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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 5

JANUARY 1938

NUMBER 3

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"N" DIVISION BARRACKS, ROCKCLIFFE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Editorial

Members of the Force will learn with pleasure that the Commissioner, who underwent a serious operation in Toronto on December 18th, is slowly recovering. Notwithstanding the disabilities consistent with his condition Sir James was able to send his usual Christmas message to the Force which is published hereunder.

The Commissioner's Christmas Message

"It is my pleasure to be able to send as usual a Christmas message to all the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a very Merry Christmas and great happiness and health in the New Year. Through God's goodness and assisted by splendid medical attention I am slowly recovering and am hopeful of being back at duty with you before long. In the meantime I thank all for their splendid work during the past year. Best wishes to the families of those who are married."

All ranks and their families will join in wishing Sir James a speedy return to health and the best of good fortune and happiness during the coming year.

* * *

Representatives of visiting Indian tribes and old time residents of Alberta were among the honoured guests at Cluny, Alta., on September 22nd when the Sixtieth anniversary of the signing of the Blackfoot Crossing Treaty of 1877 was celebrated before an assembly of the Blackfoot nation. Following an impressive ceremony attended by settlers and Chiefs of the Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Piegan, Blood, Browning and Montana Reserves, a wreath was placed by the white pioneers on the grave of Chief Crowfoot, the leader of the Indian signatories to the pact of 1877. Members of the Mounted Police were present on the occasion of the celebration. Mrs. David McDougall was the only person attending who also witnessed the actual signing of the historical document which brought peace between the Indian tribes and pioneer settlers in the early days of the West.

* * *

A recent visitor at Headquarters, Ottawa, was Major-General A. Bowen Perry who retired to pension in 1923 following his long term of office as Commissioner of the Force. Many Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers stationed at Ottawa were enabled to renew their old acquaintances with General Perry on the occasion of his visit and to exchange reminiscences with him regarding the years when he was in command. General Perry's appearance and bearing have not changed since he was Commissioner of the Force and he still is the embodiment of youth and vigour notwithstanding his advanced age.

Major-General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G.

Notes on Recent Cases

IN COMMON with others who "go down to the sea in ships", the Masters and crews of vessels engaged in smuggling contraband liquor into the Maritime Provinces become accustomed to facing the usual risks arising from storms, gales and fog which endanger navigation. In addition, there is always the peril in their case of pursuit by the patrol cutters when they venture inside the territorial waters of Canada with their illicit cargoes on board.

When, however, as happened in a recent case, a member of this Force (and a land officer at that), in his capacity as a Customs Enforcement Officer, dropped down from above on to the deck of a liquor laden vessel, effecting seizure of the craft and its cargo, the event must surely have been a new experience to the rum-runners.

The circumstances surrounding this incident are briefly as follows:—

During the night of October 26th, 1937, a patrol from Buctouche, N.B. detachment proceeded to the mouth of the Chockpish River, as it was suspected a landing of liquor would be attempted in that area. Taking up a position under cover near the river bank, the patrol saw a motor boat heading in from the sea toward the mouth of the river. When about three hundred yards from shore, five large dories went out to it and, after loading liquor, proceeded up river past the patrol who did not break cover until these had gone, and then made for a bridge higher up the river where the loaded craft would be likely to pass under. On the bridge they surprised a man who had a flashlight in his hand for signalling a warning to the boats should the police be sighted in the vicinity. Before he could give the alarm, his flashlight was taken away and he was removed from the bridge.

Shortly after, a vessel heavily laden approached the bridge and the occupants were challenged and called upon to stop. As this order was ignored, one member of the patrol took a leap from the bridge, a distance of ten feet, into the boat. His arrival on board caused quick action on the part of the two occupants of the liquor vessel and they immediately jumped overboard and started swimming to shore; one was captured in the water, but the other made his escape. A check up of the liquor cargo seized revealed 97 cans containing a total of 240 gallons of alcohol.

The woods in the vicinity were later searched with the assistance of the police dog "Black Lux" and a total of approximately 700 gallons of alcohol was uncovered. This was found cached in different parts of the bush where it had undoubtedly been placed after unloading from the dories which had proceeded up the Chockpish river while our patrol was waiting for the arrival of the vessel that was seized under the circumstances outlined.

* * *

An interesting case arose in Saint John detachment area in which medical opinion was at variance with apparently insurmountable facts. During September last a human skull was handed to one of our men by a resident of Saint John who had, while hunting with a party of friends, found a complete skeleton and later guided a police party to the remains. The skull

was shown to the Coroner of the District, who ordered that it be taken to the Provincial Pathologist, being of the opinion that it was fully a year since death had taken place. There was no flesh on the bones and one foot was covered by a sticky substance. The main part of the skeleton was in the original position, but many of the smaller bones had been disturbed by rodents, with the result that they were some distance from the body. There were no insects present and very little odor.

With the skeleton were found the following articles of clothing:

A cap; a vest; fleece-lined combinations; strong cotton trousers; one grey sock; one leather belt; a medallion of religious significance. In the pockets of the clothing were a watch with fine chain attached; a tailor's thimble; a portion of a comb; a portion of a tobacco pouch with the name "Bagpipe" printed on it. Thirty feet away a grey flannel shirt was located.

The remains and clothing were taken to the city.

An investigation was conducted as to missing persons and it was ascertained that one, Wesley McDade, aged 72 years, had disappeared from Saint John on May 29th, 1937. A sister of McDade, with whom he had resided for the past twenty years, was interviewed and, on examining the clothing, she positively identified the garments as belonging to her brother. One of the articles found, namely, the leather belt, was readily identified as McDade had twice mended his belt and the one found was identical in this particular. Miss McDade also stated that her brother had been in possession of a cheap watch, attached to which was a fine chain and a medallion. However she was unable to positively identify the watch found with the remains. As Miss McDade was satisfied the remains were those of her brother, she made arrangements for his burial in the family vault.

A witness was found who stated that he had known McDade for many years and positively identified the clothing as his, particularly the trousers, as these had a patch sewn on the inside of the cuff and the witness had been present when deceased repaired them.

A clock repairer stated he had cleaned a Westclock watch for Wesley McDade and upon being shown the one found with the remains was able to identify it due to the fact that a peculiar marking had been made on the case by the application of oil.

A friend of McDade's positively identified the watch chain and medallions found on the remains, stating that he had given these articles to deceased just prior to his death.

The above facts were placed before the Coroner, who stated that over twenty physicians had examined the skull and that each one was prepared to state it had been exposed to the elements for at least four years. He, therefore, was not prepared to sign a Death Certificate in the name of McDade and arrangements were accordingly made for further examination. Later, the Coroner advised that the bones of the skeleton had been examined by the pathologist, who found that they were dry, free from all fats, brittle, and weighed about half as much as ordinary bones, and from the examination could not be identified as McDade's as it would have taken a long time for them to be reduced to their present condition.

On October 6th the Inquest was opened and a statement by McDade's sister was read, she being 74 years of age and too ill to attend. This statement disclosed that after supper on May 29th, her brother Wesley had left home for the purpose of going fishing, carrying a fishing rod, a pack containing food, and cooking utensils. His health at the time was fairly good, although he was shaky and very thin. This was the last time she had seen her brother alive. As previously stated, Miss McDade had seen the clothing found, which she identified as her brother's. She also identified the chain and charm found as belonging to her brother.

Evidence was also given at the Inquest as to the finding of the skeleton; that it was fully exposed to the sun although lying under a small shrub, surrounded by other shrubs and bracken.

Another witness testified that he had known Wesley McDade for forty years and that on May 30th, 1937, he, McDade, had a meal with him, leaving immediately after. At that time deceased was roughly dressed and was wearing a cap similar to the one picked up. When leaving he had walked across the field in the direction of the Old Brophy Road, which road is in the direction of Beaver Lake and was used to bring the skeleton out. Witness stated that McDade had a fishing rod and a pack with him and said that he intended putting up in a shelter along the Old Brophy Road. This shelter, on examination, showed signs of fairly recent occupation.

The Provincial Pathologist in his evidence stated that while he had no experience in judging the age of bones, he was of the opinion that those forming the skeleton were over a year old. He came to this conclusion by the absence of all flesh and by the polish and bleaching. He quoted an authority (unnamed) who had satisfied himself that complete decartilagization did not take place until nine years after death. The Pathologist described the deceased as having been about five feet tall, and at some time during his life had suffered from an injury which had left two of the vertebrae fused. He added that he had sawed one of the bones and found it to be free from all marrow fat; also that the bones weighed about half as much as ordinary bones. The jury brought in a verdict that the remains were of an unknown person and that the time and cause of death were also unknown.

During the course of the investigation it was ascertained that the watch found with the remains was still in working order, although it was a cheap one and very susceptible to dampness. There was no trace of rust on it, except that the nickel had been roughened.

Enquiries made at the office of the Rock City Tobacco Company in Moncton, the distributors of "Bagpipe" revealed the fact that this tobacco had been introduced between two and three years ago.

The Coroner stated that the remains had been examined by twenty-seven physicians, who were convinced that death had taken place some four years previously. In view of this evidence, at the end of the proceedings he issued a burial certificate for "an unidentified man", stating that he was unable to come to the conclusion that the remains produced were those of Wesley McDade.

* * *

A Constable stationed at St. Paul, Alberta, when returning to Barracks at night noticed three men in a car behaving in a suspicious manner in the



"Some people think you're almost human—"
 "If I were I'd be smoking a Sweet Cap—right now!"

vicinity of the liquor store. Investigation followed and it was found that the store had been entered. A search for suspects was immediately commenced and, in due course, three persons were located and taken to the Barracks for questioning. Lance-Corporal A. H. LeChasseur, while interrogating one of the men, observed a pocket-knife with a blade broken in his possession. He recalled that he had noticed a piece of steel protruding from the lock in the door of the liquor store. The lock was brought to the Barracks and, upon examination, it was found that the broken knife blade was a perfect fit with the piece of metal which protruded from the door lock, thereby definitely establishing this individual's presence at the scene of the crime. Ultimately the three individuals were tried, one found guilty of breaking and entering; one found guilty of being intoxicated whilst in control of a car; and the third given the benefit of the doubt.

* * *

Recently an Indian was charged with an infraction of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—"Possession of Morphine." He did not deny ownership of the drug, but questioned the right of the authorities to charge him under the white man's laws, stating that he should be charged under the Indian Act. He based his argument on the definition of intoxicants contained therein, which reads as follows:

"'intoxicants' means and includes all spirits, strong waters, spirituous liquors, wines, or fermented or compounded liquors, or intoxicating drink of any kind whatsoever, and any intoxicating liquor or fluid,

and opium, and any preparation thereof, whether liquid or solid, and any other intoxicating drug or substance, and tobacco or tea mixed or compounded or impregnated with opium or with other intoxicating drugs, spirits or substances, and whether the same or any of them are liquid or solid;"

The Magistrate reserved his decision and allowed the accused out on bail. The Indian absconded, but was later arrested in a nearby city and returned to Court for judgment, the Magistrate stating that he was of the opinion that Indians were subject to the White man's law in as far as possession of drugs was concerned, and sentenced him accordingly.

* * *

The Commercial Hotel at St. Paul, Alberta, was recently purchased by Stanley Blozak, who, after making various alterations and refurnishing it, heavily insured the premises. Shortly after this a mysterious fire broke out and destroyed the building and contents. Members of our St. Paul Detachment suspected that Arson had been committed and conducted an investigation, being assisted by Detective-Corporal H. Shandruk who pursued his enquiry to Flin Flon, Manitoba. The investigation was exceedingly thorough and finally three persons were committed for trial, being later admitted to bail.

Stanley Blozak, the instigator of the crime, upon appearing for trial and while the prosecution was in progress, apparently realizing that conviction was certain, poisoned himself by swallowing a quantity of Strychnine. He was at once removed from the Courtroom, but later died. This incident clearly indicates the need for thorough and careful searching of all prisoners, including those who have been on bail. This, however, is rarely done until after conviction or until the prisoner is being placed in the cells during a Court recess or adjournment.

The two other persons implicated in the burning were convicted of false pretences and received sentences of one year and eighteen months respectively.

During the trial the prosecution relied to a very great extent on documentary evidence, a total of forty-four articles of this nature being entered and accepted by the Court as exhibits.

* * *

The value of the radio as an aid to criminal investigation was exemplified recently when the Post Office and General Store at Buffalo Lake, Alberta, was entered; the safe containing money and other valuables, also merchandise, being taken. Enquiries were immediately conducted and details of the crime given to the Radio Station at Grande Prairie, these particulars being broadcasted at frequent intervals. As a result, the finding of the safe was promptly reported, which enabled us to effect the arrest of the men responsible for the commission of the crime with the evidence still in their possession. Charges were later placed against the men for an infraction of Code Section 460, and upon being found guilty they were sentenced to serve three years in the Penitentiary.

* * *

Members of the Force stationed at Liverpool, N.S., received information to the effect that a married woman residing with her husband was in the

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

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

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

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

* * *

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

* * *

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

Summary Convictions

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

IT is Part XV of the Criminal Code which lays down the procedure to be followed in summary conviction matters. Some of its features, particularly with reference to its general application and its relation to Part XVI, have been noted already, as well as the fact that its provisions have been imported into many federal and provincial statutes. It is no exaggeration to say that cases within its purview—many of them of minor importance—constitute by far the greater part of police work. The result is that it is in cases falling within Part XV that the peace officer most often finds himself cast in the role of prosecutor.

Police advocacy is a subject about which some controversy has arisen. In England it appears to have received judicial attention in 1886, in a case in which a police witness, at the direction of his superintendent who was prosecuting, had refused to answer a question as to where he had been hiding at a particular time. On appeal, one of the Judges "thought it a most unfortunate practice for police officers to be allowed to act the part of advocates in courts of justice. When witnesses they should be mere witnesses, and not be allowed to take up the position of advocates." The other Judge "thought it a very bad practice to allow a policeman to act as an advocate before any tribunal, so that he would have to bring forward only such evidence as he might think fit and keep back any that he might consider likely to tell in favor of any person placed upon his trial." The appeal was allowed on the ground that the question was relevant and should have been answered.¹

In the following year, counsel for an accused person objected to an inspector for the S.P.C.A. being permitted to conduct a prosecution, and his objection was upheld.² The Society appealed, however, and its appeal was allowed because the inspector, being himself the informant, had the right to conduct his own case. Incidentally, with reference to the previous case, the Court observed, "I entirely concur with the general observations made in the case cited of *Webb v. Catchlove*, for to allow a policeman, as the case was there, to become an advocate in the very proceedings of which he had charge, is wrong."

The subject came up again in 1910 in a case in which a person was charged with driving a motorcycle at a speed dangerous to the public.³ On that occasion the Court held as follows:

"With regard to police advocacy I do not approve of it, but there are cases where there may be no objection to the facts being brought before the Court by a policeman. But that such advocacy was permitted is no objection to the conviction. It is not said that any injustice was done to the appellant owing to the case being conducted by this police-sergeant."

In 1936, a Canadian legal publication reported, of a case which had come on for hearing in Ontario, that "Because a sergeant of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police wanted to be the complainant, the prosecutor,

¹*Webb v. Catchlove*, 3 Times L.R. 159.

²*Duncan v. Toms*, 56 L.J.M.C. 81.

³*May v. Beeley*, 79 L.J.K.B. 852.

the star witness and then return to the position of prosecutor in a criminal trial in the Sarnia police court, an abrupt halt was called in the proceedings by the presiding magistrate."⁴

Counsel for the defence objected, it appears, "to the complainant and prosecutor being a party to give evidence and then return to act as prosecutor. We, as counsel, cannot do it." After some discussion the magistrate ruled that the sergeant, as complainant, could not be prevented from conducting the case, but that he was not at liberty to be a witness and to conduct the prosecution as well, and granted a remand in order that a prosecutor might be procured. The report contains the following comment after endorsing the ruling of the magistrate:

"At the same time we are amazed that this shocking condition should exist in Canada. We understand that in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continue to act in these various capacities. This is an amazing situation and should not be tolerated.

It means that an officer makes an investigation. Having satisfied himself that there is sufficient evidence to justify a prosecution, he lays a charge, then serves a summons or executes a warrant for arrest as the case may be, appears in court when the case is first called, and we suppose, agrees to or refuses the granting of bail. When the case is ready for trial he appears as counsel, produces his various witnesses, examines them, and objects at various stages to questions put by counsel for the defence in cross-examination. He then takes the witness stand and testifies himself. After the prosecution is closed, he acts as counsel and cross-examines, no doubt with consummate skill, the witnesses for the accused and the accused himself.

⁴Bench and Bar, August, 1936.

*Macdonald's Lassie Clad in Tartan
Means Better Smokes Within the Carton*



BRITISH CONSOLS
are made from finer,
more expensive
tobaccos than any
other popular brand.

PLAIN OR CORK TIP

British Consols

Cigarettes

How long is this anomalous and ridiculous condition to be permitted? In a country in which the common law prevails, at least in criminal matters, what safeguards are there for accused persons if police officers are permitted to conduct prosecutions from the time of making preliminary investigations to addressing the court in the capacity of counsel for the Crown?"

There is no need to enter into contention, but in view of the special reference to Saskatchewan, it is pertinent to notice a case heard in that province on appeal by way of stated case, of which, obviously, the report was not before the writer of the foregoing paragraphs at the time they were written. That stated case⁵ disclosed that the informant had executed a search warrant at the house of the accused, had arrested the accused, had acted as prosecutor at the hearing of the information laid by him, and had also testified as a witness.

The Court of Appeal was unanimous in upholding the conviction and one of the Judges dealt, in detail as follows, with the various functions performed by the informant:

"The fact that s.715—gives the informant liberty to conduct the information and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf, does not, in my opinion, make it obligatory upon him to have such legal assistance, but only permits him to do so. *Duncan v. Toms*, 56 L.J.M.C. 81. It thus merely extends his right.

Though the above provisions have been in force since 1869 (Can.), c.31, and it seems to have been a common practice ever since for informants to conduct their own cases in matters of summary conviction, I cannot find a case wherein his right to do so has been questioned, let alone made ground for quashing the conviction. I would decline, therefore, to hold the conviction bad on such a ground in this case.

Nor does the fact that in conducting the case the informant was also the policeman in charge thereof, satisfy me as sufficient reason for reversing the conviction. While the subject of police advocacy has sometimes evoked strong criticism from eminent Judges in England, because the policeman, by reason of his interest in the result of the case, might be influenced to present only evidence detrimental to the accused, they have not considered it sufficiently objectionable to upset convictions on that ground alone. *Webb v. Catchlove*, 50 J.P. 795; *May v. Beeley*, (1910) 2 K.B. 722; Paley on Summary Convictions, 9th ed., p. 253; Stone's Justices' Manual, 1917, pp. 46 and 1302."

After quoting the extract from the judgment in the case last cited, already quoted here,³ the learned Judge proceeds:

"With this view I respectfully and entirely agree.

In this connection it is worthy of note that there is no suggestion on the part of the defendant that in his conduct of the case the informant

⁵*Rex v. Cruik*, 50 C.C.C., at p. 148. It should be observed in this connection that in 1936 the Saskatchewan Legal Profession Act was amended to provide that only enrolled barristers and solicitors in good standing "shall practice at the bar of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction in Saskatchewan, or advise, do, or perform any work or service for fee or reward, either directly or indirectly in matters pertaining to the law, or sue out any writ or process, or commence, carry on or defend any action or proceeding in any such court." In 1937, however, this section was amended so as to make it inapplicable to members of any police force prosecuting in summary conviction cases or appearing for the Crown at preliminary hearings or summary trials before provincial or city police magistrates or justices of the peace.

acted unfairly, or otherwise abused his position to her prejudice. I think, therefore, that there is nothing in this objection.

The next objection taken to the conviction under this head is, that when acting as advocate the informant became a witness and gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

While this a highly objectionable and undesirable practice, it cannot be deemed fatal to the conviction. *Parry v. Parry*, (1926) 3 D.L.R. 95; *Cobbett v. Hudson*, (1852) 22 L.J.Q.B. 11; *Rex v. Brice*, (1819), 2 B. & Ald. 606, 106 E.R. 487; and Paley on Summary Convictions, p. 252.

As to the effect on the conviction of the fact that the search warrant was not only sworn to but also executed by the informant in person, the defendant relies upon *Ex p. McCleave*, (1900), 5 C.C.C. 115, 35 N.B.R. 100. That, as the report discloses, was an application for *certiorari* in respect of a conviction for illegally keeping liquor for sale contrary to the Canada Temperance Act, R.S.C. 1886, c. 106, and of an order for the destruction of the said liquor. The informant, a policeman, made the complaint, obtained the search warrant to himself, and executed it. It was held by a divided Court that, being interested in the result (because personally liable for costs in the event of the prosecution failing), the informant was disqualified from executing the search warrant, and that the conviction and order founded upon the result of such search, were bad. There is authority, however, in similar cases, the other way: *Reg. v. Heffernan*, 1887, 13 O.R. 616; *Rex v. Swarts*, (1916) 27 Can. C.C. 90, 32 D.L.R. 786, 37 O.L.R. 103.

Moreover, in a subsequent judgment by the same Court in which *Ex p. McCleave* was decided, it was explained that the reason why the conviction in the latter case was quashed was, because it contained the order for the destruction and forfeiture of the liquor. Hence it was impossible to set aside the order, which was held to be illegal, without also setting aside the conviction.

Barker, C. J., who delivered the judgment of the Court in *Ex p. Dewer*, (1909), 15 Can. C.C. 273, 39 N.B.R. 143, went on to say:—

“It was not intended, however, that any connection between the information for the search warrant and the information for the offence would make the conviction bad in the event of the search warrant or the proceedings under it being illegal. It might well be that the conviction would be good while the proceedings in connection with the search warrant and the order for destruction would be bad.”

See *Rex v. LeBlanc*, (1911), 21 Can. C.C. 221; *Ex p. Doyle*, (1916), 27 Can. C.C. 60, 31 D.L.R. 90, 44 N.B.R. 244.

In view of these later decisions, it is clear that *Ex p. McCleave* can have no application in the present case, wherein no order for forfeiture is in question and the search warrant was only one ancillary to the proceedings leading up to the conviction in question. I do not think, therefore, that it would be reasonable to hold that, because the informant made the search he had invalidated the conviction.

Nor do I think that the fact that the informant also made the arrest should be allowed to affect the conviction, since there are not wanting decisions by competent Courts that the validity of the conviction does not

depend upon the legality or illegality of the arrest. *Ex p. Balser*, (1888), 27 N.B.R. 40; *Rex v. Hanley*, (1917), 30 Can. C.C. 63, 41 O.L.R. 177; *Rex v. McLatchy*, *Ex p. Wong*, (1923), 3 D.L.R. 291, 40 Can. C.C. 32, 50 N.B.R. 320; *Rex v. Iaci*, (1925), 4 D.L.R. 474, 44 Can. C.C. 275, 35 B.C.R. 95.⁶

Modern practice in England seems to be in accord with the view taken by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, as witness the following:

"In some jurisdictions, furthermore, it is still a somewhat common practice for the chief constable of the police force in a borough, or the superintendent of police in the petty sessional division of a county, or the police officer in charge of the case, to assume the role of a prosecuting attorney and personally to examine the witnesses for the prosecution and cross-examine those for the defence."

Later the same writer observes:

"The practice of police advocacy is confined in the main to the country districts; it does not obtain at all in the London Metropolitan police district, and except in the case of summary or non-indictable offences, is of infrequent occurrence in the larger centres of population. There are, however, occasional instances of its survival even in boroughs of considerable size and importance."⁷

From all of the foregoing it is clear that the matter is rather one of policy than of positive law. Undoubtedly the courts look with extreme disfavour upon counsel who takes off his gown to go into the witness-box. Apart from any possible temptation to give partisan color to his evidence, to do so would place him, if he were permitted to act as advocate again, in a position where he would have to comment upon and argue from evidence which he himself had supplied. Counsel understand this so thoroughly that nowadays such a course is rarely if ever attempted.

Equally undoubtedly, if it appeared in any case that unfairness had resulted from police advocacy, it would be the duty of the court to take cognisance of that fact. On the other hand, it seems fair to assume that a peace officer disingenuous enough, as prosecutor, to hold back from the court evidence which had come to his knowledge during his investigation, would not hesitate to withhold the same information from his superiors or from prosecuting counsel.

The worst situation which could exist would be one in which the magistrate, lacking the assistance either of prosecuting counsel or of the police, might be compelled to dig out the facts for himself, and so even appear to be counsel for the prosecution. At all events, if the existing situation requires a remedy, that remedy is for the Legislature.

The section of the Code which sets forth the penalty for an offence, prescribes also the procedure under which that penalty is to be imposed. Sometimes, however, the Code or other statute provides that an offence may

⁶It has been held in the case of *Rex v. Belyea*, 1915, 43 N.B.R. 375, that if the constable has a personal interest in the case apart from his interest as an officer of the law, he should not be assigned to make the arrest.

⁷Criminal Justice in England, by Pendleton Howard, (The MacMillan Company, 1931). Pp. 18 and 183 respectively. Later discussion of this subject appears in 'The Journal of Criminal Law', Vol. I, p. 327.

be tried either on indictment or on summary conviction. For example, this is true of common assault, of assaulting or obstructing a peace officer in the execution of his duty, and of being in charge of a motor vehicle while intoxicated; and the Excise Act, which creates a number of indictable offences, provides⁸ that those which are punishable within a stated limit may be tried on summary conviction. The cases to which this alternative applies are not numerous, yet a noticeable lack of accord has arisen in the decisions of the Courts affecting them.

In a case in which the accused had been convicted of obstructing a peace officer in the execution of his duty, it was argued on appeal that the trial before the magistrate had been held under Section 773 (e) of the Code and that the accused should have been asked to elect. The Court did not give effect to this contention. Its opinion was that the Code clearly provided alternate methods of procedure and—without giving reasons—that the choice between those methods lay with the *prosecution*.⁹

Later in another province application was made for a writ of prohibition to restrain a magistrate from proceeding by way of summary conviction in a case for which the statute provided alternate methods. "My opinion," said one of the Judges, "is that the Justice of the Peace has a discretion and that as guardian of the interests of the public, he can and must decide in which way he is to proceed." Another put it this way:

"It is true that in many cases the accused is given the option of a summary trial instead of a trial on indictment but if without any statutory authority for it we were to hold that in this case, he is entitled to the same option we must negative or nullify one part of the section. If he says, 'I will not be tried on indictment,' then he repeals that portion of the section which says he is triable on indictment, and if he says, 'I will only be tried by indictment,' then the other portion of the section has no application to him.

I cannot see how the jurisdiction of the magistrate to proceed in either way can depend on the will of the accused."¹⁰

Two cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act show a similar variance. In one which was tried in Ontario, the Court remarked simply, "It is of course, at the option of the Crown how to proceed,"¹¹ while the other, which was tried in Manitoba and from the report of which the following extract is taken, seems to indicate that the choice may lie either with the Crown or the magistrate:

"The record of the trial if it is the record of a trial under Part XV, is unobjectionable, but if of a trial under Part XVI it shows defects which go to the very jurisdiction of the magistrate to try the case. Why should we go out of our way to discover something to destroy this conviction? It is all very well to protect an accused, but our protection should go no further than to assure him of a fair trial according to law, it should never seek to

⁸Sec. 118.

⁹Rex v. West, 25 C.C.C. 145.

¹⁰Rex v. McNabb, 32 C.C.C. 166.

¹¹Rex v. Rutherford, 48 C.C.C., at p. 240. See also Rex v. Mason, 63 C.C.C. 97; Rex v. Fanning, 63 C.C.C. 377; Rex v. Rhodenizer (No. 1), 67 C.C.C. 259.

defeat the ends of justice by saving the guilty from the legal consequences of their wrongdoing."¹²

No general rule can be drawn from the cases; a court of summary jurisdiction must be guided by the decisions, if any, delivered within its own province. However, the cases are unanimous upon the point that, when alternative methods are provided, the accused has nothing to say about which is to be followed. "Parliament has in effect enacted," said the Chief Justice of British Columbia,¹³ "that the offence may be prosecuted either by indictment or summarily, and it is therefore impossible to say that the accused may dictate the course to be taken by the prosecution." And in the *Denis* case, the Court, after pointing out that the magistrate got his jurisdiction from the Code itself and not from the consent of the accused, observed that, "Consent of the accused is not only not necessary, it should not even be asked for."

Yet, if to give the accused the right to choose in such cases would be to "read out of the section" the alternative of summary conviction, there is, perhaps, just as great a danger of reading out the other alternative if the justice, at all costs, insists upon his own jurisdiction. It is obvious, from the mere fact that trial by indictment is provided, for example, for the unlawful possession of opium, that it is contemplated that such cases will sometimes come before judge and jury "which, after all, is the regularly recognised mode."¹⁴

What considerations, then, should govern the choice? It seems only fitting that the request of the accused for a trial by jury should be, in the view of the justice, a circumstance tending to influence him against proceeding summarily. Apart from that, some guidance is to be found in the *McNabb* case, already cited:

"It may also be said that there could be no prejudice to public interest in a trial by indictment. But there is at least the question of trouble and expense. I think the Justice is the person to say whether the case justifies the incurring of such trouble and expense. Parliament has undoubtedly said that a Justice is a proper and fit person to try the offence created by the statute and I cannot see that, in the face of that and when there is no condition of consent attached, the accused has any right to question the wisdom of Parliament. He must, I think, submit to the tribunal created by Parliament with power to try him provided that tribunal in its discretion decides to do so.

I do not think that the magistrate accepted without question the preference of the prosecutor. He merely said that that circumstance had some weight with him. If that meant that the prosecutor's desire that the less severe penalty should be imposed then I think, within limitations, the magistrate could, not improperly, take that into account. If, however, it meant that the prosecutor thought the chances of conviction were better before the magistrate than upon indictment then of course the desire of the prosecution should not have been regarded but I see nothing to justify an inference that this was what the magistrate had in mind. In any case

¹²*Rex v. Denis*, 49 C.C.C. 8.

¹³*Rex v. Chin Mow*, 42 C.C.C. 394.

¹⁴*Rex v. Van Koolberger*, 16 C.C.C., at p. 231.

there should be no manoeuvring allowed for or against the trial by jury as far as the magistrate is concerned. If Parliament has expressed any opinion at all as to the respective merits of the two months of trial it would rather seem to be in favour of indictment because then the heavier penalty can be imposed and there is an appeal from the Justice. All the more serious crimes are triable by jury and as long as Parliament has confidence in that method it ought to be sufficient."

Again, it has been held in unreported cases in Saskatchewan, that, where alternatives exist, it is "the plain duty" of the Justice, at least in cases in which there is no defence counsel, to inform the accused whether he is being tried summarily or undergoing preliminary hearing. But the contrary, in effect, has been held in British Columbia.¹⁵ Still, this seems to be a point which need not arise, as it is a simple matter for the Justice, if he intends to proceed summarily, to say so.

Apart from those cases in which alternative modes of trial are distinctly provided by statute, if an offence is stated to be triable on summary conviction it is triable in that way only. Therefore, in a case in which the accused had been committed for trial upon a charge of stealing trees valued at \$14.00, the Court of King's Bench in Quebec expressed itself as follows in quashing the indictment:

"All offences now are either indictable or summary matters. All summary matters, by statute, fall under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; and the offence now before the Court is declared to be a summary matter—.

When the statute in the same clause which prohibits the act specifies a special mode of trying the offence, that mode must be employed and no other.—

In a general way Superior Courts, either Civil or Criminal, have what we may call a residuary jurisdiction; that is, they (have) jurisdiction over all cases which are not specially assigned to other Courts. But, the present case, by the Code, is specially assigned to the justices of the peace, and therefore the Court of King's Bench has no jurisdiction."¹⁶

There is in Canada no provision similar to Section 17 of the English Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879 whereby a person, accused of an offence which is punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for more than three months and which is not an assault, may demand to be tried by jury. The Code approaches it most nearly when by one section¹⁷ it removes from the jurisdiction of the justice a case of common assault which involves a question to title to land, and when by another,¹⁸ it gives the justice the right to commit for trial a person charged with common assault if the evidence, in his opinion, discloses an assault of a more serious kind.

Summary conviction matters may be disposed of by one or more justices of the peace as directed by the legislation creating the offence. If nothing be said upon this point, then one justice will constitute the court. The word 'magistrate' appears not at all in Part XV, but 'justice', by definition, includes judges and magistrates, who, if they are invested with the power

¹⁵Rex v. Sam Hing, 45 C.C.C. 202.

¹⁶Rex v. Beauvais, 7 C.C.C., at p. 496.

¹⁷Sec. 709.

¹⁸Sec. 732.

of two justices, may act alone in cases which are required by statute to be heard by two justices of the peace.¹⁹

Before the justice can acquire jurisdiction two conditions precedent must be fulfilled. The first is that the information must be laid or complaint made within the time limited therefor by the statute. If no time be stated, the matter falls within that provision of the Code²⁰ which specifies twelve months for the North-West Territories and the Yukon Territory and six months for other parts of the Dominion. The second is that the justice must act within the limits of his territorial jurisdiction. In this connection we have remarked already a variance between the courts of different provinces with regard to the judicial notice to be taken of geographical locations.²¹

(To be continued)

¹⁹Code Sec. 2 (19), and Sec. 604.

²⁰Code Sec. 1142.

²¹*R.C.M.P. Quarterly*, April 1935, p. 8.



World Police Convention

At the International World Police Convention held at Montreal in October, about sixty-five police executives were in attendance from Canada, the United States, Europe and Australia. The chairman was the Montreal Police Director, Fernand Dufresne, President of the World Police Association for 1937.

Among the distinguished speakers at the sessions and banquet were Premier King of Canada; Premier Duplessis, of Quebec Province; Sir James McBrien, Commissioner R.C.M.P.; John Edgar Hoover, Chief of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Brigadier-General D. C. Draper, Chief Constable of Toronto; Barron Collier, of New York City; Chief William J. Quinn, of San Francisco; Lieut-Col. Leon Lambert, of Quebec City, and Mayor Renault, of Montreal.

Heading the European delegates were Chief Constable Sillitoe, of Glasgow, Scotland; Chief A. Killick Mayall, Past President of the Police Association of Cities and Boroughs of England and Wales; Donald C. Fletcher, Deputy Lieutenant of the County and City of Glasgow, Scotland; Dr. Eugene Bianu, Director-General of Public Security, Bucharest, Roumania; K. H. Broekhoff, Commissioner of Police, Amsterdam, Holland; M. Lourence, Director of Criminal Police, Lisbon, Portugal; E. Thune Jacobsen, Director of Police, Copenhagen, Denmark, and K. Welhaven, Director of Police, Oslo, Sweden.

International police conclaves are very necessary, as pointed out so ably by Colonel Wood of the R.C.M.P. If the police of the world were to co-operate more closely, fugitive crooks would not be able to win a haven of safety by merely crossing an international boundary line.

National Police Review—December, 1937

"The Cartridge"

by CORPORAL J. A. CHURCHMAN, M.M.

IN MY previous article,* I outlined in a brief and, I am afraid, altogether too cursory a manner, the early history of propellants and the hand weapon. I will now try to strike a more modern note and tell you about the present day cartridge. Authorities on the subject write chapters on modern ammunition manufacture, so I am not for one minute assuming that I can fully describe the process in a few hundred words, but I will try to outline the principal features and leave you with a better understanding of what you are handling when loading either the .45 or .455 revolver or the S.M.L.E. .303 rifle, the present day arms of our service.

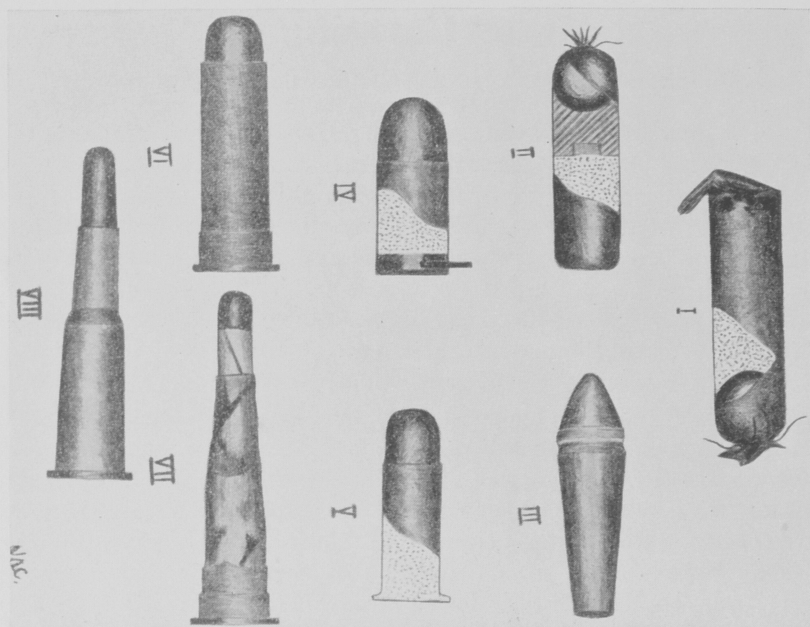
Not so long ago I met a man who was surprised when he discovered that .45 ammunition could not be used in a .455 revolver, but that vice versa things seemed to fit. As a matter of fact, if the head space is correct, there is no reason why in an emergency the .455 cartridge should not be used in place of the .45 (which was originally a black powder cartridge, carrying a charge of twenty-eight grains, hence the length). If you are really up against it and you have only .455 ammunition and the .45 gun, a copper wire ring round the cartridge just in front of the shell base will make up for the comparatively shallow base of this shorter cartridge in the cylinder. Compare the bases of these cartridges. The difference is not great, but quite apparent. Of course if you are keen on having interchangeable gear it is quite possible to have both types of cylinders for the one gun, there is not sufficient difference in the bore to matter. But why do this, in the first place the Quartermaster will raise ructions, and secondly, if you like shooting and cannot make up your mind which of the two cartridges gives you best results, then get a gun for each, there will be no question of alignment of cylinder and no mental hazard—no alibi.

What I am about to write will be old news to the man who "reloads his own" and to the "gun-crank". This effort is primarily in the interests of the novice or the uninitiated. It is quite possible I will be going over ground covered in musketry and ballistics lectures, but there is always something new and I hope the younger tyros will find some use for certain of the data in this article.

Before going further let us look up the Encyclopaedia Britannica and see how we come to get the word "cartridge". We find it is a corruption of the French word "cartouche" and means a case, of brass or other metal, cardboard, silk, flannel, etc., containing an explosive charge and usually the projectile also, for small arms and ordnance. The word "cartouche" is adopted from the Italian "carticcio" a roll of paper. As for "bullet", the word is derived from the French "boulet", diminutive of "boule", a ball. The original meaning has, since the end of the sixteenth century, been narrowed down to the actual projectile used with small arms of all kinds, irrespective of size or shape.

The present day cartridge comprises a shell, the projectile, propellant and a primer, all varying in size and weight according to the type of weapon

*See "Powder and Ball"—October 1937, R.C.M. Police Quarterly Magazine.



I. MUZZLE LOADER CARTRIDGE. (From the early days to about 1850).—Merely a package or roll containing the correct measure of black powder and the ball. It is made of strong brown paper, tied at the end where the ball lies and folded at the end where, to load, it would be torn open.

II. DREYSE CARTRIDGE. (1850).—Designed for the needle gun of the same name. The ball lies behind the knot. A wad holds the primer. The long firing pin or needle of the gun had to penetrate the cartridge base and travel through the powder to strike the priming.

III. SHARPE'S CARTRIDGE. (1850).—The design of an American of that name. This particular specimen has a shell of brass, black powder charge, no primer. The shell is provided with a hole in the base to allow the flash of the percussion cap to enter.

IV. LEFAUCHEUX OR "PIN-FIRE" CARTRIDGE. (1835).—A metal shell holds the lead bullet and the black powder charge. The primer lies in a cavity in the base. When loaded into the weapon the protruding pin is taken up in a slot. A blow of the hammer flashes the priming.

V. RIM FIRE CARTRIDGE. (1870).—Similar in construction to the present day .22 cartridge. Note priming compound round the base rim.

VI. SNIDER CARTRIDGE. (1860).—Paper shell, metal base and centre fire primer.

VII. WRAPPED BRASS MARTINI HENRY CARTRIDGE. (1871).—Sheet brass wrapping, metal sheathing and base. Centre fire primer. Bullet is paper wrapped.

VIII. SOLID DRAWN BRASS MARTINI HENRY CARTRIDGE. (1880).—Very much the same as our present day bottle-neck rifle cartridge. It is of solid drawn brass. Centre fire primer.

it is intended for. The shell is of brass or similar metal, the primer is the small nickel coloured part with the functions of a spark plug which lies in the base centre of the shell. The propellant is one of a variety of smokeless powders or forms of cordite. The revolver bullet is made of lead, generally hardened with tin or antimony or both, hollow based, grooved and greased. The rifle bullet has a core of lead and an aluminum tip, both encased in a nickel jacket.

The evolution of the cartridge is interesting. The accompanying illustration of some of the specimens in my collection, I believe covers the different stages of progress or development. I gave a description of the various types in my previous article so I will not digress further from the subject I have set out to deal with.

The brass for the shell arrives at the factory in long strips or rolls of standard thickness, width, purity and hardness. In the first operation a machine punches out a disc which is at the same time pressed into a cup. Then by a process of annealing, pickling, washing and further punching this cup is drawn into the shape of a tube, closed at one end. Still another machine punches the primer pocket and flash hole or holes at the closed end and forms the rim or ejector groove. A die at the same time leaves the trade mark, name or initials of the manufacturer and the calibre stamped on the base. Finally the shell is sized and the mouth cut and reamed. Before being passed on to the loading room each shell is given a most minute inspection. Cracks and other defects are looked for, and the shells are gauged as for length, diameter, thickness of base and depth and diameter of the primer pocket or chamber.

During the process of manufacture shells may, according to size and type, be annealed four or five times. It must be understood that when brass is cold-worked it becomes hard and brittle and unfit to work through another stage unless it is softened by a process of heating or annealing. Excessive heat will burn the metal and completely destroy its resilience. In modern munition factories the operation is entirely mechanical, the shells pass through ovens, they are brought up to the required heat which is held for a specified period, and they are then cooled before being passed on for pickling and washing.

The finished shell, particularly the rifle shell, must be of a certain hardness at different points. The base is harder than the mouth and the variation is gradual from end to end. This permits of easy extraction, The resiliency of the metal about the centre and from there forward must be such that on discharge of the weapon the shell will completely conform to the size of the chamber and seal it, and then spring back to normal. The tests for hardness are generally made with what is known as the Brinell apparatus. A steel ball of certain size is held over the area to be tested and a known weight or force is applied. The unit or standard of measurement of hardness is the figure obtained by dividing the applied weight in kilograms by the area of the depression in square millimeters.

Many and varied are the types and shapes of bullets in use today. The round ball is a thing of the past. All modern bullets are elongated, with rounded, wad-cutter or pointed tips. Individuals who engage in a large amount of revolver shooting generally mould their own bullets; moulds for almost every shape are procurable, but the home cast product is invariably of the wad-cutter, flat based variety. Shapes of tips vary, a very efficient twenty yard bullet has a sharp cone point with a cutting shoulder a sixteenth of an inch in front of the crimping groove. The .45 or .455 factory bullet is swaged, has a blunt cone point and a hollow base. The metal, with a small percentage of tin or antimony added to harden the bullet, is cast into ingots which are put into a press operating under a pressure in the neighbourhood of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the square inch. The metal is extruded in the form of a wire of slightly greater diameter than the bullet it will ultimately be used for. Slugs of this wire, approximately bullet length, are fed into the swedging machine. Once shaped the bullets are grooved and greased under pressure.

Rifle bullet manufacture is more involved. There is the jacket or envelope which is made of cupro-nickel and manufactured in much the same manner as the shell. It is smaller, and as any variation in weight of bullet will make for inaccuracy, great care must be exercised in all stages of its manufacture. The ribbon of metal is punched and a cup is first formed, then by a process of drawing, the required length and thickness is obtained, the jacket is then shaped and subjected to careful examination. An aluminum tip takes up about a third of the space in the nickel jacket and behind this is pressed the lead core. Finally the lip of the jacket is turned in and the base stamped with the makers mark.

The primer, the small copper, brass or nickel coloured cup that is seated in the chamber or pocket in the centre base of the shell is made in much the same manner as the shell itself; it is punched from a ductile metal and must be particularly accurate as to diameter and depth. The function of the primer, as we all know, is to ignite by percussion or detonation the propellant housed in the body of the cartridge. In this country the size of primers, which varies according to the type of shell or cartridge being made, is given in numbers, for instance our present day issue of revolver ammunition carries a number 2½ primer.

There are two distinct types of primers, but to really appreciate the difference I must first describe the general construction of this part of the cartridge. There is the cap which contains a priming compound spread over the inside surface and against this rests the metallic surface or point known as the anvil. When the primer is dented by a blow from the firing pin, the priming compound is crushed or pinched and ignited. Now, here lies the difference in the two types. There is the "separate anvil" or "boxer" type primer, in which the anvil is, as the name implies, a separate piece, it is a little metal cone with two arches at the base fitting exactly in the primer cup with point towards the compound. The other primer is the "Berdan" type, invented by and named after Colonel Berdan of the United States Army. In the Berdan primer there is only the compound, the anvil is a part of the shell.

Curious as it may seem, the "Berdan" primer is almost exclusively used in Europe today. True enough, in Canada we find ammunition made to Government specifications with the "Berdan" primer, but the general run of ammunition in the United States and Canada has the separate anvil primer, and that is the primer in our issue .45 and .455 revolver ammunition. They are easy enough to distinguish. Take a fired shell, look down into the base, if you find one flash hole, the primer is of the separate anvil type, otherwise you are safe in saying you are using the Berdan primer. For example look into an empty .303 rifle shell. As the "Berdan" primer anvil forms part of the shell the construction allows for more than one flash hole and these will be found at the base of the little cone. With the separate anvil the primer flash penetrates the arches and passes through the single hole in the base of the pocket. With the Berdan primer the flash passes direct to the powder.

There are quite a number of revolver and rifle propellants on the market today. Black powder is seldom if ever used, certainly not in service ammunition. The most common brands are either single or double based powders.



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The two principle components are nitro-glycerin and nitro-cellulose. Single based powders are made of nitro-cellulose (gun cotton) formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid on cotton or a similar celluline substance. In its raw state, of course, it would be extremely dangerous to work; the compound is dissolved in spirits, extruded into cords or tubes, and cut. A favourite pistol powder of this type is DuPont's "Number 5", and for the rifle, DuPont's I.M.R. (Improved Military Rifle) Powders, Number 1147, 3031, etc. The double base powder is made by dissolving nitro-cellulose in nitro-glycerin, a very popular example of this type being the Hercules Powder Company "Bull's-eye" Pistol and Revolver powder. Composition of Cordite is basically the same as the double base powders but with the addition of other ingredients, it is extruded while still soft, in cords, hence its name, and then cut to required length. These modern smokeless powders will be found in the form of tiny flakes, cubes, or cylindrical grains, according to the type of powder, and conform to and maintain a specific speed of combustion. They vary considerably as to bulk and weight of charges according to the brands compared. By this, I mean, a charge cast by weight cannot be taken as standard for all makes of powder. There is a like variation when casting charges by bulk measure.

Few people are aware of the colossal pressure generated in the .45 and .455 cartridges. During the short period between the time the revolver hammer falls and the bullet leaves the barrel, not much more than a hundredth part of a second, a tremendous upheaval takes place. If the revolver and the bullet were the same weight, we would have a difficult

job holding things down, as it is, however, the revolver weighs about a hundred times more than the bullet. When the hammer falls on the primer, the compound flashes and ignites the charge which immediately changes into gas, a pressure in the neighbourhood of twelve thousand pounds to the square inch being developed. Considering the base diameter of the bullet, the pressure is actually just under one ton. The inertia of the gun being the greater, the bullet moves forward out of the shell and down the cylinder into the barrel which it leaves at a velocity of about eight hundred feet per second. Anyone experimenting with different loads and bullets will find that a heavier bullet will give a higher point of impact at ordinary revolver ranges. This is due to the bullets taking longer to get out of the barrel. Its inertia being greater, it is slow starting. The recoil thrusts the gun back, and, because you are behind it, also upwards, pivoting on the butt.

The rapidity of gas formation in the S.M.L.E. .303, and the rapidity of the passage of the bullet is such that together they take just about a quarter of the time required by the firing pin to travel forward and strike the primer. The bullet of our service rifle travels down the barrel in a little over half the time it takes the sound of the shot leaving the muzzle to get back to the firer's ear. As the powder in the cartridge begins to burn and the space behind the bullet increases, there is a race between the rate of increase of space and the formation of gas, when both are equal the pressure is about forty-one thousand pounds to the square inch. This is actually, considering the base diameter of the bullet, a little over three tons. It cannot be readily appreciated but the intensity of gas pressure during this short period increases at the rate of about one hundred thousand tons per second.

The stopping power of the .45 and the .455 is well established. As Major Fitzgerald of the Colt Company has said—"If you hit a man with a .45 and he doesn't go down, then you had better go round and see what's holding him up!" The same can be said for the .455. There is not an automatic on the market that can be relied on to do the same job as efficiently. The comparative efficiency of the German service automatic and our British Webley Scott .455 was amply demonstrated to me during the war. One night, whilst an enemy raid on our lines was in progress, a German and a British officer came face to face in the traverse of a trench, rounding the opposite corners at the same moment. The German evidently got his shot off first, hitting his adversary in the neck. The British officer, it appears, had a running target and was only able to get a shot into Fritz's "latter end" as he disappeared. They both went back to the dressing station. The khaki clad figure who was still able to look after himself had two nice clean blue holes, no vital wound had been suffered by either individual but the heavy soft lead of the .455 had torn its way through the flesh of the German and must have mushroomed as he was in quite a mess and definitely out of action. Reverse the situation, suppose the German had the Webley and our man the Mauser or whatever it might have been. The German I am sure would have been able to keep on running, but I would not give much for the Englishman's chances with a .455 soft lead bullet going to work in the regions of his neck.

Some people object to these heavier weapons on account of the recoil. I myself thought it might be considerable, till I worked it out. The energy

of recoil is half the mass of the gun multiplied by the velocity of the gun squared, and the velocity of recoil of the gun is the equivalent of the bullet's velocity multiplied by the mass of the bullet divided by the mass of the gun. With our service revolver this gives us 10.7 f.s. recoil and 4.8 f. lbs. energy of recoil. With the S.M.L.E. .303 rifle, and using the same formula, we find the velocity of recoil is 6.8 f.s. and the energy of recoil 6.5 f. lbs. One might ask what the approximate figures of five and six and a half foot pounds energy of recoil represent. In everyday language they are equivalent to the catching of a one pound weight falling from heights respectively five and six and a half feet, or, catching a five pound weight or a six and a half pound weight falling one foot. There is not a great deal of difference in recoil energy of our revolver and rifle, the disturbance is of such short duration and the weight of the weapon, or its inertia, is such in comparison with weight of bullet and force employed, that little discomfort is felt.

I am indebted to the Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited for providing me with the following ballistic data covering the cartridges I have dealt with above:—

CARTRIDGE	.45 COLT	.455 COLT	.303 DC VII
Mean bullet weight.....	255 grs.	272 grs.	174 grs.
“ “ diameter.....	.4565 ins.	.4547 ins.	.3105 ins.
“ “ length.....	.7105 ins.	.937 ins.	1.280 ins.
Mean overall length of cartridge.....	1.590 ins.	1.375 ins.	3.0375 ins.
Powder.....	Bulls' eye	Bulls' eye	Dup. I.M.R. 3031.
Powder charge.....	5 grs.	4.3 grs.	41.0 grs.
Average breech velocity.....	12000 lbs./sq. in.	12000 lbs./sq. in.	41000 lbs./sq. in.
Muzzle velocity.....	790 f.s.	765 f.s.	2460 f.s.
Muzzle energy.....	350 ft. lbs.	353 ft. lbs.	2340 ft. lbs.
Penetration in — in. pine boards.....	6. boards	5. boards	60. boards

Scarlet and Gold, 1938

Scarlet and Gold, the official publication of the Royal North West Mounted Police Veterans' Association, makes its appearance this year under new management, the work of publishing the magazine being performed by the Roy Wrigley Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, with offices at 300 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., and the editorial and compiling duties being done by M. H. T. Alexander, a trained journalist previously connected with the Southam newspapers of Vancouver and Edmonton. Mr. W. E. G. MacDonald is the new Executive Business Secretary and Advertising Manager.

Under such capable direction *Scarlet and Gold* this year contains even more material of interest to serving members and ex-members of the Force than has been included in past years. The set-up of the magazine is excellent and while space unfortunately does not permit of review of individual contributions contained therein the magazine is highly recommended to persons to whom the history and present activities of the Force appeals.—R-C.

International Co-operation in Identification

Address by Assistant-Commissioner S. T. Wood, Director of Criminal Investigation, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, delivered before the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., September 29, 1937.

THE DEFINITION of "Identification" is given as follows,—**"TO PROVE TO BE THE SAME."** It is without question the most important science in the study of the prevention and detection of crime.

It was my good fortune two years ago to visit England, France and Belgium and study their police systems. I was at once impressed with the fact that radical re-organization and expansion was then taking place in all the large forces of those countries, one of the main purposes being to improve their methods of identification. Tremendous sums of money are now being spent with this object in view. Although I had up beforehand all available books and articles on police organizations on the continent, I soon found they were obsolete and, at this moment, I doubt if an authentic article on the organization of one of the continental police forces could be written for they are all experimenting and effecting changes. On my return two years ago I began to look about me and came to the conclusion that we on this side had been going through much the same experience as is exemplified in your own Federal Bureau of Investigation. Our own Force has undergone many changes with considerable expansion and we are continually on the lookout for new ideas in police and identification methods. In so far as England is concerned, I was permitted to re-check on changes there since my visit of two years ago when I attended the Coronation in May last. Even in that comparatively short interval much has been accomplished.

It has been my experience that the most important single factor in the development of a sound system of co-operation between police organizations of different countries is the establishment of really good personal working arrangements among the people who are actually doing the work. Systems of codes and so forth are valuable and indeed essential but however perfect a system may be on paper, it is unlikely to work as it should, unless and until the persons responsible for working it understand each others problems and have established personal working arrangements. The more informal these arrangements are the better they are likely to work. From this point of view periodical conferences of police officials who are doing the work, are of great value so that if a peace officer, say here at Washington, wants some information in a hurry about a foreign criminal in this country he can write or even telephone to the appropriate bureau and speak there to someone he has met and who will be more disposed to go out of his way to help than he might be if he were merely dealing with an official telegram. Having got the personal relations on a satisfactory basis, the maximum benefit can be derived from perfecting the actual machinery of communications.

Various measures have been taken by European Police Forces to improve and systematize their working arrangements and for the last ten years or so the International Criminal Police Commission has been prominent in this connection. This is a body, with its headquarters at Vienna, Austria, on which most of the European countries and some others are represented. It

meets in a different capital once a year for the discussion of common problems. The idea of the International Criminal Police Commission germinated after the war when the disturbed situation in Europe led to a large increase in the activities of international criminals; the countries which took the initiative were Austria and Holland. Its functions are two-fold, namely the working of executive machinery for dealing with international crime and the undertaking of research or enquiry into various problems of police technique for the benefit of the police service as a whole. Apparently this organization has produced definite results in an increase in the efficiency of the machinery for fighting crime.

The Bureau of the Commission is situated at Vienna and its executive functions, being centred on that capital, are naturally designed to serve the countries of Central and Southern Europe in the first instance. Some of these functions have a very wide sphere of usefulness. For instance, the Bureau keeps elaborate records of international criminals and circulates to countries which subscribe to it a periodical, on the lines of the police bulletins, giving information as to the movements, etc., of important criminals who are likely to operate on an international basis. For this purpose, the Bureau is fed by the forces constituting the Commission with the necessary particulars of criminals who merit circulation.

More recently the Commission has established an International Police Wireless Service, which is operating successfully over an area embracing many European countries and it has had some very promising results.

In England, Scotland and Wales Committees composed of prominent police officials of the Government and the various city, borough and county forces are working on similar local problems, such as regional wireless systems, regional laboratories, training, detective work, with good results. One of these Committees under the leadership of Mr. Howe, Assistant Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, recently visited the United States and Canada to study police methods. In order to understand the situation there, it is necessary to explain the setup. The British Government, through the Home Office, pays one-half the cost of all police organizations in that country including buildings and equipment, and exercises supervision over these forces by means of two or more Inspectors of Constabulary. The duties of these latter officials consist of inspecting the various city, borough and county forces and reporting on their efficiency to the Home Office. Thus pressure may be brought to bear on these forces to put in practice any policy which these Committees may recommend to and be approved by the Government.

Finger Prints

Coming now to the different methods of identification and the possibilities of international co-operation, finger printing is the one method common to all countries. Aside from its importance to law enforcement agencies, this science is of equal importance to the general public though unfortunately the public does not, as yet, fully appreciate this fact. It is perhaps unfortunate that finger prints have been connected in the public mind with criminals and, therefore, a certain odium is attached thereto. As we know much uncertainty and many heartaches to next-of-kin would be saved if finger printing were universal.

Various codes have been devised to transmit finger print classifications from one country to another but, I believe all identification officials must agree, no matter how complete a telegraphed code of finger print impressions may be, it is still necessary for the purpose of positive identification to forward a set of the prints in question for comparison. In our opinion, no great improvement may be expected in this direction other than by more rapid means of communication or possibly television. The latter seems to have distinct possibilities, not only in connection with finger prints but photographs.

With the present day air mail and other fast mail services between the United States and Canada, there is not much necessity to telegraph finger print data or make use of any code. In my opinion, however, we should be on the lookout for possible future advances in the science and be prepared. Above all things it appears to me that this most important science of finger printing should be protected, whereas we know repeated attempts are being made to undermine public confidence in its infallibility.

In connection with the International Overseas Exchange of Criminal Records: Although time is an important factor it is essential that each country have one Central Bureau through which all correspondence may be routed to ensure uniformed procedure. The problem is to educate police departments to co-operate by forwarding through the Central Bureau their requests to foreign police forces. In fact I understand that here, as in Canada, the State Department has expressed a desire to have all such correspondence forwarded through the Federal Central Bureau.

The advantage of following this system is obvious for not only are the records of the Central Bureau augmented but the contributing agency is assured of more complete criminal histories. In other ways the Central Bureau is in the happy position of being better informed as to the requirements of each foreign country and usually employs qualified translators to handle this correspondence. Again, foreign countries could not be expected to know the identity of all local police departments and would experience difficulty in replying to their communications.

The main consideration from the administrative point of view seems to be to secure that the finger prints of international criminals and their photographs be circulated by the country responsible for them to the police of any other country which they are thought likely to visit.

Photography

Whilst finger printing is in general use on the continent other means of identification vary considerably. Photography is of equal importance to finger printing as a means of identification and it was found that other countries make far more use of the photographer than we do on this side. An elaborate series of photographs are recorded in conjunction with an accurate drawing or plan of practically every type of crime, as well as serving as a record of unidentified bodies. The police photographer is the first to enter of a raiding party to snap photographs before the inmates can gather their wits and protest. This is good evidence in the case of speak-easys; gambling joints; illegal betting transactions.

In France exactness of detail in photography is carried to the extent of taking all photographs the same size so when mounted on a mat, the border of which is marked off in the metric system, it is possible to ascertain the exact size of any article or object appearing in the photograph. Photographs of criminals are taken in three postures—

- (1) Full face without hat,
- (2) Right profile without hat,
- (3) Three-quarter face with hat.

They claim that were it not that enlargements of the right ear were required at times, the photograph in profile could be dispensed with. In England photographs are taken—

- (1) Right profile.
- (2) Full face with hat.

In Canada we are trying to standardize the latter although there is argument as to whether the hat does not cause shadows and conceal features while, on the other hand, there is the contention that the type of hat and angle at which it is worn assists greatly in identifying a wanted person. Sweden has, in our opinion, the most practical method, namely three photographs of the one person on a sheet about 4 x 3—top left, full face without hat; immediately below, bottom left, right profile without hat, while the right side of the sheet contains a full length picture of the individual with hat and in normal dress.

Telegraph Codes

The International Criminal Police Commission of Vienna in 1923 prepared and brought into operation a telegraph code for use of their subscribers in transmitting information (not finger print classifications) regarding criminals. This code was founded on the three letter system and supposed to save time in decoding and guarantee secrecy. It has not been used to the extent that it could be deemed a success and, in my opinion, is too complicated. Something less elaborate could serve the English speaking countries.

Portrait Parle

Another problem to which the Commission has been applying itself is the question of evolving a standard form of personal description for the use of all police forces. At the moment complete agreement between the different countries has not been arrived at for each is naturally wedded to its own national system.

In France the Bertillon System of Identification by means of measurement was discarded in 1925 on the death of Bertillon in favour of finger printing. True, the Bertillon System of Identification is still continued but in modified form in registering the descriptions of persons in what they describe as "Portrait Parle" or the spoken likeness. This system is based on describing in detail certain features, principally the right ear, nose, forehead and eyes. For instance there are twelve different points of identification in describing the ear alone; nine in the case of the nose, etc. No measurements are recorded. It is a fascinating study and it is the proud boast of the French detective that with such a description in his possession he can identify a man from among a crowd of one hundred in less than two minutes. I was much impressed with this system which, after all, is merely a matter of

improving the power of observation. Portrait Parle as at present in use in France as devised by Bertillon is perhaps too elaborate for other countries in its present form.

A Committee formed by the Home Office in England is working on a standard description form and it seems to me that here is a question that we on this side might give some thought and possibly collaborate with that Committee.

My travels abroad have made me a firm believer in centralization in so far as all criminal data is concerned including finger prints, photographs, criminal records, *modus operandi*, police publications, ballistics, handwriting, etc. In making this statement do not take it that I am opposed to local identification bureaux in the large centres for I consider these serve a very useful purpose but, when some person comes along and advocates one central bureau for the Pacific Coast separate and distinct from one for the Midwest and another for the East on the allegation that criminals do not move from their respective districts, then I do not agree with that person. This latter is the situation into which at least one European country is now drifting and will, in my opinion, seriously affect the expeditious and efficient handling of crime in that country. If I may offer you a suggestion, it is this—as you have in your F.B.I. an efficient law enforcement organization with the very best facilities for housing all the criminal records of the United States, that you do everything possible to support and build up this one Bureau and oppose any attempt at decentralization.

You will have noted that the European countries have for some time been engaged, through the International Criminal Police Commission at Vienna and their respective Police Committees, in studying all phases of and new developments in police technique with a view to international co-operation. It is suggested that we on this continent should do likewise by appointing a Committee whose business it would be to—

- (1) Study methods whereby international co-operation between law enforcement agencies may be improved and organized on a sound basis;
- (2) Conduct research and enquire into problems for the benefit of all law enforcement agencies;
- (3) Contact and collaborate with various commissions or committees in Europe which are engaged in the study of police technique, organization and equipment.

The whole question of international co-operation in identification boils down to the common sense application of the precept that any police force however big or small, is to some extent dependent upon the co-operation of other forces if it is to deal efficiently with its own crime problem and, therefore, any co-operative measures designed to assist any other force are bound in the long run to add to the efficiency of the force giving this assistance equally with those which receive it.

In closing it is desired to express appreciation of the cordial co-operation received from the Director, Mr. Hoover, and his Federal Bureau of Investigation here in Washington, and to thank all United States Police Departments and State Police for most considerate attention to our many requests for finger prints, photographs and criminal data.

Dominion Marksmen

1937 CANADIAN .22 Sporting Rifle Champions



Left to Right: Len Anderson (Manager), Lorne Blakney (Captain), Frank Lewis, Bob Crowhurst, G. S. Beckett (Instructor, Secretary-Treasurer, Sunny Brae Rifle Club, Moncton, N.B.)

FINAL DOMINION RESULTS

	Score
1. Sunny Brae Rifle Club, Moncton, N.B.....	1500 x 1500
2. Hollies Small Bore Rifle Club, Winnipeg, Man.....	1499 x 1500
3. "K" Division, R.C.M.P., Edmonton, Alta.....	1495 x 1500
4. Pioneer Rifle Club, Truro, N.S.....	1493 x 1500
5. 4 Towers Min. R. & R. C., St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	1486 x 1500
6. Border Cities Civilian R. C., Windsor, Ont.....	1486 x 1500
7. Mission City R. & C. Club, Mission City, B.C.....	1484 x 1500
8. Spruce Home Crackshots, Spruce Home, Sask.....	1472 x 1500

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• "DOMINION" AMMUNITION DIVISION

"N" Division Musical Rides, 1937

by INSPECTOR S. BULLARD

IN THIS short article which I have been asked to write on the Musical Rides performed in public by members of "N" Division during the summer of this year, I would first of all like to say how grateful we all are for the kind reception and hospitality given to us at all points visited. The applause by the thousands of people who watched the performances and the compliments we received showed that the Musical Ride was much appreciated and for this we are all very pleased and thankful. There is, of course, somewhat more in a musical ride than really meets the eye, for there are countless hours of training, of grooming of horses and of cleaning and polishing equipment, which must be gone through, daily, before the performance is presented. It seemed, too, that a great many people, both young and old, enjoyed being behind the scenes for I noticed that there was always a steady stream of interested sightseers passing through the stables particularly just after a musical ride had been performed, when people would literally flock into the stables to watch the horses being unsaddled and fed.

In all thirty-six public performances were given this year. The first was in the afternoon of June 9th, at the Horse Show of the Ottawa Valley Hunt Club held in the Barracks grounds at Rockcliffe, when twenty-four members of "N" Division performed a musical ride for the occasion. Sergeant J. E. Margetts (since retired to pension) arranged this particular exhibition of horsemanship and trained the men for it; it was given again, in "N" Division grounds on the morning of June 24th, when this Division held a gymkhana for the members and friends of the Canadian Medical Association. Two handsome trophy cups were donated by the Association to the winners of the tentpegging and jumping events and were presented by Dr. J. L. Gardiner, M.D., president of the Ottawa Chirurgical Society to Constables S. F. Hall and N. O. Jones.

On August 7th, our Mounted Section at Rockcliffe came under the supervision of Superintendent T. B. Caulkin who took over the command of "N" Division from Superintendent J. M. Tupper.

From August 12th, until the 14th, a mounted detachment of twenty-four members from "N" Division executed their Musical Ride in front of the grand stand at the Montreal Agricultural Exhibition, King's Park Race Course, near Montreal, Quebec. Much credit is due, for the success of this ride and those that followed it, to the painstaking work of, and new arrangement of the figures by Staff-Sergeant H. J. Soame, who had, about this time, returned from England with the Coronation Contingent and resumed his duties as riding instructor, at "N" Division.

The particular features about this performance are, firstly, that the different figures or parts, run smoothly one into the next without any break and secondly, that either thirty-two or twenty-four riders can participate and the general formations will remain essentially the same throughout, thus it can be adapted, at a moment's notice, to whatever enclosure, large or small, is available at the time. What actually happens is that when the reduction in numbers is made the "sections" or groups of fours become groups of three's



"N" DIVISION MUSICAL RIDE AT TORONTO—THE "CHARGE"

instead and the different figures in the ride are formed of groups of multiples of three instead of four.

On August 17th, a detachment of thirty-five members rode to Connaught Park Race Course near Aylmer, Quebec, and at 4 p.m. performed the Musical Ride of thirty-two files in front of the grand stand. This was the closing day of the Summer Race Meeting, August 2nd to 17th inclusive, and our riding was viewed by an attendance of about eight thousand people.

After the horses had been rested and the men had partaken of refreshment provided by the Connaught Park Jockey Club our party rode back to Rockcliffe, it was dark before we reached home and both horses and men were tired, nevertheless it was a very enjoyable day for us all.

On August 26th, thirty-five members proceeded to Toronto to take part in the grand stand entertainment at the Canadian National Exhibition. Our Musical Ride was performed during each evening from August 28th, until September 11th, on which latter date the Exhibition closed. Each performance lasted approximately fifteen minutes. Exceptionally fine summer weather prevailed until the last day when heavy rain made the ground in front of the grand stand so wet and slippery that it was almost impossible for the horses to keep on their feet. This was the "thirteenth" performance at the Exhibition. We are much indebted to the Exhibition for so kindly attending to our requirements and particularly to Mr. E. A. Hughes, the General Manager, who gave us his personal attention throughout the show. We are also indebted to the Regiment of the Royal Canadian Dragoons for the kind co-operation given by them.

On the fine afternoon of Saturday, September 25th, a twenty-four file musical ride was performed in the show ring at the Annual Fair of the

Gatineau County Agricultural Society held at Aylmer, Quebec. We were pleased that the Commissioner, who is the Honorary President of the Society was able to be present. We rode back to Rockcliffe that same evening being unable to accept the kind invitation of the Fair officials to remain at Aylmer overnight; we were leaving for the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussar's Horse Show on the following Monday and needed the remaining interval at home, preparing for this next event.

On Monday the 27th, September we travelled to Montreal and after unloading at St. Laurent the following morning, rode to our quarters, the Armoury of the 17th Royal Canadian Hussar Regiment on Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal. Here we had a splendid enclosed show ring, measuring 100 x 200 feet, in which to perform. The Horse Show opened on Wednesday 29th September and the Musical Ride of thirty-two was presented twice that day, then once each evening until Saturday, October 2nd, when the show closed. We are grateful for the kindness shown to us by Lt.-Colonel Stuart A. Terroux, Officer Commanding the 17th D.Y.R.C.H., Major Harwood Steele, and others. On Saturday, September 29th, Police horses "Spot" and "Tommy", with large rosettes in their bridles, joined with other quadrupeds in a parade on behalf of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We left for Ottawa on Sunday, October 3rd.

Our next visit was to Sherbrooke, Quebec, when, on October 19th, thirty-six horses and thirty-five members arrived at Sherbrooke Arena to form a Musical Ride as part of the entertainment at the Great Eastern Provincial Winter Fair and Horse Show. Excellent stabling and quarters were provided and four performances were given on the nights of October 20th to 23rd inclusive, before exceptionally large gatherings of people. The kind



Photographs by courtesy of A. Van Esq., The Evening Telegram, Toronto.

"N" DIVISION MUSICAL RIDE—HALF-SECTION FORMATION

attention given to us by the Exhibition through the person of N. W. Price, Esq., is not to be forgotten. Our horses took part very successfully in several of the jumping events. It was a very pleasing visit for us all.

Lastly came the Ottawa Winter Fair which opened on November 9th, and lasted for four days. Here twenty-four members took part in the Musical Ride which was performed each evening. On Remembrance Day, Thursday, November 11th, our horses paraded in the show ring with Flanders Poppies in the brow bands of their bridles and on Friday, November 12th, we were proud to perform before His Excellency, the Governor General and his party. His Excellency was guest of honour at the Horse Show that evening.

I was fortunate in being detailed to travel with the men and horses wherever they went and in conclusion I can only say that the heartiest co-operation was given by all members who took part in these Musical Rides.



Reg. No. 11671 Constable S. L. Grayson

DUE TO the prompt action of Constable S. L. Grayson, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at Peace River, Alta., a near drowning fatality was averted when he plunged into the cold waters of Peace River and effected the rescue of Earl Blanchard, a deck-hand on the Hudson Bay River Boat "Weenusk," who had fallen into the river.

The accident occurred on the 10th of October last while the "Weenusk," which was en route from Peace River to Vermilion, was assisting to free a barge which had become stuck on a rock in the river. Blanchard, fully clad, was working on the sleet-coated deck of the scow when he suddenly slipped and fell into the river. Being a rather weak swimmer, hampered with heavy clothing and shocked by the sudden plunge into ice cold water, Blanchard was experiencing considerable difficulty in keeping his head above water as the current carried him downstream.

Attracted by the commotion, Constable Grayson who was on board the "Weenusk" emerged from the galley, and taking in the situation at a glance dived into the water fully clothed and succeeded in bringing Blanchard to the shore.

The Peace River at this time of the year is a very swift and dangerous stream, and had it not been for the courageous action of Constable Grayson there is little doubt that Blanchard would have lost his life.

Misrepresenting the R.C.M. Police

by SUPERINTENDENT V. A. M. KEMP

FOR YEARS past the history and activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have aroused profound interest in the United States. Dramatizations on the screen and stage, depicting members of the Force in close association with hardened criminals, aborigines and operatic stars, have combined to stimulate this interest to a remarkable degree and as a result volunteers for service in the Force have submitted their names and qualifications in increased numbers. To illustrate this interest further, it may be mentioned that in one day recently thirteen letters were received at Headquarters from the U.S.A., containing inquiries respecting our organization, uniform, history and a host of kindred subjects.

Such respect for and interest in the Force by the American public is intensely gratifying, and it behooves all members to maintain this high esteem by efficiency in the discharge of duty and courtesy to the public in general, including those visitors from other countries.

Unfortunately the high regard in which the Force is held in the United States produces, at intermittent intervals, men who, for purposes of gain, represent themselves to be bona-fide veterans or members of the R.C.M. Police, their sole claim to that distinction being a fertile imagination and a paucity of knowledge of the work and history of the Force.

Reference in this article is not made to those who, by association with the Force either past or present, are qualified to expound their views or to retail accurate information respecting the activities of the Force. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to the unscrupulous methods adopted by *soi-disant* Mounted policemen who, without any justification whatever, pose as genuine veterans or members of the Force for their own ends, and who belittle our corps by inaccurate portrayal of uniform, methods and administration. The presentation of the history and achievements of any organization in a dignified manner by those qualified to speak results in a fitting appreciation of its traditions. On the other hand, misrepresentation is definitely prejudicial to the best interests of such organizations, particularly when the portrayal is in the hands of those, possessed in some instances of intellectual inhibitions, who deliberately pose as bona-fide members of the corps in question.

It must be borne in mind that there are resident in the United States a number of former members of the Force who take as keen a pride in its welfare as do those who are still in the Service and who are extreme to mark what is done amiss by pseudo-veterans. To those the traditions of the Force, its reputation and work are of great importance and represent an ideal to be jealously guarded. The activities of spurious quondam policemen are to the genuine veteran a blight to our good name, and it is from the indignant outbursts of such ex-members that a portion of the material of this article is obtained.

There is at Headquarters, Ottawa, a file which provides food for thought on this topic. It is distinguished externally by a lengthy reference number which conveys no indication of the illuminating nature of its contents. This

must not be construed as a reflection on the very efficient filing methods at Headquarters, the Central Registry Staff not being particularly concerned with the decorative design on the file jacket, provided the contents are properly tabulated. Thus, is the trite adage that you cannot judge a book by its cover, exemplified.

At the very foundation of this file is found a theatrical poster, originally displayed in an American city, advertising a demonstration of the work of the "North West Mounted Police." The sheet is replete with large headlines printed in lurid red colour. It promises demonstrations of the capture of various criminals, also good humour, high-class music and moral instruction. Members of the fair sex are particularly invited, as are the children who, by witnessing the performance, will realize the futility of crime and thus be warned from criminal habits.

Testimony to the widespread activities of the Force is adduced in the range of subjects itemized on the poster. From "Arctic Variety as actually performed in barracks in the Arctic circle" to "Life in the Underworld," the change is kaleidoscopic, tense, moving.

Lest the vivid lettering and lurid headlines fail to grip the attention of the passerby, the poster is generously sprinkled with portraits of the cast, all unsmiling and grim-visaged man hunters, apparelled in fair similitude of the uniform of members of the Mounted Police. Technical errors in dress, visible to the official eye, presumably pass unnoticed by the general public.

So far as is known officially, the performances set forth in this poster were fortunately confined to small communities, or staged in small theatres when larger cities were visited.

A visitor to the performance reports that the programme consisted of questionable jokes, indifferent music and a lecture on the alleged work of the Force, with special reference to the evils of the narcotic drug traffic.

The names of members of the company were duly compared at Headquarters with those who have served in the Force. It was found they bore no counterpart in official records. The uniform worn was in certain details inaccurate and the company lacked any authorization from the R.C.M.P. Unfortunately, our informant states that while the cognoscenti entertained grave doubts, at least part of the audience accepted the cast as being bona fide personnel from the R.C.M.P., and surprise and disgust was expressed that an organization which had honourable traditions was belittled.

One of the members of this cast has been heard of for some considerable time past in the role of a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on tour in the U.S.A. In 1931, he was touring Pennsylvania, accompanied by one other man. At that time he represented himself as a former member of the "Canadian Mounted Police," and was billed to appear at a local theatre. As indicated, no man bearing his name has ever passed through the ranks of this Force. It is noted that while this individual has been heard of from time to time, his supporting cast has been changed, and on one occasion when the company was in the Western States, it included a woman whose duty it was to play the piano.

The records also bear reference to a small company touring the United States during the past Summer. Appearing as members of the "Canadian

North West Mounted Police," this company provided a demonstration of the methods used by the Force in the Arctic. An ex-member who served in the Yukon Territory for five years, perceiving the customary theatrical poster and other displays designed to attract attention, attended the performance. To his credit, it must be recorded that he sat in silence through the entire show which, in his own words, "Detracted from the dignity of the Force and injured its morale."

To appreciate to the full the manner in which one company of theatrical artists represented the Force to an American audience, let us look in at a performance, the highlights of which are related by an indignant ex-member. The cast in this instance includes a "Sergeant," two "Constables" and a dog.

Opening the programme, the Sergeant, who, from time to time, urges himself without difficulty into the spotlight, delivers a summary of the lot of a policeman, based on his own experiences in the North West Mounted Police. It is observed that the stripes on his riding breeches are non-existent, this departure from convention presumably being considered a distinction fitting to his rank. "The life of a member of the Force," he explains, "is not all romance." This simple truth may possibly deter those who thought otherwise, from applying to enlist. Other equally profound observations are offered, the purpose being to place the audience in a proper mood to receive the more entertaining features of the programme to follow.

The two Constables appear on the stage intermittently for their turns. They are responsible it appears for "Arctic Vaudeville as actually performed by the Mounted Police away up in the Arctic circle." This consists of song and brisk repartee. One is expert on the guitar, the other being a violinist. The exponent of the guitar is attired in a fair representation of our uniform, but prefers polo boots to the regulation issue. His breeches are excessively ballooned at the hips to provide space for growth or muscle expansion at those parts. On being introduced, he gives the Sergeant a snappy "Long-shoreman's" salute; strums his guitar, and irritates his throat with song, his facial area with sad expression and his audience's ears with cacophonous utterance. His first vocal offering is the "Lonesome Pine." During the progress of the performance further vocal selections are introduced, including "The Lonesome Range" and other up-to-the-minute song hits dealing with "Lonesome" objects.

The second Constable's salute to the Sergeant is of the 'hail-fellow-well-met' variety. His duty is to assist Constable No. 1 in what is facetiously termed on the programme a "duet." Those of the audience having an appreciative ear for the finer arts, concede this a typographical error and that the "t" should really be an "l". The instrumentalists vie with one another in an effort to produce sound, not only with their musical instruments but vocally as well. Their efforts are crowned with success. Their joint offering is "The Mocking Bird."

By this time any misgivings entertained by the more pessimistic in the audience as to the "high-class" nature of the music are, of course, dissipated.

A diversion in the programme is the introduction of the dog, which the Sergeant tells the audience is a Malamute; this breed it appears is a

"cross between a Russian Wolfhound and a Siberian Spitz," hence their ferocity. Permitting the audience to share a secret, he tells them solemnly that "the dog is man's best friend." "Dogs in the Arctic," he states, "have been known to give up their lives for their masters." How the North must be changing! The Malamute, being only a year old, is too young to understand the orders commonly given to dogs on the trail and consequently, demonstrations cannot be given on those lines. However, he is learning and to demonstrate his intelligence, the Sergeant commands him to sit down. He sits. Next, directed to shake hands, he declines, whereupon the Sergeant, overlooking the fact that an audience is present, unleashes a left hook so that the Malamute shakes, not merely hands but all over, and is excused further duty. Exit, man's best friend, a trifle groggy but still the star of the show.

The dissertations of the Sergeant are resumed on conditions in the Arctic circle. This is really fine stuff.

It is patent there is need for a complete revision of our ideas and plans if this Force is to do itself justice in the far North. We now learn that there are six months' night in the Arctic. The diet is simplicity itself:—bully beef, hard tack and tea being the main items on the menu. Coffee is never used in the Arctic, due to the caffeine content which so thins the blood as to render the confirmed coffee drinker extremely susceptible to the cold. Moreover, "tea is more easily carried on the trail." Milk, an important food ingredient, is obtained from the reindeer, the extraction of the fluid being accomplished with great dexterity and dispatch. Apparently the intense cold, which appears to hover perpetually around seventy degrees below zero, will freeze it rapidly once it leaves the warm confines of the animal. (Our ex-member gathered the impression that the milk reached the open spaces in the form of a solid stick or bar to be later piled up like cordwood beyond the reach of the dogs!)

Let us should fall into the common error of assuming that the command "Mush" used to dog teams is a corruption of the French "Marche," it should be stated, on the authority of this experienced "Sourdough," that this is an Eskimo word meaning "Onward" or "Upward."

The neglect of which many members of the Force have been guilty in the indiscriminate use of dog moccasins now appears in a truly reprehensible light. Hitherto the practice has been to wrap the dog's feet, when occasion demanded, in suitable fabric or moose skin. When not required, dog moccasins have been carelessly thrown into a bag for indiscriminate use when next needed. Apparently care should have been maintained to prevent them from becoming mixed, because, in the experience of the Sergeant, they are all made to fit the shape of each paw. It is apparent that discomfort and inconvenience would result should a careless traveller try to get Kazan, who wears No. 6 AAA, to don the boots of Diana who wears a 5 B!

It is also noticed that travellers in the North have not been putting themselves to bed at all properly. The old practice of extending oneself, whether in a snowhouse, shack or in the great outdoors, in a horizontal position is quite wrong. The accepted plan now appears to be to dig a hole at an acute angle in the snow and insert the sleeping bag or "parka." It is strange how the nomenclature of the North varies with the years and

according to districts! The term "parka" hitherto supposedly referred to a garment drawn over the head and equipped with a hood. Its general meaning seems to have been enlarged to include a sleeping bag. The "parka" having been inserted in the hole, all that remains is for the weary traveller to jump into bed, turn out the light, pull a string at the top of the "parka" to exclude undue draughts and he is fixed for the night. Suffocation is obviated by the presence of a small aperture to admit fresh air. It is carefully explained that in getting into bed one descends feet first.

There is more illuminating talk of this nature, but space precludes detailing the entire performance. Dialogue is apparently injected to liven the proceedings and this consists of a series of puerile questions put by the Constables to the Sergeant to enable the latter to produce what is known in modern parlance as the "snappy come-back." The highlights of the show in order of merit would appear to be first the dog, for he was at least honest; second, the Sergeant—a good burlesque performer; and lastly, the musicians.

The performance having concluded, the patrons are bidden to inspect the "valuable" collection of Northern curios which are strung on a clothes-line for public inspection in an adjacent lobby. These consist of snowshoes, discarded garments and other impedimenta, the whole lot, according to our informant, being composed of a collection which an industrious housewife would gladly donate to an itinerant panhandler, should her husband be so careless as to leave them around.

Our correspondent sought an interview with the Sergeant, and interrogated him as to his original Division. The Sergeant, it transpires, served in the "West Coast Division." Considering that since inauguration the Divisions of the Force have been designated alphabetically, the significance of the "West Coast" touch is definitely illuminating. The Sergeant admitted on further questioning that the two Constables were not ex-members of the Force, but were added to the cast to furnish the incidental music and presumably act as foils for the brilliant repartee of the Master of Ceremonies. Further interrogation was brought to an end by the Sergeant explaining naively that the exigencies of the performance required his immediate presence in the manager's office.

Any reader who has not yet seen the Arctic and who wonders how those long nights—six months long—are spent, can rest assured that "Arctic Variety" is indulged in. Whether at Craig Harbour or Maitland Point, the ukulele, guitars and violins will provide accompaniment to throaty baritone or robust tenors rendering such ballads as "The Mocking Bird" and "The Lonesome Pine."

The records of the Force deal with another "Sarge." This was a smooth gentleman, smooth of face, smooth of tongue. With a visiting card describing him as formerly of the "Royal Canadian North West Mounted Police" and "Man of Iron," an obsolete pattern collar-badge, and a photograph depicting him in the uniform of the Force, he blazed a trail of false representation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Texas to Iowa. The stories of his amazing prowess as "The Red Terror of the North," a pseudonym bestowed on him allegedly by an admiring section of the Canadian citizenry, created doubts in the minds of several who addressed queries to Headquarters. He kept on the active list for seven years, occasionally running up hotel bills

which he neglected to pay. He was eventually laid low and is now serving an indeterminate term of imprisonment in a State Penitentiary. One correspondent stated that the stories told by this gentleman adventurer as to his prowess as a mighty man of valour seemed incredible, but if they were authentic, he would be proud to have him for a friend. Could information be sent please to settle the doubts which had been engendered?

One gentleman for several years appeared as a lecturer in the U.S.A. Copies of literature are on file, which have been sent from the United States, bearing his photograph with the words "Canadian Mounted Police" after his name. On the reverse side of this literature are found letters of recommendation, in one of which he is referred to as "of the North West Mounted Police of Canada." The illusion that he was a veteran of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was accordingly registered in many minds. This illusion was heightened by press references which described him as a veteran of the R.C.M.P., newspapers coming to the not unnatural conclusion that he had graduated from the ranks of our Force. This man at no time served as an Officer, N.C.O. or Constable of our organization, but numerous letters on file testify to the widespread belief that he had considerable service with this Force to his credit. An ex-member of the R.C.M.P. living in the United States attended one of his lectures. He described him as being attired in scarlet tunic, khaki breeches, Indian gauntlets, two bandoliers filled with ammunition, two revolvers and a sword, together with a R.C.M.P. type of hat. During his lecture he stated that he had for years past taught the Mounted Police how to ride. On the stage with the lecturer were several youngsters who were apparelled in red tunics, somewhat the worse for wear. These lads were hatted with German helmets, trench helmets, one was wearing an Australian felt hat, while another wore a gas mask. These were described as "British Redcoats."

As was stated earlier in this article, no criticism is directed at a qualified ex-member of the Force or other reputable lecturer who presents a true story of our history and activities in a dignified manner. The use of our name and uniform in cheap, false and sensational vaudeville, when the presentation is allegedly by a bona fide member or veteran who, in fact, has never been connected with the Force, can only result in a depreciation of our general reputation. Such men, by posing as ex-members of this Force, acquire a standing which they do not rightfully possess. Not only do they gain admission into social circles and make profits as stage drawing cards but their appearance in uniform and the ridiculous statements frequently made in lectures leave a wrong and discreditable impression of the Force. Certain members of audiences are, of course, readily satisfied as to the authenticity of the programme. We in Canada are doubtless subjected to misrepresentations and fakes reputedly from other parts of the world. Harry Leon Wilson's description of the transmutation of a college professor into the role of an Indian Chief in his famous book "Professor, How Could You" is a good illustration of the time-honoured institution of "Fooling the Public."

Inquiry by skeptical persons, addressed to this Headquarters, can usually satisfy as to the authenticity or otherwise of the individual.

Mention should be made of the hearty assistance and co-operation afforded by the very efficient law-enforcement agencies in the United States,

in an endeavour to expose these gentry who masquerade as representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. American Police Forces have at all times been most assiduous in their efforts in this as in other directions.

It is interesting to note in conclusion, that Section 246 of Title 22 of the United States Code of Laws provides for the prosecution and punishment of those who with intention to deceive, wear any uniform of any Foreign State with which United States is at peace, unless such wearing thereof be authorized by such State. It is observed that the Section includes a proviso as to "intent to deceive." This intent would appear to be quite evident in many of the cases which are brought to official notice.



Book Review

"Susannah in the Yukon." By MURIEL DENISON. Illustrated by Marguerite Bryan. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. Price \$2.00.

In *"Susannah in the Yukon"* we have a sequel to that interesting volume *"Susannah"*—A Little Girl with the 'Mounties' reviewed in these columns last January. In this later book 'Susannah' spends some hectic months in the Yukon during the early stages of the Gold Rush.

'Susannah' with her increasing years, is apparently becoming more sedate and the childish pranks which militated against her popularity in certain circles, when in Regina, have given place to the consideration of the more serious problems of life whilst in the Yukon. Her deportment and behaviour in the story place 'Susannah' in a more mature, but, to a certain degree, a more attractive light.

Here we see the young lady driving her dog team, risking her life at the hands of an angry bear, seeking and finding a gold mine, and generally, doing those things which were accepted as part and parcel of the life of those of riper years who lived in the Klondike in the later Nineties.

There may be a temptation on the part of some readers to seek to identify certain characters in the book. While this pastime is quite entertaining, too definite views on these lines should not be formed.

It is stated the book is intended for girls from eight to twelve years of age. It is difficult to imagine a better type of book for children, particularly for those brought up in Canada. Canadian history, Canadian geography and the Mounted Police are all brought into the fold of a story which is excellently told and very readable, even for those beyond the age limit suggested. It should be of particular interest to children who have been brought up in the traditions of the Mounted Police.

Mrs. Denison's next volume will be awaited with interest. V. A. M. K.

Silver Foxes in Captivity

by CONSTABLE E. J. WHALEN

WITH THE advent of a new industry that has within the last quarter of a century come into such prominence in this great Dominion of ours—that of raising silver foxes in captivity—there has also arisen, as a natural sequence, an ever increasing number of thefts of various kinds in connection with it, such as the theft of the young foxes, the adult foxes, and to a greater extent the theft of furs. It is therefore imperative that the members of Police Forces who are called upon to investigate these charges, as well as the illegal smuggling of furs, should know in a general way something of the habits, food, looks, colour and comparative values, etc., of these animals.

Foxes have been found in the wild state in Canada for a long time, but, as they were valuable only as fur producers, it was during the season of the year when the fur was prime that the animals were trapped or caught. This was during the late autumn and early winter. Any other time of year the fur would not be so valuable, and, during the spring and summer months, would have no value at all.

Trappers often caught foxes out of season and tried to keep them until the fur became prime, and, in this way, conceived the idea of raising foxes in captivity. At first this was known to only a few, but the secret gradually leaked out and soon ranches began to increase in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island where the industry had its origin. It was not until 1910 and 1911 that fox ranching spread over Canada and to Europe; it has grown so rapidly that in the year 1936 it is estimated that 400,000 silver fox furs were marketed throughout the world.

The pioneers of fox farming thought that conditions as closely as possible to nature, that is, large open runways with chances to burrow in the ground, were necessary, and would produce best results, but experiments have shown that small pens with wooden floors are as good, providing the animals have kennels. Sanitation is a very important factor to success and most ranchers had the idea that seclusion was also required, this accounts for so many ranches being placed at a distance from buildings and highways. This latter practice is not followed so much of late as it is believed foxes get used to surroundings, and it is only extraordinary noises that have a bad effect.

Foxes are very shy when any unusual noise is heard and if the cause, human or animal, lingers outside the ranch fence, one of the foxes farthest away from that part of the ranch will give a warning bark now and again while he considers there is danger; and the rest appear to keep out of sight as much as possible. If the stranger moves to the opposite side of the ranch, the fox on watch will disappear, and be replaced by one farther away who will take over guard duties. Foxes have three different calls or barks. One is a warning call, one which means to call its mate or the young to eat, and a third which appears to be just in fun. These all become familiar to the rancher and if he hears the warning bark he feels sure there is something bothering them.

The average weight of a fox is from nine to fifteen pounds, but to the onlooker who has never handled any, they would appear to be much heavier. This is due to the dense fur which makes the body of a fox appear much larger than it really is. (I have seen house dogs that weighed twenty-five pounds and they did not look any larger than a fox which weighed only twelve pounds).

All foxes, coming within the scope of this article, (Patches excepted) have black legs, belly, throat, neck, muzzle, and brush. The underfur is a dark slate blue and heavy enough to support the guard fur. It should be evenly distributed over the whole body and brush.

The guard fur, which gives the beauty and valued colours, covers a fox from the face, back over the body to the tip of the tail, and extends down the sides to meet the belly fur. The guard fur, in good foxes, covers the underfur and is of good length. It gradually decreases in length from the body to the feet. The brush or tail is black in all cases (excepting cross foxes), very heavily furred, and has a diameter of three to five inches. It should be about three-fifths as long as the body with a white tip about three inches long slightly tapering to a point. The poorer type have smaller tips and some have no tips at all, but there are exceptions, of course.

The name Silver Fox, as commonly used by ranchers and furriers, includes the Silver Gray, Silver Black, and Black.

Character is determined by the silver hairs that are found in the pelt. These silver hairs are of the guard hair variety and help to cover the underfur. If a silvery hair be examined, it will be seen that approximately the lower three-fifths is slate colour or black, the next fifth white or silvery and the upper fifth, or tip, again black, and this tip should be a clear blue black. The silver part with the black tip following gives the pelt the beauty for which it is noted. If the silvery part of the hair is shorter than this approximation, then the fur would be open, i.e., the silver would appear broken in the pelt, a sort of bar appearance, unless very heavily furred, whereas in a longer silver mark, the appearance would be closed, i.e., a general silvery sweep, with the desired veil effect produced by the black tips.

Foxes are graded according to the amount of silver, these grades are Black, Slightly silver, Quarter silver, Half silver, Three-quarter silver, and Full silver.

Black foxes are usually all black. A little silver may be showing in the face of the animal but this is not considered a factor when grading. The black fox is not so valuable as the silver variety.

The different silver grades are identified according to the amount of silver fur showing in relation to the black, for example, a fox showing one-fourth of the surface of its back and sides silvery and the rest black, would be classed as a one-quarter silver and would have a higher market value than a black one. A fox showing one-half of its back and sides silvery and the rest black, would be classed as a half silver; and according to the present day markets would have a higher value than the ones with less silver. A fox showing three-quarters of its sides and back silvery would be classed a three-quarter silver, while a fox showing nearly all of its back and sides silvery would be classed as a full silver. A full silver fox has a black neck in most cases and of course, the feet, belly, and tail are always black as stated above.

Previously the value of the three-quarter silver and full silver was about the same, the latter having a little greater demand, and at present, slightly higher in price. Nearly all foxes, regardless of the amount of silver showing on the body, have some showing in the face.

The value of fox fur is governed by the size, colour, denseness of the fur and the brightness of the colours and at the present time the amount of silver in the pelt. A few years ago black furs were more valuable than the silvery ones but today this condition has been reversed and the silvery ones are leaders by a big margin.

Foxes breed but once a year and the litters vary from two to eight. The pups arrive in March, April, and May. They are very small when born, but have a rapid growth. They are cared for by the mother until about eight weeks old. The average fox pup is full grown at six or seven months old and weighs from nine to fifteen pounds. The male usually weighs two or three pounds more than the female.

Feeding. The staple food of a fox is meat, and to this may be added cereals, milk, eggs, and fish, together with vegetables in season. The meat diet may consist of beef, beef hearts, liver and tripe, which may be fed with good results at any time of year. Horse meat is a good winter food but should be fed sparingly during the summer months. Rabbits are an excellent food and may be fed at any season of the year, if obtainable. Different cereals, with other ingredients, have been mixed together by several companies, in the required proportions, and placed on the markets of the world for the convenience of the ranchers. During the hot weather, meat should be fed sparingly and especially to those foxes picked out for pelting as it has a tendency to brown the fur. Old foxes may be fed once a day with the same results as if fed morning and night, but growing pups and nursing mothers should have two feeds daily. Foxes should be given plenty of fresh water daily.

Handling Foxes. Precaution has to be taken when catching foxes as they must be handled in such a way as not to hurt the animal, and at the same time safeguard those who are working with them. With very few exceptions, foxes will always bite, if given the opportunity, when being handled. Even a pup can give a painful wound but an old fox with its powerful jaws, together with very sharp teeth, can inflict a bad wound, and this with the poison which is always present on their teeth, makes the fox rather a dangerous animal to handle by those who have had little or no experience. There are different ways in which foxes may be caught when running at large in a pen. Some ranchers drive the fox into its kennel, block the chute, then raise the cover of the kennel and gently place the tongs around the animal's neck, pushing the head down with the tongs and, with one hand, holding the head there. The animal is then caught by the hind legs and with both hands the body is raised clear of the kennel when it can be placed in a box or bag for moving purposes, or can be securely grasped if the rancher wishes to look at the fox or give it medicine.

Sometimes tongs are not available and to catch a fox by hand is an art; much skill and practice is required before one can do it with success. Foxes are very timid animals and will keep as far away as possible from those entering the pen and if cornered and forced to run past the unwelcome visitor

will travel round closely as possible to the sides or walls of the pen. If two persons work together, one can keep the animals on the move while the other places himself at a distance from the side of the pen so that he can catch the particular one by the tail and legs as it runs past. As this is done the catcher swings around the way the animal is running, and, at the same time, straightens up so as to hold the fox clear of the ground or floor with its head down. The fox must be held out at arms length so it will not bite the person holding it. When being held this way the animal may try to curl up and bite the wrist but a few shakes will cause it to tire and remain fairly still, then with the free hand grasp the neck by running the fingers down the spine rubbing the vertebrae until the neck is reached, and strange to say the animal hardly ever turns to bite while the hand is being moved down the spine. This is not always the case, however, and if a fox should happen to get hold of the hand while being caught in this way, the person handling it should let go with both hands immediately, when the fox will also let go to make its getaway. Otherwise, the animal will continue to bite harder and harder as long as it is being held.

Another way to catch a fox is to use a net similar to a fish net, only larger and stronger. This appears very easy to the onlooker but a fox will try to go all ways rather than go into the net. This is a safe way however, and should be demonstrated to beginners when they are taking their first lessons on catching and handling foxes.

The method used by thieves in catching foxes, if they have had some previous experience, is a stick, and, if a quick blow is dealt out to a fox on the nose, it will stun the animal and then it can be handled very easily. I might add here that most of the thefts of live foxes are committed by those who have had some experience in handling foxes or have seen them handled frequently.

Fox thefts usually take place during the fall or early winter. The reasons for this are twofold. It is the time of year when furs are prime, or at their best, and thus bring a better price when sold; it is also the time of year when large numbers of furs are being offered for sale and for this reason, specially described furs would not be so easily traced; again strangers would not be so likely to be under suspicion while offering furs for sale or having them in their possession. If fox thefts take place during the summer it is usually pups that are stolen as they change their size and appearance in such a short time that they could not be identified with certainty even by the owner, unless, of course, he had a private mark on the animal such as is used when registering foxes.

FOR THE DEFENCE!

The Judge was obviously getting more and more annoyed with the jury and at last he announced:—

"I discharge this jury!"

A tall lean member of the twelve stood up.

"Say, Judge, you can't discharge me."

"Can't discharge you?—and why not pray?" thundered the other.

"Waal," replied the juryman pointing to the Counsel for the defence, "I was hired by that guy over there."

"Kenya Police Review," August, 1937.

"Homicide"

by INSPECTOR J. KELLY

HOMICIDE MAY be either "culpable" or "not culpable." Section 252 of the Criminal Code divides it into two categories . . . Culpable Homicide, which is either "Murder" or "Manslaughter," this being further divided into two classes; (a) Excusable and (b) Justifiable. To render the homicide culpable, death must take place within a year and a day of the injury. The common law definition of murder is "unlawfully killing *with malice aforethought*" and manslaughter may, in effect, be defined as "unlawfully killing *without malice aforethought*."

This article will deal with the most important factors which an investigating member should bear in mind when working on a murder where there are no known witnesses. He should have a definite picture in his mind as to what constitutes the building of a complete criminal case before he can successfully conduct a search for evidence; he must know for what he is searching, what to do and how to do it. He should commence the investigation without any preconceived opinions, and no conclusions should be accepted as facts until they have been proven so beyond the shadow of a doubt. The reason for this is obvious. If the investigator comes to a conclusion too soon, the preconceived opinion will always remain with him, and even when the facts compel him to abandon it, he will still have doubting and questioning in his sub-conscious mind.

The Scene of the Crime

On arrival at the scene of the crime, the investigator must be guided in his actions and method of procedure by his own intelligence and the events which have transpired, information that is at hand, and the known conditions and circumstances relative to the killing.

He should see that no person found at the scene of the crime is allowed to leave until such person has been interrogated and a written statement taken for future reference. If there are suspects, they should be detained as material witnesses. In the case of there being no suspect, all entrances and exits to the theatre of the crime should be protected as soon as possible so that evidence, or anything that might in any way prevent a future reconstruction of the crime, may not be destroyed. Walking in any places outside buildings which might reveal traces of the murderer's entrance, or exit, from the scene of the crime, should be carefully avoided until such time as the investigator has had the opportunity to thoroughly examine such places for tracks.

Tracks, marks, or anything of this nature should be covered with a board or box. If a track, it must be protected from wind, snow, and rain, until photographs and casts have been taken.

The investigator should note carefully his own movements in detail, so that his traces may not later be confused with those left by the murderer.

A dead body should never be moved from where it is until the investigator has had the opportunity to thoroughly study and examine the entire area which should be made as broad as possible. He should prevent bystanders or those connected with the buildings from roving about, thus multilating

such tracks as there may be and making fresh ones, going in or out of the buildings, garden, fields, etc.

No person should be allowed to go over the scene of the crime unless he is skilled in re-constructing it and in the detection, identification and proof of physical evidence.

The duty of the investigator on arriving at the scene is to observe vital evidence which, if properly recorded, may form the most important link in the chain that may later bring the murderer to justice. Failure to properly protect the scene of the crime often misdirects suspicion.

Here may well be added a word of caution to old and experienced investigators. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the guilt or innocence of an individual charged with murder may depend upon the preservation and interpretation of a minute piece of physical evidence, often requiring scientific skill for its development at the scene of the crime.

Murder is the most serious crime of all and no member, unless he has been specially trained and is thoroughly qualified, should attempt to conduct the examination for physical evidence of a room in which a mysterious murder has been committed.

The development of physical evidence requires the highest degree of skill, training and experience.

In every murder case, the theatre of the crime should be preserved intact. The most competent men available should be obtained to interpret the story it can tell. Every effort should be made to detect, identify, preserve and interpret each piece of physical evidence which may be left at the scene of the crime.

Physical evidence will not lie, although it may be misunderstood or misinterpreted by the incompetent and inexperienced investigator.

It might be stated at this point that the successful investigation of a murder case is not the work of one individual; on the other hand it requires the co-operation of all. They must be competent to undertake their work well, without jealousy, in order to realize the successful development of certain evidence.

Before any member should attempt the investigation of a homicide he should know the laws governing the crime; also the rules of evidence and those concerning the taking of a statement, the arrest and warning of prisoners.

The investigator should not rush his work. If the crime has been committed in a house, he should find some reliable person who is acquainted with the family and the premises, and also familiar with the furniture, objects, etc., who should be consulted as to what may have been taken or moved around and otherwise disarranged, where different things are kept, etc. The investigator should go over the scene carefully with this person and have him or her point out in detail everything that may be of importance or interest to the member making the inquiry; this should be done thoroughly.

If a body has to be moved from the scene of the crime before a thorough examination of the floors has been made, it is suggested that a stout roll of wrapping paper, about 20 inches wide, be unrolled, starting at the threshold of the room to be entered and making a runway into each room it is desired

to enter. This paper should be left until the examination is completed. This is a necessary precaution to prevent pieces of mud, dirt or other foreign substance which are tracked into the room by the investigator, being confused with traces which may have been left by the murderer.

A guard or guards should be placed at every entrance and exit of the premises to preserve all evidence.

The investigator must understand that the disarrangement or moving of any object, change in position of an article or anything missing from the house, may be of great importance if he knows what changes have been made. On arrival he should pause before going into the fatal room and draw a mental picture of what might transpire were he in a room or going into a building to commit the crime; what might be touched, what avenue of entrance or exit would be used—what he would do in the natural course of events if he was committing the crime. Then he should ask himself what an investigator would be able to determine as to what he (the murderer) had done; how, when, where, with what and why; what physical evidence would the investigator look for, how much evidence would he be likely to destroy the minute he opened the gate, took hold of the door-knob or stepped over the threshold. Once a member understands the importance of not destroying evidence, he will realize the necessity for proceeding carefully.

No exhibit which is to be preserved for evidence must be touched by the naked hands. Any pieces of physical evidence should be wrapped in clean paper and carefully labelled and preserved. All large objects which might bear valuable traces should be picked up in such a way that the wrapping or the hands do not come in contact with any stain, mark, print or any adherent substance which might be destroyed or changed.

Physical evidence alone may give you the starting point or lead, and if considered of sufficient value, should be submitted to the Provincial Analyst for examination. It should be minutely described so that it may be later identified.

The investigator, after seeing that all of the evidence at the scene of the crime is protected, should make use of the sources of information which are available, through witnesses who are already at the scene of the crime and those reporting the matter. If it is considered necessary to arrest some one who has disappeared, information as to physical description and name (if available) together with necessary details such as whether armed, direction and mode of travel, should be ascertained, and the information passed on as quickly as possible to detachments, etc., in order to cut off avenues of escape.

The Body

A full description of the victim should be noted, how he is dressed, the exact position of the body and when found. The name of the family, addresses of all known relatives, character of deceased, names of all intimate friends and of any known enemies, should be ascertained; also the fixed habits of deceased, when and by whom was he, or she, last seen alive; what the deceased was doing before the time of the murder; what the apparent cause of death was. Each and every person who knew the deceased intimately and also the deceased's acquaintances and friends generally, should be interviewed for

possible information they may have which might throw light on the crime. It is necessary to establish the identity of the deceased.

It is very important that a complete autopsy be made by the most competent person available—as Provincial Pathologist: It is also urged that the most competent Coroner available, be called, for he is generally the first at the scene of the crime with the police and is depended on to say, within an hour or two, the time the murder was committed, ascertaining this from the condition of the body and whether rigor mortis has set in.

The investigator should do the following things:—

- (1) Make a minute examination of the clothing worn by the deceased.
- (2) See that all clothing is properly preserved for laboratory examination for evidence.
- (3) Have the body and scene of death photographed, before the former is touched or moved.
- (4) Look for the weapon or any other article which caused death.
- (5) Make a list of all articles retained for one reason or another and see that they are preserved and properly marked for identification.
- (6) Look for foreign substances such as dirt, hair, blood, smudges, and powder burns on the body.

The investigation must be carried out with relation to all suspects, unless it has been definitely established that a certain person or persons is responsible for the murder. This part of the inquiry cannot be too diligently pursued and in many cases the angle referred to will develop motives that otherwise would not have been brought to light.

It must also be borne in mind that the murderer may be a transient passing through the district, unknown, unseen and unheard of. To assist the investigator in trying to determine the identity of the murderer, the following is suggested for his guidance:

- (1) Was the deceased killed by someone in the act of committing burglary or some other crime?
- (2) Does the killing indicate the murderer may have mistaken the deceased for someone else?
- (3) Does it indicate that the murderer was familiar with the premises?
- (4) Does it appear that the murder was committed by someone having ready access to the scene of the crime?
- (5) If any articles were taken, which persons knew of their existence?
- (6) WHAT WAS THE MOTIVE FOR THE KILLING?
- (7) Judging from the manner in which death was brought about, what was the physical strength of the murderer? Does this indicate whether the crime was committed by a man or a woman?
- (8) Is there any indication of more than one person being responsible for the murder?
- (9) Does the instrument, weapon or agency used indicate the occupation, profession or intelligence of the murderer?
- (10) Who of all parties having access to the scene of the crime at the time could have committed the murder? (make a list of them).

- (11) How have the original suspects been eliminated from suspicion?
- (12) Where was each of the suspects at the time of the killing?—for twenty-four hours, two weeks or a month previous? With whom did they talk, what did they say and what did they do?

Motive

Complete statements should be taken from every person, wherever possible, who can be interested in the investigation in any way. The truth of all such statements is to be confirmed or disproved by other evidence.

The investigator needs to give but little thought to the question of crime detection to realize that in practically every premeditated case of homicide, the murderer contemplates either escape or paying the penalty.

During the interrogation of all interested parties, the question of motive must always be kept in mind. This may come through a piece of physical evidence, or the statement of a suspect, and should be immediately entered in the investigator's note book.

The investigator should not be misled by the circumstances which, at the outset, seem to foreclose any other possible theory, motive or method. Very few murders are committed without motive, and so that same may be determined to the satisfaction of the investigator, I would suggest the following:—

- (1) Who would benefit through the death of the deceased?
- (2) Who would lose?
- (3) Who are the enemies of those who would lose?
- (4) Who would kill the deceased for revenge?
- (5) Who has been wronged by the deceased?
- (6) WHAT IS THE APPARENT AND POSSIBLE MOTIVE?

Ear Witnesses

Ear witnesses are those who may have heard anything, anywhere and at any time, which might, in any way, have a connection with the crime, or be the means of developing a fact.

Eye Witnesses

The term "eye witness" is not confined to only those who actually saw the crime committed, but is extended to all persons who have seen anything, anywhere and at any time, which might assist in the solving of the crime, or in providing a fact regarding it. All persons who may have known the deceased by sight should be interviewed and the district of the enquiry should be canvassed so that no eye witness who may have seen either the deceased or the murderer may be overlooked. Some individual, miles away from the scene of the crime, may have seen the murderer under circumstances which will prove of assistance.

Movements and Actions of Suspects

The whereabouts and movements at the time the crime was committed of all persons under suspicion must be determined before an investigation is complete. Until a case is solved and all the true facts are known, every little

detail in regard to establishing the movements of each suspect must be considered as a bit of work yet to be completed.

Statements of Suspects

Every statement of a suspect should be recorded by the investigator and should be obtained as soon as possible, and an effort made to eliminate from suspicion all those who are innocent.

Another important point for the investigator is keep his mouth closed and ears open, and make a note of the exact words of a suspect who may later be charged with the offence.

It is also important that if a suspect is held or his premises searched, that a note be made of physical evidence which should be itemized and marked for identification.

Time

Determining to the minute the exact time the crime was committed becomes one of the most important factors in the investigation of homicides. This should be established as soon as possible, as its importance is readily understood when the question of an alibi is considered. In all major crimes there are probably a number of suspects and their movements must be covered in order to eliminate them from suspicion and thus prevent the blame being placed on an innocent person at time of the trial.

Even though a confession has been made and all the facts satisfactorily known to the investigator at the time the crime was committed, statements from each witness who knows anything relative to the crime must be obtained, just as if the case was to be hotly contested. This must be done in view of the fact that most confessions are repudiated at the time of trial, alibis are built up, and if the investigation was not carried out at the outset, statements of all witnesses recorded, their names and addresses taken, it would be difficult to prove all the facts.

The following objects should be examined for physical evidence. Valuable data may be obtained from them:—

Blood, bone, hair, teeth, finger prints, foot prints, palm prints, teeth marks, dust, tools, weapons, instruments, documents, personal effects, clothing, pocket linings, money purses, drinking glasses, dishes, food, ashes, stoves, furnaces, jewellery, blotters, time-pieces, guns, etc.

LOOK FOR BULLETS IN WALLS AND ASCERTAIN FROM WHAT ANGLE SHOTS WERE FIRED AS THIS MIGHT GIVE THE APPROXIMATE POSITION OF THE MURDERER AT THE TIME OF THE CRIME.

The three chief causes of murder are:—(1) ETERNAL TRIANGLE; (2) PERSONAL GAIN (robbery); (3) REVENGE.

THE EQUIPMENT WHICH AN INVESTIGATOR SHOULD TAKE WITH HIM TO THE SCENE OF THE CRIME, IS AS FOLLOWS:—

Finger print outfit and camera; material for plaster casts; magnifying glass; a tape measure, and a foot rule. This material should be carried on all cases of serious crime.

The 1937 Dominion Ski Championships

by CONSTABLE H. B. GOW

PICTURE, IF you can, a never-ending fleet of buses and trucks, engines roaring and wheezing, as, crammed with noisy passengers, they wend their way along the tortuous, narrow road, up the side of a snow-covered mountain. Brilliant winter sunshine floods the scene. Half-way up, the fleet is halted by a Red-coat on traffic duty, to allow an equally large procession to pass on its return journey. Everywhere there are people, some walking, some skiing and some carrying their skis, swarming up the road and the narrow trails to their destination, the Mount Norquay Ski Lodge. Every bus and truck in the vicinity of Banff has been pressed into service, but can accommodate only a fraction of the thousands bent on viewing the most spectacular and colorful sports event of the year—the Dominion Ski Trials. Special trains, buses, and autos, poured thousands of spectators and competitors into the picturesque mountain resort in near-perfect weather. To accommodate Eastern skiers, the first Trans-Canada "Snow-Train" came into being. The cold and tedious job of handling the heavy volume of traffic on the Mt. Norquay Road was taken over by a detail of R.C.M. Police consisting of an N.C.O. and six Constables. No accidents occurred, despite the narrowness and steepness of the road.

For weeks ahead, competitors had been quietly slipping into Banff to practise and to become accustomed to the courses, and it might be added, to allay to some extent, their secret misgivings about the tremendous heights to be descended on narrow, speedy, hickory blades. Thus, to some extent, opinions were formed as to the abilities of known experts and also self-termed ones. Contestants kept arriving from everywhere up to the actual start of the meet. Eastern and Western Canadians by the score, Americans of Olympic calibre, Norwegians, Germans, Austrians, a Swiss college team, Swedes, and Finns, made up the entry list. Arguments that could only be settled in competition raged as to the relative merits of various equipment, waxes, skis and so forth. Usually quiet and sedate citizens greeted each other with gleeful shouts of "Ski Heil" and, replacing the weather, topics of interest were "Arlbergers, tempo turns, hip-schwungs jumps, langlauf slalom, schusses and wachs." Youngsters hotly defended the prowess of their ideal skiers—Prager and Francioli of the Swissers, Kolterud the Norwegian ace, Chivers and Engen of the U.S. team, and, last but not least, Nels Nelsen, the "Grand old man of Canadian jumping," and former world's champion. To all appearances and purposes, Banff had gone completely skiing-mad.

There was a noticeable tendency towards all-round skiing, in place of the old-style specializing in jumping and cross-country racing. The race courses and jump, as laid out, were new to most of the contestants, offering a complete and severe test of nerve and ability—in some cases, too severe. The warm March sun made watching the events pleasurable. The snow, however, had gradually hardened and become icy in places. The upper portions of the down-hill course remained deep in "powder" snow. One or two casualties were suffered in practice by those unaccustomed to the steep pitches on the long runs and the narrow bush trails.

Promptly at noon, on March 5th, the contest got under way with the cross-country grind of about ten miles. Two competitors from Ontario had jumped from the 11.30 a.m. train, rushed up by bus to the starting-line, and, hurriedly waxing their skis, were in the race on time. They did not even have time to change their clothing. That they finished 5th and 9th was remarkable, in that they were tired and cramped from the long journey, were in totally unfamiliar country, unaccustomed to the high altitude, and were up against the best on the continent.

Young Howard Chivers of Dartmouth, U.S.A., provided an upset, by coming home first in an hour and 23 minutes, a few seconds in front of Prager of Switzerland and Sverre Kolterud, the Norwegian ace. It was a "waxing race" from start to finish; in the sun, the snow was soft and sticky and consequently slow going; in the shade it was hard, icy, and very fast. The race was particularly interesting in that it showed the better Swiss skiers to be on a par in cross-country skiing with the Finns and Norwegians from the flatter countries. Run on a circular course of three laps, it was possible to accurately estimate each man's position throughout.

A contrast to the long grind of the Langlauf was provided by the Ladies' slalom race. Over a course, said by Swiss experts to be the hardest ever set for ladies, Miss Grace Carter of the American Olympic team, gave a finished performance to win the event. Where others stemmed and braked, yet still losing control, the tiny American seldom slowed up, except at the more difficult turns.

After a good night's rest, the men's contingent was out in force the following day, to run the slalom course. A trail marked out by flags was set to drop over the notorious "Cliff". This provided a steep run of over eight hundred vertical feet. The greatest of skill was required to successfully negotiate the icy course, by now packed hard by many practice runs. The winner was decided by his average time over two runs. Competitors were required to turn back and forth for some distance between markers set by a pine grove, then run a straight flush of flags through a narrow funnel to the edge of the cliff, then down and over, back and forth, and finally through several more straight flushes to the finish line, this all at top speed; spills were frequent, even steel-edged skis failing to bite into the icy crust sufficiently. That, however, seemed to make no difference to the Swiss experts, Francioli and Prager. Where others attempted to check, and fell in a tangled mass of skis, they poled for even more speed. These two won the event in the order previously mentioned, by their spectacular runs. Young Louis Cochand, of Quebec, made a brilliant showing to snatch third place from the foreign invaders. However, the greatest thrill was provided by Kolterud getting into difficulties on his first run and losing valuable time; he went "wide open" on the second. He schussed the last gate at 50 miles per hour and in doing so, hit a pole marking the course and was spun completely around in the air, without losing his balance. The Norwegian received a tremendous ovation as he crossed the line, for his thrilling run. Native Canadians, with the exception of Cochand, did not place highly in this event, but all showed great promise. Slalom racing is comparatively new to Canada and it will take time to develop skiers who can equal the Swiss at their own game.

Sunday brought perfect weather and a record crowd of spectators in consequence, to watch the jumpers exhibit their wares. People en masse are curious animals. At times, it was necessary to delay the jumping to push back the crowds that swarmed onto the side of the landing hill. A bad fall and a loose ski is always dangerous, more so to the bystander who gets too close, than to the jumper. Alf Engen, of Salt Lake City, the U.S. Champion, added the Canadian North American to his list, by winning the event. His longest leap, 208 feet, was made with perfect form and smoothness and was beautiful to behold. Norway's Kolterud took second, but Canadians annexed the following five places in the event. Jumping is perhaps the oldest of skiing contests, but one which will always attract the crowds, if that day is any indication. It is really a distinct sport in itself. Special equipment is required. Jumping skis are enormously long, wide, and consequently heavy, made of the finest hickory. The foremost jumpers affect a peculiar jack-knife style, at the take-off reaching forward until they almost touch their ski tips, then spreading out their arms for balance, until they appear like birds on the wing. It was estimated that on this day, almost seven thousand persons either rode by bus, or climbed the trails up Stoney Squaw Mountain. Banff's normal winter population is less than 2,500. At the conclusion of the events, all the spectators wanted to return at the same time with the result that near riots occurred. Some walked part way down the road, linked arms and stopped irate bus-drivers at sharp curves on their upward trips, all of which added to the pleasure of individuals detailed for traffic duty! It is amazing how quickly one begins to shiver after the sun has gone down behind the mountain peaks. Most persons in Banff, including the weary "traffic cops", were in bed early that night.

Monday, the final day of the meet, brought the Dominion down-hill championship as a fitting finale to the winter's major sporting event on the North American continent. Contestants were up early to commence the long climb, carrying their heavy skis. It took several hours to climb a distance that required a few minutes to come down. Spectators at the Ski Club were able to watch the start with binoculars. The race started along a steep ridge, with open running, then a choice of taking a long funnel straight, or running through heavy timber with deep powder snow, to make turns and check speed. Then over the previously-mentioned "Cliff" and on down a narrow bush trail to the valley level. The snow on the latter part of the trail had become very icy and hard packed, making the run bumpy and hard on the runners' already tired legs.

At minute intervals, forty-odd experts took the downward plunge. Only the Finns, accustomed to flat country stayed out. "Too high", they said. The Swiss showed marked superiority, Francioli running the tortuous course in 2 minutes, 26 seconds—an approximate sustained speed of forty miles per hour. Both he and Prager, far ahead of all the others in elapsed time, astounded everyone by their nerve and skill. Native Canadians, although comparatively new to the game, tried hard, Cochand of Quebec taking fifth place. Spills and minor accidents were plentiful, but nobody was hurt.

At the conclusion of the meet, many skiers went into the various lodges throughout the High Country; some just to ski, and others to race in the

Rocky Mountain Championships. Still others went on to Sun Valley in Idaho, the new American winter sports centre, to compete there. One and all who competed at Banff were filled with enthusiasm for the almost untouched surrounding country as the ideal skiing location—a location possessed of such advantages, in fact, that future years will undoubtedly bring vastly increasing numbers of competitors and visitors from Europe and all points of the North American Continent to this Rocky Mountain sports centre.



Motion Picture Display at National Museum Ottawa

On November 16th, 1937, a private screening of films belonging to the R.C.M. Police was given at the National Museum, Ottawa, through the courtesy of officials of the Department of Mines and Resources who placed the auditorium of the Victoria Memorial Museum at the disposal of the R.C.M. Police. On the occasion of the screening of the motion pictures—which comprised scenes depicting life in the Arctic, Musical Rides and other phases of Mounted Police activities—the entertainment was viewed by a large audience consisting of members of the Force, Civil Servants, and various guests. Major-General Bowen Perry, who was present, was enthusiastically greeted when at the termination of the screening, upon invitation, he gave a short address to the assembled audience.

Another International Question?

In the not-distant past, a new O.C. inspected a certain detachment. All stores, books, etc., were found correct and in order. The inspecting Officer's attention was then attracted by a large bookcase laden to capacity with texts and periodicals on criminal investigation work. "Ha! said he, 'here is indeed a man worthy of the Force.'" Turning to the Constable, he asked: "What books do you prefer reading?" The Constable, busy at something, replied: "Sir, I read 'McLeans', 'Red Book', 'Blue Book' and (apparently running out of colors) 'Esquire'." Upon hearing this the O.C. turned away and mumbled something under his breath. Again facing the Constable, he asked: "Tell me, Constable, what do you think of the Saar Valley Plebiscite?" Having somehow missed this important occurrence which was taking place at the same time that Saskatchewan was voting for beer parlors, the Constable answered: "I haven't thought much of it, Sir, but I think they will get their beer!"

Chasing Rum-Runners in the St. Lawrence

by CHIEF-SKIPPER H. A. CASSIVI

AFTER FOUR days of constant patrolling along the North and South shores of the St. Lawrence, the crew of the R.C.M. Police patrol boat "Madawaska" were tired out. This was the evening of the 4th September, 1935; a nasty day; blowing a strong south-southeast wind with heavy rain and a roaring thunderstorm. At about midnight the "Madawaska" was hauled close in to the lee shore of Matane and her engines were stopped in the hope of stealing a little rest.

About 1.25 a.m. the mate on watch through the aid of lightning, distinguished a speed boat not far ahead making for the shore; he spread the alarm and rushed back to the wheelhouse and started the "Madawaska" in pursuit. I donned a pair of trousers and sea boots and rushed on deck. We were then running at full speed and but a short distance away from our prey. A searchlight was turned on the speed boat and it was recognized as the "Hilda" owned by a local resident of the South shore; at the same time an explosion took place on board the speedboat and in a very short time flames were raging through every opening of the craft. Two men could be seen on deck, jumping and screaming, waving their hands in the air and trying to extinguish their flaming clothes. One of the victims, his clothes burning like the bark of a dry tree, had become a living torch and was seen to jump overboard. All this happened in less than a minute; their craft was still running under her own power.

On arrival alongside, the whole crew of the "Madawaska", save only the Chief Engineer, were quickly on board the burning vessel and with the aid of their fire extinguishers soon had the flames under control and were able to shut off the ignition switch and stop the engine of the "Hilda". One of the three-man crew of the "Hilda" was seen hanging onto a rope over the side of his vessel and was at once withdrawn from the cold sea water and taken aboard the "Madawaska". He was almost exhausted and burned so badly that the skin and flesh were peeling from his face, arms and shoulders. The man who had previously jumped in the water to extinguish his blazing clothes was quickly rescued and had to be held to prevent him jumping overboard again owing to the agony he was suffering from his burns. First aid was rendered as efficiently as possible, and without loss of time the "Madawaska" was headed for shore and the two badly burned men placed in the hospital at Matane. The third member of the crew, who had escaped with a great deal less injury than the others, was placed under arrest.

On board the "Hilda" was found a quantity of alcohol, American cigarettes and bottles of brandy; the boat with its contents, of course, being placed under seizure.

The final result of the case was that the Captain, when released from hospital, was fined the sum of \$500.00 and six months' imprisonment, and the two other members of the crew were sentenced to fines of \$100.00—the Magistrate taking into consideration the sufferings they had undergone.

* * *

At about 11 a.m. of the 10th of May, the "Madawaska" was proceeding to Seven Islands, Sergeant Courtois being on board. When off Pointe-a-Poulin, Trinity Bay West, a speed boat was observed anchored a few hundred yards off shore. Through the binoculars Sergeant Courtois identified this boat as the "A.C.D."; he was the only one aboard who had ever seen this craft. Engines were ordered full speed ahead and all hands called on deck. All eyes were on the boat. The rum running crew, realizing they had been sighted, made haste to destroy their cargo and threw it overboard, but every movement was closely watched as they were in full view, and when we came alongside the last cans thrown overboard were picked up. Four 2½ gallon cans were salvaged.

The boat was seized and the crew arrested. Two were sentenced to \$100.00 fine and costs, or in default, two months. The third, being a second offender, was sentenced to six months, \$500.00 fine and costs, or in default, another six months.

* * *

During the early evening of the 5th June, 1936, the "Madawaska" was doing her daily patrol, with no fixed destination. There was not a ripple on the water nor a breath of air. The Officer of the watch who was surveying the horizon through his binoculars, espied what looked like a speed boat going west four points on our port side. After some scrutiny it was decided to give chase, but on second thought it was realized that our position was nine miles north north-west of Cap Chat and as the speed boat was north-east of us, it would be well outside the legal sea limits. We reduced our speed, therefore, to dead slow and headed the "Madawaska" towards the suspected craft, so as to be less visible, and waited for her to come within the territorial limits, keeping her continuously in sight from the top of the wheelhouse.

Every man was staring at the Skipper anxious to hear orders for full speed ahead. No suggestions were made, no questions asked, but each man would look at the craft a moment, then at the Skipper with eyes saying "When shall we start pursuit." Half an hour later the speed boat entered territorial waters and the "Madawaska" was put at full speed to crawl up, but we were handicapped by some six miles and the boat seemed speedy. However, we were much encouraged half an hour later to find that we were overtaking them and that they could not have seen us yet as they held their course and speed. The burning question was: Would we be able to approach them before they reached shore, and would we be able to keep track of the craft as darkness was setting in? At 9.10 p.m. we lost sight of the boat. Being in doubt as to whether we would be able to pick it up again, a radio was promptly sent to Rimouski and Matane, advising them of the probable landing point so that they could take up watch ashore.

Every fifteen minutes our engines were stopped to listen in order to ascertain the direction of the speed boat, but only faith could guide us owing to darkness. Pursuit, however, was continued as it was evident she was making for Matane. Feeling assured that if we should miss her the Constables ashore would be sure to pick her up, we promptly radioed Rimouski again giving all possible details.

To our delight a moderate south-west breeze came up as this would reduce the boat's speed considerably. At 10.10 p.m. our engines were stopped

again, we then being about a quarter of a mile off shore and one mile west of Matane Lighthouse. This time, to everyone's astonishment, not a sound could be heard nor could the boat be located; we stood breathless and were convinced we had lost her. But no . . . suddenly a faint whir of a motor running was heard. We spotted the shore line with the searchlight and there was the craft not 250 yards away. We lowered the dory and accompanied by two Able Seamen I proceeded towards the speed boat, but its crew, realizing it was too late to save their boat and cargo, had set fire to it, escaping in their dory. The fire was well set, destroying everything and preventing seizure and prosecution. It must have been a terrible surprise to have a searchlight spotted on them when at their destination after they had travelled some fifty miles peacefully from where they had taken their cargo aboard.

When we approached the burning craft it was recognized as the "39" and appeared heavily laden. A few minutes later explosions were heard aboard and cans could be seen flying through the air and soon after the "39" went down to Davey Jones' locker.

Many onlookers on the beach were in despair to see all this good "whisky blanc" going up in smoke and they stayed there to see the raging furnace which illuminated the whole of Matane, but the crew of the "Madawaska" were well satisfied as two of the finest speed boats engaged in rum running in the district were now out of business.



Pensioned

The following members of the Force have recently retired to pension; their present addresses are given in each case:

Superintendent H. J. Martin—October 15, 1937, 303 Montrose Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 6328, Cpl. Pacey, A. E.—September 23, 1937, c/o Wm. Pacey, 5975 Larch Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 5421, Cst. Read, C.—September 18, 1937, 18 Other Road, Redditch, Worcestershire, England.

Reg. No. 11311, Cst. Batts, A.—September 30, 1937, Johnston Rd., Sullivan Station, B.C.

Reg. No. 4748, S/M Mulhall, W.—November 25, 1937, Gen. Del., Weyburn, Sask.

Reg. No. 5111, S/S Richardson, C.—November 30, 1937, 24 Union Street, Sydney, N.S.

An Arctic Patrol

AS AN indication of general conditions in the far North, the following report received from Sergeant H. A. Larsen of the "St. Roch" Detachment is of undoubted interest describing as it does some impressions received during the course of a winter patrol among the Eskimo inhabitants of the King William Land vicinity in latitude sixty-nine. As is well known to members of the Force the "St. Roch" is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol vessel plying between points on Canada's Northern seaboard, the personnel of the floating Detachment referred to being responsible in part for the maintenance of law and order and the prosecution of crime in this far Arctic hinterland.

Apart from such matters as those referred to above, however, many other duties come within the scope of members of the R.C.M. Police who comprise the crew of the vessel, not least of which is the interest taken in the whereabouts and general condition of individuals belonging to little-known Eskimo tribes from an ethnological standpoint, Sergeant Larsen's report, which is published verbatim hereunder, clearly shows the arduous conditions of life experienced by the far Northern Esquimaux.

"There are very few natives live on King William Island proper as there is almost no game of any kind to be found there and the only reason for coming to Peterson Bay, K.W. Island is for the purpose of trading.

"The people in this district are all very primitive and full of their old superstitions and beliefs, several areas in the district not being occupied or hunted over owing to old beliefs that it is a bad place and no one should go there. The different tribes have their own localities on which they hunt and trap and very seldom intrude upon the territory of other tribes although they may go from one place to another from time to time.

"In the seal camps in Rae Strait around Hovgaard Island there were about fifty people in all. Their clothing, especially of the older people, was in a condition which is nearly impossible to describe and it is unbelievable that they could live through the coldest part of the winter in their poor clothing. All the snowhouses were visited and very few had sleeping skins for the sleeping platform, as they had been made into clothing for the men in order that they could stay out and attend to the seal holes. The old people and especially the women were clothed in old rags of deerskins which were saturated with oil and dirt, this being all they had to sleep in as well. Most of them had only two garments, an artiki and pants; one old woman told me that the two old garments were the only ones she had had in the last two years.

"This same old woman told me that this winter they had had to eat food which in former years they would not even have given to their dogs. They failed in their deer hunt last fall, got very little fish, hardly any seals and there were practically no foxes. The natives were on the ice all day long looking for seal holes. They had no blubber for their lamps or food for themselves and dogs and gave up trapping to hunt seals and whenever a seal was obtained it was shared amongst the entire camp. Later on in the spring they obtained a few deer on Adelaide Peninsula and more seal were being caught

and the spirits of the people became more cheerful although the effects of the winter were still seen and they had had to kill some of their dogs owing to scarcity of feed. Whenever any of the people wish to travel now it is necessary to combine the dogs that are left into a team and the others await until the dogs are available. Consequently they are unable to travel very far at a time to other hunting grounds. The natives in this district as a rule do not keep many dogs and take very good care of them.

"These natives have very few facilities for fishing as they have no boats and few kayaks and very few fish nets, most of the fish being caught by spearing them in shallow waters, white trappers in the country with all their equipment have difficulty in catching enough fish to feed their dogs during the winter so there is little wonder that the natives with their primitive methods are unable to obtain enough, also there are years when the fish are not so plentiful. During the winter, around the little bays and inlets, one can see the natives 'jigging' for the small 'Tom cod' through the ice, cutting hole after hole through ice which is from five to seven feet thick, only obtaining sufficient for their own use, the fish being nothing but a small fish, mostly head and tail.

"It was explained to these natives that it was desired to increase the numbers of the musk-oxen for their use and that it was not the wish of the Government that they be killed at present, the same with the caribou, that they should not be killed during the closed season and no more than necessary killed during the open season. They said they understood but asked 'How else could they live, they must have food for themselves and dogs'. What little they obtain from the trading companies in exchange for their foxes does not amount to much in the way of food even during the trapping season and when the season is over very few of them have anything else than some ammunition and a few luxuries such as sugar, tea, flour, biscuits or tobacco; it is considered that a certain allowance must be made in the case of these natives should they kill a few deer during the close season for food which is, no doubt, badly required.

"There are also a large number of natives living on Boothia Peninsula, North Somerset Island, and in the Pelly Bay district, these people staying there the year round as it is considered a good hunting district, most of them only coming to Peterson Bay for trading once a year although some of them trade at Repulse Bay in addition to Peterson Bay, Wager Inlet and Baker Lake, some of them even going as far as Ponds Inlet to trade. During my stay at Peterson Bay during the first part of April, 1937, a few of the Boothia Peninsula natives arrived; these people also hunt on Prince of Wales Island and all the smaller islands in the district, crossing Prince Regent Inlet on to Cockburn Peninsula at times, although they report the ice dangerous with a great deal of open water and one of the natives reported open water all winter in the Gulf of Boothia.

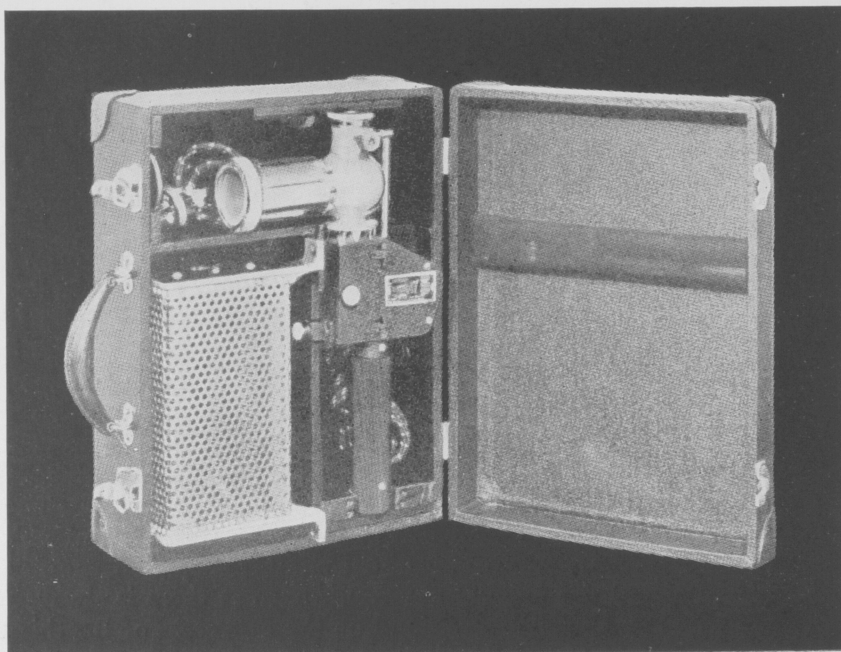
"These natives reported musk-oxen as well as caribou on Boothia, North Somerset and Prince of Wales Islands also a large number of caribou on Russell Island, a small island to the north of Prince of Wales Island which it is the intention of the natives to visit this coming season. On enquiry the natives stated that they did not kill any musk-oxen as there is always sufficient fish and seals and at Bellot Strait and on the east coast of Boothia they get white whales, seals, and occasionally walrus.

The Ultra-Violet Ray Lamp

RADIATION CONSISTS not only of those rays having wave-lengths such as to produce the effect of vision upon the eye, but also of others of greater wave-length than the red rays and less wave-length than the violet. The spectrum from such a source consequently includes, besides the luminous part, an invisible part below the red, called the infra-red region, and another beyond the violet, called the ultra-violet. These invisible rays may, however, be examined by suitable apparatus producing the ultra-violet or infra-red ray. The former are produced by passing an electric current through a bulb containing metallic mercury, which vaporizes and emits the valuable rays.

The ultra-violet ray lamp is rapidly increasing in importance and value to persons engaged in the scientific detection of crime; with it, stains on clothing or walls may be examined which are invisible to the naked eye. Materials such as fibre, metal, glass, or any other article where fluorescence is a deciding factor may be matched for similarities or compared with a standard.

Cases are on record where the lamp has been used successfully in establishing points of similarity between glass found at the scene of a fatal auto accident and samples of glass removed from the headlight of the car alleged to be the cause of the fatality. Instances of dangerous drugs being bottled and labelled to represent some harmless preparation for the purpose of misleading the police have been readily detected by the use of the ray. Stains on clothing have also been detected in spite of the fact that the garments have been washed or cleaned.



One of the important advantages of examination by this ray is that the object treated is in no way affected or altered by the process. Another advantage is that the apparatus may be easily transported and used wherever electric light of similar voltage to that for which the lamp is adapted, is available. This characteristic is of particular value where it is desirable to conduct examinations of articles alleged to have been used in the commission of sexual crimes on which it is suspected that stains may appear.

The "Eveready Fluoray" ultra-violet lamp (in travelling case) shown in the photograph is in use by this Force and is being found of great value.



Cryptogram Contest

THE SOLUTION of the cryptogram published in the October *Quarterly* is as follows:—

"COMBINATION OF VAULT CONTAINING SECURITIES HAS BEEN SECURED. BRING NECESSARY CONTAINERS IN CAR FRIDAY EVE."

Using the key words "MARKED SLIP", and the Playfair system as described in the October, 1937, edition of the magazine, no trouble should be experienced in decoding the message.

Fifteen correct solutions were received, and with each was enclosed another code message in accordance with the rules of the contest. Many of the codes submitted were exceedingly good, but some were too complicated or too far advanced for present purposes. At a later date, however, it may be possible to make use of them.

The code selected as being most suitable, in the opinion of the Editorial Committee, was submitted by Skipper-Lieut. J. W. Bonner, of the R.C.M. Police Marine Section, and an example based on this code is published hereunder for solution. A book prize will be sent the winner in due course:—

HHNSM — BCUVG — MIICZ — GOFHF — XFIBG —
 SLRCG — RSGIF — TIWHC — WGUWG — XHXEO —
 MXSGR — STAGH — ZBTRY — YDFLT — ZXRHB —
 CUVDF — KTQML — CKSGS.

The only clue offered is that the code word reversed is where every one likes to be! The conditions of the contest are the same as the previous one, viz—all solutions submitted must be accompanied by another code message, and the most suitable code submitted in the opinion of the Editorial Committee, together with the correct solution of the above Cryptogram, will entitle the sender to the prize. A code based on the system of the winner will be published in the *Quarterly*. All codes submitted must have the decode attached in a sealed envelope and solutions must reach the Editor of the *Quarterly Magazine* on or before February 28th, 1938.—J.F.

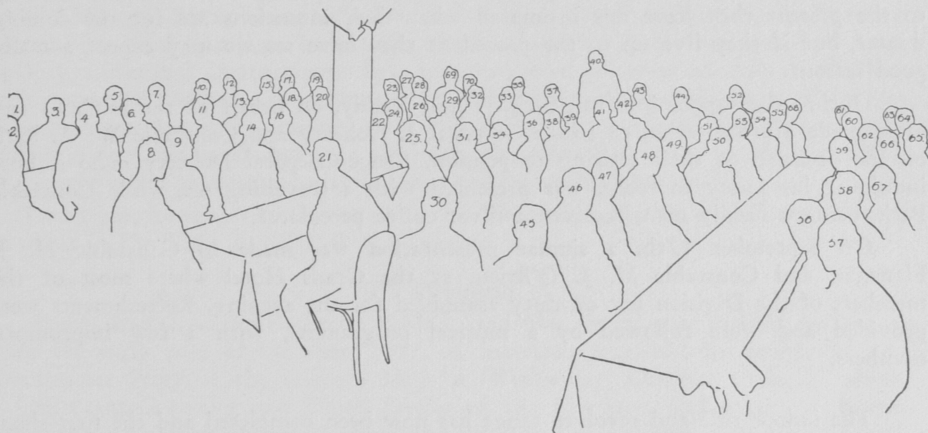


Coronation Dinner of "Old Comrades" Association held on May 13th, 1937, at Florence Cafe,
Piccadilly, London, England.

(See Graph on next page)

"Old Timers" Column

On the preceding page a photograph of members and ex-members of the Force who attended the dinner given by the "Old Comrades" Association at the Florence Cafe, London, England, at the time of the Coronation is published. The graph appearing below indicates the identity of each individual attending the dinner and will be of interest to ex-members of the Force who are now living in different parts of the world.



CORONATION DINNER—N.W.M.P., R.N.W.M.P., R.C.M.P. LONDON, ENGLAND—MAY 13th, 1937

(1) Reg. No. 11025, L/Corp. W. G. Fraser; (2) Reg. No. 6161, W. G. Blocksidge; (3) James Allsop, Esq., J.P.; (4) Reg. No. 11148, Const. A. Campbell; (5) Reg. No. 10895, Const. J. G. Thacker; (6) Reg. No. 11507, Corpl. G. W. Ball; (7) Reg. No. 10744, F. R. Bevan; (8) Reg. No. 10229, Sergeant W. H. Stevens; (9) Reg. No. 5443, W. Sharman; (10) Reg. No. 10443, Corpl. C. E. Carey; (12) Reg. No. 5708, H. Harvey; (13) Reg. No. 11013, Const. W. A. Gill; (14) Reg. No. 10273, Corpl. A. Lamothe; (15) Reg. No. 10904, Const. F. A. Newman; (16) Reg. No. 5715, G. E. Newnham; (17) Reg. No. 5976, C. Turnbull; (18) Reg. No. 5685, Captain Michael O'Leary, V.C.; (19) Reg. No. 11269, Const. W. J. Durnin; (20) Reg. No. 10969, Corpl. F. Martyn; (21) Reg. No. 9544, L/Corpl. W. B. Hunt; (22) Reg. No. 11149, Const. P. M. J. H. F. Mertens; (23) Reg. No. 10994, Const. W. B. Mainland; (24) Reg. No. 4469, F. S. Bayly; (25) Reg. No. 9075, A. S. Champion; (26) Reg. No. 9553, Corpl. W. Mathews; (27) Reg. No. 10189, Corpl. D. C. Mighall; (28) Reg. No. 9512, L/Corpl. L. A. Denton; (29) Reg. No. 10105, A. J. King; (30) Reg. No. 4767, H. F. O'Connell; (31) Reg. No. 11484, Corpl. E. M. Lyons; (32) Reg. No. 11207, Const. J. B. Harris; (33) Reg. No. 5081, G. A. Bourlet; (34) Reg. No. 5915, E. N. Bird, M.M.; (35) Reg. No. 3052, Lt. Colonel A. N. O'Kelly, D.S.O.; (36) Reg. No. 9938, Corpl. A. S. Wilson; (37) Asst./Commissioner S. T. Wood; (39) Reg. No. 9988, Corpl. C. F. Harrington; (40) Lt.-Colonel F. L. Cartwright, C.B.E., D.S.O., (ex-Inspector N.W.M.P.); (41) Reg. No. 5547, Captain G. E. D. Hyatt; (42) Reg. No. 5476, S/Sergeant H. J. Soame; (43) Inspector J. Brunet; (44) Reg. No. 3467, Captain H. St. John Mungavin; (45) H. H. Smith; (46) Reg. No. 9192, Const. C. A. Gair; (47) Reg. No. 3230, G. E. Lukey; (48) Reg. No. 11231, Const. O. Regimbald; (49) Reg. No. 4447, Captain Guy Tyler; (50) Reg. No. 4554, S. J. Scott; (51) Reg. No. 10406, L/Corpl. J. Paton; (52) Reg. No. 10706, Const. R. Lea; (53) Reg. No. 4914, W. Fieldhouse; (54) Reg. No. 4171, Major R. Newton May; (55) Reg. No. 10400, Const. R. J. Kidston; (56) Reg. No. 9640, B. Watkins; (57) Reg. No. 9449, Corpl. R. N. Crouch; (58) Reg. No. 7700, Corpl. W. G. Morley; (59) Reg. No. 9714, Corpl. W. Kennedy; (60) Reg. No. 10943, Const. A. W. Parsons; (61) M. W. Archer; (62) Reg. No. 3916, Captain H. G. Mansfield, M.C.; (63) Reg. No. 11632, Sergeant C. Walker; (64) Reg. No. 5233, E. E. Baker; (65) Reg. No. 10357, L/Corpl. R. C. Gray; (66) Reg. No. 9327, S. Stovold; (67) Reg. No. 9545, C. W. Ingram; (68) Reg. No. 160, James Fulwood; (69) Reg. No. 4040, Captain T. V. Fleming, M.C.; (70) Mr. James Spence.

In addition to members and ex-members shown in the photograph the following were also present at the reunion dinner but unfortunately were out of range of the camera at the time the picture was taken: Reg. No. 1107, Capt. Roger Pocock; Reg. No. 5749, G. K. Withers; Reg. No. 5848, Capt. W. G. Pearce; Reg. No. 5436, E. Turnbull; Reg. No. 8020, I. R. McLeod Murray.

Division Notes

"A" Division

ON NOVEMBER 4TH, members of Division Hqrs., entertained their friends at a buffet supper dance in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. There was a good attendance from all ranks. The event was a decided success in every way and the committee in charge is to be complimented for a most delightful entertainment. Up to the present they have not intimated what their intentions are for the coming winter, but if they live up to the precedent they have set we may expect a really good season.

During the supper interval, Sergt. Major Reddy, on behalf of the N.C.O.s and men, made a presentation to Lance-Corporal J. Doherty and Constable W. A. Park on the occasion of their retiring to pension. Lance-Corporal Doherty, who is now indulging his fancy to roam, was presented with a travelling set, while Constable Park, being a family man, received a silver coffee percolator.

On September 17th, a similar presentation was made to Constable H. J. Flanagan and Constable M. J. O'Brien, at the Grads Hotel where most of the members of the Division not on duty assembled for the evening. Refreshments were provided and were followed by a musical programme, with a few impromptu numbers.

* * *

The indoor rifle and revolver range has now been completed and the first shoot is scheduled for December 9th. This is behind previous years' schedules, but the delay was unavoidable and the new range appears to be well worth waiting for.

* * *

The Bowling League, composed of members of H.Q. Sub/Division and Division H.Q. opened the season at the Ideal Bowling Alleys on September 30th. The attendance has been very good, an average of sixty-one out of a total personnel of seventy having turned out to date. The schedule is much the same as last season, with the prizes awarded on the same basis. Three spoons are given each evening to the best score in each of the three classes (subject to handicap on previous wins) with suitable prizes for High Single, High Average, and High Cross, during the season, and individual prizes to members of the winning teams.

* * *

During the period under review three members changed their marital status. On October 6th, Constable J. Scissons and Miss Ann Finlay were married at Ottawa. Constable A. H. Wilson and Miss Fanny Soanes were married at Ottawa on November 20th, and Constable J. B. "Happy" Harris and Miss Florence Easton were married on November 22nd at Prescott. Members of the Division extend their felicitations to the respective brides and bridegrooms.

"D" Division

A Volley Ball League has been formed at "D" Division, Winnipeg, consisting of nine teams of five players each which will commence its schedule at the beginning of January, 1938. It is intended to play the regular schedule games during the first three months of the new year, after which a play-off competition will take place during the latter part of March with suitable prizes to the winning teams. The League, which is under the administration of Corporal W. G. Morley, is very representative of all ranks of the Division being composed of Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.

* * *

On account of the mild weather enjoyed during the autumn period in Winnipeg, Badminton did not commence until the beginning of December. The game, however, is becoming more popular each year among the members of the Division and the standard of proficiency is well up to the average. It is the intention to arrange competitions during the course of the new year and an invitation has already been received from the Minto Badminton Club requesting that a number of police players take part in a friendly match to be held in the near future.

* * *

The Military District No. 10 Indoor Rifle League is well under way, the Division so far having fired four regular matches of which one has been won and three have been lost. Continual improvement has, however, been experienced and in the last match a score of 602 was accumulated. Only four individuals of the team of former years remain so that it is considered that with the majority of the team being newer members a very fair result has been achieved. The team has also won one spoon and tied for two others in the four matches in which entry has been made.

Two teams have also been entered in the "Dominion Marksmen," Montreal, and two teams in the S.M.L.E. (D.C.R.A.) Leagues.

"F" Division

Major-General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., and Mrs. Perry were visitors in Regina during the early part of October, 1937. A luncheon was held in honour of ex-Commissioner Perry at the Officers' Mess on Wednesday, October 13th, at which the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of the Province, and other prominent personages were present also all "Depot" and "F" Division Officers in Regina. General Perry renewed many old acquaintances among Officers and N.C.O.'s, and expressed surprise and pleasure at the many new buildings and services available at Barracks.

* * *

On September 28th, 1937, Sergeant R. M. Wood was presented with the Coronation Medal by Mayor H. J. Fraser of the City of Prince Albert. In making the presentation Mayor Fraser remarked that Sergeant Wood had no doubt been chosen to receive the medal for his faithful duty and integrity during his long service in the Force.

* * *

Ex-Detective Sergeant J. S. Wood has been retained by the local Relief Office at Prince Albert as clerk-investigator. This ex-member retired to pension from the Force a little over a year ago.

"H" Division

At a recent general meeting of the "H" Division Social and Sports Club it was unanimously decided to enter teams—as in previous years—in Hockey, Bowling and Shooting.

There was also intense enthusiasm shown in the revival of "The Smoker", with entertainments, as well as the usual Club Dances throughout the winter months.

During the past summer our Club as a whole, joined the Wanderers Club, which is one of the oldest and finest in the Dominion—where each member could find sufficient recreation to satisfy whatever brand of sport he wished to follow.

In the Shooting our team made history in holding the Travelling Cup throughout the shooting year, as well as the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle Association Trophy. At present we have a Senior and a Junior shooting team entered in the Halifax Indoor Rifle Association for the 1938 season.

"J" Division

Members of the Force stationed in Fredericton who take a keen interest in shooting, are developing their marksmanship by joining the Garrison Shooting Club

at the local armouries. Very good scores have been turned in, as is evidenced by the proud showing of spoons, etc., won by some of the better shots. The Division Rifle and Revolver Club has been started and the interest displayed indicates another successful year.

At Division Headquarters, Badminton leads all other forms of sport during the winter months. Our courts are well patronized each club night, and the newer members of the Division have caused a mild panic among the "old-timers". A few changes have been made in the hall, which prove very satisfactory, these include the re-arranging of the courts and lights. Excuses for errors of judgment now are weird and wonderful.

The opening dance was held on November 11th this year, the hall being suitably decorated for the occasion. Dancing commenced at 9 p.m., and concluded at 1.30 a.m. A delightful supper was served during the evening, and with the playing of the National Anthem, our guests departed for their several homes with the hope that another dance would be held soon. The dance committee is to be congratulated on its good work, and the fact that this dance was voted "the best yet" speaks for itself.

"K" Division

Headquarters of "K" Division has again entered a Bowling Team in the Commercial Men's 5-Pin Bowling League in Edmonton. The players registered on this team are: Sgt. E. R. Crouch, L/Cpl. H. Simoneau, Csts. L. West, A. D. W. Binnie, G. B. Harrison, A. L. Richardson, Spec. Csts. H. S. Allen and B. G. Lee. The League started play on September 28th last and to date the Police Team are tying for fourth place in a 16-team League. We hope to better this place before the end of the season.

* * *

Sponsored by the "K" Division Sports Club, the Headquarters Hockey Team have again entered the Independent Hockey League for the playing season of 1937-38 with a well-balanced team.

The league officially opened on December 6th, with the Police team winning the first game with a 4-0 score. Sergeant R. C. Rathbone has again been elected manager and Lance-Corporal Simoneau, captain.

The Independent League was organized by Sergt. Rathbone in 1932 and is rapidly becoming recognized as an efficiently operated league and has had, on occasions, more spectators at the games played than the senior league. The boys predict that "this is their year" and, failing injuries, "will take the Independent League Trophy". Here's hoping!

* * *

At the commencement of the winter season, a Badminton court was laid out in the vacant mess hall at Lethbridge and, although duties prohibit regular practice, the game is acquiring great popularity and the standard of play is by no means negligible.

* * *

The indoor rifle range at Lethbridge has been renovated and it is expected that practice will commence in the near future. During the 1936-37 season a number of successful shoots were held and it is anticipated that, during the coming year, there will be an increase in proficiency.

* * *

As the result of a challenge from the staff of the Lethbridge Herald to the R.C.M.P. at Lethbridge, two teams, consisting of eight players a side from each organization, were entertained at a bridge tournament at the Chinook Club on the evening of November 28th, 1937. The challengers were successful in winning the match by a somewhat wide margin of points. A return game is to be played at a

future date. It is to be hoped that Lady Luck will be kinder to the losers on this occasion, although defeat did not detract from the enjoyment of the evening.

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On September 5th, 1937, a parade was called of all available members at Peace River Post for the purpose of presenting Coronation Medals to Inspector W. Grennan, Sergeant A. R. Schulz, Sergeant R. H. Purdy, Corporal H. G. Lowes and Corporal A. J. Rayment. The presentation was made at the Pro-Cathedral of St. James, Peace River, by His Worship The Mayor, Dr. F. H. Sutherland, who was assisted by Mrs. Sutherland.

“N” Division

With the advent of winter, various indoor sports have been commenced, badminton having been much in evidence in the gymnasium where some outstanding talent has been displayed. It is proposed to hold doubles and singles contests in the future with a view to competing for suitable prizes for the finalists.

Volley ball has caught on and great competition is witnessed between the members of “N”, “A” and “G” Divisions in the gymnasium. Competitions are proposed later on in this particular sport with a view to presenting prizes to the winning team.

Five teams have enrolled in the City Bowling League and games are arranged for each Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Barrack skating rink is almost ready for use and it is proposed to form a league of three teams from amongst members in Barracks, and, in due course, it is proposed to promote competitions for prizes. Arrangements will be made to give practice games to outside teams from time to time.

* * *

With several musicians amongst the members of the Division, an orchestra is in the making which might ultimately be the means of reducing dance expenditures should success attend their efforts.

“O” Division

With the closing of summer activities, the favorite Fall and Winter Sports have come into prominence. During the latter part of October, a Bowling League was organized in the Division, comprising six teams. League games are played on Wednesday evenings at the Olympia Recreation Club. The various teams are very evenly matched and at the present time, only four points separate first and last place teams. Members of the Division on the bowling roster, are very enthusiastic and league games are keenly contested. During the holiday season, it is proposed to stage a “Christmas Evening”, with special prize awards.

A number of members of the Division are endeavouring to stimulate interest in Badminton and it is apparent that this line of sport is finding favour with many of the men.

Later in the season, it is hoped to hold a Billiard Tournament as there are several good players in the Division.

* * *

On September 22nd, Sergeant J. B. A. Carriere, of “A” Division, was discharged from Christie Street Hospital, after having undergone a very serious operation. Prior to his return to Ottawa, he advised that the operation was successful and our best wishes are extended to him for a complete recovery.

* * *

On the occasion of his retirement to pension on December 31st, best wishes of the members of “O” Division are extended to Superintendent A. E. G. O. Reames, for continued good health. Superintendent Reames will leave Toronto shortly to take up residence at Vancouver, B.C.

Obituary

Reg. No. 9801, Sergeant Frederick Lucas

Sergeant F. Lucas died in hospital at Toronto, Ont., on November 2nd, 1937. At the time of his death he had nearly twenty years' service with the Dominion Police and this Force. Sergeant Lucas first joined the Dominion Police on March 19th, 1918, and continued with the R.C.M. Police when the two organisations were later amalgamated in 1920. Previous to joining the Dominion Police, Sergeant Lucas had experienced a wide variety of police duty having belonged to the St. John, N.B., Police Force in 1905, later resigning to take charge at Newcastle in the same capacity. He was exceedingly well known at St. John, N.B., where his death will be sincerely mourned. Sergeant D. Lucas is survived by his widow and two brothers to whom our sympathy is extended.

Reg. No. 11231, Constable Omer Regimbald

Constable O. Regimbald died at Three Rivers, Que., on October 10th, 1937, following an operation.

During his service with this Force—which commenced in November, 1931—Constable Regimbald was stationed in "C" Division, Quebec, at Amos Detachment and other points. Constable Regimbald was unmarried and was thirty years of age at the time of his death. On the occasion of the R.C.M. Police Contingent proceeding to England during 1937 for the Coronation, Constable Regimbald was a member of the personnel selected to represent the Force. He is survived by his mother and his brother, Constable O. J. Regimbald, who is stationed at "A" Division, Ottawa. Our sincere sympathy is extended to his relatives in their sad loss.

Reg. No. 3360, Ex-Staff-Sergeant Walter Granville Harcourt-Vernon

Mr. W. G. Harcourt-Vernon died in hospital at Fort Vermilion, Alta., on November 6th, 1937, aged 77 years. He had previously been a member of the N.W.M. Police and R.N.W.M. Police from February 1st, 1899, to January 31st, 1913.

Subsequent to retirement from this Force Mr. Harcourt-Vernon entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vermilion until March 31st, 1931, and afterwards remained at Fort Vermilion until the date of his death. He was a highly respected citizen of the district and his death will be sincerely mourned by his many friends.

Reg. No. 2164, Ex-Corporal Arthur Onslow

Mr. Arthur Onslow died suddenly at his home near Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on December 9th, 1937. He had been a member of the N.W.M. Police from 1888 to 1893 and had served with "B" Troop at Wood Mountain under Superintendent Jarvis.

For more than forty years Mr. Onslow had resided at his large fruit farm which he purchased on his retirement from the Force. He is survived by his widow and two daughters to whom our sincere sympathy is extended.

Reg. No. 429, Ex-Constable Malcolm Tanner Millar

Mr. M. T. Millar died during the early morning of June 22nd, at Calgary, Alta.

Mr. Millar at the time of his death was visiting Calgary from his ranch at Millarville, Alta. He had been in failing health for some time, and subsequent to a final brief illness his death followed.

Born at Inchrye Abbey, Perth, Scotland, 76 years ago, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Millar, ex-Constable Millar was first employed in London, England, as a tea inspector, in a firm of tea brokers in Mincing Lane, and later came to Canada in 1880, where he joined the N.W.M. Police during June of that year, and served through the Riel Rebellion until July, 1885, when he took his discharge.

Subsequent to retirement from the Force, Mr. Millar engaged in ranching in the Priddis, Alta., vicinity, and founded the village of Millarville. A prominent figure at the annual Round-ups of the Southern Alberta Pioneer and Old Timer's Association, Mr. Millar was also a leading member of the Ranchmen's Club. He possessed a great many friends in Edmonton and the Millarville District, all of whom will sincerely regret his passing.