radio Technician and Mrs. A. Crerar (Brandon) accidentally drowned in the Assiniboine River, Brandon, Man. Funeral services were held on July 16 and various members of the sub-division, including the officer commanding, attended.

Our sympathies are with both of these families at this time of tragedy.

Our sympathy is also extended to Cst. J. Wakeham of Fort William Detachment in the loss of his mother on July 7 at Ituna, Sask.; to Cst. G. B. McRae of Winnipeg Detachment in the loss of his mother on July 11, at Saskatoon, Sask., and to Cst. W. Sihikal, Winnipeg, in the loss of his father on July 2 at Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg.

Pensioned An informal get-together was held on August 8, to bid farewell to Reg. No. 12858 S/Sgt. C. R. Shepherd and to Reg. No. 11210 Cpl. W. D. J. Young who were proceeding on leave pending retirement to pension. Presentations were made to these members on behalf of "D" Division.

Social A party was held in the Brandon Sub-Division recreation room on the evening of June 26. During the evening presentations were made by Inspector Raybone to S/Sgt. J. D. Fraser, Cpl. H. Singleton and Cst. J. Wakeham,

members transferred from that sub-division. Staff Sergeant Fraser has been stationed in "D" Division for most of his lengthy service, with the most recent ten years being spent in Brandon Sub-Division as the senior NCO. During his stay in Brandon he was a member of the Brandon Art Club, assisted in efforts of the Lions Club, on the executive of the Knights of Columbus and the Brandon Curling Club and president of the Toastmasters Club. Staff was a master at organization and many successful endeavors of these groups as well as many of our own functions showed testament to his abilities. An artist of considerable talent, many of his paintings were displayed in exhibitions throughout Manitoba. Many detachment men will remember requests for assistance when Staff Fraser personally made certain every assistance was given as soon as possible with no thought to cost or inconvenience. Staff Fraser has been transferred to Charlottetown, P.E.I. and we hope that he and his family will have a pleasant stay there.

During the evening of July 21, members of Dauphin Sub-Division attended a "smoker" in honor of the following who have been transferred from the sub-division: Cpl. H. K. Joudrey, Cst. M. J. McInnis and Cst. G. M. Oxley. Suitable gifts were presented by the Officer Commanding.

Golf The annual RCMP-Liquor Control Commission Golf Tournament was held at the Elmhurst Country Club on May 27. A banquet followed the afternoon of play, at which time the Liquor Control Commission presented our Officer Commanding and his team with a trophy in the form of a prairie gopher standing in front of a golf ball. It was originally donated by the Commission and has been in our possession for the past two years despite concentrated effort to assure its return to its rightful owners.

There has been considerable interest and good attendance at our regular bi-monthly games which have been held since early Spring.

Fastball At time of writing, the Division Headquarters fastball team under the able direction of manager "Hank" (Casey Stengel) Hillaby, is rolling along at a .500 clip in the Fort Osborne Army League. Competition has been keen and the brand of ball of a high calibre. Not quite professional calibre though—two of our base runners ended up on second base on one occasion and on another, an easy outfield fly was missed because the fielder was busy watching an airplane go by.

Shooting Congratulations to Cpl. F. R. Graham on winning the Connaught Cup awarded to the best shot in the Force. He scored 196 out of 200 against the nine other members of the Force who competed in the shoot-off.

The weeks of Spring and Summer big-bore practices culminated with the Manitoba Provin-

cial Rifle Association 76th Annual Meet July 23-27 to determine the best shots in the province and select 18 members (six in Bisley automatically eligible) to represent Manitoba in the DCRA matches at the Connaught Ranges. Four members qualified with the remaining three running a close "second". In addition to placing four members on the Manitoba team we also collected much of the available silver. The following trophies are enhancing the "D" Division Recreation Room.

1. Winnipeg Free Press Match, J. A. Blackburn Challenge Cup won by Cpl. G. L. Dalton in the 200-yard range. Corporal Dalton, with two other contestants, shot a perfect score. He then shot 17 consecutive bullseyes to eliminate the other two contestants and win the cup.
2. Wingrove Cup—team entry in this match.
3. Player's Cigarette Match, A. M. Blackburn Cup 1909, won by Cpl. D. W. McGibbon in 300-yard range (outshot three others tied for first).
4. Tied for the Risk Cup in team entry but lost out on "count-back".
5. Winnipeg Tribune Match (shoot-off five-way tie). Tribune Challenge Cup won by Cpl. D. W. McGibbon 600-yard match.
6. The Kelly Challenge Cup—team match.
7. The Short Range Aggregate—various ranges up to 600 yards won by our team consisting of Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman, Cpl. D. L. Dalton, Cpl. D. W. McGibbon and Cst. T. Lucko.
8. Mitchell-Copp Challenge Cup won by Corporal Dalton for being highest DCRA Ottawa Tyro (placed third on Manitoba team).

Sergeant Major Hanman, Corporal Dalton, Constables Lucko and H. O. Ramey competed at Ottawa in the National Matches. As one grizzled old-timer stated after the shoot: "We didn't have so much trouble winning trophies before the 'Mounties' entered these meets three years ago."

We of the rifle club thank Sergeant Major Hanman for his unceasing efforts in building a club of which we can all be proud.

Visitors R/Cst. Cecil Emblem of "C" Division, Montreal, visited our headquarters in Winnipeg on his way through to the west coast. He was accompanied by Tommy Riff, 12-year-old Boy Scout of Montreal. They will visit Wainwright and Edmonton, Alta. before going to Victoria, B.C. Tommy was impressed with some of the photographs shown him by Sergeant Walters of our Identification Section and after seeing some of the damaged cars involved in fatal accidents, left with a very serious look. We are wondering whether it is that he wants to become a "Mountie" or whether he has made up his mind that when he will drive a car, caution will be used at all times.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15859 Cst. and Mrs. W. M. Gibson, at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 8, a son, Tracy Andrew.

Marriages Reg. No. 18944 Cst. G. M. Savoie to Miss Lea T. Jamault at Norwood, Man., on July 5, 1958.

Baptisms The following children of members of "Depot" Division were baptised in the RCMP Chapel on June 1, 1958: Robin Frederick, son of Cpl. and Mrs. F. W. Perry and Susan Heather, daughter of Cpl. and Mrs. G. H. Graham.

Arrivals S/Sgt. J. M. Brooke from "E" Division to Q.M. Stores, Cpl. C. E. Ennals from "E" to I.E.B., Cst. F. H. Loree from "E" as driving instructor, Cst. G. L. Skafffeld from "O" as academic instructor, Cst. S. D. Healey from "J" as academic instructor.

Departures Cpl. D. B. Lemieux to "F" Division, Langenburg Detachment. Cst. G. M. Savoie to "F" Division, Yorkton Sub-Division.

To Pension Reg. No. 10980 Sgt. G. A. Cutting, familiar to all members who have passed through "Depot", has left the Force on retirement after many years of faithful service. "George" is making his new home at Fort Macleod, Alta., and can be located through the Fort Macleod Historical Association. Joining the Force in 1931 as a trumpeter, the sergeant finished his service as assistant riding master at "Depot". He was a member of many Musical Rides, dating back to 1936, and also served on escorts to members of the Royal family who visited Canada. During World War II he served Overseas as a member of No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) returning to Canada and duty with the Force in 1945. Last year he was a member of the Canadian rifle team which competed at Bisley.

Reg. No. 13094 S/Sgt. C. C. Bryson a member of the Force well known in musical circles, has completed 20 years of service and is retiring. "Cliff" Bryson joined the Force in 1938 and was a member of the original band which was transferred to Ottawa in 1939. In 1949 a second band was organized and Staff Bryson, after holding auditions, trained the men selected and in 1950 was transferred with this band to Regina as its bandmaster. He has remained in that capacity with the Regina Band. Sincere wishes for good fortune are extended to Staff and Mrs. Bryson, both in his new venture as Personnel Manager for a Vancouver firm and in any future musical endeavors.

Social The Sergeants' Mess held a social evening in honor of five members being pensioned—three from "Depot" and two from "F".

With the ladies in attendance a pleasant evening was enjoyed as all members wished five friends "bon voyage"—S/Sgt. C. C. Bryson; (Reg. No. 11748) S/Sgt. J. T. Blyth ("F" Division); Sgt. G. A. Cutting; (Reg. No. 12779) Sgt. C. V. Teeple and (Reg. No. 12810) Sgt. K. G. Pederson ("F"). Suitable presentations were made by Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk to the departing members.

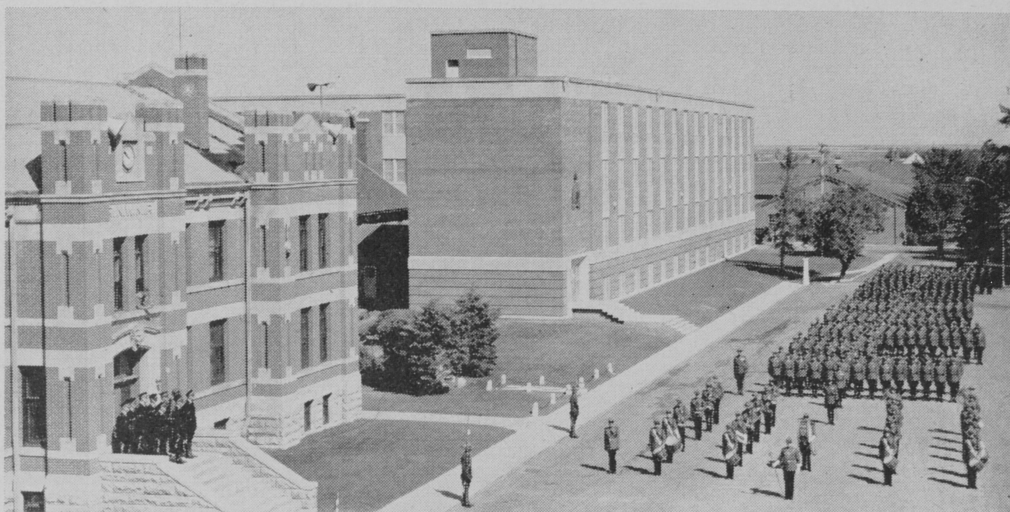
Band A small but enjoyable social was held for Staff Sergeant Bryson and his wife, in the auditorium at "Depot" Division. Members of the band, with their wives and girl friends, banded together to wish "good luck" to their friend and bandmaster. A presentation was made by Cpl. F. W. Perry, as a token of the esteem in which Staff Bryson was held by members of "his" band.

Bowling Club To wind up the bowling season, a social evening was held in the auditorium where presentations, dancing and feasting were the highlights. Winners of awards were: team—Miss E. Ursu, Mrs. M. Gelley, Sgt. B. Poole, Sgt. F. McConnell and (captain) R/Cst. C. Hobbis; high average, ladies—Mrs. H. Pomfret; men—R/Cst. C. Hobbis; high cross, ladies—Miss H. McKinnon; men—Cst. S. Strang; high single, ladies—Mrs. H. Pomfret; men—Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk.

Sports A full schedule of softball has been under way since the early part of June with league participants consisting of Troops "A", "B", "C", "D", "G", "H", "K", "L" and "M" and two staff teams. The schedule now stands with "A" Troop and Staff No. 2 battling it out for the final honors.

Deputy Commissioner's Inspection At 9.30 a.m. on June 3, Deputy Commr. J. Brunet conducted an inspection of "Depot" Division personnel. All recruits in training and staff members were turned out and an impressive march past was held with the Deputy Commissioner taking the salute. Headed by the RCMP Band (Regina) some 300 men fell in, on the square, with new "B" Block in the background to complete the setting.

Preview Musical Ride On June 10 at 8 p.m. the "Depot" Division sports field became an exhibition ground when the 1958 Musical Ride gave a pleasing and impressive rehearsal preview of the performances to be given on tour later in the Summer. Some 1,500 spectators, friends and members of the Force, witnessed this dress performance. At the saluting dais were Attorney-General R. A. Walker, Assistant Commissioner Kirk and Supr. H. Maxted. The Re-



The Deputy Commissioner's Inspection. Photo shows changing face of "Depot" with new "B" block in background.

gina Band provided incidental music before the display and also played for the Ride's movements. Prior to the presentation, 200 persons, including the Attorney-General, attended a reception held in the gymnasium with Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. Kirk and Superintendent and Mrs. Maxted welcoming the guests.

Band Tour On July 5 the band left Regina for a week at the Calgary Stampede and following that a week at the Edmonton Exhibition. The spectacular Stampede parade, led by the band and followed by the Musical Ride, was enjoyed by more than 150,000 enthusiastic spectators. Daily performances by the Musical

Ride, accompanied by the band, brought record-breaking crowds to the Stampede. A concert was played at the Indian Village, located on the grounds, where the band gave the first public rendition of the Calgary Stampede March. Concerts were also played at the Colonel Belcher and the Indian Hospitals.

At Edmonton more than 100,000 people lined the streets to watch the opening day parade, again led by the band and the Musical Ride. The grandstand was filled to capacity nightly for the Ride's performance. Upon request, a special Ride was performed on Friday morning for approximately 20,000 excited school children.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 15750 Cst. and Mrs. E. Keen at Nelson, B.C., on Feb. 9, 1958, a daughter, Nancy Diane.

To Reg. No. 18407 Cst. and Mrs. A. H. Van Caesele at Duncan, B.C., on Apr. 8, 1958, a daughter, Laura Ann.

To Reg. No. 16769 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. Foster at Kamloops, B.C., on Apr. 18, 1958, a daughter, Vicki Lynn.

To Reg. No. 18712 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Nylund at New Westminster, B.C., on Apr. 20, 1958, a daughter, Cheryl Lynn.

To Reg. No. 18280 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. McRae at New Westminster, B.C., on Apr. 25, 1958, a son, Gordon Alexander.

To Reg. No. 15315 Cpl. and Mrs. S. V. M. Chisholm at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 30, 1958, a son, Paul Vincent.

To Reg. No. 14349 Sgt. and Mrs. E. A. Gostling at North Vancouver, B.C., on May 12, 1958, a son, James Arthur.

To Reg. No. 18371 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Weber at North Vancouver, on May 14, 1958, a daughter, Lenore Lillian.

To Reg. No. 15532 Cpl. and Mrs. H. K. Hodgson at New Westminster, on May 16, 1958, a son, Lee Kenneth.

To Reg. No. 15127 Cst. and Mrs. K. H. Katzalay at Prince George, B.C., on May 17, 1958, a son, Kenneth Mark Richard.

To Reg. No. 19619 Cpl. and Mrs. D. H. Keizer at Campbell River, B.C., on May 19, 1958, a daughter, Wendy Marie.

To Reg. No. 18329 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. K. Deevy at North Vancouver, on May 22, 1958, a son, Brian Roland Keith.

To Reg. No. 18346 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Smith at Nanaimo, B.C., on May 23, 1958, a daughter, Cheryl Leigh.

To Reg. No. 16094 Cst. and Mrs. B. Barbour at Revelstoke, B.C., on June 2, 1958, a son, Thomas Michael.

To Reg. No. 16885 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Dow at New Westminster, on June 2, 1958, a son, Christopher Hugh.

To Reg. No. 18367 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Dixon at Burnaby, B.C., on June 4, 1958, a son, Michael Charles.

To Reg. No. 17290 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Tassie at Ottawa, Ont., on June 5, 1958, a daughter, Louis Marie.

To Reg. No. 17478 Cst. and Mrs. D. F. Watt at Bralorne, B.C., on June 9, 1958, a daughter, Katherine Irene.

To Reg. No. 17252 Cst. and Mrs. M. A. Gregory at Princeton, B.C., on June 9, 1958, a son, Eric John.

To Reg. No. 16010 Cst. and Mrs. F. Schmidt at Vancouver, on June 16, 1958, a daughter, Lenore Therese.

To Reg. No. 17789 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Lilley at Cranbrook, B.C., on June 17, 1958, a son, Russell Mark.

To Reg. No. 17273 Cst. and Mrs. P. Drescher at Burnaby, on July 30, 1958, a daughter, Kathryn Marie.

To Reg. No. 16590 Cpl. and Mrs. J. D. Routledge, a daughter, Patricia Diane Calvert, born Dec. 17, 1953, at South Burnaby, B.C., by adoption.

To Reg. No. 15283 Cpl. and Mrs. I. D. Fisher at Quesnel, B.C., on June 30, 1958, a son, Douglas Charles.

To Reg. No. 14809 Cpl. and Mrs. T. J. Anderson at Chilliwack, B.C., on July 12, 1958, a daughter, Sheila Marie.

To Reg. No. 15189 Cpl. and Mrs. N. G. Becker at Chilliwack, on July 18, 1958, a daughter, Dana Quayle.

To Reg. No. 18106 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Donnelly at Prince George, on July 18, 1958, a daughter, Patricia Louise.

To Reg. No. 18375 Cst. and Mrs. S. M. Nowicki at Prince George, on July 25, 1958, a daughter, Mary Michelle.

Marriages Reg. No. 18124 Cst. R. E. Thorp to Miss Helen Beverley Haines of Port Alberni, B.C., on Apr. 19, 1958, at Port Alberni.

Reg. No. 18160 Cst. A. T. Millhouse to Miss Lorraine Genevieve Nelson of Haney, B.C., on Apr. 19, 1958, at Haney.

Reg. No. 18932 Cst. R. J. Gilbertson to Mary Marina Harty of Lethbridge, Alta., on Apr. 23, 1958, at Lethbridge.

Reg. No. 16649 Cst. E. R. Lloyd to Miss Ruth Alma Graham of Vancouver, B.C., on May 2, 1958, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18131 Cst. R. M. MacLeod to Miss Gloria Moncrieff Preetzman of Prince George, B.C., on May 8, 1958, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15184 Cpl. W. V. Williams to Miss Carolyn Isabel McKenzie of Vancouver, B.C., on May 15, 1958, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18051 Cst. N. Kiez to Miss Leona Agnes Cordonier of Kamloops, B.C., on May 17, 1958, at Kamloops.

Reg. No. 18465 Cst. R. H. D. Head to Miss Beverley Joan Casselman of Regina, Sask., on May 24, 1958, at Regina.

Reg. No. 18033 Cst. D. W. Nicholson to Miss Margaret Jeanne Ritchie, of Kelowna, B.C., on May 28, 1958, at Kelowna.

Reg. No. 18853 Cst. J. P. Dunbar to Miss Diane Mary Day of Edmonton, Alta., on May 31, 1958, at Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Reg. No. 18693 Cst. G. J. Anderson to Miss Clara Marie Girardi of Surrey, B.C., on June 4, 1958, at Cloverdale.

Reg. No. 15061 Cst. R. T. W. Partridge to Miss Adelina J. Gagno of Vancouver, on June 7, 1958, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18229 Cst. R. J. Chapman to Miss Anna Jedrzejczuk of Nanaimo, B.C., on June 14, 1958, at Nanaimo.

Reg. No. 18228 Cst. R. E. Cunningham to Miss Elsie Hansen of Revelstoke, B.C., on June 21, 1958, at Revelstoke.

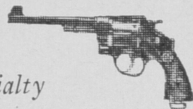
"RIFLES - REVOLVERS - PISTOLS - AMMUNITION"



All makes and calibers

Police, Target and Military models — A Specialty

Largest Selection in Canada



INTERNATIONAL FIREARMS CO. LTD.

1011 BLEURY.

MONTREAL 1, QUE.

PHONES: UN 1-2437

2438

Special discount to members of R.C.M. Police"

2439

Reg. No. 18096 Cst. J. S. Grabowski to Miss Sheila Ann Perdue of Dawson Creek, B.C., on June 28, 1958, at Dawson Creek.

Reg. No. 18204 Cst. H. E. Reed to Miss Joan Agnes Michaud of Victoria, B.C., on June 29, 1958, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 18151 Cst. W. Boyko to Mrs. Adelaide Selma Boykal of Smithers, B.C., on June 28, 1958, at Arran, Sask.

Reg. No. 16267 Cst. R. N. Palmer to Miss Margareta Barbara Kuntz of Vernon, B.C., on June 29, 1958, at Prelate, Sask.

Reg. No. 19022 Cst. J. A. L. Hamilton to Miss Bonita E. Martin of New Westminster, B.C., on July 15, 1958, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 18730 Cst. A. Mantik to Camilla Anna Plett of Osoyoos, B.C., on June 28, at Prince George.

Sorrow Our deepest sympathy goes out to the sorrowing families of Cpl. W. Drysdale, who died suddenly on July 18, and Cst. R. W. Green, who with two members of "Air" Division,

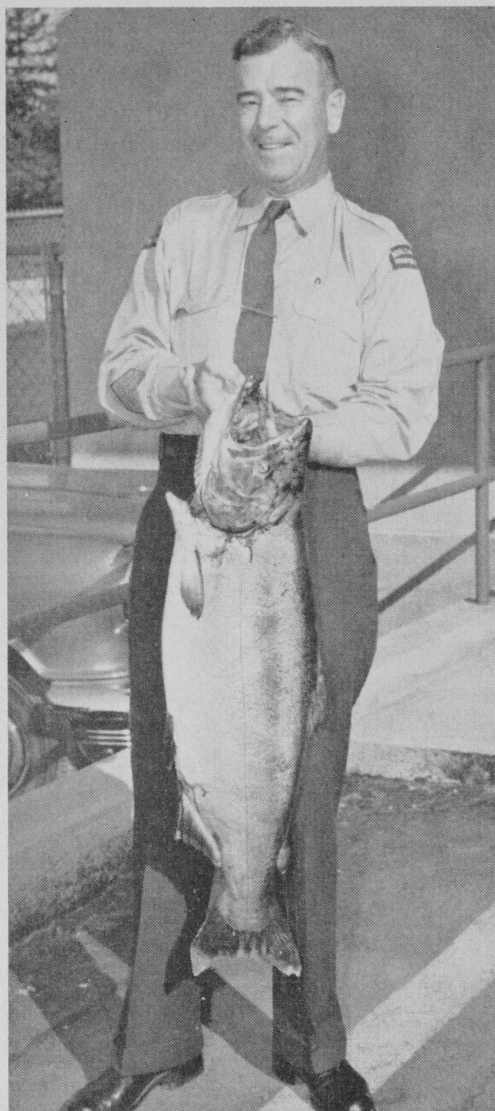
perished in the crash of Police aircraft "Wren" on August 6.

Departures We have said good-bye to: Insp. J. D. Lee to Swift Current, "F" Division; Sub-Insp. G. C. Cunningham to "HQ" Division; Cpl. C. E. Ennals to "F" Division; Csts. R. Kropinak and R. D. Ellis to "G" Division.

Arrivals We extend an "E" Division welcome to the following members: Insp. G. R. Engel, from "F" Division to Prince George as O.C. Sub-Division; Insp. C. H. Bayfield, from "HQ" Division to Division H.Q., as Assistant C.I.B. Officer; Sub-Insp. P. Bazowski from "HQ" Division; Sub-Insp. M. J. Nadon from "A" Division to Vancouver Sub-Division; from "A" Division also have come Csts. T. S. Coxen, to Vanderhoof, R. H. Byrtus, to Vancouver, and M. L. Morrison to Oliver; arrivals from "K" Division have been Cst. R. T. Sherwood, to Prince Rupert, and J. P. Dunbar to North Vancouver; from "F" Division, Csts. J. Fehr to Prince Rupert, and I. B. Hoy to Kamloops; from "B" Division, Cst. J. D. S. Clark to Maillardville; from "G" Division, Cst. W. G. Clark to Rossland; from "D" Division, Mr. L. Lechelt to Division Headquarters Communications. The following re-engaged members have been posted to detachments as shown: Csts. D. P. Johnson to Prince Rupert; W. R. Silverberg to North Vancouver; D. I. Hawryluk to Maillardville and A. E. Brown to Burnaby.

To Pension On the dates as shown, the following retire to pension: Reg. No. 11852 S/Sgt. G. Mohr—Sept. 30, 1958; Reg. No. 11068 Cst. M. McLeod—Oct. 16, 1958; Sgt. Major C. E. Thornton—Oct. 19, 1958; Reg. No. 16344 Cpl. D. G. Neff—Oct. 21, 1958; Reg. No. 11889 Sgt. A. R. Foster—Nov. 2, 1958; Reg. No. 10325 Sgt. E. C. Nuttall—Nov. 4, 1958; Reg. No. 11205 Sgt. E. Scott—Nov. 16, 1958; the careers of these members represent well over a hundred years' service in the Force. They carry with them our best wishes as they return to civilian life.

A heart warming ceremony, of deep human interest to the Force, took place on May 23, at Vancouver. It was in honor of Miss E. K. "Queenie" Cather, who was retiring to pension after more than 38 years' service attached to the RCMP in Vancouver as stenographer and helpful counsellor to all in need. Her cheerful disposition and generous nature were an inspiration to all who had the pleasure of knowing and working with her. With members and civil staff at the gathering, Insp. M. W. Jones, on their behalf, gave Miss Cather a fitting farewell



It Isn't All "Go" "Go" For a Section NCO

This 30-pound spring salmon was caught by S/Sgt. N. J. Calverley at 9.30 p.m. July 23 in Discovery Passage near Campbell River, B.C.

address and appropriate gifts. Truly shy and retiring to the end, "Queenie" declined to be photographed for the occasion. We echo the wishes expressed by our Vancouver comrades, and trust that this faithful servant will long continue to spread good cheer and happiness.

Recreation The usual Summer doldrums, coupled with unusually heavy pressure of duties, have cut down on organized sporting activities. The Prince Rupert RCMP softball team again entered the local league, but latest reports indicate its form was not quite up to that of previous years. The monthly golf tournaments on Vancouver Island have been continued, with the June meet being held at Nanaimo, and then back to the Royal Colwood Club at Victoria for the July gathering.

Social The Vancouver Sub-Division annual banquet and ball was held this year on April 18, in the beautiful natural setting of Stanley Park. Over 200 members, their families and friends were present and among the distinguished guests at the head table were Asst. Commr. and Mrs. C. W. Harvison, Supt. and Mrs. W. H. Nevin and also Insp. and Mrs. J. J. Atherton who were holidaying on the west coast at the time and were able to renew many old acquaintances.

Shooting In the Victoria area, 1958 was the big year for our pistol shooters, with three big international meets taking place between July 6 and 12. With Cpl. Jim Zavitz of eastern Canada fame in the RCMP team, our men posed a competitive threat not to be taken lightly, and the final results justified our optimism. In the South Vancouver Island Rangers meet, the RCMP men took the team event, with Corporal Zavitz being match winner in eight out of ten events, and also taking the grand aggregate prize. Cpl. John Bishop won one match, and was winner in the expert class in four others. Cst. Bob Walker one.

In the Victoria City Police shoot which followed, Cpl. Zavitz again took the grand aggregate with a fine 1722 x 1800, the best score of his career, and in doing so, he nudged out Mrs. Gertrude Backstrom, current women's pistol champion of the United States. In the team events, the RCMP won the centre-fire shoot for police squads. The big week closed with the BCRA Annual Revolver Championships, with Zavitz coming out as winner of the closed Canadian aggregate event, all in all, a fitting prelude to his visit to Moscow in August for the International Pistol Championships.

In large bore news, Cst. G. V. Rasmussen of Prince George took part in the BCRA Prize Meet in North Vancouver, and won himself a place on the British Columbia rifle team representing the Province at the Dominion matches on Connaught Range in Ottawa.

Youth Work News under this heading is spotty, with so many of the youngsters enjoying the hot weather to the full at their favorite swimming and fishing holes. Among the news on Summer activities we learn that Kitimat Detachment personnel are coaching members of the local Little League and Babe Ruth League. At Bella Coola, a remote spot where entertainment for the children is scanty, Cst. R. W. Nelson is continuing his Scouting activities.

Not content with doing a fine job of instructing members in Victoria in First Aid, Spl. Cst. Bill Munton takes a prominent part in local St. John Ambulance work. Serving as judge during the 16th Annual Field Day in Victoria on June 7, Bill had the satisfaction of seeing the under 14 girls team he supervised come out as outstanding winners of their event.

Further Little League activity is reported from Quesnel, where Sgt. J. Stinson, Cpl. I. D. Fisher, and Csts. V. B. Fortems, E. Baye and R. Thorp, have been co-operating with local

Three recent "E" Division retirements. L. to R.—Sgt. Major C. E. Thornton, Sgts. E. C. Nuttall and A. R. Foster.



citizens in coaching the "Tigers" team through a happy and successful season.

A Tribute Our "salute" goes to Insp. J. D. Lee, who left his command at Prince George on transfer, to a new command at Swift Current, Sask., on July 30.

Inspector Lee and his family, came to Prince George in September 1953, in a trying period. The area has experienced a phenomenal growth of industry, expansion and "boom" times. The giant Westcoast Transmission pipeline to the Pacific Coast was built, oil wells, gas wells, refineries were constructed in the Peace River area, and a new town called Taylor, B.C. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway pushed its way through Prince George and on into the Peace River forming new little settlements along its way, the Provincial Government has had a huge road building program in the area, and the increasing lumber and timber production have kept pace with the boom. With this rapid growth, came a large influx of men and their families, some looking for new home-sites in which to build and settle, others for the higher pay attractions, but for whatever reason, it brought vastly increased police problems. New and larger buildings had to be constructed to be in a position to cope with situations as they grew, police manpower grew from a total of 65 to a new high of 100 men. Two new detachments were opened up in the sub-division, one at Cassiar and the other, a mobile detachment consisting of a van and a trailer. The "Air" Division stationed a Beaver aircraft at Prince George. Several buildings were constructed and some are still at the planning stage, there are new Sub-Division Headquarters buildings at Quesnel, Vanderhoof and Red Pass, detachment re-location at Wells and plans for buildings at McBride, Fort St. John and Fort Nelson. A start on the married quarters has been made at Prince George, with one unit completed, and expectation of three more in the near future. These

problems were taken in stride as they presented themselves, and we feel sure that everyone would say to Inspector Lee, that it was a job well done.

A farewell party was given to Inspector and Mrs. Lee at the Prince George Armouries, and at the same time, welcome was extended to Insp. and Mrs. G. R. Engel our new Commanding Officer.

Two gifts were presented to Mrs. Lee at a banquet (we cannot say "appropriate" as one of the gifts was a "Genuine Sasquatch Husband Tamer"), it was however, offered in humor. The other was a fine piece of furniture and both items were suitably mounted with a metal engraving from "the members of the Prince George Sub-Division", who all, wish them well at their new post.

The sub-division Sergeants' Mess entertained 40 guests at a Chinese Dinner on July 27 in honor of Sgt. Major C. E. Thornton and Sgt. E. C. Nuttall of Vancouver Sub-Division Headquarters and Sgt. A. L. Foster of Cloverdale Detachment, who have retired to pension. Supt. W. H. Nevin, Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division presented travelling bags to Sergeant Major Thornton and Sergeant Nuttall and Insp. I. C. Shank, Officer Commanding New Westminster Sub-Division presented an engraved desk set to Sergeant Foster.

It is understood that Sergeant Major Thornton and Sgt. "our Ernie" Nuttall will remain in the Vancouver area and Sergeant Foster will take up residence on Vancouver Island. Our best wishes go with them.

Vancouver Sub-Division Headquarters softball team played ten "exhibition for exercise" games this season with nine wins and one loss. Our memorable game was played against Crowhurst ladies team, former west coast champions. The RCMP team won but the ladies provided the toughest competition encountered by the Police team.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15464 Cst. and Mrs. D. B. Blackburn of Bengough, Sask., a daughter, Sandra Ruth, on Apr. 28, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14264 Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. Warbey of Regina, a son, Brian Leslie, on May 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17649 Cst. and Mrs. B. Procyk of Regina, a daughter, Lois Dawn, on May 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14061 Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. Fox of Saskatoon, Sask., a son, Donald Arthur, on May 27, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14808 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Hinks of Fox Valley, Sask., a son, Robert James, on June 6, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15062 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Sikora of Saskatoon, a son, James Michael, on June 10, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15567 Cst. and Mrs. W. W. McDonald of Wadena, Sask., a son, William Ernest, on July 1, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15629 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Harrison of Vonda, Sask., a daughter, Kathryn Marian, on July 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14796 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Garstang of Saskatoon, a daughter, Constance Irene Renee, on July 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15249 Cst. and Mrs. H. H. Smith of Ituna, Sask., a daughter, Beverly Joan, on July 6, 1958.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Price of Saskatoon, a son, David John, on July 8, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17463 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Ostrum of Langenburg, Sask., a son, Ronald Brent, on July 13, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16741 Cst. and Mrs. T. E. Andrew of Milestone, Sask., a son, Ronald James, on July 30, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15573 Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Moore of Saskatoon, a son, Derek Roger, on Aug. 10, 1958.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Armstrong of Swift Current, Sask., a daughter, Valerie Anne, on Aug. 11, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18257 Cst. S. Gaw of Swift Current, Sask., to Miss Margaret Eileen Burns at Swift Current, on May 17, 1958.

Reg. No. 13252 Cpl. J. R. Galbraith of Regina, Sask., to Mrs. Elizabeth McKay Finch at Winnipeg, Man., on May 31, 1958.

Reg. No. 16706 Cst. H. R. Carlson of Melville, Sask., to Miss Patricia Gwendolyn Treherne at Moose Jaw, Sask., on June 7, 1958.

Reg. No. 17800 Cst. K. J. O'Callaghan of Regina, to Miss Dona McGillivray at Moose Jaw, on July 3, 1958.

Reg. No. 18059 Cst. W. H. Wilson of Moose Jaw, to Miss Shirley Wilma Talbot at Edmonton, Alta., on July 12, 1958.

Obituary Reg. No. 5134 ex-S/Sgt. B. J. O. Strong, died at his home in Regina at the age of 72, after a lengthy illness. Funeral services were held at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral in Regina and interment followed in the RCMP Cemetery. Bearers were senior NCOs of "F" and "Depot" Divisions. The deceased had served 36 years with the Force, engaging in 1910 and retiring to pension in 1946.

Military Funeral Reg. No. 19915 Cst. G. H. E. Ransom, was laid to rest at Melville, Sask., on July 14, 1958. The bearers were all members who had taken their training with the deceased. The late Constable Ransom was one of those involved in the boating accident on Lake Simcoe on June 7. "F" Division members join the remainder of the Force in extending deepest sympathy to the parents and family of this member who met his death while in the performance of his duty.

Arrivals "F" Division welcomes the following members recently transferred to Saskatchewan: Insp. J. D. Lee from "E" Division; Insp. L. J. C. Watson from "K"; S/Sgt. C. B. Sullivan, Cpl. R. E. Hopley, "G"; Sgt. D. J. McMahon, Csts. T. J. Church, W. R. Haines, J. W. Cooley, "HQ"; Sgt. G. L. Newman, "N"; Cpl. J. Gongos, "J"; Csts. W. W. Goodhand, C. W. McMurray, J. Bramhill, R. J. Donnelly, B. R. Nadwidny, "A"; Csts. J. D. Cunin, J. W. Pollock, "E"; Cst. G. M. Savoie, "Depot".

Departures The following have left on transfer to the points indicated: Insprs. G. R.

Engel to "E" Division, A. Mason-Rooke to "HQ"; S/Sgt. F. A. Newman to "O"; Sgt. E. R. Lysyk, Csts. H. K. Knopf, N. M. Melsness, F. T. Wright, J. R. LaGrange, J. R. Condon to "G"; Cpl. J. T. Koshman, Csts. T. E. Devries, B. A. Deer, E. T. Zwicker, "HQ"; Cpl. E. P. Kurtz to "K"; Cpl. L. B. Shields, "J"; Csts. J. Fehr and I. B. How to "E".

To Pension Farewell gatherings were held and presentations made to the following "F" Division personnel who have left our midst for pension on the dates indicated, following lengthy periods of loyal service with the Force: S/Sgt. J. T. Blyth, Sept. 6, 1958 (26 years); S/Sgt. F. G. Woodman, Oct. 10, 1958 (29 years); Sgt. G. M. Dobie, Sept. 30, 1958 (25 years); Sgt. S. J. Leach, Aug. 21, 1958 (27 years); Sgt. J. E. Williams, Sept. 24, 1958 (29 years); Sgt. D. H. Minor, Aug. 26, 1958 (25 years); Sgt. L. Patterson, Aug. 21, 1958 (23 years); Sgt. K. G. Pedersen, Sept. 27, 1958 (23 years); Cpl. M. W. McElman, Aug. 31, 1958 (21 years).

Ceremonial Parade One of the largest and most impressive parades ever to be held at the Barracks in Regina took place during the visit of the Inspection Team in June. (See also "Depot" Division notes.)

Distinguished Visitors Among the many visitors to the barracks, were His Excellency the Netherlands Ambassador and Mrs. D. G. Van Ballusick, who honored us with their presence on July 7. They were in the pleasant company of Vice Consul Dr. and Mrs. DeGroot of Regina. Following a tour of the barracks, they were entertained by officers of the post and their wives in the Officers' Mess where tea was served.

Prince Albert Sub-Division—Shooting Increased interest was shown this past season in rifle shooting and Insp. J. J. Atherton and Cpl. R. C. Falconer qualified as members of the Provincial Team which competed at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, August 10-16.

Saskatoon Sub-Division—Golfing On July 15, our Recreation Club sponsored a golf tournament, which was held at the Manitou Golf Course at Watrous, Sask., and thoroughly enjoyed by the ardent golfers. Lunch and a smoker brought this pleasant event to a close.

Rifle Shooting Two members of this sub-division attended the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Meet held at Dundurn, July 23-28, viz: S/Sgt. N. F. Bennett and Cst. K. MacKenzie, both of Saskatoon. Both members qualified to represent the province at Ottawa, but because of other duty the latter was unable to attend.

Revolver Shooting Cpl. T. J. Peck of Eston Detachment won the divisional shoot-off in the annual revolver practice for 1957 and with Cst. A. K. Bergh of Saskatoon, attended the revolver shoot-off held at Rockcliffe on August 6. The

scores recorded by these two members were: Bergh 188, Peck 186. The Gilding Trophy, donated annually to the top scoring sub-division member by Provincial Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding, was won by Constable Bergh.

Swift Current Sub-Division — Shooting Congratulations to Cst. K. B. Taplin of Gull Lake Detachment on winning the Minto Cup in the revolver shoot-off at Ottawa.

Golfing Our sub-division golfing enthusiast, Sgt. C. R. C. (Bob) Peters did it again this year by winning the club championship at the Elmwood Golf Club in this city.

Yorkton Sub-Division—Shooting The entries from Yorkton Sub-Division put up a creditable showing in all rifle and revolver competitions over the past year. In the rifle division of the Saskatchewan Provincial Small Bore Association, a team consisting of Csts. R. A. Webb, A. J. Wegren, R. M. Thompson, H. R. Carlson

and H. H. Smith took top honors in the Senior "B" Division and won the S.L.I. (MG) Officers' Trophy. In the revolver division of the SPSBA, a team consisting of Csts. A. J. Wegren, H. R. Carlson, W. L. Carter, H. H. Smith and K. D. Curry captured top honors and five miniature trophies.

In the DCRA the rifle team of Csts. K. D. Curry, A. J. Wegren, R. M. Thompson, H. H. Smith and Sgt. F. N. F. Anderson won a total of \$22.50 in prize money and placed 14th in the Sherwood Trophy Aggregate. In the Inter-Divisional Revolver Competition, Cst. A. J. Wegren carried off the pewter stein for the highest individual aggregate score in "F" Division with a score of 703. The revolver team 2(b) stood fourth with a total of 3,379 points. Team 1(A) from Yorkton Sub-Division in the Inter-Divisional Rifle Competition placed eighth with a total score of 1463-71X.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 14215 Sgt. and Mrs. R. R. Johnson, a daughter, Sandra Ann, at Fort Smith, N.W.T., on May 29, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14801 Sgt. and Mrs. K. Smith, a son, David Michael, on May 28, 1958, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

To Reg. No. 16730 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Davidson, a daughter, Kimberley Jean, on June 6, 1958 at Whitehorse.

To Reg. No. 17779 Cst. and Mrs. D. Dornian, a daughter, Donna Marie, on July 29, 1958 at Whitehorse.

To Reg. No. 15559 Cst. and Mrs. E. Millan, a daughter, Teresa Lynn, on Aug. 3, 1958 at Whitehorse.

Marriages Reg. No. 18260 Cst. E. F. Hamilton to Miss Mary Norma Gaudette at Tignish, P.E.I., on July 26, 1958.

Reg. No. 16257 Cst. J. H. Wilson to Miss Carol Diane Woodcock at Calgary, Alta., on May 17, 1958.

Arrivals A welcome is extended to the following members: Fort Smith Sub-Division—Sgt. R. E. Guy; Cpls. W. W. Squires, H. A. Johnson; Csts. H. K. Knopf, R. J. Gran, J. E. Hiscock, G. H. Johnson, M. J. A. Sherwin, D. J. French and R. G. Easton. Whitehorse Sub-Division—Sgt. T. Maxwell; Cpls. G. S. Lawrence, H. E. D. Guttman; Csts. E. T. Millan, J. T. Hickling, N. M. Melsness, D. S. Webster, J. R. LaGrange, T. G. Williams, L. R. MacDonald, J. T. Herndon, R. S. Brockbank, R. W. Asbil, B. R. Mackey and W. Whittaker. Aklavik Sub-Division—Csts. G. U. Strathdee, G. J. Greig, F. T. Wright, W. M. MacGregor, R. Kropinak, J. P. L. Bibeau, J. Safroniuk, E. N. Luhowy, T. K. Vickers and M. K. Petrie.

Eastern Arctic—Cpl. C. J. Dent; Csts. F. J. R. Stiles, E. A. Kuhn, E. Hale, F. S. Scotti, J. R. Condon, J. A. Armstrong, T. Kushniruk, R. D. Ellis.

A warm welcome is also extended to Miss Kathy Koehmstedt who arrived in Whitehorse to assume stenographic duties on July 1, and Mr. Ernest Shewchuck who arrived at Fort Smith on July 3, to assume the same type of duties.

Departures Our best wishes are extended to the following members who were transferred from the Division during recent months: S/Sgt. C. B. Sullivan, Cpl. R. E. Hopley, Csts. D. Dornian and C. B. Alexander to "F" Division; Sgt. A. N. Lindsay, Cpls. J. R. Simpson, H. Milburn, Csts. P. B. A. Robin and W. F. Johns to "D" Division; Cpls. A. C. Fryer, H. K. Hodgson, H. A. Feagan, V. D. R. Wilson, Csts. W. G. Clark and J. E. McKenzie to "E" Division; S/Sgt. W. A. Allen, Cpl. D. F. Friesen, Csts. T. J. Garvin, S. N. Chadwick, J. W. Davidson, W. N. Anderson and J. G. Lambert to "K" Division; Csts. R. K. Pollard and J. W. Pringle to "J" Division; Cpl. D. S. Moodie, Csts. R. A. White and F. R. Gibson to "H" Division; Csts. T. P. Carroll to "O" Division; J. B. Ballantyne and B. J. Gillespie to "HQ" Division; F. J. Barned to "L" Division and J. P. F. Plourde to "C" Division.

Social On May 23 a farewell party was held at the N.W.H.S. Sergeants' Mess for Staff Allen, Corporals Friesen, Milburn, Simpson, Constables Anderson, Robin, Pollard and Barned. The gathering was attended by all members, their wives and lady friends and by the Officer Commanding Whitehorse Sub-Division.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS— WHITEHORSE

Parade on July 25 including original stagecoach with occupants dressed according to the era they represented.



sion who presented the farewell gifts together with appropriate words of parting. To the single men went pewter mugs and the married men silver trays suitably engraved. All in attendance enjoyed an evening of pleasant fellowship.

An informal gathering of all ranks of Fort Smith Detachment and Sub-Division was held at the home of the Officer Commanding on June 20, to bid farewell to Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Sullivan. Following a buffet luncheon the Sullivans were presented with a silver tray by Insp. J. S. Craig on behalf of all members of the sub-division. Both the Staff and Sergeant Lindsay will be missed by all their friends and associates in the North and our best wishes accompany them to their new postings.

60th Jubilee Celebrations The Yukon's 60th Jubilee Celebrations began officially in Whitehorse with a gigantic parade on July 25 which was the culmination of many months of work on the part of local residents. The parade was the "kick-off"; festivities began in earnest afterward. Local sourdoughs with long beards and slender young ladies dressed in their finery, graced the dance halls and filled the saloons to capacity to create an atmosphere not unlike the Gold Rush days. Good cheer and fellowship were the order of the evening and as morning approached the "good cheer" was taking its toll as the last revellers returned to camp.

In contrast, members of the RCMP mess had a glimpse of the '98 fashions at dinner the fol-

lowing evening. Their stewardess, Mrs. Lynn Ramage, served the evening meal dressed in accordance with the fashions of the Gold Rush era thereby providing a pleasant conversation piece.

Milestone On June 26 the badge of the Force was added as the finishing touch to the gleaming white door of the newly acquired highway patrol car. As of this date Csts. R. Gogg and N. Melsness were to form the nucleus for the recently organized Highway Traffic Section. This is the Yukon's first and Canada's most northerly highway patrol and Whitehorse Sub-Division is justly proud of this addition to law-enforcement activities. Operating out of Whitehorse for a radius of 200-300 miles this patrol is responsible, as in other parts of Canada, for the correction of bad driving habits, and driver education by enforcement of the Highway Traffic Ordinances.

Retirement Many members of "G" Division will be sad to learn of the retirement, due to illness, of Mr. Harry Sykes who was employed as Northern Steward at Fort Smith for the past seven years. "Harry" will long be remembered as a true "sourdough" who could recount tales of his experiences down North with the candor and verve of an old-timer. Mr. Sykes will eventually make his home at Victoria, B.C. and all his friends in the Force join in wishing him a speedy recovery from his illness and happy days in retirement.

The Yukon's first and Canada's most northerly Highway Patrol car takes to the road. Photo taken along the Alaska Highway 50 miles north of Whitehorse.



Bereavements All members of "G" Division were shocked and saddened by the accidental death of Cst. C. L. Sundell at Herschel Island on July 14, 1958. An RCMP funeral was held at Espanola, Ont., on July 24 which was attended by eight members of the Force in Review Order. Our deepest sympathy is ex-

tended to the parents and family and fiancée of the late Constable Sundell.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Joyce Fitzgerald, whose mother, Mrs. Hattie McMullen passed away on July 14 at Yorkton, Sask.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 13371 Sgt. and Mrs. G. L. Glinz at Truro, N.S., a son, Gerald Eric, on June 19, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14496 Cpl. and Mrs. P. Mardell at Sydney, N.S., a daughter, Jacqueline Anne, on May 19, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15422 Cpl. and Mrs. D. J. Wright at Neil's Harbour, N.S., a daughter, Wenda Joan, on June 5, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15091 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. Stairs at Windsor, N.S., a son, Daniel Fraser, on June 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18579 Cst. and Mrs. L. K. Orr at Windsor, a daughter, Judith Catherin, on June 23, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16936 Cst. and Mrs. L. R. Searle at Sydney, N.S., a daughter, Debra Louise, on June 15, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17146 Cst. and Mrs. H. L. Wilson at Truro, N.S., a daughter, Elaine Rosalie, on June 8, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17314 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Stevenson at Sheet Harbour, N.S., a daughter on Aug. 4, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 17917 Cst. R. A. Steeves of Chester Detachment to Miss Virginia Laura Freda of Chester, N.S., on Aug. 2, 1958, at Chester.

Reg. No. 18081 Cst. G. D. Hurry of Bridge-water Detachment to Miss Joan Esther Ryan of Mulgrave, N.S., on June 7, 1958, at Lourdes, N.S.

Bereavements Sympathy is extended to S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. J. Lawrence of Division Headquarters on the death of their son, William MacDonald, at Halifax on Aug. 2, 1958 and to Cpl. A. A. Tyson of Division Headquarters on the death of his mother, Mrs. A. H. Tyson, at Saskatoon, Sask., on June 1, 1958.

Departures Sgt. and Mrs. W. R. Lee left Halifax on transfer to "O" Division recently. Sgt. and Mrs. F. J. W. Sauriol also of Halifax

recently moved to "HQ" Division. Cpl. and Mrs. S. R. Gardiner of Division Headquarters recently transferred to "B" Division, Csts. J. L. Stevenson to "Marine", R. S. Barnum to "A" Division, M. K. Petrie, J. T. Hickling, G. U. Strathdee, D. S. Webster and D. J. French to "G" Division, J. Cook to "HQ" Division.

Arrivals We extend greetings to the following members recently posted to this division: Sub-Insp. and Mrs. N. F. Forward from "B" Division to Duty Officer at Division Headquarters. S/Sgt. and Mrs. R. F. Goodyear from "B" Division to Halifax Sub-Division as Section NCO. Sgt. and Mrs. F. F. Croner from "J" Division to Halifax Highway Patrol. Sgt. and Mrs. G. W. Elliott from "O" Division to Division Headquarters. Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. Goodyear from "B" Division to General Investigation Section. Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. Richards from "L" Division to Halifax Motor Vehicle Squad. Cst. L. G. Reid from "J" Division to Dartmouth Detachment. Cst. C. F. Martyn from "A" Division to Halifax Detachment. Cst. J. G. E. Deslauriers from "A" Division. Cst. J. R. Dubeau from "J" Division. Cst. W. B. MacDonald from "N" Division. Cst. P. F. M. Peterson from "N" Division. Cst. N. W. Thompson from "Depot" Division.

Social On May 23, an enjoyable informal party was held at the Garrison Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Park, Sydney, to bid farewell to Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. Ramsay on transfer to Division Headquarters.

On May 26, a sub-division conference was held at Sydney after which a "stag" was enjoyed by all members attending.

On June 27, a regimental ball was held in Thornvale Barracks at Halifax with 60 couples in attendance. The evening concluded with a lavish lobster buffet lunch. It proved to be one of the most successful dances in recent months.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 13530 Cpl. and Mrs. M. F. Horsley, a son, David Frederic, on June 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14841 Cpl. and Mrs. L. C. Thorson, a daughter, Janis Carolyn, on May 31, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14903 Cpl. and Mrs. C. F. Williamson, a daughter, Holly Christine, on May 27, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16652 Cst. and Mrs. W. A. Arnould, a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, on May 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16853 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. E. Michaud, a son, Denis Charles, on May 24, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16879 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Rushton, a son, Eric David, on Apr. 20, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16979 Cst. and Mrs. H. D. Zwicker, a daughter, Mary Eleanor Lily, on July 18, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17037 Cst. and Mrs. M. H. Schmidt, a son, Benedict Thomas, on May 12, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17145 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. MacKenzie, a son, Gordon Scott, on May 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18118 Cst. and Mrs. P. S. Dornan, a daughter, Anne Marie.

Marriages Reg. No. 15729 Cpl. D. F. Christen to Miss Vera Jacqueline Calhoun at Bloomfield Ridge, N.B., on June 21, 1958.

Reg. No. 17765 Cst. J. F. Jory to Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Harriette Pentz at Moncton, N.B., on July 12, 1958.

Reg. No. 17867 Cst. C. S. Miller to Miss Georgina Marie Doiron at Saint John, N.B., on May 24, 1958.

Reg. No. 18195 Cst. D. C. Zorn to Miss Catherine Shirley Ross at Burnt Church, N.B., on June 21, 1958.

Reg. No. 18199 Cst. R. C. Kaizer to Miss June Anne Martin at Bickerton West, N.S., on May 28, 1958.

Reg. No. 18218 Cst. G. T. Jamison to Miss Margaret Ann Acres at Montreal, P.Q., on June 28, 1958.

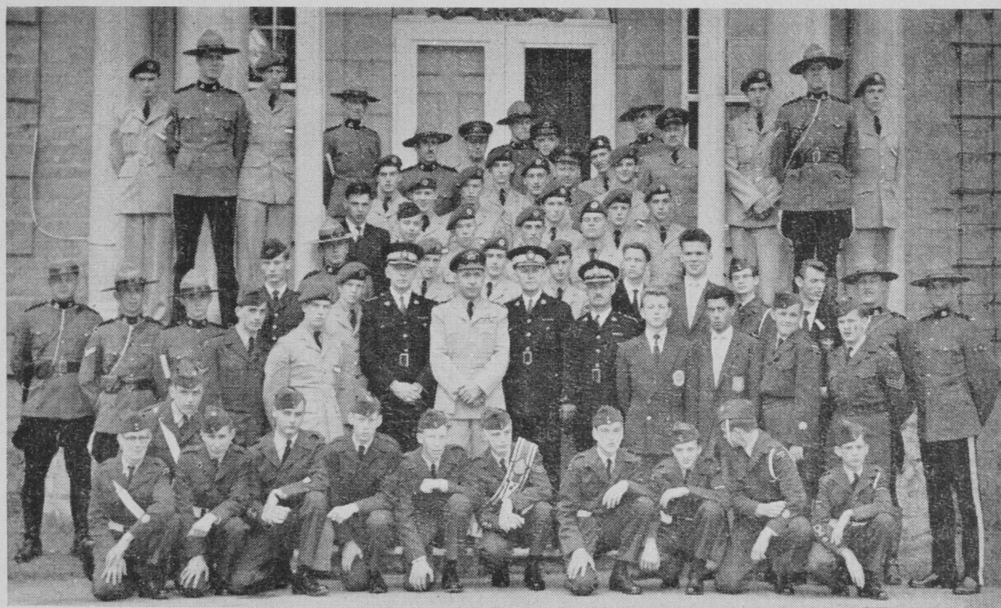
Reg. No. 18412 Cst. C. R. Gates to Miss Mary Joan Fitzgerald at St. Stephen, N.B., on May 31, 1958.

Arrivals The division welcomes Supt. W. H. Kelly and Sgt. G. L. Carroll from "HQ" Division, Cpl. H. W. Kirk from "H" Division, Csts. K. D. B. Fitch and L. L. Blakely from "A" Division, R. McKenzie from "O" Division, R. K. Pollard from "G" Division and D. E. Lively from "B" Division.

Bereavement Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to Cst. J. J. S. McKay on the death of his father at Halifax, N.S., on June 18, 1958.

Visits Each Summer, "J" Division Headquarters in Fredericton is visited by a large number of tourists from Canada and the United States. Of particular interest to the personnel at this Headquarters was the visit of 33 Air Cadets, 25 of whom were from the United Kingdom, and two each from Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden on July 26. The Cadets arrived in a bus from Saint John, N.B., and were welcomed by 35 members of the Fredericton Air Cadets and members of the Force. A police motorcycle, regular patrol car and highway patrol car were

Air Cadets from The United Kingdom, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden photographed with Headquarters personnel in front of "J" Division Headquarters Building.



placed on view and members were in attendance to answer questions. The Cadets were served coffee and light refreshments on the lawn by the members of the RCAF Ladies' Auxiliary. Photographs were taken of each of the visiting party with a member of the Force and these are to be sent along as a souvenir.

Dogmaster Cpl. H. W. Burkholder and "Ranger" from Moncton put on a police dog demonstration. Each Cadet also received a history of the Headquarters Building, a short history of the Force and back issues of the *Quarterly* to read during their trip across Canada.

Moncton Sub-Division—Sports For the first time in many years members of Moncton Sub-Division and Detachment entered an organized softball league. Consisting of five teams the loop is known as the Greater Moncton Civil Service Softball League. Other teams entered were from the Unemployment Insurance Commission, RCAF No. 5 Supply Depot and two teams from the Department of Transport. The record of the RCMP team was not too impres-

sive, but the games were enjoyed by all participants as well as by many of the supporters.

Social On June 20 a "smoker" was held at the Moncton Sub-Division Headquarters building to honor several senior members of Moncton Sub-Division, who were proceeding on transfer and to pension. Gifts were presented from the members and Civil Staff of "J" Division to S/Sgt. W. C. Kennettle upon his transfer to "B" Division, Reg. No. 11979 Sgt. L. F. M. Strong and Reg. No. 11803 G. A. McDougall upon their retirement to pension.

Forty-seven members and invited guests attended and the evening was termed a success. Among the guests were Mr. Charles Leger and Mr. F. L. Corcoran, Crown Prosecutors and Dr. H. E. Britton. Mr. Corcoran was also presented with a gift from the members of Moncton Sub-Division, in recognition of the assistance rendered by him over the past years as Crown Prosecutor. The gift was presented upon Mr. Corcoran's departure from Moncton, N.B., to Ottawa, Ont., where he will assume new duties as a member of the Canadian Tariff Board, to which he has just recently been appointed.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 14674 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Clark, a son, Iain Talbot, on Mar. 24, 1958.
To Reg. No. 14805 Cpl. and Mrs. N. H. Greenwood-Madsen, a son, John Charles, on Apr. 15, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15858 Cpl. and Mrs. M. S. Stevenson, a son, Trevor Anthony, on Apr. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17087 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. Sutherland, a daughter, Maureen Ann, on Apr. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14667 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Harries, a son, Keith Frederick, on May 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17840 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Oliver, a daughter, Heather Laine, on May 6, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17142 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Kvern, a daughter, Jody Gail, on May 6, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17187 Cst. and Mrs. D. H. Penny, a son, Douglas Roy, on May 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17195 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Leurer, a daughter, Virginia Tracy, on May 10, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16701 Cst. and Mrs. K. H. Slobod, a son, Matthew Lorne, on May 15, 1958.

To Reg. No. 13720 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Dubbin, a daughter, Susan Mary Janet, on May 31, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15011 Cpl. and Mrs. M. M. Collins, a son, Martin Bernard, on June 5, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18227 Cst. and Mrs. P. Thachik, a daughter, Kathryn Jane Louise, on June 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14831 Cpl. and Mrs. P. E. Jones,

a son, Kevin Lindsay, on June 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18153 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Whetstone, a son, William Mark, on June 14, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18156 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Chick, a son, Richard Melvin, on June 29, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16833 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. Webb, a son, Thomas Bruce, on July 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16675 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Bentham, a son, Brent McRae, on July 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14306 Cpl. and Mrs. G. R. Johnston, a daughter, Beverly Grace, on July 12, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18556 Cst. and Mrs. F. D. McLennan, a son, Barry Guy, on July 27, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16963 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Galbraith, a son, Robert Wayne, on Aug. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17169 Cst. and Mrs. G. Dudley, a daughter, Theresa Lynne, on Aug. 11, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 17239 Cst. A. A. Huston to Miss Lois Joyce Collins at Unity, Sask., on Apr. 13, 1958.

Reg. No. 17703 Cst. A. S. Cedar to Miss Lorraine Fillion at Victoria, B.C., on June 21, 1958.

Reg. No. 18766 Cst. B. M. Blachford to Miss Marline Byrne at Wetaskiwin, Alta., on May 28, 1958.

Reg. No. 16960 Cst. C. D. Tiller to Miss Genevieve Ann Keating at Edmonton, on June 3, 1958.

Reg. No. 18571 Cst. E. W. J. Mitchell to Miss Alice Sorochoan at Edmonton, on June 14, 1958.

L. to R.—Staff Sergeant Robinson, Corporal Baxter, and Staff Sergeant Wilson honored at Lethbridge.



Reg. No. 17003 Cst. H. J. L. Metcalfe to Miss Doris Gertrude Schmidt at Lloydminster, Alta., on May 19, 1958.

Reg. No. 18215 Cst. A. A. Schmidt to Miss Catherine Lorraine Massine on June 21, 1958.

Reg. No. 17349 Cst. J. A. Doig to Miss Hilda Naffin at Drumheller, Alta., on June 21, 1958.

Reg. No. 17984 Cst. S. Kushniruk to Miss Doris Pederson at Edmonton, on June 27, 1958.

Reg. No. 18198 Cst. F. A. Gallagher to Miss Dorothy McQuarrie at Peace River, Alta., on June 28, 1958.

Reg. No. 18116 Cst. E. Nagy to Miss Kathleen Y. Grant at Grande Prairie, Alta., on July 12, 1958.

Reg. No. 18242 Cst. J. E. Strain to Miss Laura Anne Eggenberger at Manning, Alta., on July 25, 1958.

Reg. No. 19002 Cst. M. C. Marsh to Miss Beverley Fay Cousins at Brooks, Alta., on Aug. 1, 1958.

Departures Supt. W. M. Brady, officer in charge "K" Division, C.I.B. to Kingston, Ont., where he will attend National Defence College. Insp. L. J. C. Watson, officer in charge of Interior Economy Branch to "F" Division. Csts. W. Whittacker and R. J. Gran to "G" Division.

Arrivals Csts. R. L. Lavalley and H. P. Greaves from "A" Division, N. D. Inkster and E. W. H. Ellis from training and Cpl. D. Frieson from "G" Division. S/Sgt. W. A. Allen from Whitehorse, "G" Division is now in Lethbridge Sub-Division.

Social The badminton and volleyball clubs sponsored a dance in the "K" Division gymnasium on May 30 with a large attendance of members, employees, their wives and friends. The occasion provided an excellent opportunity to bid farewell and best wishes to two retiring members, S/Sgt. R. Mulcaster and Cpl. Jack Mead. Supt. H. G. Langton made the presentation to the former and the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan made the presentation to Corporal Mead. The O.C. recalled the days when he had been fortunate enough to serve under Corporal Mead's father and regretted losing such a hard working and

well-liked member to the business world. Both NCOs were presented with flight bags and their wives with a cup and saucer and a corsage. A tasty lunch, served later, contributed toward a pleasant evening.

On July 11, Calgary Sub-Division recreation club held a "smoker" in honor of the Regina band and Musical Ride which made daily appearances during the 1958 Calgary Stampede.

A "smoker" was held at the Sergeants' Mess, Kenyon Armories, Lethbridge, on June 20 in honor of three members of this sub-division: S/Sgt. F. N. Robinson, who is retiring to pension after 29 years of service, S/Sgt. J. L. Wilson of Lethbridge Detachment, transferred to Edmonton, and Cpl. J. H. Baxter of Coutts Detachment, transferred to take charge of Preventive Service detail at Calgary. A large number of guests, in addition to the Officer Commanding, and members of the sub-division were present, including S/Sgts. R. C. Gray and A. M. Millar from Calgary. The Officer Commanding presented Staff Sergeants Robinson and Wilson with power lawn mowers and luggage as a token of esteem from members of the sub-division. Corporal Baxter received a handsome gift of luggage. Staff Robinson was also presented with a silver tray by S/Sgt. B. Allan on behalf of the members of the Sergeants' Mess at Edmonton.

On July 18 a formal dance was held in the gymnasium of H.Q. Building with approximately 370 persons in attendance. The gymnasium was decorated for the occasion with blue and yellow streamers, lances and the shields of the provinces. The Regina dance band provided the music and all members of the Musical Ride, who were performing at the Edmonton Exhibition at the time, were extended an invitation. During the evening performers from the Exhibition provided some entertainment, and later a tempting smorgasbord was enjoyed by all.

Picnic On June 25 a picnic was held at Elk Island Park for the families of members and staff of Division H.Q. and Edmonton Sub-Division. Approximately 100 persons were in

attendance. There was a race for the children, an egg race for the ladies and shoe scramble for the men. Members with boats were kept busy taking persons for rides while others played horseshoes and ball. The children had their fill of ice cream and soft drinks then loaded their pockets with peanuts during the scramble. A day of fun and relaxation was enjoyed by all present.

Sports On July 16, at Red Deer, four members—Cpl. F. Trehearne, Csts. R. Mather, J. Driscoll and F. D. McLennan—formed a four-man team and entered the Hose Coupling Competition with fire departments from Red Deer and other points throughout Alberta. The participating members placed fourth out of ten in this event and thoroughly enjoyed this competition. Following the event a social evening was held at the Elks Club which was attended by all competitors.

A baseball team, formed from members of the sub-division, entered the Commercial League in Lethbridge and played well enough to enter semi-finals.

A great number of our members are interested in golf and may be seen during their off hours busily engaged at this pastime at either one or the other of the Lethbridge golf courses.

Golf Tournament The annual Peace River Sub-Division golf tournament was held at the Peace River golf course on July 24 with a good number of members and ex-members taking part. Winners of the Tournament were as follows: Flight No. 1—Cst. E. A. Fredborg; Flight No. 2—Cst. F. A. Gallagher; Flight No. 3—Insp. A. S. McNeil. Following the tournament, a "bar-b-q" was held on the sub-division grounds, attended by members, ex-members and their families.

Deaths William Bennett Holtsbaum, (ex-Reg. No. 5953) 64, died at Provost, Alta., on Apr. 22, 1958. He joined the RNWMP at Regina on Aug. 27, 1914 and purchased his discharge on Sept. 2, 1916, having served at points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps and at the end of World War I was discharged as a 2nd Lieutenant. He joined the Alberta Provincial Police and took charge of Provost Detachment in 1921. Leaving the force in 1928 Mr. Holtsbaum took over as

Postmaster at Provost. In 1941 he enlisted in the RCAF, taking his discharge in 1945 with the rank of Flight Lieutenant. He was Police Magistrate for 24 years and was acting in this capacity at the time of his death.



Sgt.
S. J. McColl

After a lengthy illness, Sgt. Sydney John McColl, 43, died Sept. 3, 1958, at Edmonton, Alberta. A reliable and conscientious NCO, Sergeant McColl joined the Force at Regina on Sept. 6, 1937 and until illness curtailed his activities had spent most of his service on active police duty. He had served in Nova Scotia early in his career, at Halifax, Sydney and New Waterford and had put in a stretch in the North at Resolution, Norman Wells and Good Hope, N.W.T. Transferring to "K" Division, Sergeant McColl had been stationed at Vegreville, Cadomin, Entwistle and Bonnyville, Alta., where he earned the reputation of being a steady and dependable policeman and a good disciplinarian. His transfer to Edmonton was occasioned by ill-health, but even here his reputation for being of great assistance to younger men was used to advantage.

Originally from Foam Lake, Sask., Sergeant McColl was a tall powerfully built man, well known in amateur boxing circles before joining the RCMP. He married the former Gyda Sigbjornson of Leslie, Sask., in 1945.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Arrivals We welcome to this division S/Sgt. J. D. Fraser from "D" Division and Cst. F. J. Bamed from "G" Division.

Departures Farewell was extended recently to Cpl. R. C. Richards who has been transferred to "H" Division.

Conferences Insp. E. L. Martin, Officer

Commanding the division, attended the Maritime Association of Chiefs of Police Conference held in Summerside, P.E.I., on June 24-25.

Social A social function was held at Headquarters to bid "bon voyage" to S/Sgt. and Mrs. A. M. Johnston prior to their departure on transfer to "B" Division. All available mem-

bers and their partners attended this function which was climaxed by the presentation of a suitable memento by the Officer Commanding on behalf of the members of the division.

Presentations After over seven years at this headquarters as stenographer, Miss T. H. Mac-

Lean terminated her service on August 15. Prior to her departure the Officer Commanding, on behalf of the division, presented Miss MacLean with a suitable memento. Although Miss MacLean has severed her connections with the Civil Service, she will still be associated with this Force as the wife of Cst. A. B. MacIntosh.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15070 Sgt. and Mrs. W. F. MacRae, a son, Graham Carl, on June 27, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17872 Cst. and Mrs. E. B. Young, a daughter, Catherine Ruth, on July 10, 1958.

Arrivals Sgt. H. McDonald from "HQ" Division, Cpl. J. Dubbin from "K", Cst. C. A. J. J. Philion from "C" and Cst. K. R. Shipley from "A" Division. Sgt. H. McDonald is in charge of the division Orderly Room and Cpl. J. Dubbin the driver training staff. Cst. C. A. J. J. Philion joined the lecturing staff and Cst. K. R. Shipley the driver training staff.

Departures S/Sgt. J. W. Allen to "D" Division, Sgt. D. K. Chapman to "A" and Sgt. G. L. Newman to "F" Division.

Social With the transfers of S/Sgt. J. W. Allen and Sgts. D. K. Chapman and G. L. Newman the division lost three popular Senior NCOs, all of whom had put in long periods of service here. A farewell party was held in their honor on June 27 in the auditorium and the staff turned out en masse to bid them good-bye. The good wishes of the division go with them in their new endeavors.

A gathering of the staff in the recreation room marked the departure of Cpl. J. Maguire for "Depot" Division after a course on drill instruction here.

Miscellaneous Once again we have had a busy Summer with tourists from all parts of the world leaving their signatures in the Guest-Book. The division grounds, with the help of plenty of moisture from above have remained in beautiful condition and the gardeners under the direction of CSM W. Taylor have continued to add to the gardens, hedges and trees. Notable guests included three bus-loads of newsmen from various parts of the U.S.A. who watched Troop No. 42 drill under Cst. E. B. Young and P.T. under Sgt. E. C. Curtain, and Troop No. 43 learning equitation under Cst. J. A. H. Berthiaume. Other welcome guests were 150 young people from the Ottawa Valley 4-H clubs who enjoyed their tour of the grounds and took a great interest in the horses and equitation.

Field exercises both mounted and dismounted have been held during the Summer months and

have been enjoyed by the troops in training despite the rainy downpours experienced by most of them. Members of the staff taking part in the dismounted exercises to date have been, Sgt. J. P. Slattery, Cpls. K. J. Jensen, H. M. Gilbey, W. R. C. Leitch and Cst. E. B. Young. Cpl. P. J. C. Morin and Csts. A. B. Ewen and J. A. H. Berthiaume have been with the troops of mounted exercises.

Again this year members of the division made up the personnel of the Governor-General's carriage for the Queen's Plate race at New Woodbine. S/Sgt. R. R. Van Patten, Cpl. W. R. C. Leitch and Csts. A. B. Ewen, J. A. H. Berthiaume and E. B. Young made the trip. Mounted escort for the Governor General was provided by the G.G.H.G. Following the ceremonies, the members of the Force were entertained in the Sergeants' Mess of the Horse Guards.

Sports The softball diamond at "N" Division has been used twice a week during the Summer by the National Defence Softball League, in which the RCMP Ottawa area has a team. An Inter-Troop Softball League among the troops in barracks playing for an annual trophy was formed. All troops in training entered teams. The league was run by Cpl. W. R. Leitch of the P.T. staff with other staff members assisting. In addition to the inter-troop teams, division all-star team was formed with Cpl. W. R. Leitch, manager, Cst. N. Luker of the Crime Lab coach and Cst. G. R. Wilson, captain, the team being made up of the best players from the troops in training. The team played a number of exhibition games and made out well. On the week-end of August 9-10 in a round robin tournament, the all-stars defeated the Markham Aces 2-0 and the RCAF Rockcliffe 5-2. The RCAF later defeated the Markham Aces 6-2 for second place.

Riding Of added interest for visitors to the division this Summer has been precision jumping practice by members of the riding staff augmented by Csts. L. P. Wuerfel, H. E. Murphy, R. F. Gerrard and D. K. Wilson, four troop leaders who are enjoying more than their share of equitation.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 16742 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Walton, a daughter, Cathy Ann, on May 17, 1958, at London, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14779 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Hornett, a daughter, Kathryn Ann, on May 26, 1958, at Newmarket, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17837 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Toews, a daughter, Wendy Anne on June 10, 1958, at London.

To Reg. No. 15624 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. McCowan, a daughter, Sandra Earlene on June 21, 1958, at Niagara Falls, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14953 Cst. and Mrs. S. C. Cousins, a daughter, Catherine Ann, on July 9, 1958 at Toronto, Ont.

Bereavements Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Cst. A. B. McAllister, Toronto, Ont., on the death of his father in Toronto on June 1, 1958; Cst. H. J. Fox, Toronto, on the death of his father at Lunenburg, N.S. on June 27, 1958; Spl. Cst. (Mrs.) M. B. A. McMillan, Toronto on the death of her sister in Ottawa on June 29, 1958; Cst. J. S. Garrow, Toronto, on the death of his father at Kenora, Ont., on July 1, 1958; Miss Lorraine Adams, C.S. Clerk, "O" Division Headquarters on the death of her father in Toronto on Aug. 9, 1958.

Arrivals A hearty welcome is extended to the following personnel: S/Sgt. K. J. Parkins, Sgt. W. R. Lee from "H" Division; Csts. K. C. Ross, J. S. Smith from "N" Division; Cpl. D. D. Cliffe, Csts. G. D. Fleming, J. R. Mockler from "HQ" Division; Csts. R. C. Hughes, J. N. Bleakley, G. J. Nazar, R. A. Banks, F. R. Dickins, T. R. Wagstaff, A. G. Kemp, A. Loshny, S. E. Hurst, T. J. Prokop, from "Depot" Division; Spl. Cst. A. T. de St. Remy from "Marine" Division; Csts. R. C. Pullen from "D" Division; R. M. Seeley, M. E. J. Dillon, D. H. Beere from "A" Division.

Departures The following members have left the division: Cpl. R. A. Robertson, Cpl. L. D. Libke, Csts. G. T. Brewer, R. C. S. Irvine to "HQ" Division; Csts. G. J. Greig, J. T. Herndon, L. R. MacDonald, T. K. Vickers, B. R. Mackey, R. G. Easton to "G" Division; Cst. R. H. Keeble discharge by purchase; Spl. Cst. A. L. Vaughan "Marine" Division, Halifax; Csts. G. L. Skatfeld "Depot" Division; R. McKenzie "J" Division; A. B. McAllister, F. G. Pierpoint "B" Division; Sgt. G. W. Elliott "H" Division.

Pensioned On July 10, the staff of Division Headquarters gathered to wish success to Cpl. R. B. Hara, of the Orderly Room who was proceeding to pension. Corporal Hara has also served at various detachments in "O" Division and his many friends will be able to locate him

in Toronto. The Officer Commanding presented an appropriate gift to him on behalf of the members of the division.

Bowling On May 31, the bowling club sponsored a dance in the Townsmen Room of the Prince George Hotel. Members of the winning team, as well as individual prize winners, for the past season, were the recipients of trophies with the presentations being made by the president of the recreation club, Insp. V. M. Seppala.

Softball The Division Headquarters softball club has had a successful season. The league reached the mid-season mark with our team just two games out of first place.

From Division Headquarters a team of married men challenged the single men to a softball game on two separate occasions. The single men won both games 17-13 and 23-12. A farewell party was held in the Beverley Street Barracks following the second game, to bid adieu to Cst. A. B. McAllister upon his transfer to "B" Division.

On May 15, a number of members of the Force descended on the Oneida Indian Reservation, Muncey, Ont. but for duties other than are usually performed. Members of the London Sub-Division recreation and sports club were left holding the short end in a softball game against the Oneida Club. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning, due to darkness, the score 17-10.

Golf Keen interest has been shown all season with some members shooting par golf. A tournament was held August 11, followed by dinner and "stag" at the St. Andrew's Golf and Country Club.

Revolver Competition Last Winter members of the division rifle and revolver club were active at the range located on Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Although there were no rifles on hand the revolver shooters had a successful season and some good scores were posted. Silver spoons surmounted with the RCMP crest were awarded to the winners of the various classifications.

On July 23, a team representing Division Headquarters consisting of S/Sgt. C. Gray, Csts. H. J. Fox and R. Power, attended the St. Catharines Police Revolver Competition. The competition at this shoot was good and there were three perfect scores posted in the various matches held during the day. Although the RCMP team did not win any prizes, it made a creditable showing.

Social On July 25, members, honorary members and ladies gathered in the Sergeants' Mess to bid farewell to Sgts. A. M. Appleton, J. T. Halward and G. W. Elliott who were leaving for other divisions. The latter will settle in

Halifax, N.S. while the other members will make their homes in Ottawa. During the enjoyable evening gifts were presented to them.

General On Saturday, May 31, at 10.30 p.m., Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stonefish of the Moraviantown Indian Reserve rushed to our Muncey Detachment for some information. They had

heard a short time before that their daughter, Sharon Stonefish had been drowned at Toronto. A call to a London Radio Station confirmed that Miss Stonefish had been "crowned" Queen of a Festival being held in Toronto. Both proud parents departed from the detachment in a much happier frame of mind.

Book Reviews

WITHOUT FEAR, FAVOUR OR AFFECTION, by Vernon A. M. Kemp, CBE. Longmans, Green and Company, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 264. \$4.50.

In the 85-year history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it has experienced a gradual evolution from a frontier force to a nation-wide law-enforcement agency. Not unnaturally this change is reflected not only in the scope of its activities but in its personnel. This is something which is not too obvious to the casual observer and for the most part writers who have used the Force as the subject for books or articles, have failed to note that the individualists who created the Force's early history, have given way to men of a pattern who mesh together like cogs in a well-oiled machine. This is one point well taken in "Without Fear, Favour or Affection" and one which will be appreciated by anyone who has served in the Force. Some of the anecdotes used to illustrate it provide some of the delightful humor with which the book abounds.

To those who have suffered through so many inaccurate, cheaply sensational volumes about the Force, the plain unvarnished truth told by someone with the facts at his disposal will be an extremely welcome change. This is brought out forcibly in the passages in which the author deals with the frustrations and disillusionments experienced by the Mounted Police during World War I and in the era immediately following that conflict. He makes it equally apparent in his careful avoidance of the hackneyed "always-get-their-man" rubbish, so dear to the heart of too many writers. And in unexpected sorties into humor, Mr. Kemp shows to the world, perhaps for the first time, the lighter and sometimes bizarre

episodes that brighten service within the Force and reveal the human frailties of its personnel.

The pattern of the book is autobiographical but only, as the author puts it, "to provide continuity to the narrative and as a vehicle for the production of those characters to whom the story rightly belongs". This does an injustice to the author's own distinguished career in the Mounted Police — he retired with the rank of Assistant Commissioner — but in subordinating the important roles he filled during the 35 years between 1910 and 1945 he has provided an objective appreciation of the Force's work, its administration and its people during those important years.

"Without Fear, Favour or Affection" contains an introduction by the Commissioner, and is recommended as excellent reading for anyone interested in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. H.E.B.

POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, by A. C. Germann. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Bibliography. \$7.50.

The author has made a thorough and complete study of the functions of police personnel management. The author believes "the problem of personnel is probably the most crucial issue facing the police service today. Apathy, indifference, inertia and the enervating effects of traditional police personnel policy are hurdles most difficult to vault." The author offers a plan to help both small and large police departments and he has devised the mnemonic word *SPADREM* upon which this is based.

Broken down this means:

"Selection: The consideration of qualifications for employment; recruitment; screening and examining processes; induction procedures; the probationary period; and promotional pay.

Payment: The consideration of position classification; direct pay; extra pay; and indirect pay (fringe benefits).

Development: The consideration of pre-service training; in-service training; and all developmental activities.

Regulation: The consideration of authority and structure; formalization; personnel ratios; discipline; service ratings; and personnel records.

Motivation: The consideration of safety, health and welfare; employee organization; supervision; recognition and incentives; employee services; communications; ethics and professionalization.

The consideration of police personnel management that follows is based upon two proved judgments: (1) there exists a wide gap between the expressed *attitudes* of police practitioners and the *practices* currently employed in the management of police personnel. (2) Effective personnel management is *not* directly correlative to city or agency size, budgetary allotment, police hazards, or legal structure.

In other words, *any* agency or organization *can* have effective personnel management—if the administrator *thinks* and *acts* in a progressive manner."

SOURCEBOOK ON PROBATION, PAROLE AND PARDONS, by Charles L. Newman. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 334. Indexed. Bibliography. \$8.25.

In this book material concerning probation, parole and pardons is surveyed. Intended as a text for college courses in criminology and corrections, it could also be utilized as a manual in service and training of probation and parole workers. Additionally, it provides basic material for any reader who has more than a casual interest in correctional work.

"Probation, paroles and pardons" have meanings and usages which can be separately defined and identified. However, in the minds of the public the words have been interchanged and many people feel that they

provide a means for the law-breaker "to get away with something". In effect this book states that probation and parole are portions of a correctional program beginning with the subject's arrest and ending with his release from prison or from parole to live in the community. The conclusion reached is that any form of parole or probation will be only as effective as the weakest element in the chain of circumstances, that the success of probation and parole will be measured by its personnel, quality of services rendered and attitudes of officials in the correctional service field and law enforcement agencies, and finally the public.

D.N.C.

CAR CLOUTING, by Alfred T. Nelson and Howard E. Smith. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 156. \$5.25.

Theft from motor cars has been a growing crime in the past ten years and well organized police departments have come to realize that the car thief and the thief who steals from vehicles have almost identical *modus operandi*. The authors of this book are members of the Los Angeles Police Department and have compiled an exhaustive study of the crime of theft from motor vehicle, one of the most serious theft problems in heavily populated areas. The book gets right down to what can be done about it and offers a number of solutions worthy of the attention of any policeman whose job is to investigate this type of crime. D.C.

MODERN SELF DEFENSE, by R. H. Sigward. William C. Copp and Associates, New York 36, N.Y. Illustrated. Pp. 225. \$3.90 (USA).

With crimes of violence apparently on the increase, this book is a timely and somewhat grim reminder that self-preservation is no gentle sport, but a serious and dangerous business. Illustrated by over 500 photographs, the volume is an excellent study manual with the text kept to a bare minimum—the author "wastes neither words nor sympathy on the assailant".

The author tells us that the book "is based upon the Japanese system of jiu-jitsu, but includes the latest improvements in the science of self-defense", refinements which eliminate "all outmoded, impractical and cumbersome modes of protection". Some of

these "improvements" are not necessarily new, but they are not the sort of thing one discusses in one's living room nor are they likely to be learned in any "hanky-up-the-sleeve" type of school. They are studies in violence, even brutality, but then what's gentle about a gun, a knife or any other lethal weapon in the hands of an assailant?

Law-enforcement personnel will recognize most of the holds, throws and defensive

moves illustrated in the book and it might well be studied by policemen who have grown somewhat rusty in the art of unarmed combat. Its lessons should be practised with caution, however, and while the book is recommended for "all men and women" it is sobering to realize that for that very reason it is also available to the element it is designed to protect society against.

H.E.B.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 2267 ex-Cpl. Thomas Albert Callin, 87, died June 21, 1958 at Wolseley, Sask. He joined the NWMP Mar. 14, 1889 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 13, 1894. On Apr. 9, 1894 he re-engaged in the Force and purchased his discharge Sept. 16, 1895. He had served at Lethbridge and Calgary, Alta. During the South African War and World War I, Mr. Callin served Overseas with the Canadian forces.

Reg. No. 6466 ex-Cpl. Henry Leonard Cunningham, 62, died Aug. 4, 1958 at Winnipeg, Man. He joined the RNWMP on Oct. 8, 1915 and purchased his discharge Aug. 3, 1920. On Nov. 16, 1920 he re-engaged in the Force and retired to pension July 12, 1947. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., Boissevain, Emerson and Winnipeg, Man. During World War I, he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A".

Reg. No. 4005 ex-S/Sgt. William Alexander MacBrayne, 82, died July 16, 1958 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the NWMP May 11, 1903 and was discharged "time expired" May 10, 1917. On Apr. 16, 1918 he re-engaged in the Force and was discharged to pension Dec. 2, 1925. He had been stationed at Fort Saskatchewan, Camrose, Stettler, Edmonton, Alta., Simpson, N.W.T. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A" and before joining the Force he had served with the Royal Horse Artillery in India and in the South African War.

Reg. No. 10046 ex-S/Sgt. Joseph Oakes, 55, died Aug. 16, 1958 at Saint John, N.B. He joined the RCMP Dec. 10, 1923 and purchased his discharge Sept. 30, 1933. Re-engaging in the Force on Oct. 20, 1934, he retired to pension June 30, 1947. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Ottawa, Toronto, Ont., Halifax, N.S., Fredericton and Saint John, N.B. From Oct. 24, 1927 to Mar. 31, 1932, Mr. Oakes had been a special investigator in the Preventive Service and since retiring from the Force was Director of Police, Saint John.

Ex-Spl. Cst. Stewart Rife Jackson, 63, died Sept. 9, 1958, at Regina, Sask. He joined the Force Apr. 1, 1933 and was invalided to pension May 31, 1953. He served at Regina and Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 13052 ex-Cst. Thomas Franklin Fairbairn, 39, died at Ottawa, Ont. on Sept. 13, 1958. He joined the Force Oct. 29, 1938 and was discharged "time expired" Oct. 28, 1942, after serving at Regina, Sask. and Rockcliffe, Ont. An original member of the RCMP Band, he served with the RCAF in World War II.

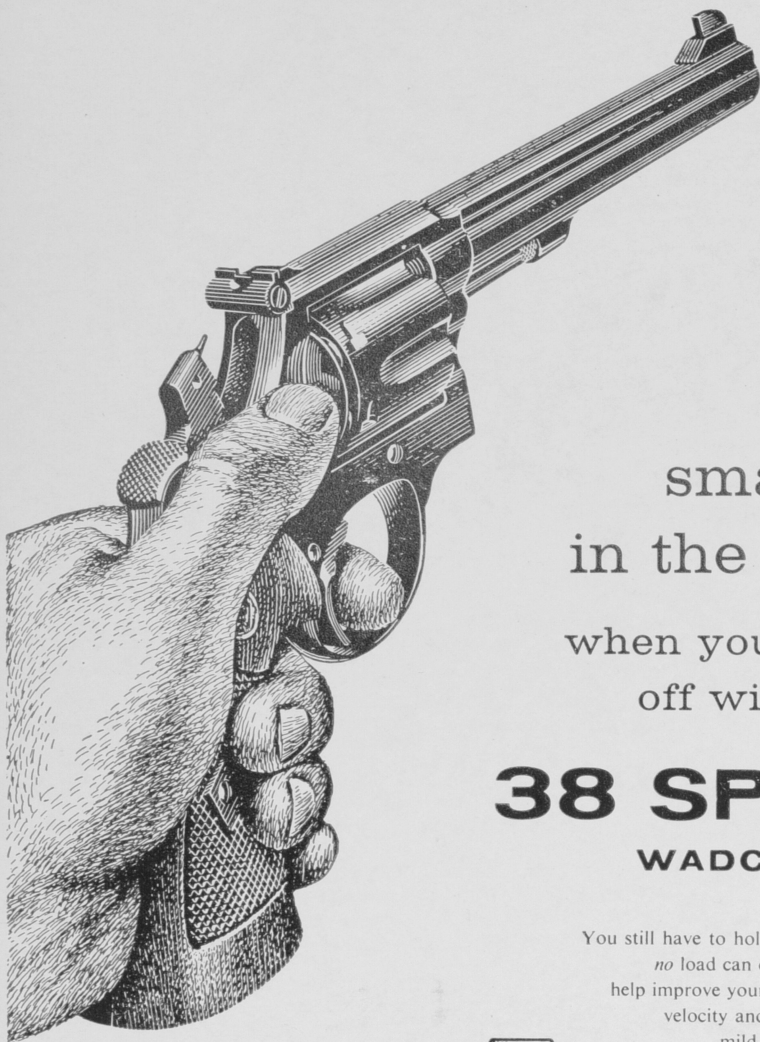
Reg. No. 9094 ex-Sgt. Major Hugh Cecil Ashton, 70, died Sept. 18, 1958 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and was invalided to pension July 14, 1944. Prior to joining the Force he served with the Dominion Police from May 20, 1914 to Jan. 31, 1920. He served in "A" Division and Headquarters, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 9874 ex-Cst. William James McNee, 75, died at Golden Lake, Ont. on July 16, 1958. He joined the Force Sept. 2, 1920 and was discharged to pension July 12, 1939. He had previously served in the Dominion Police from Dec. 5, 1917 to July 31, 1919 and in World War I joined the C.E.F. Nov. 14, 1914 and was discharged Dec. 3, 1917. He had been a member of "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 9139 ex-Sgt. James Wesley Kennedy, MM and Bar, 71, died Aug. 8, 1958 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force Feb. 1, 1920 and retired to pension July 31, 1946. Before engaging in the RCMP he had been a member of the Dominion Police from Jan. 6, 1920 to Jan. 31, 1920. He had served in "A" Division, Ottawa. During World War I he joined the C.E.F. Mar. 9, 1915, served Overseas, and was awarded the Military Medal and Bar and was demobilized Aug. 14, 1919.

Reg. No. 5953 ex-Cst. William Bennett Holtsbaum, 64, died Apr. 22, 1958 at Provost, Alta. He joined the RNWMP on Aug. 27, 1914 and was discharged "time expired" Sept. 2, 1916. He served at Hudson Bay Junction and The Pas, Man. (See also "K" Division Bulletin.)

- Reg. No. 9056 ex-Cst. Edward Daniel Walsh, 76, died June 24, 1958 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and was invalided to pension July 31, 1926. Prior to engaging in the Force he had served in the Dominion Police for ten years. He had been stationed in "A" Division, Ottawa.
- Reg. No. 15063 ex-Cst. Donald Frazer Compton, 31, died June 30, 1958 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the Force May 9, 1947 and was invalided to pension May 27, 1953. He served at Regina, Sask., Montreal, Que., Edmonton, Alta., Fort Smith, Reliance, Yellowknife, N.W.T., Merritt, B.C.
- Reg. No. 4172 ex-Sgt. Charles Rowat Macmillan, 80, died June 16, 1958 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the Force Jan. 23, 1904 and was discharged "time expired" Feb. 27, 1912. On Sept. 23, 1914 he re-engaged and took his discharge one year later to serve Overseas in World War I. On Oct. 7, 1919 Mr. Macmillan rejoined the Force and retired to pension Sept. 6, 1932. He had been stationed at Cape Fullerton, N.W.T., Regina, Melville, Shaunavon, Prince Albert, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont.
- Reg. No. 9168 ex-Cst. Raymond St. Clair Swinimer, 66, died May 25, 1958 at Port Williams, N.S. He joined the Force Feb. 1, 1920 and was invalided to pension Apr. 30, 1939. Before engaging in the RCMP he had served with the Dominion Police from May 1, 1919 to Jan. 31, 1920. He had been stationed at Halifax, N.S.
- Reg. No. 5134 ex-S/Sgt. Bertram Joseph Oldman Strong, 75, died July 7, 1958 at Regina, Sask. He engaged in the RNWMP Oct. 19, 1910 and retired to pension May 31, 1941. On June 1, 1941 he re-engaged as a special constable and was retired to pension July 31, 1946. For many years he was in charge of the Central Heating Plant at "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., but he had also served at Elbow and Estevan, Sask. In addition he had also been armorer at "Depot" and had appeared in Court as a firearms examiner. Before joining the Police, Mr. Strong had served with the Royal Garrison Artillery and in World War I was a member of the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A".
- Reg. No. 1677 ex-Cpl. Patrick Doyle, 95, died in July 1958 at Moose Jaw, Sask. He joined the Force Oct. 30, 1885 and purchased his discharge Mar. 30, 1895. He served at Regina, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Lennox, Man.
- Reg. No. 16401 Cpl. William Drysdale, 41, died July 18, 1958 at North Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RCMP Aug. 15, 1950 and had served at Enderby, Quesnel, and North Vancouver, B.C. Before engaging in the Force, he had served with the B.C. Provincial Police from Nov. 15, 1939 to Aug. 14, 1950.
- Reg. No. 3310 ex-Cst. Albert Champion, 82, died May 6, 1958 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the NWMP June 15, 1898 and was discharged Mar. 28, 1901. He served at Maple Creek, Regina, Sask., Medicine Hat, Alta. He served Overseas in the South African War, and was injured in action. Later he was a member of the Vancouver City Police for 25 years and from Oct. 30, 1939 to Apr. 30, 1946 he was a special constable in the RCMP.
- Reg. No. 6273 ex-Cpl. William Cragg Waters, 66, died Aug. 8, 1958 at Vernon, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Sept. 15, 1914 and was invalided to pension July 15, 1929. He served at Regina, Sask., Dawson, Mayo, Forty Mile, Whitehorse, Y.T., and Vancouver, B.C.
- Reg. No. 14740 Cst. Richard William Green, 35, was killed in an air crash while on duty on Aug. 6, 1958, at Okanagan Falls, B.C. He joined the Force Aug. 6, 1946, served in "Marine" Division on the RCMPs *French, McBrien*, and *St. Roch*, and also at Regina, Sask., Halifax, N.S., Aklavik, Herschel Island, N.W.T., Fort Chimo, Que., Nelson, Salmo, Summerland, Penticton, B.C. During World War II, he served in the Royal Canadian Navy from Sept. 6, 1941 to Aug. 22, 1945.
- Reg. No. 10880 S/Sgt. Stanley Samuel Rothwell, 49 was killed in a plane crash Aug. 6, 1958 near Okanagan Falls, B.C. He joined the Force Nov. 22, 1930 and was discharged "time expired" Nov. 21, 1942. He re-engaged in the Force Jan. 4, 1946 after serving two years and four months as a civilian pilot instructor with the RCAF. He served at Regina, Regina Beach, Elbow and Broadview, Sask., Ottawa, Ont. Abbotsford and Vancouver, B.C., Dawson, Y.T. He had been a pilot in "Air" Division since returning to the Force.
- Spl. Cst. Joseph Edouard Raymond Cormier, 38, was killed in a plane crash Aug. 6, 1958, near Okanagan Falls, B.C. He joined the Force Oct. 24, 1949 as an aircraft engineer and had served in "Air" Division at Rockcliffe, Ont., Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Alta. and Vancouver, B.C. During World War II he joined the RCAF on Jan. 24, 1943, served Overseas as an Air Gunner and was discharged Sept. 19, 1945.
- Inspir. Walter Malcolm Taylor, 53, died Aug. 13, 1958 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force Apr. 20, 1931 and was discharged May 4, 1931. Re-engaging on Sept. 11, 1931 he served at Regina, Sask., Vancouver, Prince Rupert and Victoria, B.C., Calgary, Alta., and Ottawa (See also p. 121)
- Reg. No. 12948 Sgt. Sydney John McColl, 43, died Sept. 3, 1958 at Edmonton, Alta. He joined the Force Sept. 6, 1937 and served at Halifax, Sydney and New Waterford, N.S., Resolution, Norman Wells and Good Hope, N.W.T., Vegreville, Cadomin, Entwistle, Bonnyville and Edmonton, Alta.



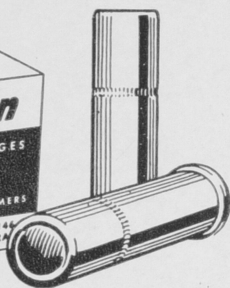
smack
in the black!

when you squeeze
off with the

38 SPECIAL WADCUTTER

You still have to hold, aim and squeeze off correctly;
no load can do *that* for you. But this load *will*
help improve your scores, because its slightly lower
velocity and lighter bullet (146 grains) means
mild recoil and reduced "muzzle flip".

It was specially designed to provide a load
for target work up to 50 yards, which would
replace the harsher firing, higher powered,
38 special. These factors pay off
handsomely in both timed and rapid
fire matches. The sharp bullet
shoulder cuts a cleaner hole
for easier scoring too.



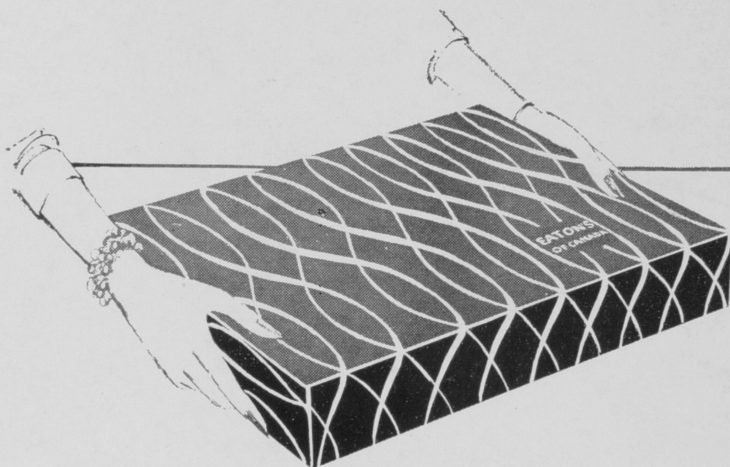
"Always Dependable"



AMMUNITION

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED, AMMUNITION DIVISION, P.O. BOX 10, MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA

IT CAME FROM EATON'S



"IT CAME FROM EATON'S!"

How familiar is that phrase, spoken thousands of times daily all across this vast country of ours!

"IT CAME FROM EATON'S!"

...yet it might have originated in any one of the four corners of the world.

Eaton buying offices are located in London, Paris, Manchester, Leicester, Belfast and West Germany—and from these, buyers move out to shop the world for Eaton customers.

"IT CAME FROM EATON'S!"

Whether you shop through the famed Eaton catalogue, or in a convenient Order Office—or in one of the big city stores that dot the country from coast to coast, you are assured of top quality merchandise and service.

"IT CAME FROM EATON'S!"

And that means it's supported by the renowned Eaton guarantee, "Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded"—a guarantee that has been trusted by Canadians for 89 years!

EATON'S OF CANADA

