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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

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DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER T. S. BELCHER
N.W.M.P.-R.C.M.P., 1894-1933

Editorial

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI HAS BEEN PLEASED TO
SIGNALLY HONOUR THE R.C.M.
Honorary Commissioner POLICE BY GRACIOUSLY ACCEPTING
THE OFFICE OF HONORARY COMMISSIONER OF THE FORCE.

* * *

Through the co-operation and courtesy of the Topographical and Air Survey Bureau at Ottawa, and with the collaboration of Mr. C. S. MacDonald, D.L.S., and of Mr. J. P. Turner, it has been possible
The "March of '74" to place on record the actual route travelled by Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. French and the North West Mounted Police on the "March of '74".

As all members of the Force are aware, the march first commenced at Fargo, N.D., at which point reinforcements consisting of three troupes of fifty men each had travelled by rail from Toronto to join the main body at Dufferin, Manitoba, prior to commencement of the trek. A total of approximately three hundred members of personnel, together with horses, cattle, etc., left Dufferin on July 8th, 1874, en route to the fork of the Bow and Belly Rivers for the purpose of bringing law and order to Western Canada, which was, at that time, entirely unpoliced. A map of the route taken by Colonel G. A. French on the occasions of the outward and return journeys appears on page 251 of the Magazine, together with explanatory data showing the course of the journey made by Inspector W. D. Jarvis from La Roche Percee to Edmonton. Particulars of the march—which was undoubtedly the longest ever undertaken by a large Police body, through uncharted territory, in extremes of summer and winter temperature—are too well known, to all members of the Force, to require elaboration.

* * *

In the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League, the "H" Division R.C.M.P. teams have been making some remarkable scores. Not only has the Senior Team been successful in compiling the record score of the season—and all-time range record—but a very high average
"H" Division Rifle Teams has been maintained by all members taking part in the various rifle competitions. On February 9th the Senior Team scored 484 x 500 against the P.L.F. (M.G.) "A" Team and won the match by six points. Individual scores (maximum 100) were as follows:—Inspector L. H. Nicholson—98; Constable Bentley—98; Warrant Engineer Bastable—97; Constable Douglas—97; Staff-Sergeant Beale—94. The Junior "H" Division Team on February 18th also established a range record by scoring 475 x 500.

Our congratulations are extended to all members of these teams for the excellent standard of proficiency which has been reached.

Notes on Recent Cases

A REQUEST was received at our Calgary Detachment from a resident of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, to endeavour to locate an ex-member of the A.E.F. who was thought to be residing in Alberta. From enquiries made a person answering the description given and with a similar name to the wanted man—Jack E. Maloney—was found to be residing in Calgary. Upon being interviewed he admitted that this was his correct name, but stated that his parents were both dead and that his only brother had been killed Overseas.

Following considerable correspondence between the Police of Chippewa Falls and our Calgary Office, a good description of the missing man was secured. Maloney remembered his regimental number in the U.S. Army; this was traced and found to correspond with the number of the missing man. He was also shown photographs and a letter written by himself from France in 1918 to a sister in Chippewa Falls, but stated that he had no knowledge of same, being of the opinion that he had no sister. Positive identification, however, was established by handwriting, with the result that transportation to Chippewa Falls was arranged, where, upon arrival, he was met by his brother, who conveyed him to the home of his parents. Four brothers and three sisters later assembled and identified him as the long lost brother.

It appears that J. E. Maloney, after returning with the A.E.F., left for a prospecting trip in Nevada and while there he and his partner suffered considerable hardship owing to lack of water, with the result that he had a lapse of memory.

Mr. Maloney returned to Calgary and when discussing his visit, stated that he recognized his father but did not remember any other member of the family. His mother, however, identified him immediately. A letter of appreciation has been received from the relatives of the missing man.

* * *

During July last year, the Elks' Lodge of Flin Flon, Manitoba, held a picnic at Phantom Lake in Saskatchewan. One of the attractions at the picnic was an aeroplane piloted by Bruce Yasinsky, who was engaged in taking up passengers.

In the early part of the evening the plane took off from the lake with three passengers on board. The pilot was the last person to get into the plane and apparently was satisfied everything was in order for the take-off. Furthermore he did not notice any person swimming in the lake near the aeroplane. On taking off the pilot felt something was wrong. The plane did not act normally and was tail-heavy. Shortly after the take-off one of the passengers saw a man lying on the right pontoon. The pilot, on being informed of this immediately took steps to land as quickly as possible which he was successful in doing safely.

The stowaway on the pontoon turned out to be a local resident of the Flin Flon with the reputation of being a practical joker. The Aeronautics Act and the regulations governing aeroplanes were referred to, but no provision is made to cover the actions of a stowaway on the pontoon of a plane. However, in this particular instance, the authorities took a serious view of

the matter, as no doubt it endangered the lives of the pilot and passengers of the plane, and Section 222 of the Criminal Code was resorted to for a prosecution. The Accused was charged under that Section and brought before a Magistrate at Flin Flon on October 7th, 1936, pleading Guilty, and a fine of \$25.00 and \$11.25 costs were imposed, or in default a month in gaol.

Prosecutions under Section 222 of the Code are not numerous. However, the way in which the Section was applied in this case brings to notice its usefulness.

* * *

Recently a prosecution was entered at Montreal for an offence under Section 405 (a) of the Code—"Obtaining passport by fraud". This Section was added to the Code during 1935 owing to the prevalence of this offence. Prior to that date it was necessary to proceed under the common law, there being no clause in the Code to cover this specific offence. The new Section prescribes a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.00.

In making application for passport the accused in this case had produced documentary evidence indicating that he was born in Montreal on September 25th, 1903. This, together with the required Affidavits, was forwarded to the Passport Office, and it was ascertained that recommendation had been obtained for the passport from a person who was not qualified. The matter was referred to members of the Force in Montreal, with the result that it was ascertained that applicant had been born in Berlin, Germany, on September 25th, 1903.

* * *

As a result of the change in the price of gold from \$20.67 to \$35.00 per ounce, there has been a marked increase in the number of purchasers of old gold. Some authorities believe that this increase is also responsible for the large number of thefts from dwellings.

Cases are on record where youths have stolen jewellery of high marketable and sentimental value which they have subsequently disposed of to persons in the old gold traffic, with the result that the jewellery has been quickly converted into gold scrap for re-sale. Occasionally, old gold coins are traded.

Numerous inquiries are received regarding this subject, and the following may be found of interest:—

It is unlawful for any person, except under license, to melt down, break up or use otherwise than as currency, any gold coin which is legal tender, the description of same being "that kind of coin, money, or circulating medium which the law *compels* a creditor to accept in payment of his debt, when tendered by the debtor in the right amount."

In Canada there are the following varieties of legal tender:—(a) Gold, silver, nickel and bronze coins, struck by authority of the Dominion Government; also paper currency issued by authority of the Federal Government. (b) The British gold sovereign, while it retains the weight and fineness described on May 4th, 1910, shall have a value of four dollars, eighty-six and two-thirds of a cent of the currency of Canada. (c) Any other gold coins of the United Kingdom that are a multiple or division of the gold sovereign.

The following coins of the United States of America, coined after April 18th, 1837, are legal tender in Canada:—

The double eagle or \$20.00 gold piece.

The eagle or \$10.00 gold piece.

The half-eagle or \$5.00 gold piece.

A payment of money may be made in the following amounts:—

(a) In the case of gold coins for a payment of any amount. (b) In the case of silver coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding \$10.00. (c) In the case of nickel coins, for a payment of an amount not exceeding \$5.00. (d) In the case of bronze coins, for a payment of an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents.

No coin which has been bent, mutilated, defaced or reduced in weight, excepting by abrasion through ordinary wear, shall be legal tender.

The following are the weights of the various Canadian coins:

The silver dollar.....360 grains

The silver five cent piece..... 18 grains

(Intermediate coins in proportion)

The large nickel..... 70 grains

The bronze cent..... 50 grains

From the information given above it will be observed that the familiar fifty cent Newfoundland coin, also the various silver coins issued by the United States as well as the two and a half gold dollar piece, are not legal tender in Canada, and a creditor cannot be compelled to accept coins of this description in payment for goods or in settlement of an account.

* * *

Recently members of Montreal detachment successfully raided farm premises located at Point David, Que., approximately twenty miles from the city, and uncovered a large still of commercial capacity.

The raid was perfectly timed and the distilling plant was found operating in the barn. Three men were arrested in the building and a fourth man who attempted to escape, was caught nearby and arrested. A fifth man was arrested at a cottage which the operators of the still used as a boarding house.

The raid took place at 10.45 a.m. and at 10 p.m. the same date, a five-ton Reo truck arrived with empty drums smelling strongly of alcohol. The vehicle was seized and the driver arrested. An hour later a Plymouth car drew up outside the cottage and the two occupants were arrested, one of whom made a vicious assault on one of our constables. The Plymouth car was seized but subsequently released as no goods liable to Excise were found in it.

The owner of the farm on which the barn was located was also arrested and admitted that he had leased the barn for the purpose of illicit distillation.

The exhibits seized in addition to the automobiles referred to above, included a complete still, 300 gallons of alcohol, 1,000 gallons of mash, a steam boiler and four steam, water and pressure pumps, as well as a considerable number of vats, empty drums and pipe fittings, etc.

Since it was known that the still was operated on behalf of a well organized gang of racketeers, all of the accused, with the exception of the farmer on whose property the still was located, were individually charged with separate offences for possession of the still, under Section 164(e) Excise Act, and under Section 169 Excise Act for possession of illicit alcohol.

The owner of the premises was charged under Section 164(f) of the Excise Act for "allowing a still to be operated on his premises".

The accused persons pleaded "Guilty" to all the charges when they appeared before Judge D. Lalonde at St. Jerome, P.Q., and a fine of \$100.00 and costs, or in default of payment three months' imprisonment, was imposed on each count, sentences to run concurrently.

It was ascertained that five of the men had given fictitious names and when a check was made by the Immigration authorities it was found that five of them had only entered this country about ten days prior to the seizure of the still.

Four of the men were deported to the United States upon completion of their jail sentences and one is being held by the Immigration authorities pending his deportation to Italy.

An additional charge under Section 168 of the Criminal Code of Canada was preferred against the accused who assaulted the Constable when being arrested and a conviction was registered. A fine of \$25.00 was imposed or, in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

* * *

Members of Moncton Detachment on night patrol in the vicinity of Lewisville, observed a man loitering by a railway bridge. On stopping the car to investigate, the man took to his heels and a chase ensued, during which the man escaped. However, one of the Constables obtained a description sufficient to enable him to recognize the man again and was fortunate in apprehending him, in Moncton, a day later.

In the interim, investigation showed that a small store had been entered and several articles stolen therefrom; some of these articles were found by the bridge where they had evidently been dropped on the arrival of the Police on the scene. At the same place footprints were noted, of which plaster casts were taken.

The accused, on being questioned, denied all knowledge of the break, and after considerable questioning he was confronted with the plaster casts, which resulted in his breaking down and confessing to the crime. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Two very important points are illustrated above, namely:

- (a) The benefit derived from patrols during the late hours of the evening and early hours of the morning.
- (b) The benefit of taking plaster casts when possible.

* * *

An unusual accident is reported from Saskatchewan, details of which are as follows:

A Canadian National train was proceeding at a speed of approximately eighteen miles an hour, when the engine struck a cow in such a manner as to cause the pony trucks of the engine to leave the track. The engine was derailed and turned over, with the result that the Engineer was instantly killed and the Fireman received severe injuries, from which he later succumbed.

The Autobiography of a Post Office Money Order

I CAME into being away back in 1916 at Wood Mountain, Saskatchewan. I represent the price of a mare "sold for her keep" by the R.N.W.M.P. at Wood Mountain. I amount to quite a tidy sum, in fact more than the old black mare was worth, for the poor old thing had a large spavin for which the Police "Vet" would have prescribed—"A loose box, plenty of clean straw, good hay, bran and water." This was his panacea for all equine ills.

I was sent by registered letter by an Inspector of the R.N.W.M.P. from Wood Mountain to the R.N.W.M.P. at Regina. When I arrived in Regina there was much discussion as to whom I belonged. Certain officials contended I should go to the original owner of the mare whose feed I represented; others, again, considered I should go to the Federal Government, as I represented the cost of hay and oats provided for the poor old mare by the Dominion of Canada. Finally they decided, after consulting the Attorney-General, that I really belonged to the Receiver-General. However, everyone seemed to be tired and weary after discussing me for such a long time and to my delight, they forgot all about me, while I was sleeping comfortably between the pages of a file in a warm, steam-heated office. Possibly the forgetfulness of the Regina people might also be partially attributed to the fact that there was a big war on at that time.

To make a long story short, I emulated the famous Rip Van Winkle, sleeping for twenty-one years in my comfortable quarters. During all these years I was happy and oblivious to blizzards, sub-zero weather, heat, drought, grasshoppers and politicians. Now, in this year of 1937, I am rudely awakened by a member of what is now, if you please, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This curious person was examining old files to ascertain if there was any reason why we should not be destroyed to make room for younger and more active ones. Cruel world, it was ever thus! Well, on examining the file which had been my home for so many years, the curious one awakened me and said—"What are you doing here?"—And, believe it or not—of all people—before whom should I be paraded—well, before none other than the Officer who first sent me to Regina from Wood Mountain so many years ago. This Officer, of course, recognized me and said—"Put him in a registered letter and send him to the Commissioner who will certainly see that he goes where he belongs."

I now belong to the Receiver-General of Canada and will, I fear, have to work over-time to make up for my long inactivity.

Deputy-Commissioner T. S. Belcher

A DESCENDANT OF Sir Edward Belcher who, in 1852, was appointed to command an Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, Colonel Thomas Sherlock Belcher, until 1933 Deputy Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was singularly fitted by hereditary characteristics for the pioneer form of vocation chosen by him in 1894 when, with the rank of Constable, he first joined the North West Mounted Police.

At the age of twenty-two Colonel Belcher, who is the son of an Old Country Army Surgeon, left his home in Cork County, Ireland, and proceeded to Canada. On first joining the Force he was stationed at Gainsborough in Southern Saskatchewan, on the United States boundary, where he was engaged on Customs-Preventive duties. In 1897 he was transferred to Dawson, Y.T., on the first intimation of the Klondike gold rush, and three years later returned to the Prairie Provinces—in those days, the North West Territories—being stationed with the rank of Sergeant at Regina, Saskatchewan, and later at Calgary, Alberta, where he became Sergeant-Major of "E" Division. On being promoted to Commissioned rank in 1906, Colonel Belcher took charge of Pincher Creek Sub-District and subsequently of Yorkton, where he remained until 1918, in which year he embarked for Siberia with the R.N.W.M. Police detachment of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Shortly after the return of the Contingent from Siberia, he was transferred to Montreal, P.Q., in February, 1920, and assumed charge of the District with the rank of Superintendent. In 1920, Colonel Belcher was appointed Officer Commanding "A" Division at Ottawa, and in 1931 became Assistant Commissioner at Headquarters. His promotion to the rank of Deputy-Commissioner followed approximately nine months later.

Colonel Belcher was twice married, first to Miss Isabel Peters and after the decease of his wife, to Miss Mary Babuka of Ottawa, the ceremony taking place at Westboro, Ontario, on February 2nd, 1936. Colonel and Mrs. Belcher now reside at Vancouver, B.C.

Highly respected for his many years of devotion to duty in the interests of the Force, Colonel Belcher is affectionately remembered by the many friends and old comrades who still remain as serving members in all ranks of the R.C.M. Police. His son, Inspector A. T. Belcher, who, following his father's example, enlisted in the ranks of the Force, is at present stationed at "N" Division, Rockcliffe.



An Introduction to Canadian Criminal Law

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

SINCE IT is the object of the Criminal Law to maintain law and order, it would be irrelevant here to discuss that purpose as being an end in itself desirable or otherwise. There is, however, no gainsaying the fact that even this basic idea is under the fire of highly articulate minorities both here and abroad. Quite recently, a prominent editor exclaimed over the fact that a Canadian audience applauded a statement in one of Ibsen's plays to the effect that law and order are at the bottom of most of the misery endured by humankind. The editor based his own comments upon the theory, for which he seemed to think that there was some justification, that the law fails to keep pace with the progress of social ideas.

Remarks of this kind coincide with what was said in a recent book¹ written in a spirit highly critical of the administration of criminal law in England. There, it was said, the lawyer of a century ago, were it possible for him to come back, would be able with a very little preparation, to take up his practice where he left off. The author's point was that the law has not made progress comparable with that achieved by other professions. It is, as no doubt its author meant it to be, a very striking statement, but a little thought should have made it clear to him what nonsense he was writing. The lawyer of one hundred years ago would first of all find himself surrounded by statutes whose very subject-matter, not to speak of their terminology, would be almost as foreign to him as if they were written in Sanscrit.

It is true that in the criminal law he would still find trial by jury; he would still find some of the great common-law cases standing like mile-stones along a broad highway. But he would find that a large and growing proportion of criminal cases never go before a jury at all, but are disposed of before courts of summary jurisdiction. He would find the accused giving evidence as freely as any other witness; and he would find that the death penalty is invoked nowadays for a very small number of offences. The law does grow, and "new corn cometh out of the old fields." Indeed, as far as statutory law is concerned, there is a not uncommon complaint that it grows too fast.

Still, the law can only be valid as far, and as long as it expresses public opinion, and public opinion, of course, will depend largely upon the mind and temper of the people upon whose conduct the law is to operate. It cannot be over-emphasized that, even in this sense, criminal law and morality are not the same thing. Adultery is a conspicuous example, although, by a statutory survival from the colonial days of that province, it is punishable as a crime in New Brunswick. A seller may permit a buyer to mislead himself into buying worthless goods, or he may make glowing promises anent the future use to be made of them, but he commits no crime unless he makes some misrepresentation of existing fact.

On the other hand, it is easy to think of acts, for example, driving an automobile without a license, or buying a ticket in the Irish Sweepstakes,

1. "English Justice" by 'Solicitor,' p. 246.

which are against the law, but which most people would not regard as being immoral in themselves. They are "*mala quia prohibita*." To go back, however, to the Ten Commandments, it will be found that most of them are embodied in the law, either directly, as with murder, theft, and perjury, or indirectly, as in the Lord's Day Act. But a man may covet everything he sees, as far as the law is concerned, as long as he does no overt act to gratify his covetousness.

The people of Canada is a mixture of many divers elements, with Anglo-Saxons and French-Canadians predominating. The climate is not hospitable to the less hardy peoples, and this fact, while it has inevitably retarded the development of the country, is not without its advantages. It has at least diverted the path of certain types of emigrant Europeans who have become so pressing a problem in the neighboring republic. It may be for lack of those elements, or because the field does not offer rich enough rewards, or for both reasons, that Canada is so far free of that form of modern criminality known as racketeering. This does not mean that there are not signs that, given favorable opportunities—and sufficiently tempting rewards—organized crime would challenge the forces of law and order. Quite the contrary; we need not flatter ourselves that we are immune from the attentions of the underworld.

Again, the attitude of the press is a factor which must be mentioned for its bearing upon the administration of the criminal law. "Trial by newspaper" is almost unknown, and any hint of it is quickly resented. There is no great playing up of criminal cases; in the search for sensation, the newspapers of Canada may fairly be said to stand somewhere between those of Great Britain and those of the United States. There is one Canadian editor who refused to publish news of court sittings at all, on the ground that a great deal of the business before the courts was sordid and very little of it edifying. He was right, but while few editors would put such an opinion into practice, there are, on the other hand, few who would not understand and agree with the British Columbia judge who refused, not long ago, to allow American press camera-men to take photographs of his court 'in action' upon the trial of an Admiralty case involving an American vessel. While it is quite possible to point to exceptions, the fact remains that, in the vast majority of cases, the newspapers of Canada report the trials of criminal cases with a dignity and restraint which cannot fail to aid in the maintenance of both these qualities in the courts.

To this rule, the following instance, as far as it is an exception, is so only in appearance. There is in the possession of the present writer, a copy of Vo. 1, No. 13 of the Regina Daily Leader, dated July 31, 1885—not long after the beginning of settlement upon the western prairie. It contains an account of the proceedings of the last day of the trial of Louis Riel upon a charge of treason. The charge arose out of Riel's leadership of the North-West Rebellion, and his trial, as well in its own incidents as in the high tension of public feeling, was as dramatic as any state trial Canada has seen. The paper contains also an editorial in which the editor attacks certain persons who had criticised the administration for its handling of the situation. He concluded that "Nothing just or other than contemptible could come from

a man in whom colossal malignity is united with a soul so small that it would find infinite room in the bladder of an undergrown flea."

The lapse from what would now be considered in good taste serves, perhaps, to illustrate a change in manners. Those were the days when editors smote and spared not, nor expected to be spared, when, as one of them used to boast, they were "never neutral." At all events, the point to be emphasized here is that the editor reserved his fire until the trial was over; he was rebuking someone else who had failed to live up to the standard.

We may conclude, therefore, that the climate, the attitude of the public prints, and above all, the fact that the two stocks predominant in the population have been raised up in a tradition of law observance, are the principal factors which bear upon the administration of criminal law in Canada. In the result, it is an outstanding truth that the average Canadian not only respects law and order; he is determined that they shall be maintained. Any threat to them comes, immediately and directly, into conflict with the almost solid mass of public opinion. This is said despite the criticism to which reference has already been made, and despite sporadic outbreaks of discontent which are all the more sensational for their rarity.

Moreover, and this, too, is affirmed as being borne out by the record, the average Canadian does not doubt the power nor the inclination of the authorities to deal with any situation which may arise; as a rule, the citizen has little inclination to take the law into his own hands, although it would, of course, be futile to suggest that revenge is never a motive for crime in this country. Still, the fact remains that in the history of Canada there has been only one case which has been described as a lynching, although even that one was not of the kind that the word is usually understood to connote.¹

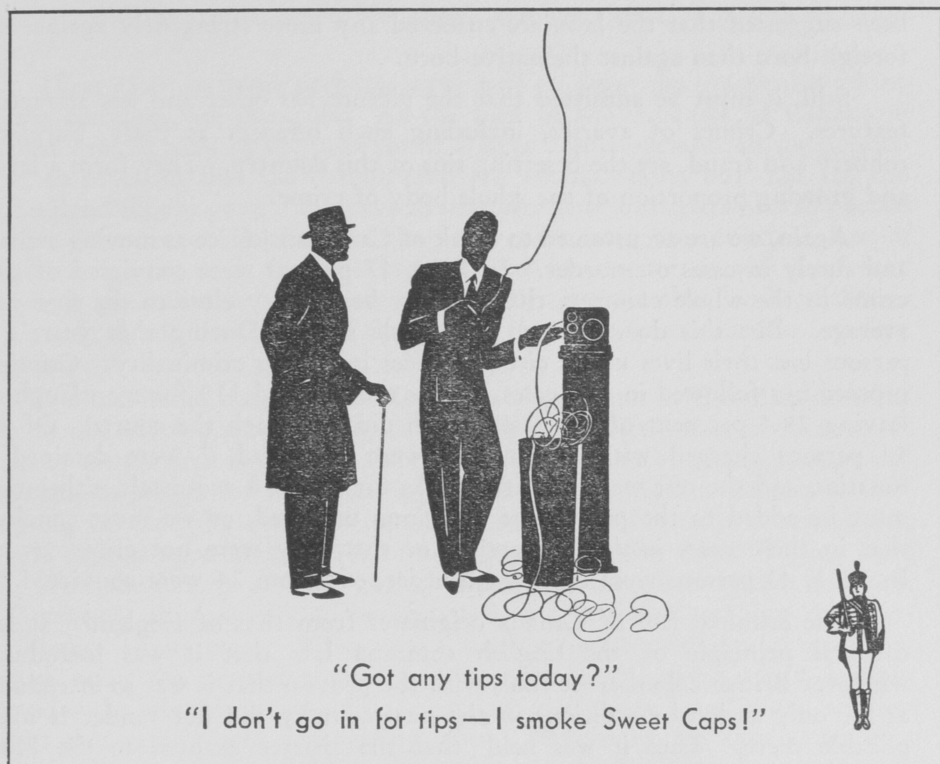
At the same time, it must be admitted that an examination of the Dominion's criminal statistics is bound to arouse mixed feelings. Political offences are uncommon, and where malice is an element, the record is good; there is gratification to be drawn from the fact that, both in proportion to population and in relation to the total number of crimes, offences against the person are actually less than they were as long ago as 1876.

Moreover, during the last ten years for which statistics have been published, convictions have followed charges in an ascending scale. They rose from 78.86 per cent in 1924 to 81.49 per cent in 1929, and to 84.88 per cent in 1935.² The ten year average was 84 per cent. It is remarkable that the percentage of convictions is higher in the new and sparsely settled west than in the east—Saskatchewan's ratio, 90.69 per cent in 1933, is highest among the provinces. The North-West Territories show 100 per cent for 1933, as they do also for the years 1924 and 1925, but the number of cases was small.

It is, too a fact that crimes committed by persons born outside of Canada are proportionately more numerous than those of the native-born. In 1930, for example, convictions were made against 17,256 persons born in Canada, and against 11,201 persons born outside of Canada. For 1933, the

¹ Reg. v. Carroll, referred to in Reg. v. Ponton, 2 C.C.C. at pp. 197 and 200.

² Year ending Sept. 30 in each case.



corresponding figures are 21,522 and 11,420; for 1935, 23,082 and 10,449. In 1930, persons born in Canada comprised 78 per cent of the population—that proportion has probably increased slightly owing to the falling-off of immigration during the subsequent years of depression. However, taking the figures as they stand, and bearing in mind that they do not take into account the racial *origins* of the persons born within the Dominion, it will be found that the native-born have been accountable for convictions as follows;

Ten year period, 1918-1927	63.91
Two year period, 1929-1930	58.2
1933	65.3

the annual average for the whole period 1918-1933 being 61.14 per cent. It will thus be seen that more than three-quarters of the population have been responsible for less than two-thirds of the convictions for crime.

The reader may draw his own conclusions from these figures. They are offered with the suggestion that there is ground for something more than a pious hope that in the process of assimilation, Canadian-born sons of immigrants become less prone to crime than were their fathers. Nor is this said in any sense as a slur upon the foreign-born, to whom Canada owes so much of the development which she has achieved, but rather in a sincere belief that there is in the wisely-regulated freedom of this country, an atmosphere which makes for observance of law. At all events, it is almost the only point upon which the critics of Canada have not assailed her; certainly it has not

been suggested that the laws are enforced any more stringently against the foreign-born than against the native-born.

Still, it must be admitted that the picture has other and less attractive features. Crimes of avarice, including such offences as theft, burglary, robbery and fraud, are the besetting sins of this country. They form a large, and growing proportion of the whole body of crime.

Again, we are accustomed to think of Canadian justice as moving swiftly and surely in cases of murder. In 1930, 17 persons were convicted of that crime in the whole country, that number being very close to the five year average. But this does not tell the whole story. During that year, 257 persons lost their lives under circumstances involving criminality. Criminal proceedings followed in 184 cases, 54 for murder and 130 for manslaughter, leaving 28.4 per cent of the cases which did not reach the courts. Of the 54 persons charged with murder, 17 were convicted, 7 were detained as lunatics, and the rest were acquitted. As for these 30 acquittals, either they must be added to the percentage of crimes unsolved, or we must conclude that in those cases justice miscarried, or that they were not crimes at all. In 1933, 43 persons were tried for murder, of whom 24 were convicted.

The criminal law of Canada originates from that of England. It is a cardinal principle of the English common law that it was introduced wherever British colonists set foot, with the proviso that it was so introduced as far only as local conditions in the new country did not render it inapplicable there. Thus it was held¹ that the charter granted to the Hudson's Bay Company introduced the English law into the territory in which that Company operated, "but did not at the same time make it applicable generally or indiscriminately; it did not abrogate the Indian laws and usages. The Crown has not done so." After 1869, when the Dominion of Canada acquired that territory, theretofore known as Rupert's Land, the westward march of settlement still required the administration of the criminal law upon an aboriginal population.

In 1889, an Indian was tried for a criminal offence in which these considerations arose. The Court observed as follows;

"In the first place are the laws of England respecting the solemnization of marriage applicable to these Territories *quoad* the Indian population? I have great doubts if these laws are applicable to the Territories in any respect. According to these laws marriages can be solemnized only at certain times and in certain places or buildings. These times would be in many cases most inconvenient here and the buildings, if they exist at all, are often so remote from the contracting parties that they could not be reached without the greatest inconvenience. I am satisfied however that these laws are not applicable to the Territories *quoad* the Indians. The Indians are, for the most part unchristianized; they yet adhere to their own peculiar marriage custom and usages. It would be monstrous to hold that the law of England respecting the solemnization of marriage is applicable to them."² Ten years later, however, the Criminal Code having been enacted in the mean-

¹ Connolly v. Woolrich, 3 U.C.L.J. 14.

² Reg. v. Nan-E.-Quis-A-Ka, 1 Terr. L.R. at p. 215.

time, an Indian named Bear's Shin Bone was convicted of practising polygamy.¹

These cases, extreme perhaps, serve well to show the practical working of the common law principle. At the time of the conquest of Canada, it seemed wise, in view of the presence of a large French element in the population, to proclaim that the French civil law should apply, but that the law of England should govern in criminal matters. This arrangement still obtains in the Province of Quebec; in the other provinces, the criminal law of England, insofar as it has not been altered by statute, is still in force.² Speaking generally, it is no more than to be expected that local conditions in Canada should have required the English law so to be modified in a variety of ways.

It is inevitable, too, that the discussion of problems in Canadian criminal law should involve much citing of English authorities; that a question of insanity should lead at once to the case of *The Queen v. McNaghten*, or of the right to search for incriminating documents go back to *Entick v. Carrington*, or that the right to introduce evidence of similar criminal acts should depend upon *Makin v. Attorney-General of New South Wales*. And yet, after the length of time during which the Canadian system has been in operation, it is equally to be expected that it should develop some individuality of its own. When one Canadian judge criticises certain procedure upon the ground that it is "contrary to the spirit which happily pervades the administration of criminal law in Canada," and when another avows that certain acts, presumably official, "had more the appearance of a stage burlesque of the administration of justice in Ontario, than such as it should have been, and always has been hitherto," it surely becomes relevant to enquire what that spirit is.

Primarily, that spirit is one of fairness. No one who reads the debates which attended the Criminal Code of Canada in its passage through the House of Commons, can fail to be impressed by the meticulous care with which the legislators sought to maintain a proper balance between the public security and the individual rights of the subject. When the House was considering what are now Sections 30, 33 and 36 of the Code, dealing with arrest without warrant, Sir Richard Cartwright thought it "monstrous" that "any citizen out of his house after nine o'clock at night may be hauled off to prison."

"If it will help to get us home earlier at night," replied Sir John Thompson, the Premier, "there could not be much objection to it."

"If it is your wish," Sir Richard rejoined, "that anyone found here after nine o'clock at night passing bad legislation should be arrested, I will hold up both hands for it."³

There is, in the attitude of Sir Richard, something more than the testiness of a man who was being kept late for his dinner.

Inasmuch as the government of Canada is a democracy, with all that the word implies under the British system, it is only natural that this

¹ 4. Terr. L.R. 173.

² E.g., see Cr. Code Sec. 10, 11, 12, N.W.T. Act, Sec. 11.

³ Hansard, 1892, Vol. II, 2714.

vigorous assertion of individual rights, as against the maxim that the safety of the people is the supreme law, should appear time and again throughout the debates; it is equally natural that it should still appear. Third degree methods are frowned upon in Canada and rarely, if ever, appear. Police and prosecutors act, as a rule, upon the assumption that it is their duty, not to get convictions at any cost, but rather, while condoning nothing and suppressing nothing favorable to the accused, to present all the relevant facts. This done, the rest is left to the Court. If, as sometimes happens, the rule is transgressed, the Courts may be depended upon to set right the overzealous ones in some such terms as these:

"These trivial incidents may have contributed to the miscarriage of justice, and when these irregular and improper courses were deliberately adopted by the prosecution, it seems to me far better that in the result a guilty man might escape, than that there should be the reproach upon the administration of justice of a conviction secured by improper means."¹

It is not too much to say that this careful regard for the rights of the individual have resulted under the British system in throwing about persons accused of crime safeguards which do not obtain under other systems of criminal law administration.

The word 'accusatorial' has been used to distinguish the British system from that—described as 'inquisitorial'—in use in France and, to some extent, in the United States. But these words, since they fail to make clear the main difference between the two systems, are not wholly satisfactory as definitive terms. The basic distinction is that the latter considers it proper to expect that a person who reasonably falls under the suspicion of crime should be able to exculpate himself if he is innocent. How terrible a method this can be if carried to extremes is apparent upon the mere mention of the Star Chamber, the Paris Commune, or the Spanish Inquisition. The former system throws squarely upon the accuser the burden of proving that the accused person is guilty.

Thus it comes about that it is generally left to private individuals to take the initiative in criminal cases, and that the police, as a rule, will not investigate a complaint until there is a sworn information, that is to say, until the aggrieved person has pledged his oath to the validity of his accusation. This rule, of course, is not absolute; sometimes, as in matters of state, or where a private informant is not available, or where the person wronged is indifferent, the public authorities will instruct the police to investigate and to prosecute. In any case, however, once the prosecution has been begun, the public authorities take charge of the matter.² It is, as we say, "the Crown" which prosecutes; it will appear later that this is considered as being more than a mere matter of form.

Canada parallels the mother country very closely in these important fundamentals. We too insist that the accused shall have whatever advantage may accrue from being tried at a place near to his home or to where the offence is alleged to have been committed. It is so difficult as, in practice, to be almost impossible for the Crown to get a change of venue; it is much

¹ *Rex v. Mondt*, 60 C.C.C. at p. 281.

² Except in cases of criminal libel, which is considered to be a private matter.

easier for the accused to do so if he can show that there is local prejudice against him. We too insist that the prosecution assume the burden of proof, and that the accused shall be presumed to be innocent until that burden is discharged.

At the preliminary hearing of a criminal charge, we require that the Crown shall bring forward its whole case—not just “enough to get him committed for trial”—so that the accused may know all that is to be said against him; but neither then nor at any later stage of the proceedings can the accused be compelled to say a word. And this matter goes even farther, for, if he is being tried before a jury, neither the judge nor prosecuting counsel is permitted to make any comment upon his failure to testify; if either one make any such comment, the jury must be discharged and the trial begin again before another jury.

At his trial, the accused is to get the benefit of any reasonable doubt, whether it arises upon the law, for all penal statutes are to be construed against the Crown, or upon the facts. He is not to be convicted unless and until the charge against him is proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

“If an explanation has been given by the accused, then it is for the jury to say whether upon the whole of the evidence they are satisfied that the accused is guilty. If the jury think that the explanation given may reasonably be true, although they are not convinced that it is true, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted, inasmuch as the Crown would then have failed to discharge the burden imposed on it by our law of satisfying the jury beyond reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner. The onus of proof is never changed in these cases; it always remains on the prosecution. That is the law. In pronouncing it to be so, the Court is not giving forth any new statement of the law but is merely re-stating it.”¹

An oft-quoted Canadian case has thus set forth the tests by which it may be determined whether reasonable doubt exists:

“In my opinion it cannot be said without limitation that a judge can refuse to accept evidence. I think he cannot, if the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. That the statements of the witness are not in themselves improbable or unreasonable;
2. That there is no contradiction of them;
3. That the credibility of the witness has not been attacked by evidence against his character;
4. That nothing appears in the course of his evidence or of the evidence of any other witness tending to throw discredit upon him; and
5. That there is nothing in his demeanor while in Court during the trial to suggest untruthfulness.”²

Last of all, the law will not permit an accused person to be convicted in some cases unless there be evidence to corroborate that of the principal or complaining witness. But this is a subject in itself.

¹ R. v. Schama, 84 L.J.K.B. at p. 398.

² R. v. Covert, 28 C.C.C. at p. 37.

It need not be observed that under these rules the accused has considerable advantages, nor that, as a rule, the greater his experience of the criminal courts, the readier he is to avail himself of them. Indeed, a judge has been known to remark that "I am beginning to think that so many safeguards have been laid down, so many things have been devised in regard to a judge warning juries as to the dangers of convicting, that in a case like this it may almost amount to a miscarriage of justice." On the other hand, it is argued, the accused is entitled to these safeguards since all the resources of the state are arrayed against him.



Cryptogram Contest

THE RESULT of the Cryptogram Contest published in the January 1937 issue of the Quarterly was very satisfactory, a large number of correct solutions having been submitted, indicating that the subject is of interest to many readers.

The four winners selected by the Editorial Committee are as follows, and they will receive prizes in due course:—

Reg. No. 10657 Const. D. K. Anderson, Winnipeg, Man.
 Reg. No. 12535 Sub/Cst. W. J. Edwards, Edmonton, Alta.
 Reg. No. 11880 Const. R. S. McLaren, Ottawa, Ont.
 Cadet John H. G. Bovey, Halifax, N.S.

As indicated, the cryptogram was a very simple transposition type, and by substituting the following and previous letters of the alphabet for alternate words the message reads:—

SEARCH BAGGAGE PERSONS WEARING BEAVER
 OVERCOATS COACH SIXTY SEVEN MONTREAL TRAIN
 ARRIVING OTTAWA TONIGHT.

Thanks are extended to those readers who submitted new cryptogram problems, and we shall appreciate more.

The following cryptogram may be a little more difficult, but with the clue that it is "on the square", and that no "Q" appears in the message, many cypher enthusiasts should be able to solve it—solutions to reach the Editor, R.C.M.P. Quarterly, Ottawa, Ontario, on or before May 31st, 1937—the result to be announced in the next issue. A prize will be awarded for the first correct answer received:—

1343253534 - 5233443235 - 5523552555
 3214555113 - 5222444215 - 4213455535
 3513231341 -

Some Aspects of Document Examination

by THOMAS R. DUCKWORTH *

RELATIVELY FEW persons know what a document examiner is, and fewer still are completely au fait as to his field of operation. Included in this number you would doubtless be surprised to find a fairly large percentage of lawyers, bankers, police officials,—even judges: individuals all, who, by nature of their respective callings, one would naturally expect to find with a good working knowledge of the subject. The numbers of the malinformed become fewer and fewer as the reliability of scientific examination of documents, and analysis of handwriting and typewriting, becomes more widely known and more generally accepted. This fortunate result, (and I hope that you will agree later, if not now, that it is 'fortunate') can be attributed to the fact that during the past twenty years, in particular, much has been discovered of importance by the researches of document examiners, and others, that now assists materially in this branch of investigation; and many important works have been published dealing with some phase or another of document examination, or that have a bearing on the subject.

Inasmuch as documents of some sort are a matter of almost daily concern in the lives of us all, no generally well-informed person should to-day be wholly ignorant of the advances made in this field; and he, or she, should at least be sufficiently familiar with the subject, and its application, as to readily appreciate in what particular, and to what degree, an examiner may assist in an enquiry, investigation, or trial, into which a document enters, be it as "corpus delicti", or merely as corroboration. Assuming that you are not of the legal profession, it might be explained that this latter term, according to friend Webster, is defined as "The substance or foundation of an offence." While human nature is what it is, we shall always have the questioned cheque, the disputed will, the anonymous letter, the altered Note, the manuscript of doubtful authenticity—to name a few specimens. The perversity of some is unwittingly aided and abetted by the carelessness of others. The manner of execution of many documents, and present business practices in some respects, is such as to invite forgery and fraud. An example of the former is the leaving of an unwritten space, that has not been ruled off, at the termination of a Will and before the signature; this obviously facilitates the addition of material not intended by the maker. As an example of faulty business practice, take that of persons issuing, and of banks accepting, documents such as cheques and notes, written up entirely in lead pencil. Since it is so easy to remove graphite, this practice results in many forgeries and utterings that would otherwise not have been attempted.

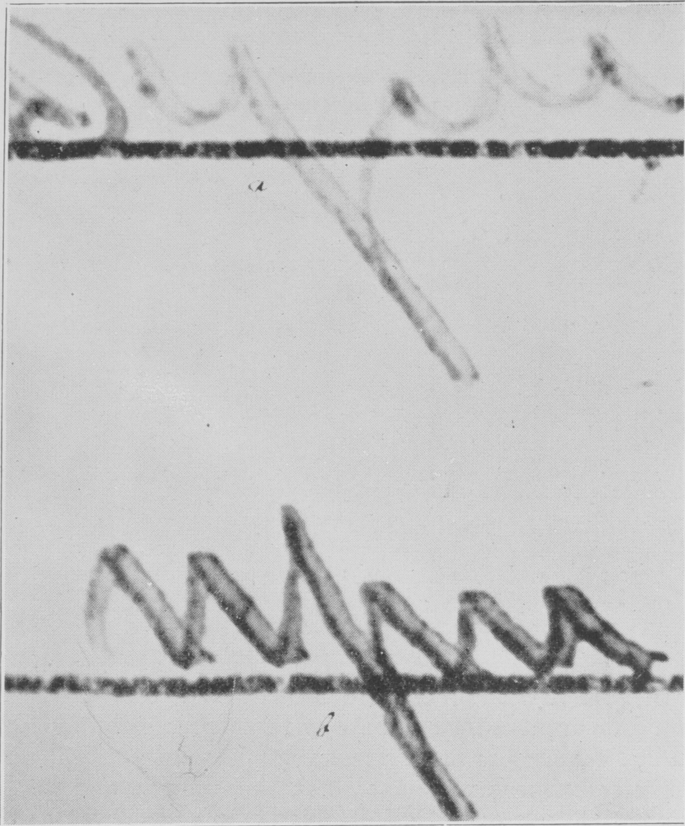
It is probable that the word "Document" suggests to you some very formal paper that is of an official nature; for the present, however, you may consider as a "Document" any scrap of paper, or other material, on which writing, printing, or other marking appear; and so, they are termed by

* Mr. Duckworth is an Associate Arts (Oxon) and was educated in England and Belgium. He was formerly a Bank Clerk, Assistant to Document Examiner (Land of Titles Office), Police Inspector (SPP). He has had over 20 years practical experience as Document Examiner and has appeared very frequently as Document Expert in the Courts. For the past ten years he has been retained by the Government of Saskatchewan and very frequently by this Force.

examiners. Indeed, a scrap of paper on examination may contain material of such a nature as to, in due course, bring it within the strict definition of the term; that is, "paper relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of anything else." A document examiner, too, is probably known to you as a "hand-writing expert", though such designation is perhaps no more fitting to-day, than to refer to a barber as a surgeon! Doubtless it was appropriate at a time when a "comparison of hands" was about all that was considered, or at least all that the courts of those days would permit. Even now, as then, the term "handwriting expert" is not a self-tyled appellation appropriated by those versed in this class of investigation; rather it is the designation employed in most courts, and by many lawyers, to indicate a witness who can satisfy a court that he is qualified to express an opinion with respect to some phase of document inquiry. While admittedly, the legal definition of "Writing", includes "any method which, and any material on which, words or figures, are either written, printed, or otherwise expressed", it is not what is commonly understood by the word "Writing", and the term "Hand-writing expert", likewise, from the layman's viewpoint, as he understands that description, is out-dated and too restricted in its meaning. Archaic words and meanings, together with the old fashioned ideas based on ancient precedent, persist longer and more stubbornly within the realm of law-enforcement and of the legal profession, than in any other sphere of human activity, be it business or professional. As another example of archaic definition, take the word, "Cattle". This day and age, and in this country, how many of us would consider this word to mean, (as is its legal definition): "any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat, or animal of the bovine species". That the designation "hand-writing expert", is no more exact, in the light of present-day experience and practice, it is the purpose of this sketch of the subject of document examination to indicate. In so doing however, the fact must not be lost sight of that the analysis of handwriting is still of prime importance in the majority of examinations; nevertheless, there is a large minority of document problems of equal importance that concern handwriting but indirectly, or perhaps not at all.

Let us suppose that you suspect that material has been improperly added, or altered, on a document after its execution. If pen and ink has been employed for this purpose, the examination would proceed with a view to establishing whether or not the addition, or alteration, was made with a different pen, or with different ink, than appears throughout the document. Such an examination would include microscopic searching of the pen tracks; exact measuring of certain of them, at their width, to discover width of pen-point used. Also microscopic examination of the ink, and testing it with reagents, to find its composition; making comparison tests with tint measures to establish its exact colour, or rather shade of colour. Why? At the time of the alteration it may not have been possible to find a pen which corresponded in all particulars with that used for the original writing. Among other things, it must be of the same width, of the same pattern, of equal degree of flexibility, and—in the same working condition to approximate in its product that of the first pen. The choice of an ink presents still greater difficulty since it is not easy to match precisely two inks as they appear in the written line, even if out of the same bottle, unless the alteration be made

very soon after the rest of the writing. In most instances there is no intelligent matching of either pen or ink; and it would appear that if the ink has a colour similar to that first used, this is deemed sufficient. Few seem to realize that there are different kinds of ink, and that colour is about their only similarity and then only relatively so. An ink may be mineral, or vegetable,



"a" is small portion of original last line of a "Will". "b" is further writing by the same individual but written with a different pen and with different ink, also closer spaced and with different slope, thereby supporting opinion that "a" and "b" are not simultaneous writings, but that "b" is a subsequent addition.

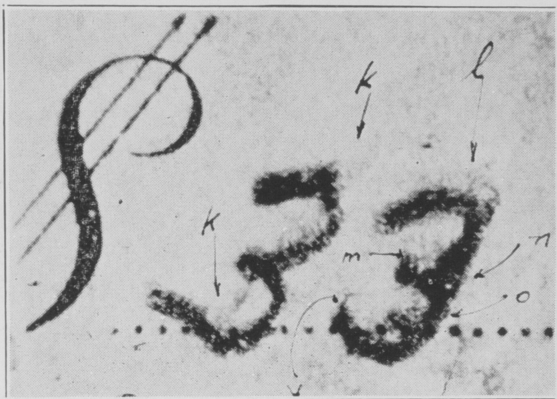
in origin, or a mixture of both; it may even be from an animal source or partly so. These several kinds are further sub-divided: thus, under the general heading of "mineral", would appear a variety of chemical writing fluids. These several kinds, and their subdivisions, react differently to chemical tests, while with several in common use, the microscope alone suffices to establish their origin. Two inks may be of the same general class, yet they may be differently compounded; or if of the same make, and brand, the treatment they have received since manufacture may affect their respective compositions differently and to a degree that they present different characteristics on the paper. As an example of the former: the primary blue in a "Blue-Black" ink, may be indigo (a vegetable dye), or it may be aniline dye (a coal-tar derivative). In support of the latter: one ink may be kept in an

air-tight container except when in actual use; the other ink, of exactly the same make and brand, is left exposed to the air and dust in an open ink-well. Should the suspected addition to a document consist of a whole sheet of paper, this presents another source of possible information—the paper, which would be tested to ascertain its exact composition, its thickness (and there are upwards of sixty thicknesses manufactured), its water-marks, rulings, its exact size, its edges, its exact tint or shade, and so on. The result is then checked with undisputed pages in the document.

If alteration, or addition, to writing is suspected, tests are made for erasures and, if found, not only can they be proved but it frequently is



Alteration in an important document after erasure by abrasive method of part of the original material. Note characteristic "feathering" described in the Article.



Sidelight photograph illustrating pencil track "k" of a figure "1" which was erased and then changed to a figure "3", thus raising \$13.00 to \$33.00.

possible to decipher the original material. If abrasive methods have been employed, they leave the surface fibres disturbed, and the finish injured, even if there is no appreciable thinning of the paper. Ink, on such a surface, will invariably "feather" to some extent; that is, some of the disturbed fibres, by capillary attraction, serve to extend the ink film beyond the edges of the initial outline. The use of an ink eradicator, so called, will probably affect the paper in the same way, but to a lesser extent. This latter method merely neutralizes the colour of some inks, leaving some of the chemical constituents more or less intact in the paper. In effect, the writing has been rendered invisible only, by the use of the eradicator; and, as with invisible ink writing, reagents will develop the writing, which makes it possible to photograph what was previously hidden. When considerable time has elapsed since the eradication, if it has been incompletely made, a faint yellow stain may be present throughout the area previously occupied by the writing. Photography reproduces yellow as gray, and if such stain exists, correct enlargement of its area will make it strikingly apparent, not only that there has been an alteration, but just what was altered. Fortunately, the type of ink widely used by business concerns is of the iron-nutgall variety, commonly known as "Blue-Black". Being a true solution and very fluid, this ink sinks partly into the body of the paper, becoming in fact a part of the paper, and not merely a stain upon its surface. An eradicator does not remove the iron in this ink, while abrasive methods do not usually remove all of it since, as a

matter of common prudence, the surface will be disturbed as little as possible. When other methods have failed to produce definite results, the ultra violet ray has been used successfully in deciphering obliterations.

Establishing the order, or sequence, of writing may be desirable, or even imperative. If, for example, you are faced with a document that you know you did not authorize, or sign; still, it most certainly bears your genuine signature. This is not an unheard of experience, and it is a type of forgery that has placed more than a few in a very difficult position when attempt has been made to swear it through. Such material may, for instance, be written over your signature that was inscribed for quite another purpose—perhaps on the fly-leaf of a book; or given to somebody as part of your address. Such, is a document that certainly calls for a most detailed examination. It



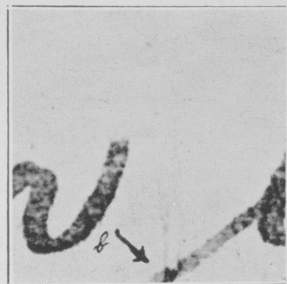
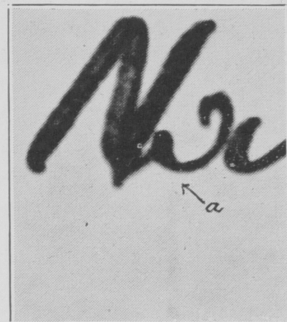
Illustrating small portion of added material after erasure of original writing by chemical process.

may offer your only hope of corroboration, since the "set-up" in any claim based on such a document, is that you were alone at the time of its supposed execution. The odds are against you, if you, by yourself can merely offer a straight denial of the document and of the testimony of witnesses (?) in support of it. Make no mistake, they will be there; the other fellow will not lack corroboration, which, experience teaches, is in full detail as to time, date, place and circumstance. Forgery and perjury are a twin; perjury necessarily must accompany forgery if an attempt is made to establish a fabrication as a genuine document. Fortunately it is often possible to get information from a document not apparent on its surface by ordinary inspection; certain features as to its execution, or physical makeup, may have an interpretation that would destroy the validity of the document or arouse a serious doubt as to its authenticity. What of the paper?—its composition, quality, thickness, size, shape, cutting, edging? Has it a torn, or perforated edge, that will match that of the portion from which it was detached? How old is the ink? No detail should be overlooked; nothing should be taken for granted. Are there, for instance, creases, or folds, in the paper that cross the writing? If so, it may be possible to prove, beyond doubt, that the signature was made long before the rest of the writing. Most paper is made from wood-pulp, with the addition of some kind of filler,—in the case of writing paper; kaolin (china clay) and size. The fibres in wood-pulp are short, rigid, and not very elastic; so that but little folding suffices to spread the fibres along the fold thereby permanently changing their cohesion and removing or disturbing the filler. If, when the fold is made, there is any writing in its path, the ink particles will be subject to the same stress and strain as are the paper fibres. As these latter become spread or detached so does the ink in or on them. In

short, the written line wears away with the paper at the fold. On the other hand, if the writing takes place *after* the folding, this will be apparent at the point, or points of contact, with the fold; there will be a running of the ink from the pen into, and probably up, the fold, as the paper at such points will now have somewhat the nature of blotting. This "running-out" of the ink, as with many other phenomena in document examination, may be microscopic, but this does not, nevertheless, alter the facts. Photographic enlargements, correctly made, will make them apparent; also the conclusion they enforce. Thus obviously, if a fold crosses both the signature and the body writing, and the contention is that they are simultaneous writings, there should be the same, or a similar condition, throughout at the points of contact with the fold. If, however, the signature has worn away with the paper at the fold, while the body writing runs into the fold, here is strong proof that the signature antedates the rest of the writing and that they were not written at one and the same time. Folds that do not appreciably disturb the fibres may have just as important a bearing on the proof of the sequence of writing, since there is a concave, and a convex side, to a fold. The minute hill and hollow thus formed will affect the continuity of the written line if the writing be made after the folding.

A similar document is frequently met with where it is claimed that unauthorised material has been added to an otherwise genuine paper. A cheque or receipt may have some such disputed notation as "Paid in full of account" or "Payment in full for services." If it is claimed that such important material was written at the same time as the rest of the writing, with full knowledge and consent of both parties—the proof of the sequence of the writings may likewise be a decisive factor in deciding the issue.

Should disputed, and undisputed writing, touch, such overwriting, line crossing, or contact, will possibly provide definite proof not only of the order of the writing, but also as to whether or not they are simultaneous writings. With crossed lines, it is frequently possible to demonstrate convincingly which of them is uppermost; that on top must necessarily have been put there last, since it is impossible to pick up an inked line and slip another underneath: therefor, the writing of which this top line forms a part, must have been last made. You can realize the importance of this as evidence, should part of the body writing on a disputed document be on top



"a" is a small portion of the upper part of a Receipt transversed by a fold in the paper.

"b" is part of a questioned addition to this Receipt at point of contact with the same fold, lower down.

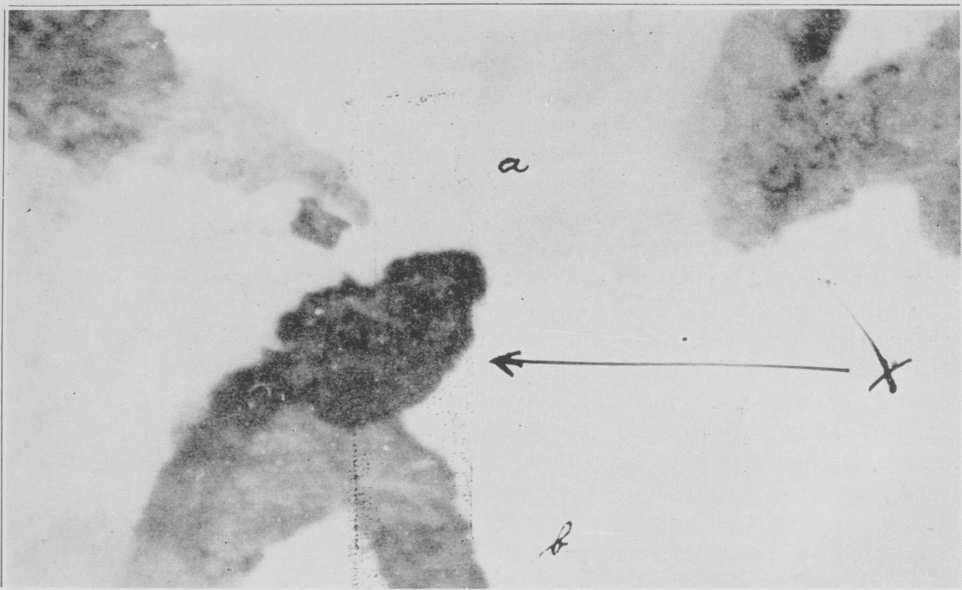
"a" does not run down into the fold although it carries a heavier ink-film than does "b", also the ink at this point is iron-nutgall.

"b" DOES run down into the fold and is a TAR ink, thus confirming the opinion (which the Judge accepted) that "a" and "b" were not written at one and the same time.

of the signature; the inference must be that the document was either signed in blank, or most certainly before some of its written contents.

Other phases of document examination may establish sequence, such as when writing contacts pencil marks, rubber stamping, embossed impressions, or perforations. The use, or otherwise, of blotting may also have the same result: for example, if a suspected addition has been blotted while the body writing adjacent to it has dried without this assistance, there would be indication that these are not simultaneous writings for either they would all have dried naturally or all have been subject to the blotting process. Similarly, smudging, or writing offsets, may be the means of proving sequence,—and the list is still not exhausted.

There is much about a document and its contents that may establish its relative age; in fact, practically everything that could enter into its making



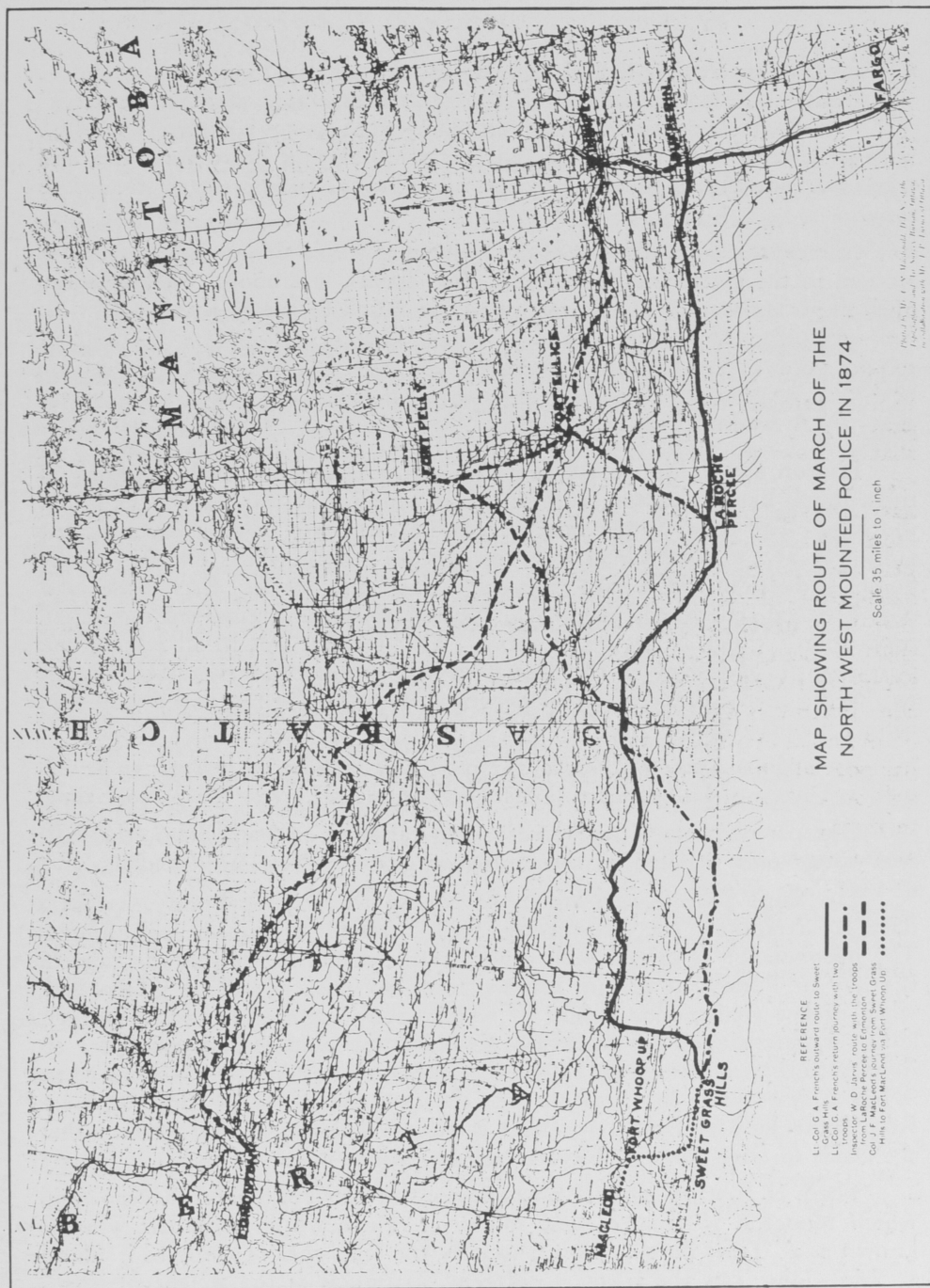
Illustrating order and relative time of signing a document in dispute. "a" and "b" are greatly enlarged portions of two signatures, while "x" indicates a "period" following the Christian name immediately to the left of mark "a". This "period" is physically on top of the upper part of the letter "k" belonging to the signature "b", and further, as there is no mingling of the inks where "x" contacts "b" but a clear line of demarcation around the edges of the "period", here is confirmation of the opinion that signature "a" was written last and a considerable time after "b". Defence claimed that "a" was signed IMMEDIATELY before "b" and in the order that the two signatures appeared on the document.

has some date value: the writing system employed, the paper, water-marks, printing, stamps and seals, inks, forms, typewriting, paper-fastener, or punch, ribbons, paste, writing instrument, and so on. So may the subject matter—even to the choice of words and the expressions employed. Thus a document may bear a date previous to the actual printing of the form on which it appears; it may be written with an ink of a type that did not exist at the time it was allegedly drawn, or stapled with a device that had not then been patented; the typewriting may be by a machine, or a machine-model, of too recent origin to agree with the reputed date of the document. (Similarly,

at the "Movies", you may have noticed a "shot" depicting a letter, written supposedly in Dickens time, but bearing a distinct imprint of the modern handwriting system known as the Civil Service Style: a system of writing not then in existence.) Since blue-black ink requires some months to reach its final depth of colour—just how long, depending on atmospheric conditions and other factors—the importance of this can be appreciated too, if examinations disclose that a document, allegedly ten years old, is written with an ink that is still going through the darkening process and is therefor a young ink. This feature also constitutes one of the strong arguments in favour of prompt examination of a disputed document; delay may make it impossible to secure evidence that otherwise may have been obtained.

The blue-black ink to which reference has been made, is technically known as iron-nutgall; but, without going into a lot of scientific data with respect to it, it may not be out of place to mention some of its qualities that should be of general interest. In passing, it is indeed strange, that there are both business and professional men, who ordinarily exercise care in the selection of paint for their buildings or oil for their cars, but who seem to consider that any writing fluid is good enough ink for their important records. As you must have noticed when writing with this kind of ink (blue-black), it has, at first, a distinctly blue colour; this later, appears to have turned black. Here is this ink's chief characteristic and at the same time constitutes its principal superiority over other inks. This permanent black is caused by oxidization of the iron and acid content on exposure to the air; this colour, therefore, develops right on the paper—right into the paper in fact, for since this ink, being a true solution (as previously pointed out) the fluid penetrates the paper's surface. It oxidizes right into the paper fibre; this makes alteration difficult and its detection almost a certainty. Ink of this type appearing on old documents is as legible to-day as when first written; and, if oxidization has been allowed to proceed sufficiently, documents written with this ink will still be legible after immersion in water. Such a document, this writer recalls receiving, had spent some time under the waters of the St. Lawrence, at the time of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland: the mail had been recovered by divers. It is important that if you expect this ink to retain its lasting quality, you refrain from using the blotter especially on documents of importance; blotting takes up some, or all of the ingredients that oxidize, and which, if left on the paper, makes the writing fixed, black, and lasting. By taking away these elements, you leave only the primary blue dye which is put in the ink so that you can better observe what you are writing, since, before oxidization, these elements have little or no colour of their own.

Many cheap inks are but dyes, or stains, similar to, or the same as the primary blue just referred to: writing made with them will either fade out, wash off, or wear off. Much ink in common use is derived from coal-tar; this ink carries its colouring matter in suspension, and water is the medium that transfers that colour to the paper; incidentally, the same medium will take it off again; so you can visualize what happens to a document, written with this ink, that becomes exposed to water or is stored even in a damp place: in addition such inks offer no serious obstacle to the forger. Some business houses, in these days of depression, make up ink of this kind with tablets or powders; obviously, this is a saving that time, or event, may prove both embarrassing and costly.



ROUTE TRAVELLED BY LT.-COLONEL G. A. FRENCH AND THE N.W.M. POLICE ON THE "MARCH OF '74" (See Editorial)

Police Patrol—Bay of Fundy

by CHIEF PETTY OFFICER R. W. GUPTILL

THE BAY OF FUNDY is well-known for its great tidal currents, its shoals, and its reefs. It is a troublesome stretch of water, and swift currents make its navigation difficult, especially to those not completely familiar with its waters. The roar of the tidal currents may be heard for miles, and when this sound disturbs the night and fog is heavy, mariners have an anxious time.

In recent years, much attention has been given to aids to shipping in this section, in the matter of light-houses, fog signals, bell buoys, whistle buoys, light ships, and radio. These safeguards do much to lessen danger.

The crews of the R.C.M.P. Patrol Boats stationed at points in the Bay of Fundy have varied experiences. Each boat is equipped with a powerful engine, gasoline type. They are quite speedy and manned usually by three men.

Life on one of the patrol boats to our colleagues on land may look to them much like a pleasure cruise the year round, but this, of course, is not the case. The crew of the boat becomes attached to it very much in the same way as a mounted man feels towards his horse, or to a member of the Force in districts where cars are used, to his automobile. Each little trait is understood, cherished, magnified, boasted about, and enlarged out of all proportion—which is not a bad thing. This feeling, and to all intents and purposes, the endowing of the boat with life, is quite understandable, as one recalls the many times of stress experienced when she responded nobly in dangerous situations.

An ordinary patrol, therefore, most likely will be of interest to landsmen not having the chance to experience life at sea, even for a short time.

Our patrol boat "The Protector" is stationed at Saint John, that all-year-round port situated on the southwest coast of New Brunswick.

The Saint John River, which flows into the Bay of Fundy, has as a natural attraction, the "Reversing Falls," which are quite well known. The phenomenon is caused each time the tide comes in, and as the tides in the Bay of Fundy, at certain seasons, reach 45 feet, it will be understood, when such a tremendous weight of water enters the entrance to the River, it fills it, retarding the flow, and overcoming the natural body of water on its way to the sea to such an extent that there is a rushing of water up river. When it is realized that Fredericton, the capital city, is 84 miles by river from Saint John and that the effect is noticeable there, it will be seen that the claim to fame for the "Reversing Falls" is not made lightly.

There is another natural phenomenon on the Petitcodiac River, upon which Moncton is situated, and this river, curiously enough, has what is known as a "Tidal Bore". This is exactly the same sort of thing as is found at Saint John, but the effect is different, inasmuch as the weight of water in the Saint John River overcomes the tide to such an extent as to prevent a Bore, especially as it passes through a narrow gorge before broadening. The Bore on the Petitcodiac is very much like a continuous surf, moving up

the river at about six to eight miles per hour, and it varies in height from three inches to a foot.

It is from Petitcodiac River that our patrol in connection with the usual Preventive Service duties, commences.

Having weighed our anchor off Grindstone Island in the mouth of the river some twenty miles below Moncton, the tide being right for the run out of the Bay of Fundy, some 175 miles, we head for the open sea.

In less than two hours, the river mouth is far behind, and heading into the west, we soon sight the little Island of Holt, quite noticeable at a distance because of its cliffs, which rise to more than one hundred feet in height. When first seen, the Island looks somewhat similar to a square box floating on the water.

With a freshening southwest wind, it looks as if we are going to have a rough night before us. Green water is running out of our scuppers, and the cook has his hands full to keep the kitchen utensils from taking charge of the galley. Fog clouds stream along the southern and western skies and in less than an hour, "The Protector" is nosing cautiously into a dense bank of fog, regular Fundy fog, not so very far removed from a "London Particular".

Six hours later, we can hear the Cape Spencer fog horn on our starboard bow, and judge it to be a quarter of a mile distant. We therefore alter our course several degrees westerly, and patrol for five and one half hours, feeling our way, the fog appearing black instead of gray, and indicating that the great cliffs of Grand Manan are towering above us. We can hear the giant fog bell striking its resonant note. Skirting the cliffs, as the water is exceptionally deep here,—even a cable's length off shore, twenty fathoms may be found—we change our course to the northwest, our boat finally entering the quiet roadstead of Flag's Cove.

We stay one hour here, taking on gasoline, water, and stores, and are ready for the sea again. Patrolling eastward off Grand Manan, we pass Big Duck Island, where there is another fog horn. Speaking of fog horns, it is rather a peculiar thing that the sonorous sound of one seems unearthly, weird, sometimes even causing a feeling of dread to persons not used to the sea. To seamen, however, it is one of the most welcome of all sounds, and it is remarkable that even a landsman, having previously held different views, realizes almost in an instant, the saving sound of this danger warning, and appreciates it as one of the blessings to navigation.

We change our course eight degrees westerly, passing Long Point on our starboard bow, and are next greeted by another horn bellowing, then on past Gannet Rock, the most southern rock, lying some eight miles off Grand Manan. The signal here sounds every fifty seconds, and is somewhat similar to the roar of a great bull moose on a frosty morning. A good deal of money has been spent on this rock for the safety of its keepers, apart from its primary purpose of safety for those at sea. The light towers more than one hundred feet above sea level and throws a beam which may be easily seen twenty miles at sea. Enormous seas break over this isolated outpost, necessitating the building of a heavy seawall of concrete, two feet thick and five feet high, around the top of the rock, as an added protection to those in charge. I have been shown where sea and spray in a winter easterly

gale drove against the dwelling house with such force as to start the lead from around the flue.

Leaving Gannet Rock, we pass the Murr Ledges, in which lies the great "Yellow Ledge", where the Donaldson liner "Warwick" was lost more than thirty years ago.

A few hours later, we sound in thirty-five fathoms of water on the Grand Manan banks. These are two banks extending for many miles northeast and southwest. They are natural haunts for all sorts of fish, and it is off these banks that rum-runners establish themselves for business with bootleggers of southern New Brunswick and eastern Maine.

One of the greatest menaces to small shipping is the lobster trap float. This section of the channel bed is very irregular with many shoal places known to the lobster fishermen who have placed thousands of traps on the bottom, each trap having a cedar float six by six by eighteen or twenty inches long, which, drawn under a boat, invariably catches the propeller, thus leaving one stranded, and almost helpless.

After successfully passing this danger zone, we reach the safer waters of the channel, and hearing the fog signal at Long Eddy Point, situated on the northwest side of Grand Manan Island, we head up the Bay by the Southern Wolves. On this group of islands myriads of seagulls nest.

Fortunately nothing untoward occurs on this particular patrol, but a constant watch is necessary, which includes keeping observation for drifting logs, stumps, and general flotsam and jetsam, as striking one of these at even a reasonable speed almost certainly means extreme danger.

Finally passing Point Lepreau, we reached Long Wharf in Saint John Harbour,—the end of our patrol on this particular occasion.

Coronation Contingent

The Coronation Contingent which is at present in training at "Depot" Division, Regina, will be leaving Canada during the month of April en route to England. The draft which is under the command of Assistant-Commissioner S. T. Wood also comprises Inspector J. Brunet of "C" Division and a mounted establishment of thirty-three members of personnel.

Police Dogs and Their Training*

by R. ARUNDEL

Ex-Supt. Yorkshire W. R. Constabulary
(Concluded)

We ended our last article with a digression in asking what breed of dog best serves as an "all-rounder", though in this question tracking, of course, plays an important part. The bloodhound, despite his marvellous aptitude in picking out a line of scent, was, owing to various drawbacks, ruled out. Many other breeds will serve the purpose better, but see that your choice has a broad capacious head. All dogs with broad heads possess superior organs of smell, but it does not appear that a narrow or short nose presents any obstacle, as the main bulk of the olfactory nerves are situated in the head, but I think it is abundantly evident that a very long nose (like the greyhound) must always be detrimental, since the impression of scent, externally caught, must have further to travel to the brain. The wolf and the fox have both sharp noses, but their heads are remarkably broad and capacious—their olfactory organs are unquestionably exquisite. The sense of smell in all dogs, like most other faculties, improves with practice. Dogs which are kept in towns, and little exercised, will always be found inferior to such as are quartered in the country. And now, to go on to the next and last stages of our tracking lessons.

We will, first of all, assume that the dog has by this time found objects left by the track-layer on a mile-long trail and a scent three hours old. The time has come for him to follow and find the track-layer himself though the latter be concealed inside some empty house, barn or outbuilding. The only scent is from foot-prints. The procedure is as follows: — The handler instructs the track-layer to start at a given spot, pressing his feet well into the ground, and then to proceed for a distance of 200 yards, after which he hides in some empty building. Ten minutes afterwards the handler brings his dog on the line to the starting point. Standing over the dog he shows him the foot-prints and makes sure that his nose is close to them. Then he gives the command, "Seek", or some other equivalent, preferably of one syllable, that gives the dog to understand what is expected of him. Up to now he has been grasping the line close to the dog's collar, but if the dog picks up the scent and moves on in the proper direction with his head low down, he gradually pays out the line to its fullest extent. Should the dog leave the track the handler returns in a half circle to the starting point and begins afresh. As before, the trail is followed slowly, calmly and methodically, and the handler, since he knows the exact direction, ensuring that the dog never quits the scent either to the right or the left, and always making a fresh start whenever he does so deviate. When the dog has reached the CLOSED door of the building, inside of which is the track-layer, the handler orders the dog "Speak", "Bark", or whatever word to which the dog understands the response. As soon as the dog has obeyed, the handler opens the door and enters with the dog, who must again be told to give tongue when the track-layer is perceived, if he does not do so of his own volition. Should the handler have met with difficulty in training his dog to bark when told,

* Reprinted from *The Garda Review*.



REG. NO. K20, R.C.M. POLICE DOG "DALE"

Widely known throughout Alberta, this dog is also a holder of the "Diploma of Honour" of the Dog World of the United States.

a good way is to put him with another dog who has been taught to do so. Order the latter to bark and then the handler should pet and make a great fuss of him. This will make his own dog envious, and it will not be long before the power of imitation teaches him to follow the example of the other dog. The first time it does, he should be made much of and rewarded with a "tit-bit".

After the dog has mastered the above tracking lesson, increase the distance to five hundred yards, and let the scent be one and a half hours old. At the end, the track-layer hides in some lonely house with the door closed. On this occasion the handler has not the slightest idea of the route taken except that he knows the exact starting point. He commences as before, but this time the dog has to show him the scent. All hasty or careless work must be avoided, and no matter if it takes the dog an hour and a half or two hours to work the scent. At length, arrived at the closed door, the dog has to give tongue. The handler opens the door, then frees the dog from the line. The latter must find the track-layer in whatever part of the house he has concealed himself and give tongue when he does so. Lastly, the handler again puts the dog on the line, rewards him with a "tit-bit", that he must make sure of having brought with him, and then the wished-for gambol. Subsequently the distance is increased to a mile, and work is not started until

the scent is three hours old. The track-layer is instructed to proceed in winding lines and sharp angles, cross roads and jump streams, but dropping various objects on his track in pre-arranged order, thus enabling the handler to control the work with accuracy. The scent is followed as before, slowly, carefully and patiently and the finish is the same. The last lesson is, in a way, reversing the others. Its object is to teach the dog to pick up the track-layer's scent inside the building and then to follow him. The track-layer must not enter the building the same way as that by which he is going to leave it, and has to see that he never crosses his own track. He may go in by the door and leave by the window, or vice versa, or if there is a back door he may enter by that and depart by the front one. He should remain alone in the room for a quarter of an hour or so, then leave and go into hiding about a hundred yards away. An hour afterwards the handler enters the building with the dog on line but takes care not to cross the track-layer's footprints outside the door. He closes the door behind him, lets the dog loose and sees that he smells all over. After five or six minutes he again puts the dog on the line, opens the door and gives the order to seek. He follows the dog with line to full extent, and when the track-layer is discovered takes the dog off the line and encourages him to give tongue for some considerable time. Finally he secures his dog again, rewards him, and leads him away for his well-earned recreation. When this lesson has been successfully learnt the distance is gradually increased to a mile and a scent three hours old.

Such is the method, varying in detail but in broad outline the same, that is in use wherever dogs are trained for tracking. It is quickly described but slowly accomplished. One has to restart over and over again, for every move must be firmly impressed on the dog's mind before the next one can be undertaken. Obviously it would be absurd to expect every pupil to master the day's task at the first attempt. The handler of a tracking dog should never be discouraged nor be led into showing signs of impatience at incipient failure, yet, on the other hand, he should never forget to praise the dog and to show his great delight when the dog's efforts meet with success; neither should he forget the reward. There is no more powerful stimulus to renewed effort than a system of bribery.

(*Finis*)

An Unusual Defence

During the course of a recent investigation and prosecution under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, by members of the Force, a defendant, in whose possession various quantities of Ale, Whiskey, Stout, Rum, and Gin were found, stated in extenuation of the offence with which he was charged, that (a) the Rum was for his nerves; (b) the Gin for his kidneys; (c) the Stout for his stomach; (d) the Whiskey for a tubercular condition; and (e) the Ale, on account of bad water!

Defendant was convicted by the presiding Magistrate, a fine of \$200.00 being imposed.

"Conspiracy"

by DETECTIVE-INSPECTOR F. W. ZANETH

ORGANISED CRIME of the proportions and seriousness we associate it with today came into being with prohibition in the United States, and eventually found its way to the Dominion.

Formerly the prosecution of the substantive offence under provisions of, for instance, the Customs or the Excise Act, seemed to have been sufficient. If the offence was proven the penalty imposed was in keeping with the crime.

Today, however, the offences of organised crime are difficult to detect, and are still harder to unfold,—so deeply entrenched are the perpetrators. This being so, the law-enforcing bodies must resort to weapons that are in some measure strong enough to stem the wave of lawlessness.

It should be remembered that criminals of today, especially the type we have to deal with; i.e., those particularly interested in the evasion of the revenue laws, have the resources to enable them to equip themselves. They remain in the background directing operations from a place of safety, and when an arrest is made it is invariably one of their many employees who takes the responsibility.

In the hope of making headway against this type of criminal, every effort must be made with a view to bringing into play section 573 and section 444 of the Criminal Code. It is very obvious that the sections of the Customs or the Excise Act are inadequate, in attempts to reach the men behind the scene.

It often occurs that there is very little or no evidence to justify a charge under the Act against the "Higher-ups", but, the old adage "There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip" applies. In almost all transactions evidence in some form is left,—telephone calls, telegrams, letters, entries in a note book or a note on a scratch pad, deposits in the bank, or withdrawals on or about the day of the transaction. With luck, a painstaking investigator can glean all the evidence necessary to invoke the sections of the Code mentioned.

A charge under the Customs or Excise Act may give the accused and those protecting him cause to worry, but a charge of conspiracy is a cause for real concern.

The crime of conspiracy dates from the early middle ages. The first of the statutes dealing with "conspiracy" is the *STATUTUM DE CONSPIRATORIBUS* passed in the reign of King Edward the First. At first conspiracy was a civil rather than a criminal matter, and it was left with the party aggrieved to apply for redress.

During the reign of Edward the Third conspiracy was given a definite criminal character.

It was not, however, until the 17th century that the modern law of conspiracy was formulated, mainly as the result of the decision rendered by Lord Coke in the Poulter's case [(1611) 9 Rep. 55.]

NOTE:—The cases quoted in this article are to be found in Harrison's "Conspiracy" and Wright, who was considered an outstanding American Jurist, on the same subject. Wright is being quoted extensively in the Courts of Eastern Canada as an authority on conspiracy.

A conspiracy consists not merely in the intention of two or more but in the agreement of two or more to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means.¹

A conspiracy is conceived as having three elements: (1) An agreement; (2) At least two persons, by whom the agreement is effected, and (3) a criminal object, which may be either the ultimate aim of the agreement, or may constitute the means, or one of the means by which that aim is to be effected.

The crime of conspiracy is complete if two or more than two, should agree to do an illegal thing; that is, to effect something in itself unlawful.²

"The crime of conspiracy is completely committed, if it is committed at all, the moment two or more have agreed that they will do, at once or at some future time, certain things. It is not necessary in order to complete the offence, that any one thing should be done beyond the agreement. The conspirators may repent and stop, or may have no opportunity, or may be prevented, or may fail. Nevertheless the crime is complete; it was completed when they agreed".³

This rule was occasionally doubted at first, but it is now well settled.

Evidence

A conspiracy is proved, either expressly, as where one of the persons implicated consents to be examined as a witness for the prosecution; or by the proof of the facts from which a jury may fairly infer the existence of the offence. It is seldom that express proof can be secured. In fact, as plots are in their nature secret and difficult to discover, it has been uniformly held that though a common design is the essence of the charge, yet it is not necessary to prove that the defendants came together and actually agreed in terms to have that design and to pursue it by common means. In nearly all cases a conspiracy must be proved by circumstantial evidence, that is, by the proof of facts from which it may be fairly implied that the defendants had a common object, and that the acts of each, though they may be different in character, were all done in pursuance of a common end and calculated to effect the common purpose. It must be made to appear that the parties steadily pursued the same object, whether acting separately or together, by common or different means, all leading to the same unlawful result. Concurrence of action on a material point is sufficient to enable the jury to presume concurrence of sentiment and from this the actual fact of conspiracy may be inferred.⁴

Nor is it necessary to show that the conspiracy originated with the defendant, for every person entering into a conspiracy already formed, is deemed to be a party to all acts done by any of the other parties, before or afterwards, if done in furtherance of the common design.⁵

¹ See judgment "The House of Lords in *Mulcahy v. Reg*" (1868) L.R. 3 H.L. 306.

² *Tindal, C. J., in O'Connell v. Reg.* (1844) 11 C.L. & F. 155.

³ *Brett, J. A., in R. v. Aspinall* (1876) 2 Q.B.D. at page 58.

⁴ See—*U.S. v. Cole* 5 McLean, C.C.R., 513; *State v. Sterling*, 34 Iowa, 443; *Comm. v. Gillespie*, 7 S. & R. (Pa.) 475; *Comm. v. Ridgway*, 2 Ashm., (Pa.) 247; *Comm. v. Warran*, 6 Mass, 74; *Comm. v. Crowninshield*, 10 Pick., 497. *People v. Mather*, 4 Wendell, 259. *Collins v. Comm.* 3 S. & R. (Pa.) 220. *Greenleaf on Evidence*, 13th edition, Vol. 3, 393. *Archbolds Cr., Prac., & Pleadings*, Waterman notes, Vol. 11, P. 1054.

⁵ *Ibid.* See also *U.S. v. Nunnemacher*, 7 Biss., 111. *State v. Larkin*, 49, N.H., 39.

It is upon this principle of a common design that the acts and declarations of co-conspirators, and acts done at different times and by different individuals are admitted in evidence against those prosecuted, as whatever is said or done by any one of the number, in furtherance of the common design, becomes a part of the *Res gestae* (all the essential circumstances) and is the act or saying of all. New parties coming in do not destroy the conspiracy, but by entering into the plans already formed or partly carried out become equally liable with those who hatched the plot. Care must be taken, however, to limit the evidence to acts and declarations done and made while the conspiracy was pending, and in furtherance of the design; they must be concomitant with the principal act, and so connected with it as to constitute a part of the *res gestae*. Detached acts or stray statements or loose admissions made by one, either before the conspiracy was formed, or after it had been consummated, would not be admissible, unless in some conclusive way, brought home to two or more of the defendants. It is the principle of Agency, which, when once established, binds the conspirators together, and makes them mutually responsible for the acts and declarations of each.

As for the necessity for circumstantial proof, Judge King in the case of *Comm. v. McLean, 2 Parsons (Pa.) 368*, said:—

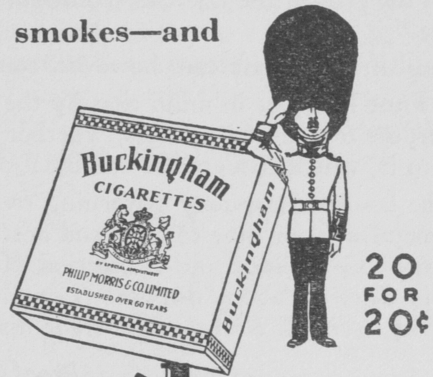
“In prosecutions for criminal conspiracies the proof of the combination charged must almost always be extracted from the circumstances connected with the transaction which forms the subject of the accusation. In the history of criminal administration, the case is rarely found in which direct and positive evidence of criminal combination exists. To hold that nothing short of such proof is sufficient to establish a conspiracy, would be to give immunity to one of the most dangerous crimes which infest society. Hence, in order to discover conspirators, we are forced to follow them through all the devious windings in which the natural anxiety of avoiding detection teaches men so circumstanced to envelop themselves, and to trace their movements from the slight, but often unerring marks of progress, which the most adroit cunning cannot so effectively obliterate, as to render them unappreciable to the eye of the sagacious investigator.”

It is from the circumstances attending a criminal, or a series of criminal acts, that we are able to become satisfied that they have been the results not merely of individual, but the products of concerted and associated action, which, if considered separately, might seem to proceed exclusively from the immediate agent to them; but which may be so linked together by circumstances, in themselves slight, as to leave the mind fully satisfied that these apparently isolated acts are truly parts of a common whole; that they have sprung from a common object, and have in view a common end.

In the case of *Archer v. The State, 106, Ind., 426, (A.D. 1886)*, Wharton said:—

“The actual facts of conspiring may be inferred, as has been said, from circumstances, and the concurring conduct of the defendants need not be directly proved; any joint action on a material point, or a collocation of independent but cooperative acts, by persons closely associated with each

● Balance of 62 different tobaccos
means smooth, mild smokes—and
throat-easy.



Buckingham

CIGARETTES "Throat Easy"

other, is held to be sufficient to enable the jury to infer concurrence of sentiment."

See also *R. v. Hunt* (1820) 1st. Tr. (N.S.) 171, where Bayley, J., said:—"In conspiracy it is by no means necessary to prove actual meeting together. It has been several times laid down that the agreement may be deduced from any acts which raise the presumption of a common plan".

In *R. v. Parson* (1762) 1 Wm. Bl. 391. Lord Mansfield told the jury that there was no occasion to prove the actual fact of conspiring, but that it might be collected from collateral circumstances.

If a conspiracy to commit a crime is actually carried out, the conspiracy is not merged in the crime, and it is technically possible for the accused to be indicted twice, once for the conspiracy and once for the crime.¹

This is discouraged by Judges, however, as being unfair to the accused.²

There can obviously be no agreement without two persons at least. Therefor if several persons are indicted for conspiracy, and all are acquitted except one, that one cannot be convicted alone, for one alone cannot conspire.³

¹ Lord Campbell in *O'Connell v. Reg.* (1844) 11 cl. & F. 155.

² See *Rex v. Boulton* (1871) 12 Cox 87.

³ See—*R. v. Thorp* (1696) 5 Mod. 221. *Harison v. Errington* (1365) Popham, 202. *R. v. Thompson* (1851) 16. Q.B. 832. *R. v. Manning* (1883) 12 Q.B.D. 241.

It is not necessary that all the conspirators should be brought to trial at the same time. One man may be indicted (either before the indictment is preferred or after) for conspiring with others who are dead.¹

Husband and wife cannot by themselves be convicted of conspiracy since in the eyes of the law they constitute one person, and one alone cannot conspire.²

Husband and wife can, however, conspire jointly with another person.³

It must be borne in mind that by the term "unlawful purpose" is meant any purpose of the conspirators, whether as their ultimate aim or only as a means to it, which renders the combination a criminal conspiracy.

The law of conspiracy governing strikes, lock-outs, picketing, etc., has been amended from time to time and acts enacted such as the "Trade Union Act", and "Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act". They can be invoked in cases of labour dispute. Legislation has freed the law of criminal conspiracy from all doubt where trade disputes are involved.

Proof

It is usual to begin by showing that the defendants all knew each other, or were in correspondence or communication, or were, in a certain sense, acquainted with each other, so as to show that a conspiracy between them is not improbable; and if to this there can be added evidence of consultations or private meetings between them, or letters or verbal messages, there is then a strong foundation for the evidence to be subsequently given of the overt acts of each of the defendants, in furtherance of the common design. Regularly, some foundations must be laid by proof, sufficient, in the opinion of the court, to establish *prima facie* the fact of conspiracy, or proper to be laid before the jury as tending to establish such fact.⁴

Jurisdiction

The crime of conspiracy can be either tried where the conspiracy was formed or where others committed acts in furtherance to the conspiracy.

General

The Hon. Mr. Justice Greenshields, in addressing the jury in the case of *Rex v. Harry Davis* on October 6th 1935 said in part:

" . . . the charge of conspiracy is an offence itself. If two men conspire to do any illegal act; if two men agree together to do an illegal act or to do a legal act in an illegal way, the moment they agree to do that—the moment the agreement is consummated between them, then the whole offence has been committed. They may never take one step—may never move a finger to carry out the scheme upon which they have agreed, nevertheless they are guilty of the crime of conspiracy. The men may agree to murder a neighbour. One of them, probably only one, could not do it. They agree to kill their neighbour and they have a change of mind afterwards, or one of them has, and the man is never murdered, fortunately or unfortunately

¹ *R. v. Nichols* (1745) 2 Stra. 1227.

² See—*Y.B.* 38. Edw. 3. 3A. 40 Edw. 3. 3, 19. 41 Edw. 3. 3, 29. *Fitz. D.N.B.* 116, 1.

³ *R. v. Whitmore* (1852) 6 Cox. C.C. 38.

⁴ See—*State v. Jackson*, 82 N.C. 565. *People v. Brotherton*, 2 Green Cr. L. Rp., 444, S.C., 47 Cal. 388. *Lawson v. State*, 32 Ark., 220.

for him. Now, they have committed the whole crime of conspiracy and they could be indicted and convicted and punished for the crime of conspiracy. I tell you this to enable you to consider this, whether if, in your opinion, an agreement has been established by the crown, if the crown has proven an agreement or an arrangement between the accused and others to do anyone of these four things mentioned, then you need not bother your head at the moment whether he succeeded or they succeeded, in the complete fulfillment of their expectations and hopes; in other words whether they succeeded in doing any one of these things is a matter immaterial provided you are of the opinion that they agreed to do it, namely that they conspired together to commit an indictable offence.

The learned counsel for the crown has fairly stated the rules which govern the proof necessary to be made in a case of conspiracy, and also the manner in which that proof may be made. As he stated, it is often impossible, it is sometimes difficult, most times difficult and sometimes absolutely impossible, to prove directly the meeting of the minds of two conspirators. They do not as a rule, publish their conspiracy from the house tops, nor do they reduce their conspiracy to writing. Therefore, a larger limit, if I may use the word, is allowed to the crown in establishing a case of conspiracy and you may conclude from all the circumstances—all the circumstances which have been laid before you—you may conclude if in reality there did not exist an agreement between the prisoner at the bar and somebody else to do any one of these things with which he is charged. So too, as the learned counsel said, a declaration made by one of the accused or one of the co-conspirators—one of the men with whom the prisoner is charged with having conspired—if the court is of the opinion that the circumstances justify the statement that an agreement did exist, then anything done by anyone, anything done by Feigenbaum, anything done by Polokiwitz, anything done by any of the others mentioned in the particulars of the indictment may be proved and will make proof against the prisoner at the bar though he were a thousand miles away."

Speak-O-Phone Records Admitted in Evidence in U.S.A.

In a recent case in Pennsylvania in which a prosecution was entered and conviction secured for attempted extortion and bribery, the prosecution introduced as part of the evidence, a "speak-o-phone" recording of certain incriminating conversation which the defendant had with others. The trial court permitted the playing of the "speak-o-phone" record (a record made on a "dictaphone or phonographic recording instrument with an aluminum metal disk instead of a wax recording disk"). Witness testified as to the identity of the voices, and at the time of the playing of the record in court the jurors had before them a typewritten transcript of the conversation to assist them in following the conversation on the record itself.

The conviction was appealed to the Superior Court on the ground that introduction of the "speak-o-phone" record was improper, but without success, the original finding being sustained by the higher authority.

"That Case of Whiskey"

by ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER C. D. LANAUZE

FORT SMITH, North West Territories, is just beyond Alberta's northern boundary and one January found me there ready to 'hit the trail' for Fort Simpson—500 miles further north on the MacKenzie River. In those years aeroplanes had not yet replaced the dog team as common carriers and the only way to travel was by snow-shoe and dog sled.

Winter travel, with only one team of five dogs, demands the lightest possible load, and when the District Manager of the Hudson Bay Company asked me to take a case of whisky to a certain gentleman at Fort Simpson, I demurred. "I would not ask you", he replied, "but owing to freight delays our friend did not get his 'permit' last Fall and he has been a year without a drop."

The North West Territories are prohibition areas but the Dominion Government permits the importation of two gallons of spirits per annum to each white resident. When I learned that the Agent had been "a year without a drop" I relented and loaded the case on the extreme end of my dog sled, in order to balance the load.

The thermometer read 52° below zero when, with two other companion teams of five dogs each, we pulled out via the Slave River for Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake.

Each night we made open camp in the thick timber on the river's edge and in order to average forty miles per day we used to break camp about 6 a.m. which meant crawling out under the pale stars at 4.30 a.m. We "made fire" on the trail every three hours and ate like starved men—it was like stoking an engine. Our food was bannock, beans, bacon, moose meat and black tea. The beans were cooked and frozen beforehand, broken up and put into bags and so were easily warmed in the fry pan. Frozen moose meat and bacon were simply chopped with the axe and thrown into the fry pan with melted snow. Our dogs were fed raw, and partly thawed, white fish.

As we travelled north the weather seemed to grow colder; the very heat seemed to have left the earth. We travelled in white clouds of steam from our own breath. Trees, and the ice on the wide river cracked like pistol shots in that white stillness as King Frost bit home. In camp at night we would freeze behind and thaw in front, alternately, before a great fire whose heat and smoke seemed only to climb right up to the stark heavens. One of my companions had a sealed bottle of brandy which he opened, but it would not pour having been frozen to a syrupy mass.

Here let me digress and say that alcohol has no place on the Winter trail. A little night-cap in camp at night does no harm but it is fatal stuff to use in cold weather on the trail. Tea is the best beverage. Once on the Athabasca I stopped my dogs for half an hour at a Fire Ranger's cabin and he gave me a drink of whisky. I then started. It was 40° below zero. I had not run far when I felt everything going round, but managed to fall on top of my dog sled completely knocked out. When I came to I was nearly frozen. Apparently the shock to the system in cold weather is too great.

Our dogs also felt the cold as they were daily growing thinner, but they were game and willing. I had a splendid team and especially do I remember old "Moustache", the "wheel" dog, tail up, happy and barking to go.

Fort Resolution was reached on the fourth day and here my companions left me. I engaged a half breed as trail breaker to Fort Simpson and started across Great Slave Lake for points further north. The dogs were feeling fine after a two day rest at Resolution and the thermometer had risen to only 40 below.

On our first day out we were going well with the trail breaker a quarter of a mile ahead and were about five miles off shore when we struck some rough ice off Sulphur Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. We had just about crossed it when we came to a rough spot about four feet high. The dogs sprang up and lit on the smooth ice beyond and I followed, boosting the sled up over it. As the head of the sled got over, the tail, loaded with that case of whisky, broke right through the ice and I followed it into the waters of Great Slave Lake.

Necessity drove me to act instantly. Fortunately I had hold of the sled rope and as I sank I shouted at the dogs a mighty "Mush, mush Moustache." They did not let me down and I felt the sleigh and myself being slowly pulled out as the good dogs got a footing.

The trail breaker had seen what was happening and had doubled back, but before he was near me I was out and signalling him to run ahead for the shore, some five miles distant, and make a fire. My clothes were quickly frozen solid, and I ran along for an hour completely coated with ice. The fire, however, thawed me out a bit and I managed a change of clothes but I was determined that not even for this would I open up that case of whisky.

I learned from the Indians later that it was wise to avoid Sulphur Point in Winter as the Sulphur Springs in the vicinity make the ice thin in spots, especially in cold weather.

Ten days later on a mighty cold night our dog bells jingled into the Hudson Bay Company Post at Fort Simpson.

I was anxious to deliver that whisky; I felt I had done a good job, so accompanied by the Hudson Bay Company's Post Manager, with the case on his shoulder, we cheerfully went to fulfill my promise.

We were cordially received and thanked for the long deferred case and the delivery of mail.

We sat politely for a while exchanging northern pleasantries with our tongues even thirstier than after a hard four hours behind the dogs. Even the faithful dogs led by old Moustache waited outside instead of resting after their strenuous toil. Great were our expectations!

Finally, it grew unbearable; even the dogs had started to howl so we made our excuses for an early departure. The gentleman again thanked us, he wished us a pleasant good night and we left him to his mail and his case of whisky.

Many years have passed since, and "the friend" has too passed on, but I can still visualize that Hudson Bay Company Manager and myself wending

our thirsty way towards the "dry" Hudson's Bay Post; even the dogs had their tails down.

The whisky had a narrow escape on Great Slave Lake but its owner had a still narrower one, on that winter night, at Fort Simpson, N.W.T.



Book Review

"The Leases of Death" by M. B. GAUNT, published by John Long Limited, London, price 7/6.

This book is a work of fiction compiled by an ex-member of the R.C.M. Police who writes under the pseudonym of "M. B. Gaunt". For those who prefer reading matter of a sensational nature, it offers a variety of interest.

The contents deal with the adventures of a wealthy mining prospector and his heterogeneous collection of destitute assistants who have been gathered together by him for a specific purpose, namely, to transfer a series of claims staked by them over to the prospector who has financed the expedition, the reward for this service being the division of a large sum of money between the assistants—payment, instead of being made to the heirs, assigns, etc., of the individual assistant in the event of death, to be divided among the survivors.

Apart from such a procedure being a direct incitement to crime and bound to lead to the destruction of either a greater or less number of the derelicts who form the personnel of the expedition, the circumstances provide excellent material for a plot which combines both mystery and action. Four murders occur in the early stages of the book, one of which is particularly ingenious, the deceased individual meeting with his death as a result of molten lead being poured in his ear while asleep! This system apparently has the effect of leaving no immediate trace and yet has the result of bringing about the desired removal of the recipient of the injection from the terrestrial plane! Even such a persuasive form of homicide—as apart from the more usual direct method of discharging lead in solid form from a firearm directed at the cranium of the person to be murdered—presents no difficulty of solution to the ubiquitous Mounted Policeman and his native assistant who, in the latter stages of the volume, bring the criminal to justice.

The author of *"The Leases of Death"* was stationed in British Columbia when a member of the Force and is familiar with the locale of which he writes. The publication is not, of course, intended to be taken as anything but a work of fiction but, as such, definitely holds the attention of the reader from start to finish. Amateur sleuths who make a point of discovering the identity of the murderer before the last chapter is reached will suffer defeat when perusing this volume. The story is very well written and its subject matter will provide the reader with excellent entertainment.—R-C.

The Once Forgotten Men

by ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER D. RYAN

THE OUTSTANDING reputation of the old N.W.M.P., the R.N.W.M.P. and the present R.C.M.P. has established almost a record among police forces of the world. This Force, since its historic march across the plains down to the present time, has remained the theme for romantic and laudatory articles in magazines here and elsewhere.

Travellers, not only from the great country to the South of us but from all over the globe, are anxious to see the "Riders of the Plains," to get first-hand information about a Force so well-known to them through the medium of books, magazines and the screen.

Were this reputation a matter of recent date, it might easily be partly attributed to the "bally-hooing" methods of the press agent of this day, but the solid foundation of the reputation of the Force was laid long before he came into existence. The press agent has simply capitalized on something which had long existed.

Enviably reputations, either of individuals or organizations, which withstand the test of time, are not usually built up without good reason, more especially when the matter concerns a group of men most of whom pride themselves on being members of what is known as the "Silent Force."

The question arises as to what branch of the Force has done most to create this splendid reputation which it undoubtedly enjoys. The Officers of the Force have, unquestionably, played a very important part; they have given of their best in their various capacities—as heads of the organization, commanders of Divisions, Directors of Criminal Investigation, Officers in charge of C.I.B. in Provinces, Supply Officers, Adjutants, or Inspectors in charge of Sub-Divisions, and Officers employed in other spheres.

Sergeants-Major and the various Non-commissioned Officers who have acted as instructors, have done much to make our reputation and to enhance it. N.C.O.'s and Constables engaged in prosaic clerical duties have worked diligently and faithfully through the years, thereby keeping the organization running smoothly and, of course, contributing in no small degree to its success.

There remains only one other group—last but far from least—the N.C.O.'s and Constables in charge of detachments or outposts,—the men who, in the writer's opinion, have done more than any others to create and maintain the fame of our Force. These are the men who have, since the inception of the Force, foiled the criminal, helped the Indians, Eskimos and settlers or, in a word, done most of the work for which the Force as a whole gets the credit. These men have, as a rule, acted and are acting very successfully on their own judgment, in grave emergencies when there was, or is, no Officer or counsel at their elbow to advise them. When a N.C.O. or Constable acts thus in an emergency and the results are satisfactory—well, it is all in the day's work. Let the results, however, not be satisfactory—then, to use the vernacular, it is "just too bad" for the N.C.O. or Constable.

N.C.O's and Constables who successfully conduct the affairs of a detachment must, necessarily, be endowed with a pleasing and courteous manner; otherwise they would promptly be relegated to some position in which they would not come in daily contact with the public.

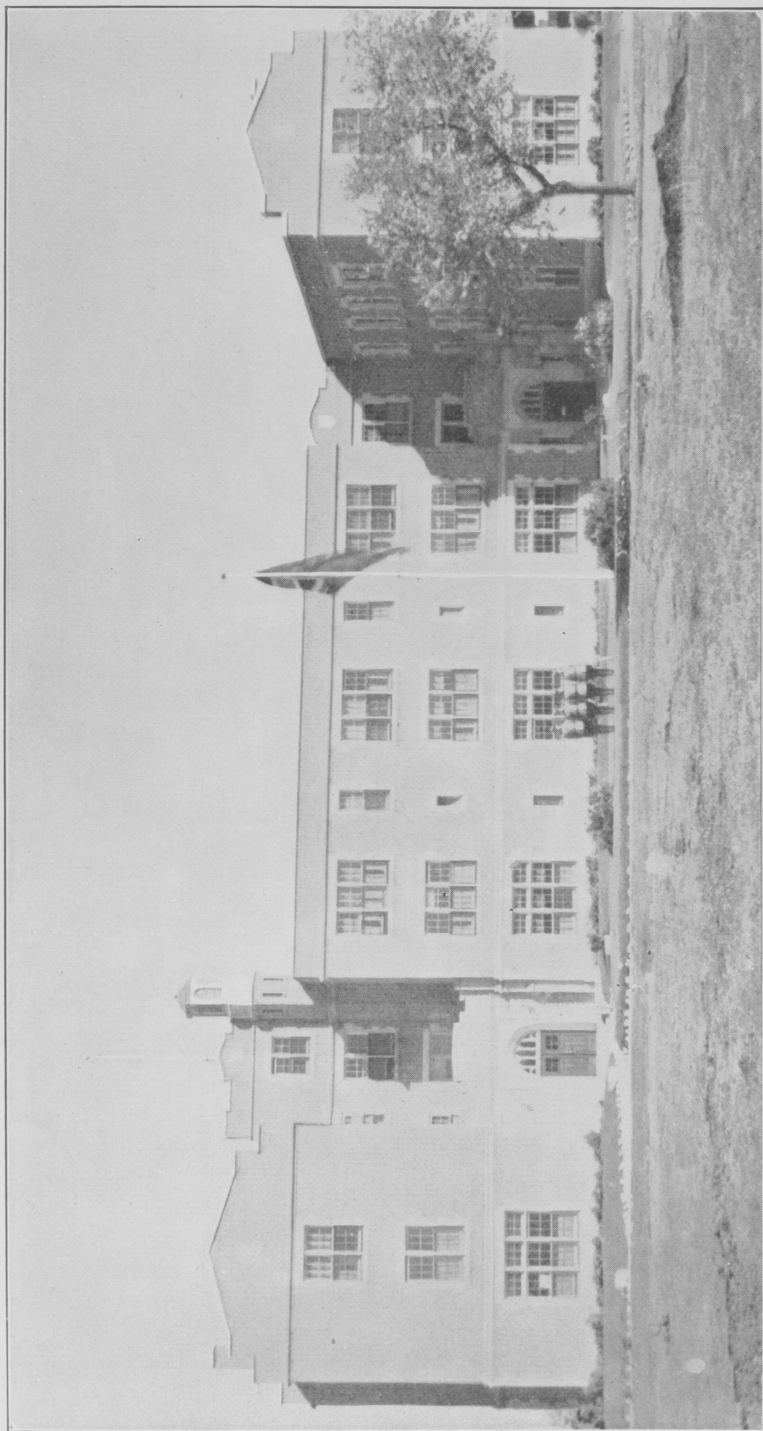
At one time these N.C.O's and Constables in charge of detachments were truly the "Forgotten Men." Since the formation of the Clerical Section, however, it is pleasant to know that they are now receiving the belated recognition due them. Previously it had been all too common to pass these men over for promotion in favour of someone working in a clerical capacity at Divisional Headquarters and under the continual observation of the Officer Commanding. This was natural as the indispensability of the man working under the constant supervision of an Officer was more obvious than the quality of the man at some distant outpost. Happily this condition no longer exists, and at the present time these men are not competing with members of the Clerical Section for promotion.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Force at Calgary in 1923, Senator "Pat" Burns wrote what the writer considers was the most generous tribute ever paid to the R.C.M. Police and which was, in the main, intended undoubtedly for the N.C.O's and Constables in charge of detachments—the real "Riders of the Plains." The Honorable Senator wrote: "A Police Force is usually regarded solely as an agent of law enforcement, a terror to criminals and the proper recipient of complaints and of claims for protection. The Mounted Police were all this and infinitely more. For the past fifty years the history of the Canadian prairies as a law-abiding and progressive territory, has been the history of that body of men. For years they were the actual Government of the Territories and, to a great extent, its Courts of Law, as they exercised exceedingly wide powers of action. There was no ostentation, only quiet efficiency. The early settlers on the prairies looked upon the Mounted Police as their best friends. They called on the isolated settlers on their periodic patrols and looked after their safety and, to a great extent, their comfort. Everyone got a "square deal" from them and everyone knew that he could expect just that." These words of Senator Burns, written by one who has been so closely associated with the West and the R.C.M. Police for so many years, were praise indeed.

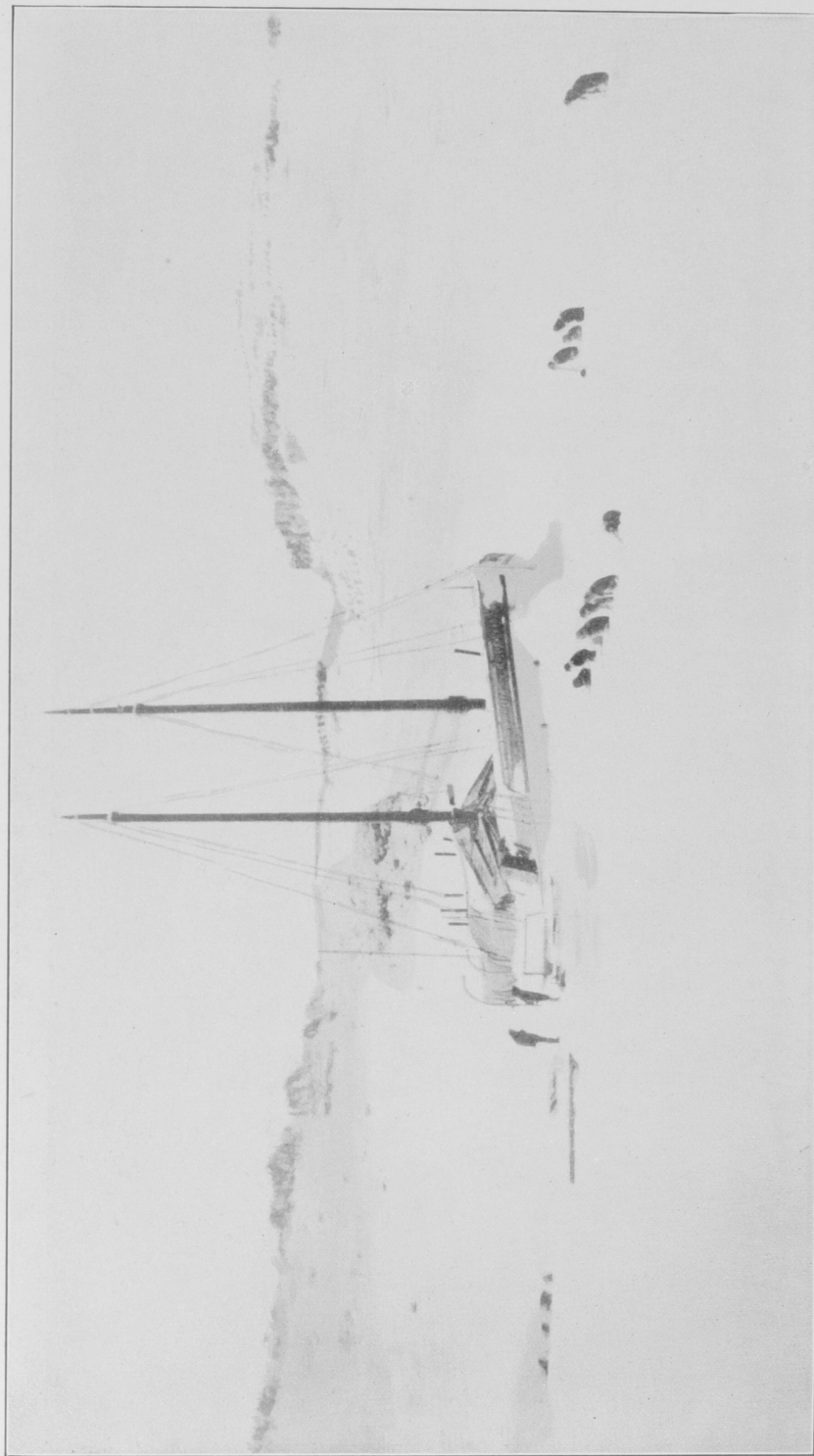
In conclusion tribute should rightly be paid to the "forgotten men," a record of whose large share in the building-up of the reputation of this Force, for the most part, lies buried in blue books, long forgotten.

"D" Division Barracks—Winnipeg, Manitoba

"D" Division barracks building at Winnipeg, Manitoba, was originally erected in 1926 and was purchased by the R.C.M. Police in 1934. The land on which the building stands has a frontage on Portage Avenue of 272 feet and consists of 3.13 acres. The building—a photograph of which appears on the opposite page—is three stories high and has a total floor area of 36,600 feet.



R.C.M.P. BARRACKS, "D" DIVISION, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



R.C.M. POLICE SCHOONER "ST. ROCH" AT WINTER QUARTERS, MOUTH OF TREE RIVER, N.W.T.

Patrol—Cambridge Bay to King William and Matty Islands, N.W.T., 1936

ON MARCH 16th, 1936, a patrol party from the R.C.M.P. schooner "St. Roch", which was then wintering at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., left Cambridge Bay to patrol to Sherman Inlet and King William Island. The patrol party with three dog teams, consisted of Acting Sergeant Makinson in charge, Constable A. MacKenzie, and Special Constables Mihak and Luke. The object of the patrol was first to further investigate the death of an Eskimo named "Koppa", who it is alleged had been murdered sometime in the fall of 1934 by an Eskimo named "Kayachloo"; "Heevogal", an Eskimo woman and wife of "Koppa", was suspected of being an accomplice and possibly the instigator of the crime. After the death of her husband she had gone to live with "Kayachloo" as his wife. Both "Kayachloo" and "Heevogal" had been in the custody of the Cambridge Bay Detachment for some time and they both accompanied this patrol until they were released at Peterson Bay on April 20th, 1936.

The second object of the patrol was to make a routine inspection of the natives and the white trappers and traders in the district. The death of a native named "Kig-nek", which occurred at Victory Harbour on Boothia Peninsula in September 1933, was also a matter to be inquired into.

After five days travelling by way of Anderson Bay, situated on the south coast of Victoria Island, the patrol travelled across Kent Strait to Melbourne Island; this Strait lies between Victoria Island and the mainland of the Northwest Territories. The party later arrived at Perry River trading post on the mainland, the total distance covered up to that time being approximately 140 miles from the starting point.

At Perry River a native named "Pigwana", who is familiar with the district of King William Island, was hired as guide. He replaced Special Constable Mihak who was sent back to Cambridge Bay with one dog team. The patrol continued on with two teams.

Five days later, on March 25th, the patrol reached the head of McLoughlin Bay, having passed close to O'Reilly Island, where they visited a native sealing camp, established on the sea ice, close to the Island.

On the following day, after travelling west from McLoughlin Bay overland for about twenty miles, they reached the east shore of Sherman Inlet, where they were storm-bound for two days.

At Sherman Inlet, after making a cache of all their provisions and equipment, save a two day's supply, the patrol proceeded inland due south for a day and reached the scene of "Koppa's" death. It was hoped that "Koppa's" body might be found here, or some other clue to his death obtained, but the search which was carried out proved fruitless.

The party returned on the following day to the camp on Sherman Inlet, picked up the cache they had made there, and proceeded to the opposite side of the Inlet, where they camped. Continuing on from here on the following day, they travelled overland across Adelaide Peninsula, finding travelling conditions overland very good indeed, and camped about

12 miles south of Richardson Point which is situated on the north east coast of the Peninsula. During this day the patrol met a party of three families of Eskimos who were in an almost completely destitute condition. This party of natives was travelling to King William Island. They had not had a drink of water for several days, having run out of seal oil with which to melt snow. They had therefore been swallowing snow. They had lost most of their dogs through starvation. The Police patrol gave them coal oil and fish, enough to carry them through till they reached a native sealing camp, near King William Island, about 40 miles distant.

From Richardson Point the patrol travelled to Peterson Bay on King William Island, which they reached on April 1st. The patrol stayed at the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post here for six days, during which time they visited the natives in the district, including the native sealing camp of forty people mentioned above, where they found that the three families they had assisted near Richardson Point had arrived safely.

Whilst at Peterson Bay Sergeant Makinson made inquiries into the death of the native "Kig-nek"; this Eskimo's death had been first reported by a native named "Krip-I-nok" who had found the body on the shore of Victory Harbour in September 1933.

It was ascertained that "Kig-nek" had gone sealing in his kayak, and was using an old type .44 rifle of unknown make, with cartridges that he had loaded himself. "Kig-nek's" body was later found lying on the shore with his feet in the sea which was then frozen. There were bruises around his eyes and his mouth was clotted with blood. "Krip-I-nok" said he believed that the 'ghosts' had killed "Kig-nek". The most probable and almost certain cause of death was that "Kig-nek's" old rifle had exploded and killed him, which would account for the bruises on his face.

It was decided that on account of a scarcity of dog feed, that Constable MacKenzie and the guide "Pigwana" should return to Cambridge Bay, leaving Sergeant Makinson and Special Constable Luke to continue the patrol on to Matty Island, which lies approximately 80 miles north-west of Peterson Bay between the east coast of King William Island and the west coast of Boothia Peninsula. This arrangement was carried out.

On April 8th Sergeant Makinson and Special Constable Luke, with the Eskimo "Kayachloo" left Peterson Bay and two days later, after travelling overland and on the sea ice, reached a native sealing camp established a few miles south of the Beverly Islands in Rae Strait. There were approximately forty-five natives in this camp, and only two or three of the older members had previously seen a member of our Force. Here, a large snow-house was built to serve as a meeting place, where the natives were assembled by the patrol, and through the interpreter, Special Constable Luke, were addressed by Sergeant Makinson on the subjects of law and order, the game regulations, and the functions of members of the R.C.M. Police.

The patrol stayed three days at this sealing camp, being storm bound for two days out of the three, and left on April 14th for Matty Island, approximately 40 miles distant, which they reached the same day, having met three families of natives who were travelling from Bellot Strait to Peterson Bay to trade. These natives had made good fur catches during the

past winter. Bellot Strait divides Somerset Island from Boothia Peninsula and is on the route of the famous Northwest Passage.

From Matty Island, Boothia Peninsula was easily visible. The configuration of the coast line of Boothia Peninsula resembles that which prevails generally throughout Baffin Island and other lands and islands in the Eastern Arctic Ocean, that is, a high rugged land with cliffs and mountains rising sharply from the sea. This is in complete contrast to the flats and low-lying plains of the mainland and islands in the Western Arctic Ocean.

Whilst on Matty Island, Sergeant Makinson made a topographical survey and found that the Island is almost divided in two by an inlet running roughly north and south. He also found that at the northern end of this inlet there is an isthmus of about two miles only in width, joining the two halves of the Island.

The patrol had now reached its turning point, having travelled approximately 570 miles since leaving Cambridge Bay.

On April 15th, the patrol turned homewards and reached Peterson Bay two days later. From Peterson Bay the route lay through Simpson Strait which separates King William Island from Adelaide Peninsula, thence to McLoughlin Bay which brought them back to their outward-bound route. On a small island near Stewart Point, which lies a little to the south west of McLoughlin Bay, the patrol came upon the wreck of the Canalaska Trading Company's schooner "Emma", which was wrecked on a reef there in 1932. From here to Cambridge Bay the journey was a repetition of the outward trip. Much rough ice was encountered in places, and at Perry River the patrol was again storm-bound for four days.

On May 6th the patrol arrived back at Cambridge Bay. They had travelled in all approximately 1063 miles in 52 days.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. H. Primrose

Immediately before going to press, news has been received of the death of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. H. Primrose, who died at Government House, Edmonton, on March 17th, aged seventy-three years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose was one of the pioneer members of the North West Mounted Police. He joined the Force in 1885 as an Inspector and served until 1915, when he retired to accept the position of Police Magistrate in Edmonton. On October 1st, 1936, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

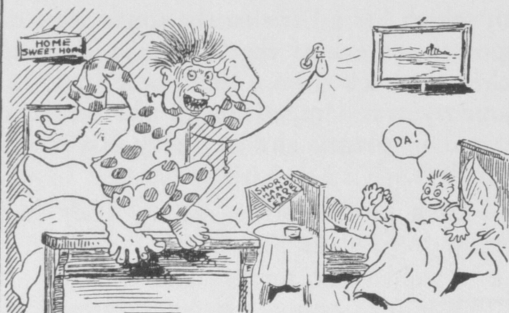
All members and ex-members of our organization will extend their deep sympathy to Mrs. Primrose and her family in their tragic bereavement. Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose's career was one which not only brought great distinction to himself, but also, in a lesser degree, to the Force with which he was associated for so many years of his life.

"LISTENING IN ON THE DOMESTIC SHORTHAND STUDENT."

A MAN'S OWN CASTLE IS THE PROPER PLACE FOR HIS STUDIES, FOR THEN THE WHOLE FAMILY CAN ENJOY HIS GENIUS. HE FEELS PERFECTLY AT EASE. THINGS LOOK SO DIFFERENT, SO DOMESTICATED AS IT WERE, AND SO UNLIKE THE DULL LIFE OF THE OFFICE. I INTENDED NO REFLECTION UPON THE MANAGEMENT OF MY HOUSEHOLD WHEN I MADE THIS PICTURE, AS MY WIFE ALWAYS ASKS OF ME BEFORE DOING SO, IF I OBJECT TO HAVING THE DISHPAN LEFT UPON MY DESK WHILE SHE SWEEPS DOWN AND DUSTS THE COBWEBS IN THE KITCHEN. WELL AS I WOULD NOT FOR THE WORLD HAVE THE DISHWATER SOILED WITH DUST AND COBWEBS, I ASSURE HER IN GENTLE TONES THAT SHE MAY BRING IN THE STOVE AND SINK ALSO. I WANT HER TO FEEL PERFECTLY AT HOME IN HER OWN HOUSE ABOVE ALL THINGS.

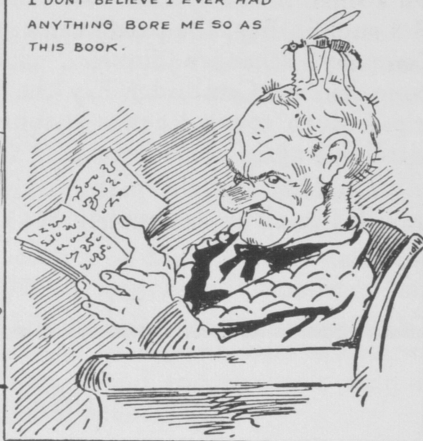


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FITS OF INSOMNIA THAT SEIZE YOU AT NIGHT AND WHICH MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR JARRING JUNIOR OUT OF SEVERAL YEARS GROWTH, CAN INVARIABLY BE TRACED TO THE ILLUSIVE BRIEF FORM OR WORDSIGN.

I DON'T BELIEVE I EVER HAD ANYTHING BORE ME SO AS THIS BOOK.



THE TRIALS OF THE OFFICE MINGLED WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME - OR - ENJOYING ONESSELF WHILE THE KIDS GO TO BED AND OTHERS SPEND THEIR MONEY FOOLISHLY.

"LISTENING IN ON THE DOMESTIC SHORTHAND STUDENT"

Contributed by Reg. No. 11123 Constable W. W. Skuce

Skiing in the Rockies

by CONSTABLE H. B. GOW

WE ARE standing on a slight rise near the ski camp, facing the towering, sun-flooded slope of Mt. Norquay. The crowd about us is uneasily quiet, nervously cracking jokes.

"Can't you see them—way up there—near the top?" somebody says.

We strain our eyes and squint upwards at the point indicated. Surely those tiny dots cannot be skiers. But yes—they are—the downhill race will start in just a minute, the announcer has boomed from the loud-speaker.

"There he comes!" cry a hundred voices with one accord.

Then, high up, on the snowy slopes—almost two thousand feet above—we see a tiny figure hurtling downward, in great, seemingly easy, graceful swoops. He seems almost like a bird now slowly growing larger to our view, as he winds in and out among the trees, back and forth across the slope in swinging stem Christianas.

"Look at that boy come, will you" booms the loud-speaker. "He's doing close to sixty miles an hour right now".

Another racer starts far behind him, running almost straight down, it seems, travelling at break-neck speed. Then he too breaks into a series of stem turns to check and bring his terrific speed under control.

The first runner is now approaching the "Cliff", in long fast swings. The "Cliff" is well-named—the gradient is over forty degrees—a huge hill to the spectator, but an almost sheer drop to the skier. He swings over and down the steep grade in continued beautiful "Christies". He straightens out and rushes down toward us in the valley, his steel-edged skis rattling over the frozen snow. He reaches the valley floor and rushes by us, the wind whistling through his clothes, and disappears in the dense bush about the trail down Stoney Squaw Mountain. He still has a long way to go, over a winding, treacherous, bumpy course, at top speed.

The second skier approaches the drop under perfect control, despite his speed. He crouches and descends in a headlong "Schuss", at terrific speed. Almost before we know it, he too has flashed by and disappeared in the woods.

Other racers come, one after another. Some are not so fortunate, or rather not so expert as the first two. They slip and slide and descend in a series of falls and other evolutions not recognized in the repertoire of the expert. One falls headlong into a snow-bank and disappears completely from view. Course markers go over and dig him out. Long cracks appear in the snow in several places and it looks as though a slide may follow, but it holds for the time being. The fallen racer gets up, looks at his skis and plunges on down the slope, covered with clinging snow.

Each and every racer somehow comes down in his own fashion and hurtles by us, grimly driving for the distant finish line.

When the last one has disappeared, a relieved sigh goes up from the limp crowd. The tension relaxed, they head back for the ski lodge, marvelling at the sight just seen. We lift a hand, finding it, to our surprise still tightly

clenched, to wipe the beads of sweat from our forehead. We wonder—could we ever do that if we practised enough?

Every year, from December till late spring, the lodge of The Ski Runners of the Canadian Rockies on Mt. Norquay, near Banff is the focal point of interest for all followers of the sport of skiing in the West. Here come experts from all over the world to pit their skill against the giant, timber-laden slopes of the Rockies. Novices come too, in thousands. There is ski terrain suited to everyone, be he a world's champion or the veriest novice. Because of its nearby convenience, Mt. Norquay's slopes swarm with all types of skiers during the season.

To reach the camp, one drives from Banff to the motor road winding up the face of Stoney Squaw Mountain, a climb over a thousand feet. On busy days, one-way traffic is a necessity and is controlled by the R.C.M. Police, aided by a telephone system between top and bottom. Parking the scores of busses and cars in the limited space available and controlling the flow of traffic on the road becomes a real problem during a competition, but is handled expertly by the constables on duty.

It is a short walk from the parking area to the ski lodge. Mt. Norquay's peak—its altitude 8,275 feet,—towers above, its snowy slopes basking in the sun. A throng waits about in front of the lodge.

The slope directly in front, with a descent of eight hundred vertical feet, is dotted with flags and cleared of all but a few skiers, stationed as judges at the flags. A group of racers wait at the top of the slalom course to begin their runs over the tricky descent.

A flag waves in the air—drops. A racer tears away, shooting around and between flags at top speed. He swings between each set of flags in a series of linked, beautifully-executed, high-speed turns. Down, down, he comes driving for the finish, skilfully avoiding each flag with a minimum of clearance. He passes the last one and drives through the finish line. The checkered flag drops as a cheer bursts from the watching throng—themselves all skiers and secretly envious of the runner's skill. One after another, as in the spectacular down-hill race, the racers tear down the course with varying fortune, some more, some less expert. Each makes two runs and the time is averaged for the two. The winner, who has made two beautiful runs has his time announced as forty-four seconds. He is a lad, still a school-boy, but already a seasoned expert on skis. He is typical of the generation of skiers growing up in the Canadian Rockies.

Next, the scene shifts to the huge jumping hill, where already the competitors are assembled at the top, ready for the start. The landing hill and take-off are both built up to conform as nearly as possible with the Olympic Jump at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, in Germany. There are many well-known names, sprinkled with a number of unknowns in the list called out through the loud-speaker. Everything is set. The judges in their stand signify their readiness to the first jumper above. The sides and bottom of the hill are packed with spectators tensely awaiting the first leaps.

The jumper hitches his belt, swings over to the take-off slide and hurtles down, sliding in a low crouch. At the take-off, he seems to pause momentarily, as he leaps out of his low stance into a soaring spring down the hill.

He leans far forward, in perfect jack-knife form, almost touching his ski tips. He straightens out on landing, as his skis land on the snow with a "bang". The slide continues down the hill under perfect control. The judges rush out to measure his jump. They confer briefly, then—"One hundred and eighty-five feet", booms the loud-speaker. A burst of applause follows.

Jumper after jumper come down, leaping into the air in their prodigious efforts to attain maximum distance with perfect form. Distance is the big thing, but form is a deciding factor in close competition. A few competitors fall, but only a few. The award finally goes to an expert from Revelstoke, B.C., with leaps averaging nearly two hundred feet. It is claimed that, under perfect conditions jumps of almost three hundred feet will be made on the big hill.

We leave the jump, well satisfied with the remarkable display of skill and courage just witnessed and return to the ski lodge. Here, the Langlauf, or cross-country experts have finished waxing their narrow skis and are awaiting the starter's gun to race around the eighteen kilometre course, at two minute intervals. Then, one after another, they speed away on their journey, thrusting viciously with their long poles to attain speed.

We watch the last man leave and then don our skis that have been patiently waiting our pleasure, to have a whirl on the practice slopes. We have skied in the east some years before, when the chief activity was cross-country ski hiking. This slalom business is new to us and something different, something worth working on, to attain the skill necessary to master these towering slopes.

Experts demonstrate the fundamentals of controlled down-hill skiing—stemming, open Christies, closed Christies, Telemarks, jump turns and a host of others. We have many spills but soon find ourselves mastering the elementary stem turns. It takes practice and more practice to become a proficient slalom skier.

Soon, the Langlauf racers come in, one by one. Without exception, masters of the cross-country art, they cover the distance in an amazingly short time. In Langlauf racing, considerable skill and knowledge of snow conditions are required, in addition to perfect physical condition.

When the sun sets in the west and the air begins to chill, the skiers trickle back to their cars and leave for home, more than satisfied with the day's activities and their own individual accomplishments. No matter how far they may have come, one and all feel that the trip has been more than justified.

The Mt. Norquay Ski Lodge is by no means the only one in the vicinity of Banff. There are Sunshine and Assiniboine to the south-west. Sunshine Lodge, on Simpson Pass, is in the midst of wonderful open country and makes a splendid trip for the inexperienced skier as it is but seventeen miles from Banff.

Assiniboine Lodge, a thirty-two mile trip, sits in the shadow of Mt. Assiniboine's twelve thousand feet. Begun in 1928, by the Marquis N. degli Albizzi, it is now one of the Rockies' most noted ski resorts. Parties are continually travelling to and from there. Its altitude and proximity to the

Continental Divide provide very excellent late spring skiing, with its fine powder snow.

Skoki Ski Lodge, situated twelve miles North of Lake Louise, is perhaps the best known of all the resort lodges. Situated near Mt. Skoki, at an altitude of 7,200 feet, it provides the enthusiast with wonderful Alpine and glacier skiing. Many races are run here each year, through the high country. In parts, the 9,000 foot level is approached.

At Lake Louise itself, there is excellent skiing to be had around the Lake and at the Victoria Glacier, but to the uninitiated considerable danger exists from avalanches and snow slides. The Ski Club at this noted resort is said to have a membership of one hundred percent of the population. In fact, they have become so proficient, that recently two little girls—of twelve and thirteen—from there were able to beat the best women skiers in Western Canada, at Slalom racing, in a recent competition.

The above-mentioned resorts are the most important centres. However, skiers cover an infinite number of different trails in a winter's course, travelling over most of the more accessible terrain.

European ski experts have declared that by far the most ideal skiing conditions in the world are to be found on the Eastern slopes and summit of the Great Divide, East and West between Banff and Lake Louise and north and south between Mt. Skoki and Mt. Assiniboine. This area provides the ideal dry powdery snow and bright sunny days in the winter, from December till May. On the upper slopes of the Yoho Valley, good skiing may be had well into June. Because of these factors, skiing enthusiasts flock into the Rocky Mountain Resorts in the winter, in ever-increasing numbers.

A trip through the "High-Country" amply convinces one that skiing in the Rockies, while one of the world's most thrilling and healthful sports, is also a science, the mastery of which is as difficult as it is intriguing.

Tu Quoque

The incident wherein a motorist, charged by a police patrol with "speeding", successfully retaliated with a counter-charge against the police driver for leaving his engine running unattended, is not without its humour and its lesson. That there was a hint at "crying quits" is evidenced by the chairman's remark that the Bench could not regard the prosecuting motorist as "coming forward absolutely as a sense of public duty." The patrol Constables were quite right in proceeding with their charge, but who could blame the observant motorist for getting one back on the cops, the mote of whose eyes was more obstructive to vision than the beams in the eyes of the motorist? However honour was satisfied by a drawn duel and the Law appeased by a dual fine. It was indeed fitting to the occasion that in regard to "leaving" a car there was some legal palaver over the precise meaning of the word "quit." And quits it was in the end.—The Police Chronicle and Constabulary World, London, England, March 9th, 1937.

The Reserve Troop

by CONST. A. L. ALSVOLD

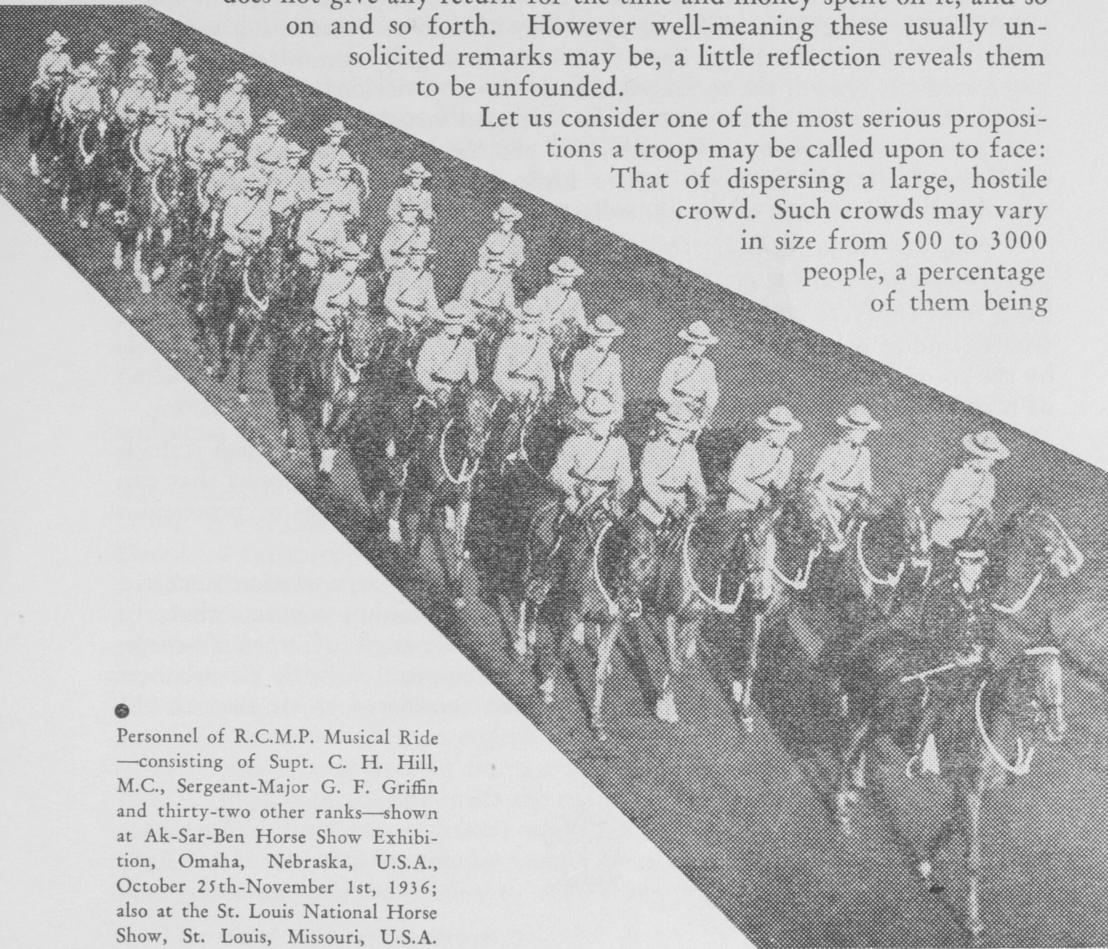
EVENTS THROUGHOUT Canada during the past few years have clearly shown that the permanent establishment of well mounted, fully equipped reserve troops at the larger centres of population is becoming very desirable. A national Force like the R. C. M. Police is from time to time called upon to cope with emergencies far beyond the control of local authorities. Such assistance to local forces can rarely be rendered efficiently without great expense and inconvenience if no reserve troop is available in the locality.

At the present time the Force maintains such troops at a number of points throughout Canada. The composition of a full troop consists of 1 Officer and 17 Other Ranks and 18 horses.

In this age of mechanism, it is not uncommon to hear disparaging remarks about the horse and disputes as to the advisability of mounting the reserve troops. It is claimed that the horse is obsolete, it is expensive, it does not give any return for the time and money spent on it, and so on and so forth. However well-meaning these usually unsolicited remarks may be, a little reflection reveals them to be unfounded.

Let us consider one of the most serious propositions a troop may be called upon to face:

That of dispersing a large, hostile crowd. Such crowds may vary in size from 500 to 3000 people, a percentage of them being



●
Personnel of R.C.M.P. Musical Ride—consisting of Supt. C. H. Hill, M.C., Sergeant-Major G. F. Griffin and thirty-two other ranks—shown at Ak-Sar-Ben Horse Show Exhibition, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A., October 25th-November 1st, 1936; also at the St. Louis National Horse Show, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

the well-known "innocent bystander". The objective in such cases is to disperse the mob quickly, effectively, and with as little force as possible. To undertake this duty with a force of dismounted men, is a hazardous undertaking. To have any chance at all the force must be quite large. The use of offensive weapons, being discouraged except in self-preservation and then only as a final resort, the constable on foot must depend on other means to safeguard his physical well-being. What then happens to the dismounted man if forced in contact with the mob? A charge is made, a short fracas occurs, the crowd scatters, and rocks, bricks or cordwood appear as if by magic from nowhere and rain down over the police, who, by this time, may possibly have become separated from each other and thereby be in a somewhat insecure position. Further charges against individual groups result in the groups retiring, other groups close up behind the dismounted men with fresh supplies of missiles, and so it may continue for hours. When at last this hit-and-run game is over, the majority of the police can commence nursing their bruises.

Consider, on the other hand, the appearance of a Mounted troop on the scene. The psychological effect alone may be all that is required to restore order, but, in any case, a concerted advance at a pace set to parallel the temper of the mob, soon disposes of the issue. There is not the same danger of losing contact with the crowd, while the possibility of each unit becoming separated and a prey to individual groups of strikers, is largely minimized. Having penetrated the crowd, the mounted man is also at a decided advantage to his dismounted comrade on account of the increased visual power of his elevated position and can thereby re-assemble, to greater purpose, at a given signal, than the Constable on foot, whose limit in this direction is necessarily bounded by the stature of his immediate aggressors.

However, mob-dispersal is not an every-day occurrence and apart from its applicability insofar as active duty is concerned, the horse, undoubtedly, has a most concrete and definite value in the daily life of the Reserve Troop, where, among other advantages, the healthy outdoor exercise made possible by the co-operation of these equine contemporaries, goes far to induce a feeling of mental and physical well-being among the constituents of such sections.

Then, too, there is the spectacular aspect of mounted duty which is made possible by the horse. A troop of well-matched and trained horses that can be put through a musical ride or can take part in ceremonies or processions undoubtedly has a pronounced aesthetic value.

Lastly, the horse has been part and parcel of our organization since the early years of its inception and is one of the remaining contacts that the present service has with an historic age. From an angle of *esprit-de-corps*, therefore, and apart from its material uses in connection with disturbances of the peace, the Mounted Unit may well be considered as an asset to the general efficiency of the Force.



Reminiscences with an Old Timer

by CONSTABLE GRAY CAMPBELL

HIS MARTIAL bearing, old style military moustache and keen features command and hold undivided attention as he passes the Detachment. Interest quickens each time he clips by, with a step belying his seventy years, unconsciously giving the flag a glance and the barracks a critical eye. Well may the recruit enquire, with justifiable concern, the identity of this courtly gentleman who stands out from the amazing assortment of tourists that make up the Banff summer scene.

He is a kindly friend of ours, as interested in the Force today as ever. If an aristocrat is truly one who gives to the world more than he takes from it, then he is an aristocrat in fact as well as in bearing. A gallant old sportsman, his best years were devoted to the tradition which our Force upholds today. He made history and saw history in the making, helped nurse the outfit through its tender infancy and watched the child develop into the full bloom of manhood. In other words, he is Reg. No. 247, Staff Sergeant (now Major) Fred Bagley—one of the Originals.

Thus enlightened, the recruit will pursue his investigation further for the above is the only means of introduction necessary to begin and cement as solid an acquaintanceship, and as fine a link with the old Force, as one could wish. As modest as his mind is rich with a fund of yarns built around the saga of the Police, considerable effort is necessary to start him reminiscing. To call on Major Bagley is to get, first hand, the Force's early history. He is the ultimate in hospitality and graciousness. On entering his house, the recruit will perforce stand in silent admiration before a priceless collection of trophies and pictures. He will come away with the conviction that we cannot absorb too deeply, nor value too highly, the traditions of those splendid Originals. At such times it strikes him forcibly just how immeasurable is our debt to them; ours in particular but this Dominion in no less degree.

In October, 1873, Lt.-Col. G. A. French was appointed Commissioner and upon viewing the situation at Fort Garry requested that the 150 men on the strength of the Force be supplemented by an equal number. In this he was successful; recruiting was continued through March, April and May of 1874. It was then that Major Bagley enlisted with "D" Troop as a trumpeter. Details of the march from Dufferin, which started July 8th, 1874, are known to all. Referring to this march, a distinguished European Officer declared it to be the most extraordinary on record.* And another said: "Thus ended the campaign of 1874, which, had it had for its theatre the European Continent, would not have wanted writers to relate its achievements and perils. Yet Canadians of the present day hardly remember that more than 60 years ago less than 300 volunteers gave their services to pluck from barbarism a country which was later to become a vast inland Empire under the British Flag". Trumpeter Bagley made the entire march with his horse "Old Buck", coaxing him through conditions where many noble animals perished. "Old Buck" survived this march by many years and though he was eventually pensioned, no General Order to that effect managed successfully to keep

* For map of route travelled, see page 251.

him from doing police work. His remaining years were spent patrolling his old district from Lethbridge to Pincher Creek. Despite the fact that his master could not make these trips with him, "Old Buck" covered the two days' trip in fair time, habitually stopping off at Fort Macleod Barracks each patrol for water and feed. Major Bagley has a photograph and a hoof of "Old Buck" mounted in an affectionate corner of his collection.

In 1875, Trumpeter Bagley and nine men escorted Sir Selby Smythe, Commander in Chief of the Canadian Military Forces, on a tour of inspection. Together with Col. French and 41 men they left Swan River Barracks for the West via Fort Carlton, Fort Pitt, Edmonton and Bow River (Calgary). Each succeeding year saw Major Bagley writing history with his adventures. Through those fruitful days Sitting Bull was exceedingly active, and the Riel Rebellion became the main thorn in the side of the Government which was then in power. About this time Major Bagley and another Constable were rounding up wild horses and branding them for the Government. A rheumy-eyed Chief, of unquestionably ancient vintage, on a horse perhaps as old as its rider, creaked in amongst the braves watching the proceedings and exhorted them not to stand for the white man's tactics. In this he was successful for their curiosity soon changed to animosity. Major Bagley suggested to his mate that it might not be a bad idea to brand the chief's moke, a suggestion no sooner made than done. The prehistoric animal was galvanized into colt-like action, and to the Chief's consternation, swapped ends and high-tailed it into the blue. An ugly situation was avoided as the braves enjoyed the predicament of their ancient Chief. Thus once again a sense of humour weathered a crisis.

In 1887 Banff Detachment was opened by Inspector Constantine, with Sergeant Fury as N.C.O. and about 10 men. An Act of Parliament provided the necessary authority for the maintenance of law and order, at the same time taking official notice of the Park and Townsite both of which were actually recognized in 1885. The Townsite boasted one block of the present main street and after the Government Survey of 1886-87, the place began to boom in no uncertain manner. The first Banff Springs Hotel was completed that year to augment several pioneer attempts and the station was precociously situated a couple of miles East of the present one. "Tally-ho's" and good horseflesh were the means of travel then; rough trails reached the hot springs which were nothing more than pot holes. It is hard for one not familiar with Banff to realize the tremendous changes since that time—material changes such as experiments in railroad and government and the converting to use of natural resources. Trains initiated the run to the Pacific in November 1885, and at a much later date questions dealing with water and sewer work and electric lighting were clamoring for attention.

The second summer the Detachment was opened, Major Bagley brought the Regimental Band from Regina to play at the new hotel. Barracks were near the outskirts of the present town and consisted of whitewashed cabins. The town was nestled in a valley, as it is now, at the foot of Tunnel Mountain, some of the streets and dwellings crowding the West slope. The site for the local cemetery had just been appointed on this slope; administration had gone so far as to mark off a boundary and cut down trees, leaving a staggered array of ugly stumps.

*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

Among his reminiscences, Major Bagley recalls that the Force was issued with butter for the first time in 1897, due to an enterprising individual who happened to have a warehouse full, perhaps on a glutted market. Every Quartermaster received, to his horror, great shipments of this butter with pages of instructions, carefully worded, on how to treat, take care of, and keep from getting more rancid!

In the days of pill-boxes it was a crime to wear the stetson other than on fatigues or a lone patrol away from castigating N.C.O's. The pay was variously fifty cents a day, cut to forty cents for a spell and later boosted to the unheard of sum of seventy-five cents. In 1897 helmet badges were issued for the first time—this for the troop which attended the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Distinguished visitors to Banff in those colorful days included Sir Henry Irving the actor, the beloved Ellen Terry, and the Duke of Connaught.

In 1890, '92 and '96, Major Bagley was stationed at Banff as Staff Sergeant. Eighteen men were distributed between Banff, Canmore, a mining town 16 miles East, and Anthracite, a coal mine 6 miles East. To patrol Field, a mining town 56 miles West, Major Bagley relates that a handcar, called then a velocipede, was used. This was "splendid for a mile". The Great Divide interposes between Banff and Field as a slight obstacle for velocipeding Mounted Police. A tote road for pack and saddle horse was the only other means of communication. Apprehending a criminal in Field one time, Major Bagley boarded one of two engines on an Eastbound train in order to escort the offender to Banff. Unfortunately the particular engine

chosen by Major Bagley was the pusher which parted company with the train when the Great Divide was reached. There was no alternative but to hike along the ties with the prisoner and at Laggan, now Lake Louise, many dark, uncomfortable hours were spent at a tank house pending arrival of another Eastbound.

Banff Detachment today polices the Banff National Park, an area of 2,585 square miles. The two main resorts are Lake Louise and Banff though many chalets and camping grounds are interspersed conveniently at lesser attractions such as Johnson's Canyon, Castle and Storm Mountains. Banff has a permanent population of about 1,500 increasing, in summer, to about 6,000. Lake Louise, with its incomparable scenery, frames a chateau and a few inns picturesquely situated. West and South of the Banff Park are Yoho and Kootenay National Parks, also policed from the Sub-division Headquarters at Banff. Horse and Motorcycle patrols are maintained here, and in addition to Federal and Provincial Statutes, the National Parks Act and relative Regulations are enforced. Detachment quarters are well situated on the main street and compare favourably with the best buildings in Town. Directly behind the Detachment is the Zoo which displays, for the edification of the tourist, fine specimens of animals native to this District. A sign at the gate of the Zoo, announces that the animals are fed at 4.00 p.m. The wheels of justice are all too often brought to a noisy stop by groups of people who enter the Detachment office around that time to see the animals fed. Or if it isn't the animals they are looking for, and insisting they are in the right place, it is the museum which is next door. Eastbound trains, whistling for the mile board just west of Town, invariably set up the most hideous sympathetic howl from the eight or ten coyotes and wolves in the Zoo.

Banff is generally considered the "Mounted Policeman's Paradise" and holds a curious fascination for the recruit. Many fallacies are formed in the barrack room and it is hoped that some previous theories may be rectified. Such well-worn, stereotyped phrases as "Fashion-plate Cop" and "Giving the tourists a treat" are time and again brought to light and dusted off by misguided people. Contrary to prejudiced belief, important cases, as well as the most trivial, are dealt with annually. Tact and diplomacy, in no small degree, are generally most efficacious with those of a minor nature.

In closing, perhaps it might be appropriate to include a few remarks made by Major Bagley commendable to all. It is the sort of thing a chap in the Force likes to hear from an old timer—comparable to a slap on the back from the captain of a rugby team when coming out of a huddle. Paying tribute to the Force of today, particularly in reference to his personal contacts with members now serving and not by a remote knowledge of the Force's activities, Major Bagley points with pride to a case concluded last year in the "Little Banff Detachment" when the late Sergeant Wallace and the late Constable Harrison sacrificed their lives. Proud of his old Detachment, and the Force as a whole, Major Bagley is convinced that the present organization is upholding the old traditions.



The Parliament Buildings Fire

by DETECTIVE SERGEANT P. H. MILLER

FEBRUARY 3RD, 1916, is a date remembered by many persons, not only in Ottawa but throughout the Dominion. It is the date on which the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa were destroyed by a fire, which, considering the attendant loss of life, might well be termed a holocaust. As far as is known the cause of its origin was never definitely ascertained.

The original Parliament Buildings stood on the site of the present structure and was in the form of a hollow square, the Senate forming the east and the House of Commons the west sides. The rear of this square, however, was not like the remaining three sides, but consisted only of one storey with a glass roof, which formed what was known as the House of Commons' Reading Room. From this room, corridors extended east and west along the rear of the Senate and Commons Chambers respectively. A third corridor from the Reading Room connected the north side with the Parliament Library. Where this corridor entered the Library, it was joined by two others, one at either side, which led off at angles to join the corridors at the rear of the Senate and House of Commons without entering the Reading Room. As in the present structure, a corridor encircled both the Senate Chamber and the Commons Chamber, of which the corridors at the rear previously referred to, formed a part. The Senate side and the House of Commons side were joined by corridors on all floors across the front or south side of the building, in the centre of which stood the tower.

At 8.57 p.m. of that memorable date, the first alarm was given. I was in the gallery on the first floor at the front of the buildings and left immediately for the Reading Room from which smoke was already issuing into the Senate corridor. There was great confusion in the immediate vicinity; Senators, visitors and employees were rushing about to locate friends or to leave the building. Constable (now Sergeant) T. S. Moore had already arrived at the Reading Room. He had entered the room and attempted to check the flames with a fire extinguisher, but his efforts were fruitless as the place had rapidly become enveloped in flames, while the interior was filled with burning papers that floated around in the resulting draft. The polished surface of the handsomely carved woodwork was of such a highly inflammable nature that the fire spread with almost unbelievable rapidity.

Constable Moore was driven from the room by the intense heat and dense smoke. We joined forces in the Senate corridor and, getting the fire hose which was located fifty feet further down the corridor, poured a steady stream of water on the flames which, burning through the doors, continued to advance in darting spurts along the walls and ceiling of the corridor.

The smoke was suffocating and we were compelled to fall back. Someone, whose identity at the time we could not ascertain, began to pull back the fire hose which, as we were compelled to retire, was beginning to coil and cause great difficulty in keeping it directed at the fire. This made it possible to still keep the stream of water directed on the advancing flames.

When we reached the doorway on the north side of the corridor leading to the Senate Reading Room, we found Mr. W. D. Perkins, Senate Reading Room attendant, who proved to be the person who was so ably assisting with the hose.

By this time the Senate side of the building appeared to have been completely evacuated by all other occupants. An attempt had been made to salvage some of the furniture and pictures. A step-ladder had been brought in and, by standing on this ladder, someone had taken a picture down from the wall. The attempt had ended at that stage for the ladder and picture were left standing side by side against the wall.

On reaching the Senate Reading Room, we entered and found it practically clear of smoke. If absolutely necessary it presented a means of escape by jumping from the windows. One man remained in the corridor to keep the stream of water directed against the fire, while the other two obtained some air in the room. Due to the density of the smoke and the heat in the corridor, it was impossible to remain at the hose for more than a minute at a time, and then only with a wet handkerchief over the face. There was water in the room which very fortunately made it possible for each man to prepare for his turn at the hose.

Constable Moore got in touch through the window with the late Inspector Parkinson who asked him to endeavour to open the entrance door of the Speaker's Chambers. He succeeded in reaching the door about seventy-five feet further down the corridor which led to the Speaker's quarters, but found it securely fastened. He made his way back to the Reading Room where he secured a fire axe and, in spite of the dense smoke in the corridor, returned and forced the door open; then by passing through the Chambers, opened the entrance door.

When it seemed that the fire was getting hopelessly beyond control, we heard a crash and the force of the advancing fire and density of the smoke began almost instantly to diminish. We realized that the glass roof of the Reading Room had collapsed. The stream of water was still kept directed at the fire and it was now our turn to advance. The fire had not burned deeply into the woodwork. The worst feature had been the speed with which it travelled over the varnished surface and the volume of dense acrid smoke caused by the burning varnish.

We continued to advance until the fire was completely extinguished in the Senate corridor, to which it had been successfully confined; it was now possible to obtain once more a very much appreciated and much needed breath of fairly clear air.

One of the first to enter the corridor when the Speaker's entrance was opened was Constable A. Desjardins, who stated that he was searching for Constable Moore and myself as we had been reported missing. He left to report our whereabouts and that is the last time either of us saw him alive.

Shortly afterwards Colonel E. J. Chambers, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, arrived. He had not been in the building when the fire started. He asked for assistance in saving the Black Rod which was in his office on the third floor in the front part of the building. Constable Moore accompanied him. This was about three-quarters of an hour after the first

alarm of fire had been given. In that space of time the fire had spread from the Reading Room through the Commons Chamber, then across the front of the building and was beginning to make headway in the front part of the Senate. It had spread to such an extent that it was impossible to recover the Black Rod.

The 77th Battalion, then stationed in Ottawa, had been summoned, and, along with the regular Senate attendants who had re-entered the building, the soldiers worked with the greatest despatch in removing pictures and furniture from the Senate. The Speaker's Throne, the Mace and over thirty pictures, including one of Queen Victoria that had previously been saved from a fire in Quebec, and also those of King George 3rd and of Queen Charlotte, were some of the more valuable articles saved from the flames.

In spite of the best efforts of the City Fire Department, the flames continued to advance into the Senate from the front, and some time before midnight every one was ordered outside. What a change! The temperature was below zero with a strong wind blowing.

I accompanied Constable Moore to the Guardroom in the East Block. He carried the Senate Mace which, as it now had no fixed abode, was locked up for the night.

We soon learned of what had happened elsewhere. Seven persons had lost their lives. Constable Desjardins had entered at the north-east corner of the House of Commons in a rescue effort and was buried in the debris when the tower over the Speaker's Entrance at that point collapsed. Constable Desjardins' uncle, an employee of the House of Commons, also lost his life.

At the time of the outbreak there had been barely a quorum of members in the House of Commons; the galleries were practically empty and the Senate was not sitting. At most of the previous sittings, there had been a fairly large attendance of both members and visitors, particularly on January 26th, when the galleries were crowded to capacity and every member was in his seat as the late Colonel Sam Hughes, then Minister of Militia and Defence, was speaking. Had a full session been in progress at the time of the fire it is difficult to visualize what the results might have been and the conflagration would probably have been attended by a far greater loss of life. As it was, as is well known, the Parliament Building (or "Centre" Block as it was termed), with the exception of the Library, was completely destroyed by the fire.

R.C.M.P. Firearms Registration Branch

The Firearms Registration Branch reports that, to date, a total of 161,136 pistols and revolvers have been registered in the Dominion. One of the objects of this form of registration is the identification of offensive weapons found in the possession of criminals—its value in this respect has already been demonstrated.

"Old Timers" Column

THERE is in Fredericton a gentleman who undoubtedly knows many of the older members of the Force, and a number of ex-members resident on the Pacific coast. He is Reg. No. 3679, ex-Constable James S. Mullan. He joined the Force on April 18th, 1900, and served at Regina, Fort Qu'Appelle, Calgary and in the Yukon, until termination of his service on August 20th, 1902.

Mr. Mullan, who will be sixty-five years of age this year, has been interested in mining for a considerable time, and he has had experience with regard to gold and silver in almost every section of the North American continent, from the Yukon to Mexico. He is known in New Ontario at Cobalt, Timmins, and Kapuskasing; he has memories of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, His Honour, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. H. Primrose; and for a time was a member of the N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association, Toronto Branch. His address in Fredericton, New Brunswick, is 161 Regent Street, and it is felt, if any of his former comrades would get in touch with him, recollections and incidents could be recalled to mutual advantage.

Mr. Mullan enjoys good health, and is living with Mrs. Mullan at the above address.

* * *

Another "Old Timer" residing at Melrose, near Cape Tormentine, N.B., is ex-Constable Daniel J. Holland, who joined the North West Mounted Police on April 28, 1900, and served until July 30, 1902. Mr. Holland first engaged in the Force at Moncton, N.B., and after a period of training at Regina, was transferred to the Yukon Territory, being attached to the old "H" Division, with Headquarters at Tagish. He was also stationed at Fifty Mile, Whitehorse, and Caribou Crossing—now known as Carcross. While serving in the Yukon, Mr. Holland had the index finger of his left hand shot off by an Indian whom he was arresting. This happened when he was opening the door of the Indian's cabin to effect the arrest at Caribou Crossing. On another occasion, Mr. Holland took a leading part in the apprehension of the notorious O'Brien whose method of crime was to lie in wait for prospectors returning with gold from the Klondike and to shoot them for the sake of the proceeds.

Mr. Holland took his discharge from the Force at Whitehorse and worked for a number of years in the Engineer Gold Mine at Atlin, B.C.

At the outbreak of the Great War Mr. Holland left on active service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and served in the Yukon Machine Gun Company. While Overseas he was badly wounded in the hip but although he is still very lame and is not able to get around very much, he is enjoying good health.

* * *

Pensioned

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

Reg. No. 9064, Staff-Sergeant Sheffield, J. J.—6 Caroline Ave., Ottawa.

Reg. No. 11330, Sergeant Mitchell, J.—224 - 4th Street, Brandon, Manitoba.

Division Notes

"A" Division

ON DECEMBER 19th, Division H.Q. held their annual Christmas Tree in St. George's Hall, Ottawa. Presents were distributed to children, of members of the Division, from the ages of two to twelve years, inclusive, to the number of three hundred and sixteen. This was twenty-eight less than the previous year. The girls were in the majority, exceeding the number of boys by ten, a reversal from last year when the boys were more numerous than the girls. The Motion Picture Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, again gave their very kind co-operation in supplying a most entertaining portion of the program. Refreshments were served and the children had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

* * *

On December 16th, the Rifle Association held a Christmas Turkey shoot concurrent with the regular weekly competition. This year the Association granted a sum of money which materially increased the amount collected in entry fees and twelve choice turkeys were awarded. A turkey was awarded for the first and second best scores in each of the three classes while the other six went to those who were lucky enough to draw the name of a winner.

* * *

On February 2nd, a dinner dance was held by Division Headquarters at Standish Hall, Hull, P.Q. Approximately three hundred and twenty-five persons attended, including members of Headquarters and of "N" and "G" Divisions and their friends. The entertainment proved so enjoyable that dancing was continued until half past three in the morning, instead of two o'clock as was originally intended. Definite figures are not available but the number of members of the Force in uniform exceeded that of any previous dance.

* * *

Constable W. L. Evans was married to Miss Mary Harrop on December 3rd at Ottawa. All members of the Division extend to them their best wishes.

"B" Division

Despite the scant strength of duty Members at this Division Headquarters every effort has been made to indulge in any sport prevailing throughout the winter season so far in the Dawson Community, and an Ice Hockey Team was formed and entered into the Dawson League at its commencement; while the Members did not take a great percentage of the victories they were able to serve up a good brand of hockey to the spectators, and at the same time enter into the community spirit and indulge in good healthy outdoor recreation.

Table tennis was introduced in the barrack room for the first time during the winter, and an appropriate table was made giving considerable recreation to Members in the fast and furious games that have taken place and are continuing.

Most of Headquarters personnel joined the Dawson Curling Club. While most Members were new at the game, they have acquitted themselves very well so far during the winter, and have been Members of rinks that were successful in winning various of the trophies that are competed for annually.

* * *

A dance was held in the Barracks on the night of January 29th last, when some 80 guests were entertained with good music and refreshments. A very successful evening, was the usual comment by the guests, who consider that more of this type

of dance should be held as they apparently enjoy our Police Dances far more than the usual type of function held in the town of Dawson. It is intended to hold another dance in March next to wind up the season.

* * *

Members of the Division have also engaged in snowshoe and ski hikes which have been a popular sport during the winter, and considerable healthy exercise has been gained from this sport.

* * *

The billiard table in the recreation room has been well taken care of and many interesting games have been witnessed during the past winter. This form of recreation is greatly appreciated and the table is a great asset especially when extreme low temperatures prevail outside. Generally speaking, a good season of healthy recreation has been enjoyed by all available Members of the Division Headquarters, whenever the opportunity presented itself.

“D” Division

The first Christmas Tree entertainment so far in this Division was held December 23rd, 1936. Fifty children attended with their parents and, from the babe in arms to the high school age, none were forgotten by Santa whose role was played with great success by Constable D. A. M. Bissett. Sergeant H. G. Nichols was Master of Ceremonies and much of the success of the affair was due a great deal to his able handling of the arrangements. A conjuror and ventriloquist was present and delighted both children and adults with his repertoire of amusements. Corporal W. A. Johnston, together with the assistance of an able staff, dispensed refreshments, and everyone felt the affair had been such a complete success that it will most certainly be repeated.

* * *

A successful shooting season in the M.D. 10 Indoor League has just been completed with the Division team finishing in fourth place, in a line-up of eight.

Of the spoons (one for high man in each of the fourteen matches), the team won eight as follows: Cst. C. G. Malcolm—three; Cst. W. E. Merrifield—two; A/S/M. B. J. Stangroom—one; Cst. C. E. Hannah—one, and Cst. H. E. Bloxham—one.

Of the Aggregate Prizes, of which there were fifteen, the team won four.

The standing in the Dominion Marksmen and the D.C.R.A. Small Bore Competitions is not yet known; the team scores were within a few points each month and similar to those made last year:—January—483; 1st February—480; 2nd February—482.

* * *

The Divisional Athletic Association is at present in the midst of the seasonal sports activities as follows:

The bowling teams have carried on continuously since November last and will soon commence the seasons “wind-up” and the prize event competitions.

Volley ball has been in continuous operation the whole of this winter season; several successful tournaments have been run off and a further one is at present in full swing.

Badminton, a new line of sport in this Division, continues to be a source of pleasure to many members stationed in Winnipeg. It has helped considerably in preventing the long winter evenings from becoming too monotonous.

Refresher Courses have been in continuous operation since early November; at present the third course is drawing to a close. They serve a useful purpose in

bringing men into the Post who have not been in (in some cases) for a long time and in brightening up their knowledge of the many different phases of the work.

First Aid teams have commenced to practice for the Waugh Shield (limited to residents of Manitoba and barred to instructors and previous winners). The teams are working under the able tuition of Sergeant F. B. Johns.

A new and much admired member of the Division answers to the name of "SULTAN". His name suits him very well, as his regal appearance testifies. He belongs to the genus "Canine" and will be used for the purpose of tracking down criminals. So far he has had no opportunity of showing his prowess in this respect, but every evening he goes on the "air" as a warning to miscreants!

Since publication of the January issue of the Quarterly, the Division has lost some of its most respected Non-Commissioned Officers, viz.—S/Sergt. C. Batch, who has been transferred to "O" Division, and Sergt. J. Mitchell and Sergt. F. C. Douglas, who have retired to pension.

"F" Division

D/A/S/Sergeant J. G. Metcalfe is the proud father of another boy, born December 4th, 1936.

Reg. No. 10838, Constable J. Lucop of Prince Albert detachment, was married to Miss Dorothy Helen Rosser, of Prince Albert, on December 24th, 1936.

Reg. No. 10816, Constable T. S. Guthrie, of Blaine Lake detachment, was married to Miss Rowena Jones, of Blaine Lake, on February 3rd, 1937.

Ex-Inspector F. H. French is an old timer who still retains his interest in, and regard for, the Force. He is living at Melville, Saskatchewan, where he is enjoying life to the full.

Ex-Constable R. H. Lock (Reg. No. 3015) is farming in the Dunleith District, Saskatchewan. This ex-member was in charge of the Yorkton detachment in 1898.

Ex-Constable H. N. Instone (Reg. No. 9546) will be remembered by many of his former comrades. He is now an Acting Superintendent in the Kenya Police, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, B.E.A., and advises that although his job is no sinecure, he is very interested in the work. This ex-member was married while he was in England, on leave, last summer.

"H" Division

The Commissioner visited the Division during the latter part of February and spent several days in Halifax.

* * *

The Technical Adviser, Eng. Lt. Commander Stephen, R. N. Retd., accompanied by Mrs. Stephen, landed at Halifax on February 12th after having spent leave in England. He remained here for several days dealing with Marine Section matters.

* * *

The hockey team has succeeded in winning a play-off berth in both leagues in which it took part—the Commercial and the Garrison. In the Commercial League our team finished in first place and will play off with the winner of the series now underway between the second and third place teams—the R.C.R. and the Banks. The regular schedule of the Garrison League is not yet completed. Here the R.C.R. team has "cinched" first place while the R.C.E. and the R.C.M.P. are fighting it out for the next two positions.

* * *

Our indoor rifle teams are giving a good account of themselves generally. On February 9th the senior team shooting in the Garrison League established an all time range record for that competition with a score of 484 x 500. The team shooting in

the junior division also established a range record for that division when they scored 475 x 500 on February 18th. We hope to place both senior and junior teams in the shoot-off for major trophies.

A new trophy has been put up this year for indoor shooting in the Garrison League known as the Murray Travelling Cup. It is a challenge trophy and must be defended by the holder within two weeks of receipt of a challenge. Our team won it from the R.C.O.C. in January and succeeded in defending it twice, once against the R.C.R. and once against the Coast Brigade R.C.A. Another challenge from the R.C.R. is now in hand and will have to be taken up within the next week or so.

* * *

A Smoker was held at the King Edward Hotel on February 19th which passed off very successfully. Plans are at present underway to hold an informal dance early in March.

* * *

The Bowling League, under the supervision of the Sports Club, completed its schedule in February but the sport has proven so popular that a mixed league has been commenced which operates independently of the Club. This step has been taken as it was thought unwise to spend any more money from the general Club funds on bowling. The new league includes wives of members of the Force and stenographers.

“J” Division

The regular monthly dances have been continued during the past quarter. They are very popular, and many out-of-town guests were present at the last two; we were glad to have with us members from “H” and “L” Divisions, who are attending qualifying class for promotion now being held there.

* * *

Badminton continues to be the chief form of recreation. The first tournament of the season was held early in February, competition being with members of St. Ann's Badminton Club; we were fortunate in winning ten games out of seventeen. A return match is looked forward to with much interest and speculation.

* * *

The indoor rifle and revolver range is in use practically every night. Much improvement has been shown by those who are anxious to better their marksmanship and some of the more steady and reliable shots, before very long, will have new recruits to their select circle. Competition is very keen in the weekly club matches.

* * *

A new all-wave radio has been purchased from canteen funds for use in the reading and recreation room of the main building. It is a source of much pleasure, and the decision to change the old machine for a new one, having greater range, is appreciated by all radio enthusiasts in Barracks.

“K” Division

On January 27th, 1937, the First Aid Team of Calgary Sub-Division was presented with the R.C.M. Police Trophy won in 1936 in competition with other teams from Vancouver, B.C., to Fredericton, N.B.

Presentation was made by Doctor J. N. Gunn, Commissioner for Alberta for the St. John Ambulance Association, at a First Aid Lecture of all members of Calgary detachment and Sub-Division staff, in the men's recreation room.

Dr. Gunn, in a few well chosen remarks, stressed the importance of First Aid Work, especially when carried out by members of the Force, and pointed out that

the proper appliance of First Aid by experienced First Aiders was, in very many cases, responsible for the saving of human life. In presenting the Shield to Sergeant Buchanan, Dr. Gunn congratulated each member of the team on their success in the Dominion-wide competition, and wished them further honours during 1937. He also congratulated Mr. E. H. Starr, our First Aid Instructor who coached the 1936 team and was present at the time, lecturing to the members who anticipate being selected to represent the Calgary team in the 1937 competition.

Those on the winning team were: Reg. No. 6514, Sergt. W. E. Buchanan (Captain); Reg. No. 8373, Cpl. G. R. H. Bone; Reg. No. 11856, Cst. W. L. Casselman; and Reg. No. 11861, Cst. A. A. McPhedran.

A .22 rifle range has been installed in the old mess rooms at Lethbridge, which provides considerable enjoyment for the majority of the men. A team has been entered in the Dominion Marksmen Competition and it is hoped that they will make a creditable showing.

Considerable enthusiasm has been displayed by members of the Force stationed at Lethbridge in regard to curling, and a team was entered in the Bonspiel. The team made a very good showing, considering that this was the first time a team has been entered. More tangible results are anticipated next year.

* * *

With the apparent near approach of Spring, thoughts are being turned again to cricket and the coming season is being eagerly anticipated. It is felt that the team this year will be materially strengthened by the addition of a few new faces, and in the course of the next week or so, limbering-up exercises will be indulged in, in the gymnasium, so that all may be in perfect trim when they step out on to the greensward for the first league encounter.

The "K" Division team will again compete in the Edmonton and District Cricket League and some twenty matches will be played extending from May to October.

The Annual Meeting of the "K" Division R.C.M.P. Cricket Club was held in the Gymnasium at Edmonton on the 8th of February, 1937, with Inspector A. F. C. Watts in the chair. In all some twenty members attended, the various executive officials being elected for the 1937 season.

It is expected that the team will function in new quarters this year as it is hoped that the ground in the new sports stadium will be available, and this will entail relinquishing the Exhibition Grounds pitch.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made it is also hoped that the team will visit Peace River this year and engage in a match with Peace River town which will go down in history as the most Northerly Cricket Match ever played. If enthusiasm is any criterion, things should boom on the "Cricket Front" at Edmonton this year.

* * *

On Saturday, December 19th, 1936, the Calgary Sub-Division Mess held their Annual Christmas Dinner in the Drill Hall on the eighth floor of the Public Building in Calgary—this being part of our own quarters.

At 7 p.m. one hundred and seventy members and guests sat down to one of the finest turkey dinners ever prepared in a Police mess.

The Hall was artistically decorated with Christmas streamers, evergreens, flags, lances and the heads and hides of many different animals, such as buffalo, moose, deer, elk, mountain goat, sheep and antelope, kindly loaned by the Briggs Tannery of Calgary. A stage setting of black velvet drapes with colourful decorations was erected at one end of the Hall illuminated with coloured flood lights, which gave a

wonderful effect when the Royal Hawaiians of Calgary, dressed in their white uniforms, entertained during the dinner, later on taking their part in the program.

Among the guests present were Brig.-General Spry, O.B.E., V.D., D.O.C., M.D. 13; Lt.-Colonel C. V. Stockwell; Colonel E. G. Sanders, D.S.O., (an ex-Officer of the Force); His Worship Mayor Davison of Calgary; Chief Constable, Lt.-Colonel D. Ritchie, M.C. and staff of the City Police; C. E. Smith, K.C.; Ven.-Archdeacon Swanson; Inspector T. B. Hutchings of Lethbridge Sub-Division and many other persons of rank. Asst. Commissioner H. M. Newson, Officer Commanding "K" Division; Superintendent E. C. P. Salt, O.C. Lethbridge Sub-Division and Superintendent W. F. W. Hancock, i/c C.I.B., "K" Division, were also invited as guests but on account of unforeseen circumstances, were unable to be present.

Inspector J. O. Scott, Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division, acted in the capacity of Chairman during the evening.

Intermingled with the toast list were several musical numbers given by artists invited as guests for the evening, among them being Constable L. Broadway, of Camrose detachment, a former member of the "Dumbells". Constable Broadway also took charge of the Community singing. All artists were ably accompanied by Mr. Jimmy Holden of the Post Office staff.

A great deal of credit is due to those members of Calgary Sub-Division who were placed on the different committees to arrange for the evening. Our Mess Caterer, Constable G. T. Taylor and Special Constable J. Porter, our cook, must be specially mentioned.

"O" Division

On December 29th last, Superintendent A. E. Reames, Officer Commanding "O" Division, was stricken ill and has since been confined to his bed. His illness has occasioned deep regret in the Division and best wishes are extended for a speedy recovery.

* * *

Reg. No. 11312, Staff-Sergeant C. Batch, M.M., recently transferred from "D" Division, has taken up residence in North Toronto and appears to be favourably impressed with the Queen City.

Reg. No. 10843, First Class Constable D. Clarkson, joined the ranks of the "benedicts" at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the 9th of December, 1936, having been united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss G. F. Scholey of that city. The following day, the happy couple left on a combined honeymoon and visit to Perthshire, Scotland, the home of the groom's parents. Congratulations and best wishes for a smooth passage on the sea of matrimony.

* * *

Congratulations are also in order to Reg. No. 8461, Corporal W. V. C. Chisholm, who has achieved considerable success as a marksman with the .22 rifle. During the early summer of 1936, the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, Codrington House, 23 Water Lane, Ludgate, London, England, conducted a "World-Wide 50 Metre Small Bore Match". Corporal Chisholm entered and topped a team from Sarnia, Ontario, which, although failing to win world-wide honours, ranked first among the thirteen Canadian teams entered from British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. Word has also been received from this Club that the "B.S.A. Empire Match" was won by Ontario. Corporal Chisholm competed in this match, scoring 199 out of a 200 possible. This is the first occasion on which the trophy has been won by a team outside the British Isles and, in addition to the cup, each member of the team received a silver medal. *"The Salute"* (Canadian Militia Journal) and *"The Canadian Marksman"* (Official Publication of the Dominion of Canada Rifle

Association) in their November issues, paid tribute to the splendid showing of the Ontario team.

"Depot" Division

Since Christmas, very severe weather has curtailed activities around the barracks, but badminton and ice hockey continue in popularity. The hockey matches between the troops are interesting and provide variety.

Christmas of 1936 was one of the happiest festivals ever seen at the barracks. A large Christmas tree was provided for the bairns, with a good Santa and a Punch and Judy show to follow. The presents provided for the youngsters appeared to give satisfaction.

The Officers met the men in the Divisional Mess at dinner time on Christmas day and later the Sergeants in their Mess. An interesting visitor to the Sergeants' Mess was Sir Frederick Haultain, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, who is very proud of the fact that he is the oldest living honorary member of the Mess at Regina. Many of the older members of the Force will recall Sir Frederick and his cheerful personality. The "Old-Timers" also turned up for a few hours, and told many varied tales of the early days.

* * *

An interesting boxing tournament was held at the barracks on February 17th, 1937. Eleven bouts were staged, and the entertainment provided reflected great credit on Constables Coughlin and Glanville who had trained the various competitors.

The judges were Mr. V. Bullock of Regina and Sergeant D. Matheson of the Regina City Police; Sergeant H. Robertson acted as announcer and Sergeant-Major Taylor fulfilled the duties of time-keeper.

The Honourable T. C. Davis, Attorney-General for the Province, presented the prizes after the tournament and was introduced by Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C.

These evening entertainments at the barracks are a most satisfactory "get-together" so far as all ranks are concerned, and are much appreciated.

* * *

A dance has been held each month during the winter, and has been well patronised and enjoyed by all members attending.



Correction . . .

It is regretted that owing to an erroneous newspaper report, an obituary notice which dealt with the supposed demise of Reg. No. 431, ex-Constable Arthur R. Moody, appeared in the January, 1937, edition of the Quarterly Magazine. It is understood that Mr. Moody recently suffered the loss of a son. Mr. Moody, Senior, has been seriously ill but we are pleased to hear that he is now very much better.

Obituary

Regimental No. 11818—Constable George Edward Horan

Constable G. E. Horan of "A" Division was killed in a motor accident on March 10th when his automobile collided with a motor truck in the Belleville, Ontario, vicinity.

Constable Horan joined the Force at Halifax, N.S., on November 16th, 1932, and served continuously until his demise. While a member of the R.C.M. Police, he was stationed at Regina, Winnipeg, and Ottawa, and more latterly, at Belleville. Constable Horan was unmarried and twenty-six years of age at the time of his death.

Regimental No. 1426—Ex-Constable Arthur William Oaks

On February 7th Mr. A. W. Oaks, an ex-member of the North West Mounted Police, died at Calgary, Alberta, aged 72 years.

Mr. Oaks was a holder of the Riel Rebellion medal. He joined the Force on June 6th, 1885, and served until June 5th, 1899, when he retired to take up local employment in Calgary.

During the Great War, Mr. Oaks enlisted with the 56th Battalion, later being transferred to an artillery unit. Since 1927 he had been Vice-President of the Mounted Police Veterans' Association.

Two days subsequent to his death his wife, Mrs. Mary Oaks, also passed away. Following a joint funeral ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Oaks were interred together in the Union cemetery at Calgary.

Mrs. Dann

All members of the Force will extend their sincere sympathy to Assistant Commissioner T. Dann on the loss of his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Dann, who passed away suddenly on February 21st, 1937, at Winnipeg General Hospital.

Mrs. Dann had been associated with our organization for many years and her loss will be keenly felt by all members with whom she came in contact.

The funeral service was held on February 24th at St. George's Church, Fort Rouge, and was largely attended by friends and sympathizers.

Regimental No. 10101—Ex-Constable Joseph Leopold Chateaufneuf

Constable J. L. Chateaufneuf, a member of the Quebec Provincial Police, was killed by gun fire in the execution of his duty on January 25th when arresting two escaped convicts at Quebec, P.Q.

Constable Chateaufneuf was an ex-member of the R.C.M. Police, having joined the Force on June 25th, 1925. After serving for three years he took his discharge and subsequently joined the Quebec Provincial Police. At the time of his death Constable Chateaufneuf was thirty-four years of age.

Regimental No. 8225—Ex-Corporal Charles Copley

Mr. Charles Copley, who recently retired on pension from the Force, died at the Ottawa Civic Hospital on January 14th, 1937, following a long illness.

Mr. Copley first joined the Force on July 2nd, 1919, following his demobilization from the 1st Canadian Divisional Train, with which he had served for the full duration of the Great War, in France and Belgium, and also in Germany subsequent to the Armistice.

While a member of the R.C.M. Police, Corporal Copley was stationed during the greater part of his service at "N" Division, Rockcliffe. He was well known in Ottawa and leaves his wife and three children, as well as many friends who will regret his passing.

R. C. M. Police Quarterly

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