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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

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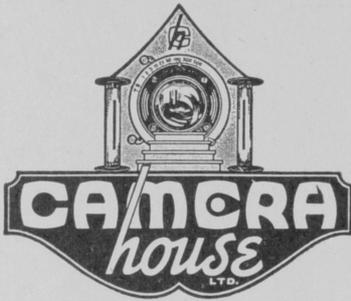
Minister of Justice

On Nov. 15, 1948, the Hon. Stuart Sinclair Garson, K.C., LL.D., was sworn in as Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. This represents but another step in a career of steady progress.

Mr. Garson was born in St. Catharines, Ont., on Dec. 1, 1898. He is the elder son of Margaret Annable Garson and William C. Garson who settled in Manitoba in 1901.

Mr. Garson, Sr., who had been a member of the Ontario Legislature for Lincoln County supporting the Mowat Government, founded the Tyndall limestone industry at Garson, Man., and later, as Controller of the City of Winnipeg, was prominent in establishing the city's municipally-owned hydro-electric system.

The new minister was educated in Winnipeg public schools, the University of Manitoba and the Manitoba Law School. He graduated with honours from the latter, read-



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ing law with a well-known Winnipeg firm. From 1919 to 1928 he practised at Ashern, Man., and then later in Winnipeg as a partner in the present firm of Messrs. Johnston, Garson and Forrester. He had been twice elected for the provincial constituency of Fairford in the Manitoba Legislature by the time he was created King's Counsel in 1935. The following year when he entered the Manitoba Cabinet as Provincial Treasurer Mr. Garson was again elected to the legislature, this time by acclamation, and was further returned in 1941 and in 1945, always for the same constituency.

It is impossible to give all the details of his upward climb; success has a strange elusive quality when it comes to gathering notes on the achievement of it, and such notes can only give the highlights of the career. Throughout the whole of his 12-year term of office as a member of the Manitoba Cabinet, Mr. Garson was closely identified with the problem of Dominion-Provincial Relations. In 1943 he was sworn in as Premier of Manitoba and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations, retaining the Treasury portfolio. He continued in this position until his resignation from the Manitoba Government on Nov. 13, 1948. Six weeks later Mr. Garson was elected in the federal constituency of Marquette.

His wife is the former Emily Joyce Topper, daughter of F. E. Topper of Winnipeg. They have two daughters, Marjorie Joyce, age 9, and Eleanor Frances, age 7.

Mr. Garson is a man of wide outside interests in addition to his work. The R.C.M.P. is fortunate indeed to have so capable a leader.

Cover Picture

There are three hitches in the Northland—tandem, fan and Nome. The tandem hitch strings the dogs out in single file and is excellent for bush country. The fan hitch is a spread-out arrangement in which each dog pulls on a single trace and all traces are attached to a bridle at the head of the sled. This method is used in the Eastern Arctic and barren lands. The Nome hitch, shown on the cover, is popular in Alaska and the western part of the Western Arctic. It ensures that each dog hauls his fair share of the load.

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HOSTILE WATERS

· *By* ·

MILLER LEE SCOTT

THE disastrous floods of 1948 in western Canada have left a scar that will take years to heal. Providentially, deaths were comparatively few, but property damage and losses were staggering; broken homes, ruined farms and the general chaos left by the rampant rivers constituted a tragedy of far-reaching effect.

To those directly involved the road back was one of misery. They returned to find roads washed out, bridges missing, homes with family treasures accumulated through the years smashed into scrap, all in familiar surroundings that were no longer familiar. Some buildings were still standing, but these had to be cleared of mud and silt, the furniture repaired or replaced, and new livestock acquired.

These represented the personal setbacks, and as such drew our first sympathies because they tugged at the heart-strings; yet the enormous waste of soil, brought about in fertile areas by the floods, was of far graver concern affecting our nation far and wide. Many seasons will come and go before the devastated acres are again ready to yield

anything approximating their former crops.

Flood disasters are caused by natural factors. The heavy snow of our watersheds remains untouched in a cold late spring until suddenly a blistering heat spreads over the land, turning the snow fields into water basins which drain off too quickly. The streams which carry this run-off water fill up quickly and pour their loads into the major rivers which in turn overflow their banks and inundate the surrounding countryside.

The theory that trees are one of the most important factors in controlling the flow of surface water is now generally accepted. It has been found that in the spring when open spaces are turning warm, trees, through the shelter they afford, maintain a cooler temperature and thus retard the snow from melting too fast. This lengthens the period of run-off, which automatically reduces the peak flow in streams to a level well within the limits of their banks.

Another important factor is that leaves, twigs, decaying woods and vegetation make a thick spongy mat on the

This composite article was written by three members of the Force: Reg. No. 10284 Sgt. J. D. Lee of "D" Division, Manitoba; Reg. No. 14025 Cst. F. D. Miller of "K" Division, Alberta; and Reg. No. 11205 Sgt. E. Scott of "E" Division, British Columbia. In their own words they describe the catastrophe as it occurred in their respective territories.

forest floor which slows down the speed of the run-off, prevents scouring and erosion and provides more time for the water to sink into the soil. This sponge-like mat not only retains considerable moisture but insulates against evaporation and dryness and ultimate wasteland. Incidentally, the temperature in densely wooded areas never reaches the extremes it does in open countryside, being cooler in summer and warmer in winter. This checks deep down frost-penetration of the soil, which allows more water to sink into the ground when spring arrives, while in open districts the surface water cannot penetrate the frost-laden ground, and in running off, carries with it large quantities of valuable top soil.

It is not suggested that re-forestation is a cure-all, but it would do much to help control the springtime rampages of our streams and rivers.

In the 1948 flood catastrophe the three prairie provinces and British Columbia suffered far-reaching losses and damage. During the aftermath, the R.C.M.P. cooperated with the B.C. Provincial Police, also various humanitarian agencies and relief organizations in assisting the unfortunate populace, and members were able to report from first-hand knowledge on the conditions encountered.

MANITOBA

The winter of 1947-48 was exceptionally rugged with heavy snowfalls and a cold raw spring delayed the break-up and run-off past its usual date. Then suddenly, shortly after the middle of April the weather changed. The thaw commenced with such a rush that by April 18 flood conditions developed in

south-eastern Manitoba, particularly in the Emerson and Morris districts adjacent to the Red River. By the 22nd the flood had reached a critical stage, and it was apparent that distress measures would have to be adopted by the provincial authorities.

The Provincial Red Cross and the Manitoba Department of Health responded immediately and sent representatives who assumed responsibility for the provision and distribution of medical supplies, other necessities and drinking water. Most wells had become contaminated and it was necessary to ship fresh water by rail from Winnipeg. Doctors of the Department of Health inoculated people in the area to safeguard them from typhoid.

Prior to the arrival of the provincial authorities the R.C.M.P. constable in charge of Emerson Detachment had taken an active part by sealing all local wells suspected of being dangerous to health. As the situation grew steadily worse additional members of the Force arrived and increased the scope of assistance. It became apparent that telegraphic communication and rail transportation, the only means of travel to the area, might be discontinued at any moment. The establishment of communication with Winnipeg had to be considered. An R.C.M.P. radio car, with an N.C.O. radio technician in charge was shipped to Emerson by rail to act as a mobile communication unit and maintain liaison with Red Cross Headquarters at Winnipeg. A complete radio telegraph transmitter and a few walkie-talkies were also sent to the district. The transmitter was used to advantage, and subsequently the

walkie-talkies provided a means of communicating with a police freight canoe which patrolled outlying points in the area, supplying isolated farmers and other victims with food, water, drugs and mail.

The waters of Red River and its tributaries continued to rise steadily. Eventually the town of Morris, situated approximately 30 miles downstream, was flooded and in need of assistance. Two R.C.M.P. constables were detailed for duty there with instructions to render assistance to the member stationed at that point. Morris Detachment is equipped with a two-way radio car, and as soon as it became apparent that a flood was inevitable, this car was moved to high ground and for the duration of the flood operated as a station. Equipment consisting of rubber boots, flashlights and so on was sent to the district, and patrols were made to outlying points where farmers were marooned. In some cases whole families were evacuated.

The flood in south-eastern Manitoba was the worst experienced since 1892 and the damage ran into thousands of dollars. The towns of Emerson and Morris, because of their nearness to

the Red River, were completely flooded. However, their people accepted the situation and the motto was: "business as usual".

The Force carried out a major part of the necessary work entailed in an emergency of this nature. Patrols within the towns were conducted to prevent looting; supervision of water travel after dark was maintained, and all persons living in outlying areas whose homes were untenable, were moved to a place of safety on higher ground. The assistance rendered by the police radio cannot be too highly stressed.

The flood started to abate on April 30 and as the crest continued downstream, sections of Winnipeg bordering the river felt the surge of the hostile waters. Some people feared the entire city would be flooded, and that would have happened if the Assiniboine River which flows into the Red within the city limits, had reached its peak sooner. However, the Red subsided before the crest of the Assiniboine touched the city, and the expected flood did not materialize.

The Red had no sooner passed flood stage than the Assiniboine started to rise

Evacuation at Emerson, Man.



at an alarming rate in western Manitoba, and before long the city of Brandon was flooded. Floods also occurred in the Minnedosa area and when a large dam gave way the town was flooded to a depth of several feet.

The Assiniboine continued to rise, inundating the Portage la Prairie rural district and crashing through some of the dykes to cover several thousand acres of rich farm lands. On May 9 the flood increased in fury, washing out bridges and rendering road travel on the provincial highway impossible.

Floods also occurred in widely scattered sections of northern Manitoba especially at The Pas where the Saskatchewan River overflowed its banks and put thousands of acres under water, drowning livestock and forcing approximately 100 families to move from their homes.

The Force was active in assisting the unfortunate in all the flooded areas, particularly in the south-eastern area. Liaison with provincial and municipal authorities was harmonious at all times and co-operation excellent. There were no cases of looting, no fatalities and no disease reported.

SASKATCHEWAN

This mid-western province also felt the scourge of the floods, but conditions generally were such that very little police assistance was necessary. In the Saskatoon area the R.C.M.P. sent out warnings by radio, and patrols were conducted to keep the people advised on river conditions. In the Moon Lake, Pike Lake and Valley Centre districts the people were constantly on the alert, which prohibited the necessity of the police patrols taking any active part in rescue operations.

Estevan Detachment rendered assistance to municipal officials at Estevan and Roche Percee during evacuation activities; and on Sunday, May 2, 1948, members of the Force were called upon to keep traffic moving when sightseers from Regina and the surrounding district who arrived to view the serious flood

conditions at Lumsden, hampered flood control work by parking their cars on main thoroughfares.

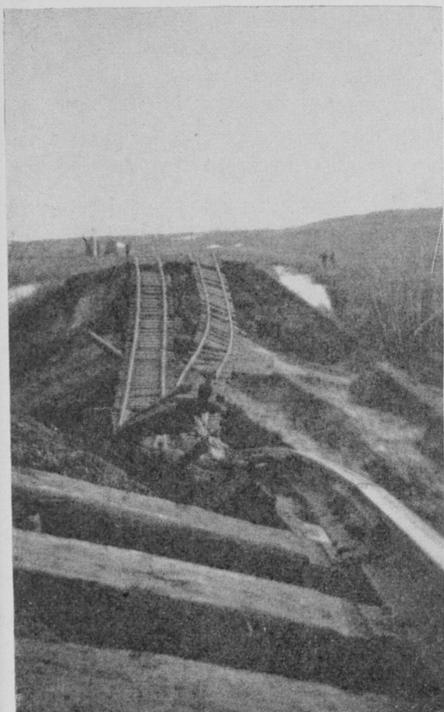
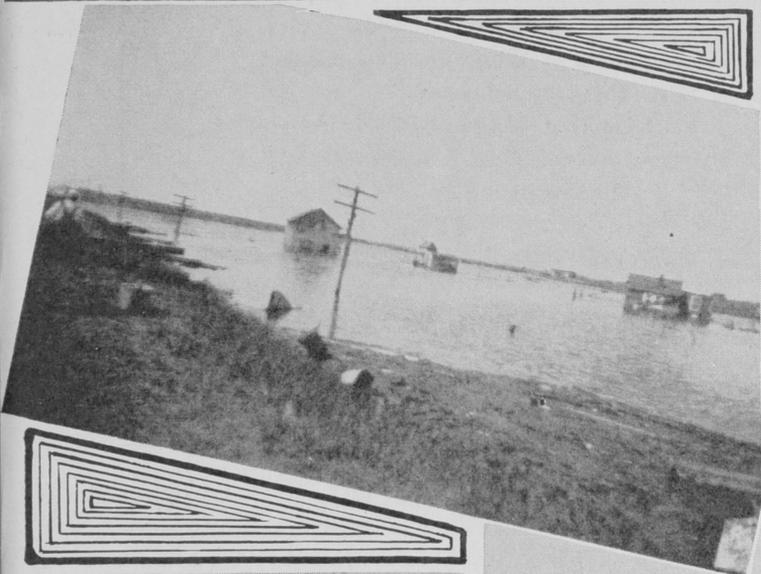
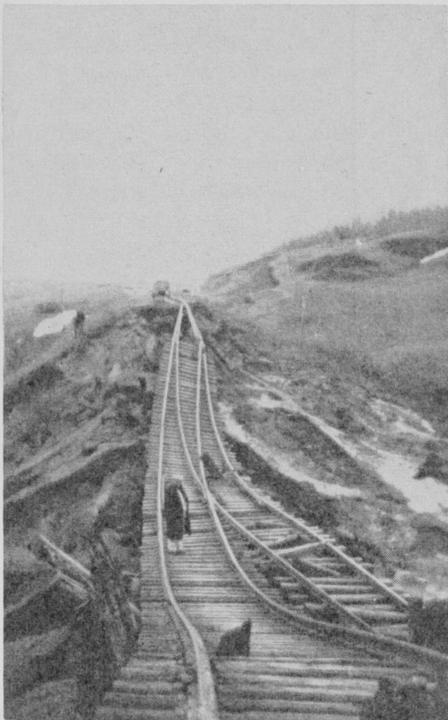
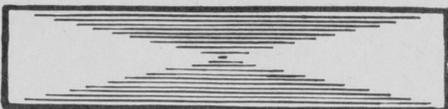
The pictures on the opposite page tell the story of the Saskatchewan floods better than words.

ALBERTA

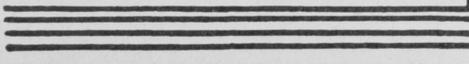
Volumes could be written about the flood disasters which struck Drumheller Valley, and the districts around Edmonton, Calgary and Wetaskiwin. Damage and financial loss was extreme, eight people lost their lives, and at one stage as many as 3,000 persons were homeless in the Drumheller Valley alone.

The Rosebud Creek which drains a large area west of Drumheller city was the first to start its deluge. Beginning at Beynon this stream descends 400 feet into the valley and travels through the mining camps of Wayne and Rosedale. The heavy snows of the previous winter and late spring thaw filled the creek with rushing waters that gained tremendous force by the time they reached Wayne. The R.C.M.P. Drumheller Detachment received reports of serious overflows in that community on the evening of April 20. Help was dispatched immediately but finding bridges washed out and highways covered with water and ice, the party returned to Drumheller where arrangements were completed with the C.N.R. for a special train to evacuate the homeless and invalids, a task that was accomplished that evening. By morning, all means of transportation and communication with the stricken community were unable to function.

The following morning, April 22, while the R.C.M.P. were busy arranging help for Wayne, the Red Deer River which flows by the city of Drumheller, suddenly rose to the highest level in its history. Huge blocks of ice, timber, trees, and parts of ruined buildings hammered at the Drumheller traffic bridge until it was feared that it might be lost, while within the city limits a score of homes were flooded and damaged by ice floes.



*The floods in Saskatchewan
in the North Battleford area*





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The neighbouring mining camps of Midlandvale, Nacmine, Newcastle and North Drumheller suffered heavily and by nightfall the R.C.M.P. assisted by volunteers, had rescued hundreds of people from stricken homes, in some cases from the very roof-tops themselves. Row boats, canoes and motor-boats were used, and many rescuers and rescued received thorough soakings in the icy water. Miraculous escapes were the order of the day, but the story might have had a more tragic ending had the flood started at night, forcing the rescuers to work in darkness.

Down river at Rosedale, Aerial and East Coulee, the picture was similar, with hundreds of people looking for a place to eat and sleep. Various organizations throughout the valley established soup kitchens, mobile canteens and bedding depots, and provided emergency sleeping accommodation. In Drumheller City, the Elks, Canadian Legion, Boy Scouts, and Salvation Army opened their halls to provide shelter for the homeless.

The entire community of East Coulee, 15 miles below Drumheller on the Red Deer River was threatened when a four-span railway bridge started to collapse, causing an ice jam, but dynamite used to blow up the bridge, cleared a channel and averted this further disaster. Unfortunately however, a woman who lived nearby was critically injured by the explosion and died next day.

The North Drumheller district was flooded seriously for the second time when Michichi Creek overflowed its banks on April 23 and many residents went through the hardship again. This creek flowed at high level through the residential district for more than a week, wrecking homes in a staggering and heart-breaking degree. Basements caved in, foundations were washed away, and some buildings were so dislodged and twisted that in many cases they faced in the opposite direction.

In this particular section of Alberta, all Federal, Provincial and Municipal police work is carried out by eight

members of the R.C.M.P. These eight were burdened with jobs so numerous and varied as to tax the powers of a much larger body of men. Patrols had to be maintained constantly as a precaution against looting, and the treacherous rivers and creeks kept under constant surveillance to guard against further threats of flooding. Missing persons separated from their families were located, and hundreds of enquiries received individual attention. The distribution of drinking water was arranged and supervised, as most of the wells in the community were suspected of being contaminated.

But it was in rescue operations that these men worked themselves to exhaustion. Hour after hour in sodden clothing often passing up meals and sleep, the police performed their arduous tasks, in many cases forcibly removing people from their doomed homes.

The reluctance of residents to heed danger warnings was a serious handicap. One elderly man who had been rescued from his home returned to feed a parrot and canary, and was picked up a second time from a tree where he had taken refuge when his boat overturned. In another instance police broke into a home to remove a bachelor who refused to leave, although the water had risen to the mattress on his bed. Another rather touching story concerns a three-year-old boy who was warned by his mother that under no circumstances was

he to leave his room. Some time later he called: "May I move now, Mummy? The water is over my shoes." His mother rushed to the room to find the tot standing in exactly the same spot where she had placed him, before the water entered the house.

Rossington, 50 miles northwest of Edmonton, was one of the most troublesome flood areas in the province. Many families had to be evacuated from their homes, but the rescue work was made easier by the assistance of men from the R.C.A.F. North-West Air Command. The Pembina River was the source of the trouble in this district, and in the low-lying country around Manola it flooded to a width of about a mile. This was partly due to a jam of driftwood which packed so solidly that dynamite blasts failed to dislodge it. Transportation was carried out solely by boats, which provided for the people, but extensive losses in livestock and grain were reported.

Washouts on railway lines from Calgary to Drumheller, and at Hairy Hill, Beauvallon and Marwayne caused serious delays in rail communication, and normal three-hour runs were lengthened to 16 hours.

Calgary's Sunnyside district was shaken when a section of Sunnyside Hill gave way with a roar, demolishing a garage and damaging one home. The fear of more landslides caused many other houses to be deserted and some

The floods at Newcastle, Alta.



54 people were left homeless over the weekend.

Throughout the whole province the story was the same, and there are probably many tales of tragedy, disaster, and heroism known only to the participants. Too much praise cannot be given the Red Cross for their untiring efforts. Everywhere they moved in, took charge, surveyed the scene and then distributed carloads of medicines, bedding, food-stuffs and clothing. They seemed to think of everything, even to special milk for infants. And the spontaneity and generosity shown by everyone to his less fortunate neighbour is a bright new chapter in the history of the Province of Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Events moved so quickly when the floods hit British Columbia towards the end of May 1948, with crisis following crisis until the awful climax was reached, that in spite of faithful reporting on the part of radio and press, it was difficult for anyone not following the story hour by hour, to maintain an accurate picture of the chain of events. As is often the case when catastrophe strikes, many rumors and ill-founded reports received circulation and could not be corrected until officially checked and the facts made known.

In the writing of this brief account, we are indebted to the Vancouver Station of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, whose generous assistance enabled us to place the facts in their proper chronological order and perspective.

To the seasoned observer there were portents early in the year that all was not well with the rivers of British Columbia. Weather reports for February 1948 showed that the rainfall was heavier than normal all along the south coast, through the central interior and in the Kootenays. This meant heavy snowfall in the mountains in these areas. Abbotsford in the Fraser Valley, Cranbrook in the Kootenay Valley, and Quesnel on

the northern reaches of the Fraser, all had unusually heavy snowfalls. The winter had been severe in most sections of the province, and spring was late. Along British Columbia's great rivers, those who gained their livelihood from the land were waiting for the long-delayed spring; along the great Kootenay River in the east they waited, along the Columbia which swings north to the Big Bend, then back through Revelstoke and southward to the United States and the sea, along the Thompson, and along the Fraser down the entire river from Prince George to the Delta just south of Vancouver, they waited.

April came and cold weather persisted. Reports from all over the province told of mixed snow and rain. Many old-timers, and others not so old, said that it was the latest spring since 1920. Looking with experienced eye at the rivers and the snow-covered mountains beyond, they figured that warm days with cool nights would allow a gradual run-off, but they did not care to think what an extended period of hot weather might bring.

Towards the end of April the weather suddenly turned very warm and farmers in the province's big valleys began to worry about the serious flood danger. On May 5 some losses were reported from the Cariboo, Fraser and Okanagan Valleys.

The melting snows were now pouring huge volumes of water into the streams, but the levels were still well below the danger point on all three major rivers. Each successive day in May however, brought a gradual but ominous rise, and on Saturday, May 22, came the report of the flash flood which swept into Grand Forks near the southern border of the province. A dam half a mile out of the city cracked under the strain and waters from the Kettle River poured through reaching a depth of eight feet in some of the downtown streets. Damage at \$70,000 was estimated when the water subsided several hours later—this,

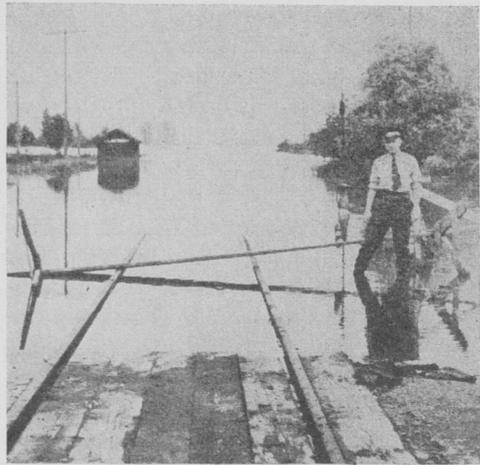
along one of British Columbia's lesser rivers.

Kimberley in eastern British Columbia was a casualty on the following day, May 23. A torrent from Mark Creek roared down the middle of the city, moving houses and carrying away sheds and garages as it rushed along. The main bridge over the creek was washed out, and only a long and difficult detour kept traffic open.

On Monday, May 24, many eastern B.C. towns were threatened by floods as the Kootenay River rose to its highest level in history, and the Elk River surged into the town of Fernie to a depth of four feet. The little town of Natal in the same sector of the province was the next victim. Early in the morning of May 25 the Michel Creek overflowed, sending a torrent of water through Natal's main street. Patrols of the Provincial Police rushed from door to door waking the sleeping residents, who were forced to flee in the clothes they had on. Many homes were badly damaged by water and telephone lines were washed away. At Creston on the Kootenay, an estimated 11,000 acres were flooded by the first break in the dyking system.

Meanwhile, anxious eyes were watching the water level gauge at Mission, where official readings were taken. The Fraser mounted steadily towards the 20-foot danger mark and at 9 o'clock on the morning of May 26 the level registered 20.1 feet. It was on this day and the next that the dykes protecting Agassiz broke in two places and thousands of acres were flooded as the water poured through. Farmers began the discouraging task of moving their families and livestock to higher ground in the surrounding areas. Hundreds of people were homeless, and already it was being estimated that the damage to farms and crops would run into millions of dollars.

The first major break in the railway occurred on May 28 when the C.P.R. main line was washed out 65 miles east of Vancouver, and on the next day



Transportation was difficult. Clayburn, B.C.

all rail communications between Vancouver and the East were severed and remained so until June 15, more than two weeks later.

In the Skeena River District in northern B.C., dozens of towns and villages were isolated. At Hazelton, where the Bulkeley joins the Skeena, the N.C.O. in charge of the R.C.M.P. detachment spent many anxious days as the waters rose. Apart from a flooded basement and the disappearance of the woodshed into the roaring Bulkeley as the river bank crumbled, the damage fortunately was slight.

On May 31, the same day the dykes went out at Matsqui on the south bank of the Fraser, Premier Byron Johnson declared a state of emergency in British Columbia, and by then the Canadian Red Cross and armed services were in action on all fronts of the flood. Old-time residents of the Agassiz and Matsqui Districts, whose knowledge of matters nautical was slight, were amazed and heartened at the sight of Navy landing craft and "ducks" from Esquimalt, chugging up the Fraser and across flooded areas to help with the work of evacuation and flood-fighting. The large R.C.A.F. Station at Abbotsford became a haven of refuge for hundreds of the homeless, while others were cared for in the Red Cross evacuation centre at

the old Hotel Vancouver down at the Coast. John Citizen in British Columbia now knew what his annual contribution to the Red Cross was doing, and thanked heaven for an organization equipped and ready at short notice to enter the battle against suffering and distress.

The waters continued to rise menacingly during the early days of June. The home of Canada's Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail on the Columbia, saw part of the main street under water on June 5. On June 10 the secondary dyke gave way and an urgent appeal went out for more sandbags and more men. This critical situation at Trail lasted several more days.

On June 7, the main dyke at Creston was broken and the waters of the Kootenay surged over another 8,000 acres of the broad reclaimed flatlands. Here the need for men was desperate. Business men and high school boys were mobilized, along with every other able-bodied man in the district. Reg. No. 11846 Cpl. R. Whittaker of the R.C.M.P. Creston Detachment, pitched sandbags for many

hours at various sections where breaks threatened. An ironic coincidence was that the dyking areas at Creston were inundated exactly ten years to the day, within 15 minutes of the same hour, and within a few yards of the same dyke break, as they had been in 1938. From the south end of Kootenay Lake, the whole valley and the Kootenay River for over 40 miles was one huge body of water with only the roofs of barns and granaries and the tips of big cottonwoods along the river bank, above water.

Although disaster had struck in many and widespread parts of the province, it was in the Fraser Valley, with its closely knit communities, that the police were called on for their greatest efforts. The B.C. Provincial Police brought in numbers of additional men from Victoria and outlying detachments to aid their Fraser Valley comrades. Several cars equipped with two-way radio were invaluable to them in maintaining communications and giving warning of impending trouble long before it struck. Reg. No. 11929 Cpl. J. F. Piper of the

The floods at Agassiz, B.C.



R.C.M.P. Abbotsford Detachment, was to all intents and purposes an extra member of the Provincial Force during those trying days. By car, by foot, or by boat over the flooded lands, Corporal Piper was with the Provincial men for long weary and sleepless hours, using his extensive local knowledge to good effect in the evacuation of the homeless and the battle against the river.

And to prove that the sufferers were not without tangible evidence of sympathy, the Flood Emergency Relief Fund, which had been started in the early days of the disaster, reached almost one million dollars in two weeks. From all over Canada generous citizens opened their pocket-books to show that their hearts were with the flood-stricken people in this west coast province.

It was on the night of June 10 and early morning of June 11 that the critical period came for the Lower Fraser Valley. Although the Fraser had shown no rise since the previous day, there was the threat of a 14½-foot tide which would back up the river waters and possibly send them to new heights. In Vancouver, sound trucks patrolled the streets calling for sandbags and volunteers to fight the floods, and radio stations broadcast repeated requests for help on the dykes. There was great relief when morning of June 11 came without any apparent weakening in the dykes.

Sunday, June 13, was the most cheerful in many long days for inhabitants of B.C.'s flood areas. Almost all sectors were able to report drops in river levels or a reduction in dyke seepage and by June 15 the main flood crisis was considered over.

The tragedy of loss and destruction is still evident everywhere in British Columbia—homes damaged, crops destroyed, possessions lost. Early estimates of flood damage were around 30 million dollars, with a possible revision upwards. In the Fraser Valley alone at least 100 bridges were washed out or damaged, 37,000 acres were inundated and 18,000

covered with seepage water from the dykes. Fortunately, loss of livestock was small, all but a few hundred head having been safely evacuated when danger threatened.

The height of the flood saw the Air Force ferrying hundreds of thousands of sandbags to B.C. from Winnipeg and Montreal, thousands of pounds of butter and other vital foodstuffs from Edmonton and Calgary. The aftermath saw them spraying tons of DDT on critical portions of the flooded areas to forestall the very serious danger of a huge increase in the mosquito plague during the summer.

That the Federal Government was concerned with the severity of the catastrophe in British Columbia was evidenced in the early stages when the Hon. Louis St. Laurent, then Minister of External Affairs, flew to Vancouver and personally inspected many sections of the flooded Fraser on June 6. And on June 25, Prime Minister Mackenzie King in the House of Commons, described the B.C. floods as "a national disaster" when he announced the contribution the Government was making: \$5,000,000 for emergency relief and rehabilitation and 75 per cent (\$4,500,000) of the cost of repairing, strengthening and rebuilding dykes in the Fraser Valley, B.C.'s hardest hit sector. Basic aid to the near 5,000 families left without any immediate means of livelihood was being met by the Emergency Flood Relief Fund, which by now had reached over \$2,000,000.

And so though the battle of the floods was over, the story still moved slowly and painfully toward its end. Just as they had courageously faced disaster, the people of the stricken areas returned to their homes and lands with the quiet determination to salvage what they could and again take up the thread of life where it had so cruelly snapped for a time.

Neilson's



THE QUALITY CHOCOLATE

Crime Stories of 1948

by SCRIVENER

LOOKING through the oddities of police interest one finds a batch of stories which suggest that 1948 has been as peculiar in this respect as in other directions.

Strangest crime story of the year was told by the *Nippon Times*—that a Tokyo company hires out housebreakers' instruments and supplies reliable information regarding profitable "jobs". Another enterprising racket was reported from Lake Como, Italy, where a smuggler was captured last February in a miniature submarine propelled by foot pedals.

Then there was the crazy news item from Atlanta, Georgia, in July, that good-record convicts had turned down the offer of a week's holiday—getting up late; special entertainments; facilities for sunbathing; tennis; cricket; rodeos—because they were too interested in the prison workshops!

And from the Isle of Man we had the story of three boys committed to an approved school, who climbed down a 40-foot drainpipe, broke into four shops, and then returned to the room in the police station via the same drainpipe. The loot was hidden under a floorboard in the detention room, with the exception of a gold watch which one of these little angels put in his mother's shopping bag when she visited him.

Strange Effect of Short Supplies in England

As might be expected, current shortages accounted for some odd exploits in this country. In August, for instance, three Wrens locked themselves in the galley of H.M.S. *Eagle* and waited in the darkness until 3 a.m. to catch a man who was raiding their larder. When he arrived the three girls set on him with

rolling pins and "while he was swaying on his knees, very much out for the count" they signalled the officer of the guard.

Another thief, raiding an orchard at Woking, Surrey, "put his foot in it" literally by leaving a size 13 footprint behind him. It was the main item of evidence when he and his confederate were sentenced to six months.

An unusual item of evidence also occurred in a Gloucestershire case when a butcher and confederates were charged with illegal slaughter of livestock. Skins of the slaughtered animals were dug from land outside the shop after being buried for three years! A valiant attempt to overcome the cigarette shortage was made in August by three members of Southend Flying Club, who flew to Jersey and returned with several thousand 'smokes'. The packages, containing nearly 5,000 cigarettes, were thrown out at the edge of the airfield to be picked up later—but the customs' officers got there first.

Another enterprising effort at overcoming the shortages came to light in North London in November, when a woman was charged with drawing rations for her dead husband. According to the prosecution, she had been drawing the pension of a man who died in 1942. In addition, she had continued to renew her husband's ration book, although he died in 1944. She used to get the rations for two brothers who lived at her address, but after a burglary in 1946 she told them that their books were missing. She apparently found the books later and used them.

Clothing books brought about the downfall of a man at Dewsbury in July, when he offered an attractive young woman some clothing coupons. She hap-

pened to be a policewoman, and the mistake cost him three months.

For sheer audacity in crime, however, the palm should go either to the man who enrolled himself on the strength of an Army unit at Hillsea Barracks and lived there free for six months—going out to work each day and returning every night; or to the 20-year-old airman who received two years for defrauding R.A.F. funds of £1,086 in September. He was said to have enrolled a “flight of fancy”—a fictitious army of 37 men who were entered on the pay sheets, even to the extent of meticulous entries for the benevolent funds, barracks damage and so on.

On This Side of the Atlantic

Among American crime news was a report of “the biggest man-hunt in the Middle West since the police shot down John Dillinger”. A series of killings—a tavern keeper, a camp manager, and the whole family of a reformatory official—were traced to two parole convicts who were on the run in Ohio. The chase ended when a huge transport truck loaded with four new cars approached a police road-block near Van Wert and the driver started shooting. Two policemen were wounded with a service rifle, before the driver was shot dead by return fire of the police. The other convict then crawled out of the truck and surrendered. He confessed to no less than seven killings.

A mad negro gunman also gave the Pennsylvania Police a tough job when he barricaded himself at an upstairs window and shot seven people including one detective, before shooting himself as the police broke into the building.

And there was something new in the way of “confessions”. This time it was a recording made while a man accused of wife murder was under the influence of a “truth serum”, and the record was played in court. Unfortunately, however, the recording upset police calculations because while he was under the serum the prisoner accused somebody

else of the crime. Whereas in his previous statements he had virtually admitted his own guilt!

Finally, for those who like collecting statistical oddities there was the revelation in the U.S. Government crime returns that America had 7,760 murders, and a serious crime was committed every 18 seconds, during 1948.

Resurrections

Murder has been prominent in most countries through the year, but the strangest story comes from Cairo where an Egyptian who had completed a 20-year “stretch” for murder returned to his native village and found his alleged victim still alive. He was so infuriated that he strangled the man and then took the body to the police. Whereupon he was again charged with murder, sentenced to 20 years and released immediately!

Another resurrection of the “dead” occurred at Adelaide in October when a woman recognized the man sitting next to her in a tram as her husband—believed to have been killed during the war. He was suffering from amnesia, but recognized the fainting woman as his wife.

And in Paris a hotel thief who found the body of a suicide swinging from a rope was calmly taking off the shoes when a last muscular spasm brought the body to “life” again. The thief received a violent kick in the jaw and fled screaming with terror right into the arms of a policeman outside the building.

Some Smart Captures

Almost equally strange was the experience of a patrolman at Newcastle in September when he flashed his torch on a tailor’s shop window and noticed something peculiar about one of the dummies. It had its back to the window and although it was dressed in a raincoat it had a dinner jacket and an overcoat over one arm. When he held the light steady he saw that the “dummy” was actually a shopbreaker.

Two other good “captures” were: the arrest of a prominent business man by a policeman at Barrow-on-Soar, when

Player's Please

THEY'RE **D**ouble-
Fresh!



Cook Tip and Plain
REMEMBER—
Player's "MILD" WITH "WETPROOF" PAPER
DO NOT STICK TO YOUR LIPS

he was identified as a wartime deserter from a description circulated in the *Police Gazette*; and the arrest of a car thief in Leeds by a policeman who saw a stranger driving his aunt's car.

In another stolen car case at Leeds, it was found that the engine number did not tally with the registration book; investigations showed that it had been stolen in Oxford in 1946. The ostensible owner at Leeds was then charged with receiving it.

The Lighter Side

On the lighter side of the 1948 crime record there were the following cases. A young Parisian clerk, Jeanette Pideau, stole 50,000 francs from her employers in four months. All the money was spent on cream cakes and eclairs, and she told the court that owing to wartime shortages she had developed an obsession for sweet cakes. The judge said that she must have eaten over 2,000

cakes and gave her 15 months to recover from her taste.

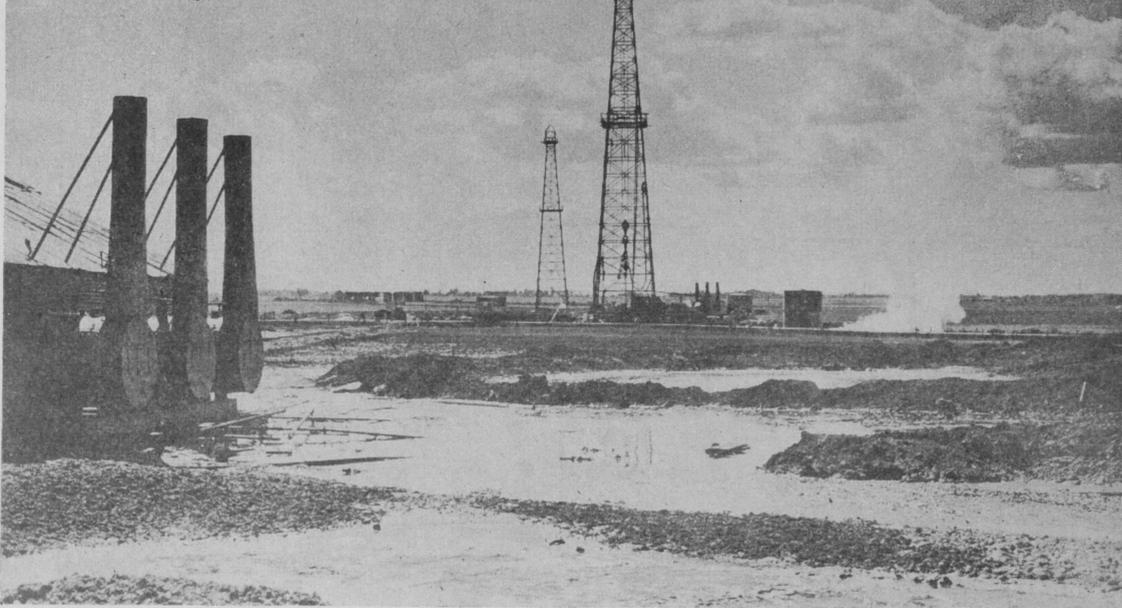
At Little Weighton, Yorkshire, housewives going to draw water found two village pumps had been stolen during the night and a third one had been "attempted". And drinks of a different kind were temporarily cut off by somebody who broke into a Yorkshire brewery and knocked the bungs out of 250 barrels of beer. Three thousand gallons—enough to supply 16 public houses with their weekly quota—ran to waste.

And in conclusion (with the respectful hope that the distinguished members of the Committee now considering Police pay will read it) is the story of the 19-year old youth charged at Wallington, Surrey, with the theft of a cycle. He was stated to be earning £15 a week, although a doctor certified that he was feeble minded and had a mental age of nine!

—*Police Chronicle and Constabulary World.*

OIL FLOWS FREELY IN ALBERTA

By - SUB/INSPECTOR W.V.C. CHISHOLM

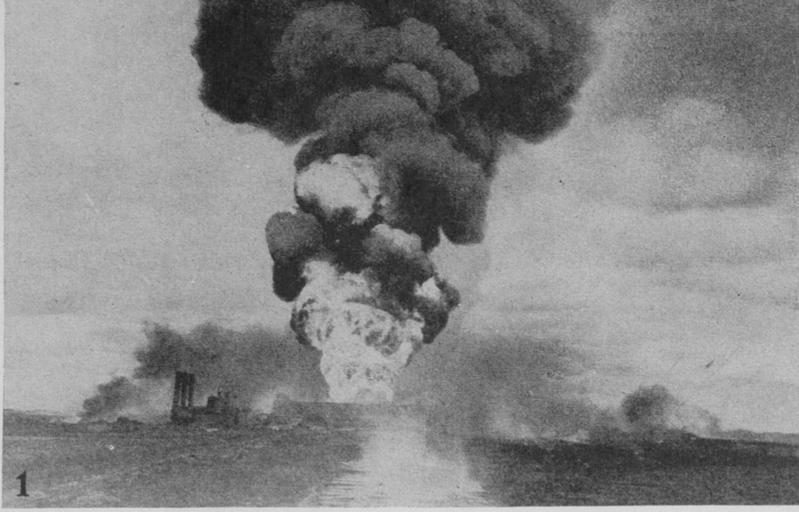


You have heard it called "The Gateway to the North" and "The Crossroads of the World". These days Edmonton is becoming known as the Oil Capital of Canada. This, on account of the new and fast growing oil field a few miles southwest of the city, which has been recognized as the outstanding economic development in Canada during recent years. Other rich fields have also been found northeast of the city. As a result, the Imperial Oil Company constructed a refinery which is already in operation and which is being enlarged to take care of the extending industry.

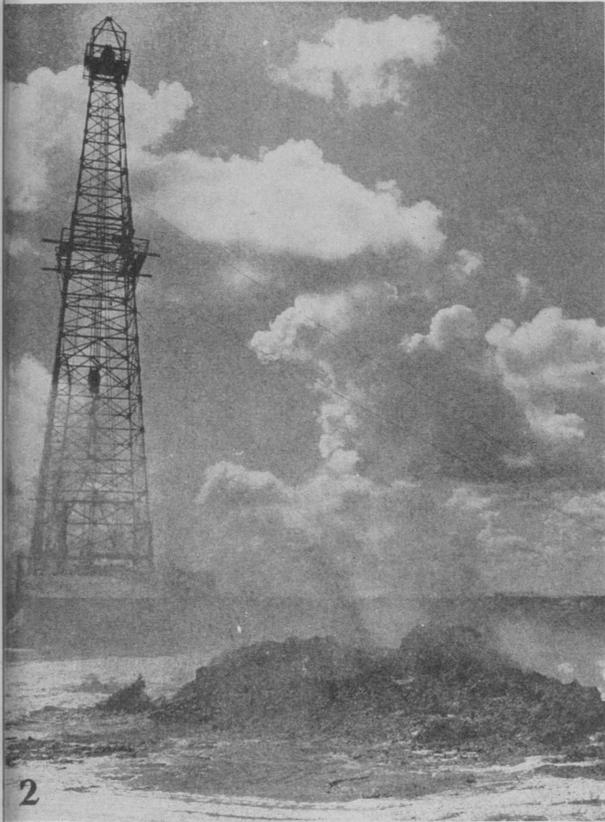
These few lines along with the photographs which were so kindly supplied by the Alberta Government photographer will give some idea of the terrific volume of oil which erupted from well No. 3. The pipe lines were unable to handle the tremendous flow and though trucks were used to carry off

the surplus, the pressure became too great and eventually the gusher ran wild, creating a river of oil which covered many acres. It was pumped away as rapidly as possible and every effort was made to get the wild rampage under control. Then gas and oil started spouting through the soil for hundreds of yards around the well. Every precaution was taken to prevent fire, but finally it happened. With a terrific flash, and roar like distant thunder, flames shot into the sky to such a great height that they could be seen for about 20 miles. This terrifying display continued for several days until the oilmen, using bulldozers, built a wall of earth around the area and forced tons of water and chemicals down the crater, cutting off the tower of flame which was a great menace to other wells nearby. Once the fire was conquered the trouble maker was effectively shut down and normal production continued in its companion wells.

1.
Fire in No. 3
well.



3.
Gas and oil
bubbling
through
the earth.



2.
Crater nearby.
The tower
afterwards
fell into it.



4.
Oil and gas
erupting and
flooding
the land.



Business Women Visit R.C.M.P. Chapel

by
Mrs. A. S. Fergusson
and
Mrs. J. E. Ahern

EVERYONE attending our 1948 Convention at Regina, Sask., will long remember our visit to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Division Headquarters. We were greeted on arrival at the barracks by courteous young constables who escorted us about the spacious grounds and through the numerous fine buildings. The museum with its historic records and relics proved of particular interest and all were loath to take leave of this treasure-filled edifice. We admired the gymnasium with its magnificent swimming pool and, of course, the world-renowned horses, their stables and equipment.

For the two delegates from the Maritime provinces, however, the highlight of the afternoon was the discovery in the chapel of the two beautiful stained glass memorial windows. On June 18, 1944, these windows were dedicated "to the memory of the men of Maritime birth who died while in the service of the Force".

The chapel was crowded with visitors and had it not been for the alertness of one of our group, we might well have admired the windows without realizing their full significance.

The chapel faces the quadrangle around which all the principal buildings

The authors are well known in the Maritimes. Mrs. Fergusson is Regional Director of Family Allowances. Mrs. Ahern is the wife of the Mayor of Halifax, and a court stenographer.

of Regina Headquarters are grouped. It has the distinction of being the oldest Church of England edifice in Western Canada. It is beautifully appointed, and services are conducted in it regularly by Rt. Rev. E. H. Knowles, LL.B., D.D., F.R.G.S., Bishop of Qu'Appelle and R.C.M.P. chaplain.

The memorial windows are on either side of the chapel altar and each portrays a member of the R.C.M.P. in a most realistic manner. A constable of the R.C.M.P. acted as model and all colors are true; the scarlet of the tunics casts a rich glow on the altar and chancel. The window on the left of the altar portrays a constable of the Force standing in an attitude of mourning—his carbine reversed and resting on the toe of his boot, his eyes downcast; underneath is the quotation: "Blessed are they that mourn," Matthew 5-4." The window on the right portrays a trumpeter sounding reveille, and is symbolic of the Resurrection; underneath is the quotation "For the Trumpet shall sound," 1st Corinthians 15-32." The coat of arms of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island appear at the top of each window.

The mural memorial tablet is of white parchment and was executed by Mr. J. H. Lee-Grayson, an artist of distinction. This beautiful work in colored inks surrounded by a gold mat lists the names, places of birth and dates of death of the men from the Maritimes who died in service of the Force. It also bears an inscription that the memorial was installed by:

"Relatives, Comrades, Friends, Right Honourable Viscount Bennett, the Governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and certain Municipalities, together with the Maritime Provinces Association, (Regina)."

Actually the Maritime Provinces Association of Regina was responsible for organizing and carrying out this very worthwhile project. Mr. Edward Hazen, formerly of Fredericton, N.B., was chairman of the Memorial Committee and

was, we were told, the guiding spirit in the whole endeavour.

Certainly this was a touching experience for both delegates who could not help but feel a sense of pride. This emotion mingled with sadness as we read the names of those 13 brave men and recalled the tragic deaths of those best known to us. We felt, too, deep respect and gratitude for those whose efforts made possible so fitting a memorial, which while especially honouring the men from the three provinces by the sea, will ever remain a tribute to all members of that Force of which we are so justly proud.

The names listed on the memorial are: Insp. F. J. Fitzgerald, Halifax, N.S. (died from exposure in historic McPherson-Dawson patrol of 1911); Reg. No. 589 Sgt. A. J. Cudlip, Saint John, N.B. (killed accidentally at Forty Mile, Yukon in 1907); Reg. No. 3617 Cst. M. J. Fitzgerald, Lot 11, P.E.I. (drowned in the White River, Yukon, in 1913); Reg. No. 3673 Cst. C. W. Beckwith, Fredericton, N.B. (accidentally shot, Duck Lake, Sask., area, 1904); Reg. No. 3948 Sgt. S. E. Selig, Lunenburg, N.S. (died at Herschel Island, Western Arctic, in 1911); Reg. No. 4396 Cpl. W. A. Doak, Fredericton, N.B. (murdered by an Eskimo in 1922 at Tree River, Coronation Gulf); Reg. No. 5369 Cpl. E. H. Cornelius, Halifax, N.S. (died at Edmonton, Alta., in 1922); Reg. No. 9791 Cst. I. M. MacDonald, Halifax, N.S. (drowned east of Herschel Island in 1924); Reg. No. 10566 Cst. P. Godin, St. Pierre de Caraquet, N.B. (died at Edmundston, N.B., in 1938); Reg. No. 11371 Cpl. L. P. Ryder, St. Stephen, N.B. (died at Woodstock, N.B., in 1943); Reg. No. 11420 Cpl. J. M. Boby, born in England (died at Fredericton, N.B., in 1941); Reg. No. 11813 Cst. I. M. Fraser, Rockingham, N.S. (died at Wadena, Sask., in 1939); Reg. No. 12690 Cst. W. E. Rhodeniser, Farmington, N.S. (killed by an Indian fleeing to escape capture, White Bear Reserve, Sask., 1939).

Halifax - - Today and Yesterday

by CPL. R. G. COOPER

THIS year of our Lord, 1949, marks the bicentennial year of the historic city of Halifax, founded in 1749, and often referred to as the first truly British colony in North America. Although Annapolis (Old Port Royal) was founded some years before, it was, of course, settled by the French Acadians.

Halifax was named in honour of George Montague, Earl of Halifax, who as president of England's Board of Trade and Plantations had taken a keen interest in the settlement of this part of Canada. It was founded by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis who landed with his suite on June 21, 1749, and today in the Red Chamber of Province House in Halifax one will find the cabin table of the *Beaufort*, transport ship on which Cornwallis organized a civil government. He sat at that table with his Council and made the first decisions for the new colony.

Halifax harbour, one of the finest in the world, is always free of ice, open all year round and can berth at all times the largest ships afloat. About five miles from its mouth, the harbour opens into the huge Bedford Basin which during two great wars accommodated ships of many nations preparing to take up their positions in the convoys so necessary in conveying materials to the countries across the seas.

The city, dominated by Citadel Hill (Fort George), used to be one of the most strongly fortified in the world. The Fort was commenced on the site of an older stronghold in 1828 and took

nearly 30 years to complete. At one time H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, commanded the military forces stationed there. The old town clock which was erected just below the Fort in 1803, is an object of much interest to visitors, and from inside the Fort the traditional gun booms out the noon hour daily.

In her government buildings, especially Government House on Barrington St. and Province House on Hollis St., the city boasts two of the finest types of Georgian architecture to be found in Canada. The former was started by a famous governor, Sir John Wentworth, in 1800, and the latter was completed in 1818. Another structure of interest is St. Paul's Church with its lovely windows and treasured relics. Erected in 1750, it was the first Protestant church in North America and is a "must" in the traditions of Halifax. Of note is the fact that at the time this church was opened, the bounty on an Indian thereabouts, or his scalp, was worth ten pounds sterling.

A tablet in Province House commemorates the first printing press in Canada, recording that on Mar. 23, 1752, Canada's first newspaper, the *Halifax Gazette*, was printed. Another tablet commemorates the first Responsible Government in the British Empire overseas and states: "The first Executive Council chosen exclusively from the party having a majority in the representative branch of a Colonial Legislature was found in Nova Scotia on Feb. 2, 1848, following a vote of want of

To celebrate the birth of Halifax, two hundred years ago, the city fathers have arranged an excellent commemorative program. Here, in brief, is the story of that historic Canadian port.

confidence by the House of Assembly in the preceding Council. James Boyle Uniacke who had moved the Resolution, became Attorney General and Joseph Howe who had striven with voice and pen for this peaceable revolution, Provincial Secretary."

Advertised in the *Halifax Gazette* of Nov. 1, 1760, was the following: "To be sold at public auction on Monday, November 3 at the house of John Rider,

victorious H.M.S. *Shannon* with her prize the U.S. frigate *Chesapeake* after their famous engagement. Captain Broke of the *Shannon* had captured his prize with a boarding party, in a sea battle said to have been one of the bloodiest on record. Two of the old cannons which served on the *Shannon* at that time rest in the grounds of Province House, and one of them was used as the noonday gun from 1882 to 1905.



The old town clock erected 1803, and in the background part of the harbour.

two slaves viz: a boy and a girl about 11 years old; likewise a puncheon of choice old cherry brandy, with sundry other articles."

In 1783 the population was estimated at 1,200 people. Rum was 60 cents a gallon, and whaling ships with their cargoes of sperm oil and cut bone were frequent visitors at this port.

On Sunday morning, June 6, 1813, the city was thrilled by the arrival of the

Another interesting naval story is that of the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee* commanded by Capt. John Taylor Wood, grandson of Zachary Taylor one time president of the United States, and grandfather of the present Commissioner of this Force. This ship was a famous blockade runner during the American Civil War and in 1864, having lost her main mast in an engagement off Sandy Hook with the Federal ship *Adriatic*,

and being short of coal, she put into Halifax harbour where she was sealed in by ships of the Federal fleet. By international law the ships could not attack her within three miles of the coast, as England was a neutral power, and by the same law Captain Wood could not stay in the port more than 48 hours, so the *Tallahassee's* pursuers thinking they had trapped her, considered that all they had to do was to wait outside the harbour and destroy her when she came out. However Captain Wood was not caught napping; when darkness came, he up-anchored and made his famous escape through Eastern Passage. The passage is another entrance to the harbour which is not used for navigation—too many shoals and very shallow water.

Fortunately for Captain Wood and his crew, there were high tides at that particular time of year, and with the aid of a pilot and a small boat with a light to guide them through, he daringly pushed on and managed to elude the five

Federal cruisers waiting to catch him. After the war, Captain Wood returned to Halifax where he went into business and was a highly respected citizen. He died in 1904 at the age of 73.

In 1816, when there was still little British coinage in Halifax and the troops on garrison duty in the Citadel were paid in Spanish money which was brought from South America, a new ferry service started between Halifax and Dartmouth across the harbour. The new vessel was called a "team-boat". It consisted of two boats or hulls, united by a platform, with a paddle between, and a roundhouse on deck to which were hitched eight or nine horses. As the horses moved around, the wheel turned a crank which moved the paddle. Nowadays there are four modern steam ferries on this run, with two or three traffic lanes aboard each, to take care of the heavy traffic.

Even the cemeteries seem to have their own charm, and it was apparently the custom in those days to give the high-

Greetings

to a Great Canadian Institution

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

from a Great Canadian City

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

"The Warden of the Honor of the North"

JOHN E. AHERN, *Mayor*

JOHN E. LLOYD, *Deputy Mayor*

ALD. J. GERALD DE WOLF
ALD. WILLIAM B. MORIARTY
ALD. CHARLES H. HOSTERMAN
ALD. J. HARRY BREEN
ALD. FRANK ADAMS
ALD. CYRIL F. ABBOTT

ALD. JOHN E. LLOYD
ALD. LEONARD A. KITZ
ALD. THOMAS F. DOYLE
ALD. JOHN WALKER
ALD. RALPH SULLIVAN
ALD. EARL E. BURGESS

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Founded 1749

Bicentenary 1949

lights of a man's career on his headstone. Many of these can be found in old St. Paul's cemetery on Barrington St. Here are quotations from two of them:

"Sacred to the Memory of Mr. John Samwell, Midshipman of H.M.S. *Shannon* who died at the Naval Hospital on June 15, 1813, aged 18 yrs. Also Mr. William Stevens—Boatswain—of the same ship who died there on June 19, 1813, aged 36 yrs. Those brave officers closed their career in consequence of desperate wounds received in the gallant action between their own ship and the American frigate *Chesapeake* on June 1, 1813, which ended in the capture of the American vessel in 14 minutes."

* * *

"Here on Sept. 29, 1814, was committed to the earth the body of Major General Robert Ross who after having distinguished himself in all ranks as an officer in Egypt, Italy, Portugal, Spain, France and America was killed at the commencement of an action which terminated in the defeat and rout of the troops of the United States near Baltimore on Sept. 12, 1814.

"At Rostevor, the seat of the family in Ireland, a monument more worthy of his memory has been erected by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county and the officers of a grateful army which under his conduct attacked and dispersed the Americans at Bladensburg on Aug. 2, 1814, and the same day victoriously entered Washington the Capital of the United States.

"In St. Paul's Cathedral a monument has also been erected to his memory by his country."

Touching on the law of those days, which was rather severe at times, the following is of interest: In April of 1821 a man convicted of forgery was sentenced to have one ear cut off, to stand in the pillory one hour, and to be imprisoned for a year. But in 1841 an Act



In 1871 the new post office; today, "H" Division Headquarters, R.C.M.P.

was passed making it unlawful to punish people by setting them in the pillory, publicly whipping them, nailing their ears to the pillory or by cutting off their ears. Such punishment thereafter was to be changed to imprisonment, if necessary with hard labour.

Another interesting case concerned the Uniacke family. On Wednesday, July 25, 1819, Richard John Uniacke was tried for his life in the old court room (now the library) of Province House. A week before, he had shot and killed William Bowie in a duel. The defendant came into the court room on the arm of his father, (James Boyle Uniacke) the Attorney General, who in a pathetic and polite speech handed his son over to justice. According to the code of that day it was decided by the Court that it was an affair of honour, and he was acquitted.

Halifax certainly has a unique background, and many interesting things have happened in the Old City since its birthday in 1749.

F. W. BISSETT, K.C.

Barrister and Solicitor

Page Building

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE HUB OF THE WHEEL

by INSPR. G. J. ARCHER

EVERY wheel has a hub. That small centre around which the rest of the wheel revolves. And every city has a hub. That old part, in which is found the tenement houses, flop joints, pool rooms, crowded rooms, and living conditions so far removed from the ordinary conception of "home" that they might well not exist insofar as the average person's knowledge of them is concerned.

It is about these hubs, and their influence on Canadian youngsters who are born and raised in that kind of environment, that this article is written. To make known some of the conclusions which we in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have come to, regarding the making of criminals in our communities.

First and last we are convinced that any attempt to screen young potential offenders from the "River of Delinquency" should be done at the source of the river and not at its mouth. The source, in our opinion, is the hub of the cities, and that is where the work must be done.

What are the factors which influence people towards the anti-social attitudes and behaviour that are regarded as "criminal behaviour" by those of us who conform to the rules which have been set up as desirable in a well-organized, free and democratic country?

It was seriously accepted not too long ago that a criminal was a creature different and set apart from his fellows, by reason of a hereditary taint that reverted him to type. This theory was propounded by a criminologist named Lombroso, and became known as the "Theory of Atavism".

Lombroso went further and described the facial characteristics of these unfortunate creatures—over-developed lower jaws and frontal sinus process, receding foreheads, and sparse facial hair. You must have seen all or some of these physical characteristics among your friends. So, are your friends criminals?

In any event you and I know that the size and shape of the head, mouth, nose, hair or lack of it, high forehead or low forehead, have nothing whatever to do

with the development of criminality. It seemed like a good idea, but it just did not work.

Did you ever hear of the test given to students of some law schools to impress upon these young

men and women the utter fallacy of accepting facial characteristics as indicating the character of the person? The class is given a number of photographs and each student is required to select those photographs which in their opinion are of criminals. Out come the beetle-brows, shifty-eyes, and apparent plug-uglies. How well do they do at picking out the criminals? It is enough to say that *all* the photographs are, in fact, those of mild-mannered, past members of the college faculty! So much for the theory that a criminal is such because it was predestined, and that he carries the stigmata of crime on his face.

It would indeed simplify the work of policemen if all anti-social among us could be so easily identified, but it does not work that way. Nor would our present system of fitting the punishment to the crime be tolerated, if the offenders were in fact known to be predestined from birth to a life of crime, and had no personal choice in the matter. Just

as well might we punish the other unfortunates among us who are malformed from birth in one way or another.

No, we have to look further afield in searching for causes, and what we find leads us to believe that the deciding factor in the majority of cases is that of early environment, physical and socio-economic. And of the two, we believe the latter to have the greater influence on the personality of the child.

Which brings us right back to the hub of our community wheel. But a word first as to the causes. What are the factors which affect the development of a personality? Do you believe that a baby *must* have affection and *must* be utterly sure of belonging in the first group of all—the family group, comprising mother, father, sisters and brothers?

You should; because it is true. A baby *must* have this feeling of security and acceptance, or it becomes emotionally starved. Then as its age increases and further development occurs, the normal child identifies itself with other groups in succession. The neighbourhood play group, the school group, the church group, and then the work group. In each group your small—but rapidly becoming big—human is accepted by, and identified with, the group, and so satisfies one of the strongest of all personality needs, that of—*belonging*.

We ourselves have it, and it is only a little less insistent than the other personality needs—food and sex. It cannot be ignored or successfully suppressed. It is not a new idea. I quote from the Bible at Chapter 21, 2nd Book of Chronicles, Verse 20, which describes the death of Jehoram, King of Judah, after his short and bloody reign: "And he departed without being desired".

Without being desired! A fitting description of a most unhappy man who had brought unhappiness to many others. Do we need better authority for our belief in the force and effect, on a human, small or otherwise, of personality needs, and in particular, the need of belonging?

How does this thing work on the outside of the wheel, that part which comprises your community and mine? We call it a suburb. It is a collection of homes, churches, schools and stores; of drug stores with soda fountains, bobby soxers and their male counterparts. The social setting in the homes is a familiar one—hard working, decent parents, mutual respect and tolerance in the family, ambition for the children's future. Youngsters have their own activities outside the home and school—football, skiing, hockey, swimming. And the star of any of these is the hero. Your boy or mine may not be the star of the piece, but you can be sure that he never stops trying to be. He never stops trying to be tops at something, and to merit the admiration of his particular group.

This may explain to some, the apparent anti-social behaviour of a son or daughter. Just check and see if by any chance or otherwise, the parent has ignored this part of the youngster's development.

However, by and large, the picture as you and I know it is good. We accept it as normal. The children accept it as normal, and find no difficulty in adopting the restrictions and taboos which are part of our social picture. The chances of our children developing into decent, useful citizens are good.

But what about the hub of the wheel? What is the picture there insofar as the children are concerned? Children of petty thieves, ne'er-do-wells, prostitutes and drunkards, unfortunates who live most of their lives in bad surroundings. They are the product of broken homes and quarrelling parents. And the play groups do not have to be arranged. Youngsters take care of that. Do they get their satisfaction from taking part in sports and social groups as do more fortunate children? No. Yet you may be sure they will identify themselves with some group which they will claim as their own. And so we have them accepting as normal, truancy, pseudo-exciting companions and petty

theft, with the boy who brings home the bacon most often, the star performer.

Not a pretty picture, is it? Exaggerated? Possibly, but not entirely. The code of those "below the tracks" may seem anti-social to you. But it is accepted as normal by the boy or girl born and raised in that environment. A pattern of behaviour has been established; and in our belief, a pattern of behaviour that will ordinarily persist throughout one's life.

Is it difficult then, to attach to "environment" most of the blame for delinquency? As you know, the picture in this good Canada of ours is immeasurably better than in many other nations, and the social agencies, teachers and others are doing a grand job within their limitations. I am sure that these good people must often feel as Canute felt in attempting to stem the tides of the sea.

What has the Force done about it?

Well, it has had in effect for the past three years a scheme of voluntary work by some of its members all across Canada, which takes them, with the co-operation of the educational authorities, into the schools. Particularly into the small schools of the rural areas. They talk to the children about all these things which are decent and good in our Canadian way of life, of the responsibilities of children to their country. Some of the talks dwell on our great north country and its development, and films are shown, illustrating the points made in the talks.

The children are enthusiastic, and by their ready acceptance of our young policemen keep alive, and indeed increase, the desire of these voluntary workers to help.

Much more could be written as to the activities which have occurred in places which previously had no benefit of organized efforts. Much could be said of

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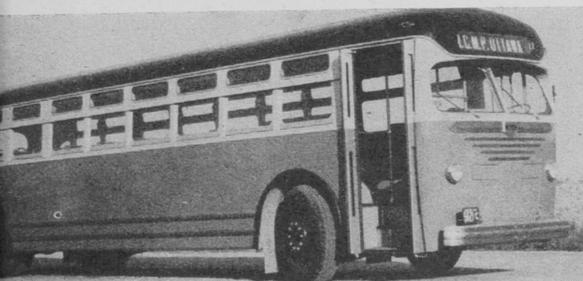
MONTREAL

TORONTO

the recreational clubs which have been developed by the police and then run by the youngsters themselves. This is the Force's contribution. The R.C.M.P. be-

lieves in prevention when possible, prevention which cannot but yield results for the betterment of some of our future citizens.

New Bus for "N" Division



In 1940 the R.C.M.P. acquired a bus (see *Quarterly*, July 1940, p. 39) which proved its worth many times over. It eliminated the unsatisfactory arrangement of relying on private concerns when it was necessary to move large groups of men on short notice.

But like the Force itself, as well as much of its work, transportation in the R.C.M.P. has felt the breath of growth—a more commodious transport was essential. Relegated to a role of comparative obscurity, the old bus has been replaced by a new and bigger one, a 1948 model, Mack, purchased last fall.

Thirty-seven feet long, the new transport has an all aluminum body with Hydromatic Drive or pusher-type motor at the rear. With its air brakes, air-conditioning, leather upholstery and stainless steel baggage racks, it is just about the last word in up-to-the-minute motor transportation. Seating capacity is 45 passengers.

Housed at "N" Division, it is under the care and supervision of driver Spl. Cst. R. Trudel.

IN THE NEXT QUARTERLY

YELLOWKNIFE. By SGT. E. S. W. BATTY.

The story of that community as it actually occurred told by the N.C.O. in charge of the detachment there.

MOUNTS OF THE R.C.M.P. By LUTA MUNDAY, author of "A Mounty's Wife". An interesting collection of anecdotes about horses in the Force, their traits and characteristics told in an interesting manner.

MEMORIES OF THE PALESTINE POLICE. By Cst. C. I. ADAM.

The author was stationed at Beit Jibrin Police Station in July 1947, and wrote about his experiences for the *Quarterly*.

Other interesting stories and articles; also our regular features, including Recent Cases, the Old-timers' Column. The July number promises good reading.

Law Trouble

by CST. D. McK. WILSON

LAST autumn a radio inspector made his way through the countryside like a bird dog on the prowl, and in a small Huron county village he found his bird—a radio without a licence. Taking the owner's name and address, he told him he must buy a licence without delay, and Silas Cullis, the culprit, being an honest man made the necessary purchase.

In due course the inspector called on the nearest justice of the peace, laid an information for each infraction of the Act, and summonses were issued. The J.P., a woman, who also holds the office of magistrate's clerk and clerk of the county court, mailed the summonses. On the appointed day all the accused appeared in Court and paid the usual \$2.50 and costs. All, that is, except Silas Cullis; he was called three times, but no Silas.

Well maybe the summons had got mislaid in the mail. The magistrate instructed his clerk to write the man and impress on him that his summons had been posted to keep down expenses, then name another date for him to answer the charge. But even this did not bring forth so much as a murmur from Silas.

The J.P. wrote him again—this time in threatening vein, saying that if he did not appear at a designated time he would be personally summonsed by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and that in such an event he would be assessed the cost of service which would exceed the amount of the fine usually imposed in these cases.

Still no answer.

Thoroughly provoked and in a temper, Mrs. J.P. forwarded a new summons to the R.C.M.P. and requested that it be served. From the detachment to Silas' residence is nearly 80 miles, and it was

several days before a patrol on other duties stopped at Silas' place.

Mrs. Cullis was home, and a nice little nest it was. Her husband was in the township repairing a culvert on the second line for the Department of Highways, just where she didn't know.

"I calc'late" she told the constable, "it would be nigh impossible for you fellers to find him, but he'll be in for grub 'bout seven."

With that the constable served the summons on Mrs. Cullis and asked her to hand it to her husband.

The time soon rolled around again to when Silas was to appear in Court, but as before—no Silas. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$5.10 or in default ten days in jail, and ordered his clerk to notify the disobedient to pay up and produce his radio licence.

Ordinarily the J.P. is a patient lady, but when her repeated letters were again ignored she decided that more drastic measures would have to be adopted. Accordingly she dispatched a very formal document, replete with the official stamp of the county of Huron and couched in the learned legal verbiage that only a J.P. or county clerk can compose. If payment were not remitted promptly, the warning ended, a warrant of commitment would be executed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—it would be jail for Silas.

This letter bore fruit. Almost by return mail from the village in which Silas lived there arrived at the J.P.'s office a receipt for a postal note in the sum of \$5.10. This was too much! The receipt was returned under cover of a letter which stated that a warrant of commitment had been issued—the clerk and the magistrate were bent on showing this

**An old time resident in Huron county becomes involved in a situation embracing that which he wanted most to avoid
—trouble with the Law.**

smart alec that the law was not to be made a fool of by anyone.

Accompanying the warrant was a letter to the N.C.O. in charge of the detachment, in which the J.P. set forth how fed up she was with trying to reason with Silas, how service of the summons had not even fizzed on him, and so on.

Everyone in the general store of the village where Silas lived watched in awe as I stopped the police car. In the panoply of boots and spurs, brown serge and side-arms, I made my way to the back door of Silas' abode; the front was covered over with snow for the winter. This man may be queer, a character, I reflected. Perhaps I had better approach him with caution and not mention the warrant in my tunic pocket till I had sized up the situation.

At my knock a deep voice called, "Come in."

I turned the knob and entered, and was met by a man—and what a man! I am six, four, and he didn't have to look up to me at all—in fact his big eyes stared me right in the face. Sporting a walrus moustache as black as the ace of spades, and with a bushy head of salt-and-pepper-coloured hair, he was a mountain of a man weighing all of 240 pounds, and if anything the black coat sweater and red rubber boots he was wearing tended to make him look bigger than he actually was.

"Mr. Cullis?" I queried, using my best manners.

"Yes, boy", he replied politely. "I've been called that."

"Then you are Mr. Cullis?"

"Yes boy, folks call me Silas."

"Well, Silas (this seemed to please), I am from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. . . ."

"What d'ya say that get-up is, boy?" he interrupted.

He seemed friendly enough and not belligerent in any way, so I came to the point. "Now, Silas, the radio inspector called on you and you didn't have a licence for your radio."

"Yes boy, that's dead right, and he told me to get one. I fixed it up when I bought the batteries."

"You were fined for not having a licence. Why didn't you go to Court? And why didn't you pay your fine?"

"Well son, never had no trouble with the law b'fore, so when that feller came t'see Nellie. I telled her I'd see Hellmer."

"Who's Hellmer?"

"The county policeman, a course", continued Silas, slightly disdainful I thought at my elementary ignorance. "I knowed he'd know if I was in any law trouble. Well, I was fixin' t'see him for nigh on two weeks b'fore he chanced along one day and I ast him what the law trouble was. Well, he up and telled me, boy, I'd been fined \$5.10 for that durned radio licence I'd just bought."

"Why didn't you pay it, when Hellmer told you about it?"

"Well, sir, I tell you I did."

"But you couldn't have. They're still looking for the money. Where did you pay?"

"Paid it t'Jack, and telled him t'other feller's name. Hellmer telled me to send it over to the court house. Jack writ the letter fer me right there, and I sent it."

"They never got it."

"I got my recipe right here. Look."

He drew from a pocket of his inside pants—he had two pairs on—an old-fashioned wallet, dug out of one of its compartments a piece of paper and handed it to me.

"Have a look at that, son", he said quietly. "That should be it, Jack gived it t'me."

When I unfolded the worn strip I found it was a money order for \$5.10 signed by Jack Daley, postmaster, and bearing the village postal mark.

"Did you send this to the fellow at the court house, Silas?"

"No son. Jack got the money. He sent it. I just put the thing in the letter. And they sent me a recipe too. It's right

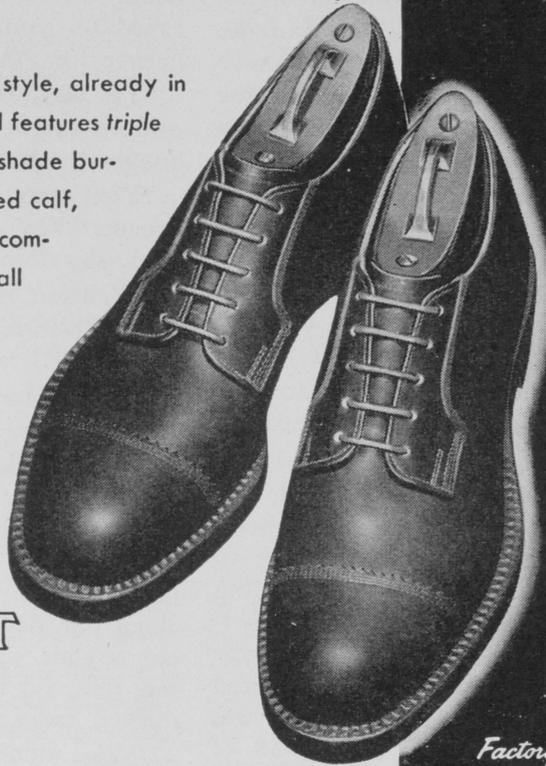
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here."

On this last remark he rummaged around in a drawer and from among two summonses and several letters eventually produced an envelope and handed it to me.

Sure enough he was right. It contained the receipt, which had been returned by the court clerk with a sharp letter of rebuke.

The old man seemed sincere and I felt sure there was something I still didn't know, something to explain away the whole difficulty.

"Silas", I asked, "did you read this letter?"

"Nope. Can't read."

"Did Mrs. Cullis read it?"

"Nope Nellie don't read neither."

"Then why didn't you get Jack to read it?"

"Don't want no one to know I was in trouble with the law. I'm 68, and never had no law trouble in m'life b'fore."

I went to the phone and called the J.P. and told her the facts. She answered that the magistrate was fed up with Silas Cullis and that if Silas Cullis offered to pay the fine I was to refuse it and take him to jail. She seemed fed up, too.

I didn't argue with the lady. But the whole affair could be straightened out, I was sure, at the court house.

Turning to the villain of the piece I said, "Get your hat, Silas. We'll go over to the court house and see if we can get this cleared up."

"Y' bet, son," said he obligingly. "You fellers know the law, so you fix it up fer me."

Complete with radio licence and money order Silas got into the police

car and we set out on the 18-mile journey.

Watching Silas walk from the house I had been struck by the impression that he had difficulty getting around. We fell to talking and he told me he was extremely far-sighted in one eye and totally blind in the other. He spoke proudly of his family—four boys and a girl. Three of the boys lost their lives in the war, and he thought the other one was lucky to get away without being shot too. But it was the daughter he missed most. She had, he said, "up and got married" and left Nellie and him with no one to do their book work.

"Well, guess the old burg has changed some", he commented, just before we stopped at the county seat. "Ain't been in town since 1903."

Leaving Silas in the car, I located the J.P. and gave her full particulars of the case. She took the money order and the number of the radio licence. She didn't want to speak to Silas. The misunderstanding was cleared up, truth triumphed and at the J.P.'s request I gave her back the warrant of commitment.

I handed Silas the receipt for his fine and returned him to his house. On the way he said he figured he wouldn't have any more law trouble.

We rode along in silence most of the trip but he apparently had been weighing the possibility of this. For as he dismounted at the house, he concluded: "Boy, if I ever have law trouble I'll get you fellers to fix it up fer me. I figure you wouldn't want t'see an old man like me locked up. That there radio ain't no good anyhow. If I hadn't bought the batteries, I'd uv throwed the dang thing out."

Recruit's Impression of Life in Depot Division

EVERYTHING that moves is saluted.

Everything that stands still is painted white.



A team match
at Connaught.

Rifle Target Shooting in Canada

GENERALLY, rifle shooting is divided into two main classes—small bore and big bore. Small bore shooters use the .22 calibre rifle and are thus able to operate extensively on indoor ranges. The term “big bore” means to the fraternity the .303 calibre service, or service type rifle.

The main organizations sponsoring competitive shooting in Canada are:

- (a) the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association (D.C.R.A.);
- (b) a Provincial Rifle Association in each Province (N.S.R.A., P.Q. R.A., B.C.R.A., etc.);
- (c) the Canadian Small Bore Association (C.S.B.A.).

As the progression in rifle shooting is usually from small bore to big bore, let us look at the C.S.B.A. first. This organization, primarily civilian in nature, has its headquarters in Montreal (P.O. Box 248, Station “B”). It holds 25-yard indoor matches during winter months, and under joint sponsorship with the D.C.R.A., arranges national championship small bore matches on outdoor ranges in August. These outdoor matches are shot at distances of 50 and 100 yards.

by Asst. Commr.

L. H. NICHOLSON, M.B.E.

The C.S.B.A. at its August meet also selects the 20 top small bore shots on the basis of their performance in the national matches, and on the last day of the meet enters them as a team in a famous international contest known as the “Lord Dewar Match”. This match, arranged and controlled by the National Small Bore Association of England, is shot under uniform conditions within each participating country. Needless to say the standard of shooting here is extremely high and selection to represent Canada in “The Dewar” is a top honour for small bore marksmen.

Since 1947 the small bore national matches have been held on the Connaught Ranges near Ottawa, Ont., in the three-day period immediately preceding the D.C.R.A. Prize Meeting. The latter follows, with a full week of big bore shooting on the same ranges.

To take in small bore competitions calls for some investment by the shooter: he must buy a good .22 target rifle and some auxiliary gear. The amount he

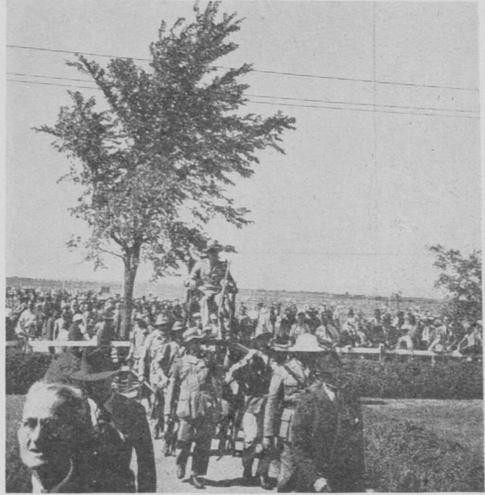
spends depends on his taste and enthusiasm. His ammunition costs comparatively little.

Reference is made later to the service type .22 rifle known as the No. 7 and issued by the Department of National Defence. This is really a service model rifle with a .22 calibre barrel. It may be used in the D.C.R.A. winter indoor matches and in the newly arranged R.C.M.P. inter-divisional competition. Such a rifle cannot compete with target weapons and is not used in the small bore national matches. To get to the top, therefore, a small bore marksman must have a special target rifle or must belong to a club where club rifles of this sort are available.

The C.S.B.A. also sponsors some handgun shooting and has under consideration an extension of its scope to include trap and skeet shooting. The two latter forms of marksmanship at present have no national organization. The C.S.B.A. is in process of changing its name and charter so that it may be free to embrace all forms of civilian shooting. Such a move seems to be a healthy one.

Provincial rifle associations have as their main purpose the sponsoring of big bore shooting, and all their yearly activity builds up to the annual provincial prize meeting. Some have embarked on other forms of marksmanship, and their prize meetings usually include pistol and in some cases small bore features, but their principal activity is still big bore matches with a service or service pattern rifle.

Their prize meetings, held on the most conveniently-placed range in each province, run from three to five days, and closely follow the pattern of the D.C.



Chairing the winner.

R.A. event. A series of individual matches are carried out over ranges from 200 to 900 yards. Various team and individual trophies are contested for, and in addition, a graduated list of money prizes are offered. The average shot will probably break even on expenses, while a competitor who is in top form will take home some cash—cash which usually goes for new and better shooting gear.

The competitor's total of various individual match scores is called an "aggregate" and separate prizes are offered for these tests of consistency. The most important at a provincial meeting is the "Ottawa aggregate", a grand total of all major matches, as this governs selection of the team to represent the province at the D.C.R.A. meet.

Provincial teams have a strength of 24 marksmen, and their return transportation to the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, is provided for them by the D.C.R.A.

There is a close relationship between

Peace officers as a class obviously have reasons for an interest in handgun marksmanship, but rifle shooting as a competitive sport is not so well known. The purpose of this article is to set down an outline of the facilities available in Canada for use by rifle marksmen.



**Ex-Asst/Commr. T. V. Sandys-Wunsch at
Bisley in 1928.**

the provincial associations and the D.C.R.A., as together they provide country-wide machinery for testing skill with the service rifle. While civilians are welcomed at both provincial and Dominion prize meets, the great majority of competitors are members or ex-members of the armed services, or members of the R.C.M.P. For what is done in testing and encouraging service marksmanship, provincial and Dominion organizations enjoy government grants. Provincial associations are all affiliated with the D.C.R.A.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association is the senior shooting organization in the country, both by virtue of its age and on account of the function it performs. Organized in 1868, its present constitution was adopted in 1877, and while various amendments have been made, its objective and framework remain substantially the same. Its head office is 103 Trafalgar Building, 207 Queen Street, Ottawa.

The annual D.C.R.A. prize meeting brings together the best service rifle shots in the entire Dominion. Held at the beautiful Connaught Ranges near Ottawa in August, the matches run for a full week. In addition to the grand aggregate matches, of which more will be said later, there are a number of famous team matches and a full day's shooting under service conditions—rapid fire, snap shooting and fire with movement. One of these is the King's Medal Match, open only to soldiers and with only one prize—the King's Medal, which the winner may wear for the whole of his service. This is probably the best test for all-round rifle proficiency. There are also special cadet matches, a concurrent revolver program and other features.

The whole meeting centers around the seven grand aggregate matches shot over ranges from 200 to 900 yards. Not only is there strong rivalry for high placing in each match—and a slice of the cash

Left to right:

Sgt. J. H.
Regan, Canadian
Scottish Regt.,
Victoria, B.C.;

Squadron-Leader

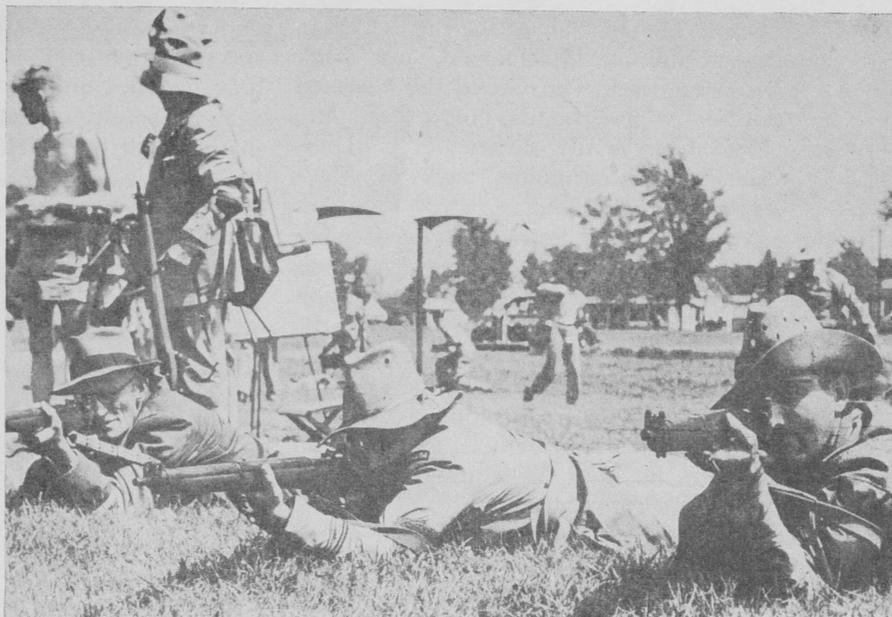
D. Reynolds,

R.C.A.F.;

Cst.

J. H. Blais,

R.C.M.P.



prizes—, but each man has his mind on the Grand and Bisley Aggregates. The Grand Aggregate, which closes on Friday night, is the total of the competitor's score in the first or qualifying stage of the Governor-General's Match, plus his scores in the other six grand aggregate matches. His Bisley aggregate is his grand aggregate plus the score he makes in the final of the Governor-General's which is shot on Saturday—a tough grind of 10 rounds at 300 yards, 10 at 600, and 15 at 900.

The 18-man Bisley team for the following year is selected from the top ranking scores in the Bisley Aggregate. This team has the honour of representing Canada at the historic national matches at Bisley, England, and the men who make this select group are worthy delegates after having qualified in the gruelling test at Connaught.

In 1923 Insp. T. V. Sandys-Wunsch of this Force, well known as the holder of the World's Pistol Championship, and who retired as Assistant Commissioner in 1947, shot at Bisley as a member of the Canadian team. This same officer again went to England as Adjutant of the 1928 team. Then for many years

the R.C.M.P. had no representatives at Bisley. Reg. No. 8953 Sgt. N. E. Goodfellow qualified in 1939 but the war spoiled his hope of shooting in England, and the matches were not held in 1940, nor indeed until 1946. In 1947 a serving member and a pensioner made the team and both shot at Bisley in 1948. One was Reg. No. 9072 ex-S/Sgt. J. D. O'Connell, now Chief of Police at Fredericton, N.B., and the other, Reg. No. 10804 Cst. J. H. Blais, Montreal, Que.

The Force had three further representatives at Bisley in 1948 who were not members of the official Canadian team. A group of six marksmen from the National Defence Headquarters Rifle Association, with the support of senior Army and Air Force officers, managed to make the trip travelling by R.C.A.F. aircraft. Included in this group were Reg. No. 12342 Sgt. W. W. Sutherland and Reg. No. 13057 Cst. H. J. MacDonald of "N" Division, and Reg. No. 12402 Sgt. J. R. McFarland of "A" Division.

In the 1948 Connaught meeting Insp. J. A. Young of the British Columbia Provincial Police shot strongly throughout and won a place on the '49 Bisley

Team. The top scorer for the R.C.M.P. was Constable MacDonald, just back from England, who missed the charmed circle by five points only. Reg. No. 11855 Cpl. W. M. Beatty of "L" Division was three points back of MacDonald.

Mention must be made now of what is the basic, and in the final analysis perhaps, the most important organization in the rifleman's field of interest—the unit or local club. That is where the tyro gets his start and the expert "keeps his eye in". Before a shooter can hope to do well at the provincial or Dominion matches he must have practice, get to know his rifle thoroughly and get the feeling of competition. A good active Division or Sub-division Club fills this purpose, but if one of these is not operating nearby it is frequently possible for the Mounted Policeman who is anxious to shoot, to join a Reserve or Active Army Rifle Club, or a local civilian association. There is a real fraternity among marksmen, and the enthusiast, whether tyro or expert, will be welcomed.

D.C.R.A. regulations classify the R.C.M.P. as one of "His Majesty's Forces". This makes teams from the Force eligible for various team prizes and allows the individual member a number of privileges, most important of which is eligibility to shoot for a place on Canada's Bisley Team.

The Force as a whole cannot enter teams in the D.C.R.A. team matches, but Divisions have been grouped together as hereunder:

1. "A" and "N" Divisions and Aviation Section
2. "H", "J", "L" and Marine Divisions
3. "C", "O" and "G" Divisions
4. "D", "F" and "Depot" Divisions
5. "E" and "K" Divisions

Each of these groups is considered a "unit" under D.C.R.A. regulations and thus may enter teams in unit team matches.

It has already been explained how a special target rifle is needed for small bore matches, and that rifle, as a general rule, privately owned. The exceptions in the small bore field are found in the "winter series" indoor matches run by the D.C.R.A., and the R.C.M.P. inter-divisional matches inaugurated last year. For these contests the No. 7 pattern rifle as issued by the Department of National Defence is used. A few of these rifles are owned by the Force, but most members shoot with rifles on loan from local army units. One real advantage in shooting the No. 7 is the fact that it is the same weight and general style as the No. 4 used in big bore matches and thus the shooter gets good practice for his outdoor program.

For big bore matches the No. 4 Mark I (Star) rifle is used as issued. Some minor adjustments are allowed and certain authorized types of aperture sights may be substituted for the service backsight, but otherwise, the regulations are rigid, and no other pattern is permissible at present. In common parlance this weapon is known as the "Long Branch rifle". They are now regular issue within the Force, and thus members at the larger posts usually have no trouble in drawing one and having it set up for competitive shooting. The No. 4 can also be purchased from the Department of National Defence through the D.C.R.A. The price is \$37.11. Membership in the D.C.R.A. is essential before purchase through these channels can be arranged.

Target shooting is not a "spectator" sport and it attracts comparatively little interest from the press. It does, however, call for ability, concentration and practice. The man who gets satisfaction from handling a good weapon and placing his shots accurately will find here an excellent recreation and perhaps more important, he will discover among marksmen a spirit of mutual interest and sportsmanship which is hard to duplicate in any other field.

I Visit Scotland Yard

Written in London by Robert Musel for British United Press

SCOTLAND Yard is so named because it was built on the site of a castle where Scottish Kings used to stay when they visited London.

I picked a fortunate time to visit the two massive buildings on the Thames Embankment a few hundred yards from the Houses of Parliament which are properly called New Scotland Yard. For deep in the private rooms of the Criminal Investigation Department men are working on the greatest case in its history.

By telephone, teletype and cable and by personal reports from operatives Scotland Yard is trying to mend the threads of crime detection broken by the war.

And on its success in quickly bringing up to date its crime index of "*modus operandi* file" of more than 500,000 malefactors depends the immediate future of Europe's fight against its rising underworld. Many of these evil-doers—narcotics peddlers, assassins, thieves and swindlers—were able to disappear during the confusion of war. They must be located and watched.

Since one of the ancient traditions of the Yard is no publicity for its staff while they are in service, I thought I might not be able to speak to Greeno and thus lose the rare opportunity of seeing a legend in the making.

I spent the next few moments marveling that you can be the greatest detective in England and Europe, which Greeno probably is, and yet earn no more than 80 odd dollars a week.

Pretty soon Greeno himself came toward me his footsteps echoing along the dark, dismal corridors characteristic of

so many British public buildings of half a century ago. He turned out to be about 45, medium height with thick brown hair brushed severely back from a strong face marked by a lip scar memento of an early fight with gangsters. He gives the impression of great physical power. Eight solutions to eight tough murder cases is his record so far and in one of the crimes the official *International Detective Magazine* credited him with "the best detective work of this century".

Right here is where Sherlock Holmes and Greeno part company. Intuition? Greeno uses it occasionally. Deduction? Sometimes. What he uses all the time are facts. As he explains it solving a murder is like crossing a stream on rocks. Never move off one rock until you're sure the other will hold you. Facts are firm rocks. Deduction and intuition may toss you into the water.

The first thing you have to do in a murder, then, is establish one hard fact. After that, he said, it's simply a question of moving on to the next. It all sounds so easy when Greeno tells it.

Greeno is a family man but I frequently see him at night alone watching people at sporting events—one of his favourite pastimes. They say he knows so much about the underworld he sometimes can tip provincial police to a planned job. And they say that such is his fame that once while vacationing at a seaside resort he collared a pickpocket, stopped a passer-by and said, "I'm Greeno, Scotland Yard. Which way is the police station?"

"Greeno!" gasped the awed pickpocket. "I'll be glad to show you the way to the station myself, guv'nor."

It would have been more fitting to the occasion if there had been a little fall sunshine in the air, but in spite of the grey overcast, the setting for the presentation of Polar Medals and Bars to members of the crew of the *St. Roch* left little else to be desired.

On the grounds of Fairmont Barracks at Vancouver, Oct. 25, 1948, where the fingers of autumn had tinted the leaves with russet and gold, stood Insp. H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S., Reg. No. 12704 Cpl. G. W. Peters and Spl. Csts. R. T. Johnsen and W. M. Cashin. Behind them in review order facing the main entrance of the building were 40 N.C.O.'s and men of Division Headquarters. Supt. J. Healey, Officer Commanding "E" Division, accompanied by Insp. R. S. S. Wilson, stood by the flag-draped table. The occasion was the investiture of honours bestowed on these men in recognition of their being members of the crew of the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch* on her historic voyages through the Northwest Passage. Inspector Larsen and the two special constables are still members of the crew, but Corporal Peters is now stationed at Esquimalt Detachment.

Superintendent Healey took a step forward and spoke: "Inspector Larsen, a little over a year ago you were awarded an honorary membership in the Royal Geographical Society of London. Every member of the Force was proud to feel that one of their number had, by his outstanding achievements, merited this great honour which placed him in the ranks of many of the world's greatest explorers and scientists. Today I have a happy duty to perform in presenting to you, on behalf of the Commissioner, the Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for the year 1946, which was awarded you for navigating the Northwest Passage from West to East between 1940 and 1942, and again from East to West, in one season, in 1944."

With these words Superintendent

Investiture at Fairmont Barracks

BY SGT. E. SCOTT



Healey handed to Inspector Larsen the handsome medal of the society. The award of a Bar to the Polar Medal was then pinned on the Inspector's tunic, this being in recognition of the record-making return voyage from Halifax to Vancouver in 86 days.

Corporal Peters, who was engineer on the *St. Roch* on both of the historic journeys, was also awarded a Bar to the

her East-to-West trip. Johnsen, now 73, has been a seaman almost all his life. At a time when most men prefer to stay closer to home and fireside, his participation in this hazardous voyage is still the subject of much comment from all who know him. At the other end of the scale, Cashin, one of the more youthful members of the crew, won the high regard of his skipper and comrades by his cheerfulness and devotion to duty.

THOUGH not widely publicized, the ceremony attracted a fair sprinkling of spectators. Seated guests included Mrs. Z. Taylor Wood, mother of the Commissioner; Mrs. Healey and Mrs. Larsen with their families, and Major J. S. Matthews, V.D., Archivist of the City of Vancouver; friends from the City Hall.

Major Matthews has taken a keen interest in all activities of the *St. Roch* and her crew. He later expressed himself in these words: "As I see it, His Majesty The King has heard of the gallant exploits of Inspector Larsen and his crew of the *St. Roch*, and on behalf of his people throughout the Commonwealth, sends a token of his and their great pleasure and deep appreciation. It was fitting and proper that the presentation should have been so ably arranged, with solemn, dignified formality, midst the brilliant colour of red coats and green lawns, and in the presence of the members of the Force. It was a delightful ceremony."

Although this investiture took place in "E" Division, where the *St. Roch* and members of her crew have been a familiar sight since this vessel was launched in Vancouver some 20 years ago, it was appreciated by all that the parade represented the Commissioner and members of the Force throughout Canada. And so with this brief ceremony a chapter in the annals of Arctic exploration comes to an end, and we of the R.C.M.P. feel great pride in the part played by members of the Force.

Polar Medal, which medal he had previously received.

"Corporal Peters, the successful conclusion of these voyages was in no small measure due to your skill and devotion to duty."

Then followed the presentation of the Polar Medal to Special Constables Johnsen and Cashin. These men were members of the crew when the *St. Roch* made



Policing the Iron Horse

by A. H. CADIEUX

HISTORY tells us that in the early days travelling was hazardous. Those whose calling compelled them to tour the country were under the constant threat of thugs and highway men.

The advent of the railway brought to travellers a sense of security based on the companionship of numbers and the well-ordered methods of handling trains. However, thieves who saw danger in molesting passengers were quick to notice that the regular train and yard employees were too busy with other duties to do much towards preventing

theft of goods in transit. The result was that the small group of watchmen and special agents hired to give protection could not cope adequately with the situation.

By virtue of contract entered into at the time a shipment is accepted, railways assume, to a degree, liability for the value of the goods, and over the years very large sums have been paid for goods stolen, or otherwise lost.

In 1912 the late Lord Shaughnessy, then Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, disturbed by the appalling losses, called

Theft of goods in transit was common in the early days of Canadian railroading. Today that is changed, and the Chief of the C.P.R. Department of Investigation tells how the change came about.

upon Mr. R. G. Chamberlain, ex-Director of the Vancouver City Police, to organize a Company protection force which was known thereafter as the Department of Investigation. The following year was principally devoted to its organization, and approximately 400 men, mostly ex-soldiers and ex-policemen, were engaged. There naturally followed many changes before a reasonable standard of efficiency was reached, but the policy of the department, as detailed by Lord Shaughnessy in 1912, has never altered, and to this day it is: "Conduct all enquiries or investigations, except those involving the relations between officials and employees and those which must necessarily be made through the Audit Department".

The average strength of the C.P.R. Force is about 470, made up as follows: one chief, two assistant chiefs, 12 inspectors, 48 investigators, five staff sergeants, 12 sergeants, 22 acting sergeants, ten security officers, 264 constables, 23 clerks and stenographers.

The chief is in supreme command and dictates all matters of protection policy. Only he can sanction the engagement and dismissal of men. One assistant chief has his office in Montreal, Que., while the other directs the protection of the prairie and Pacific regions from an office in Winnipeg, Man.

Inspectors, one for each, are in charge of the following C.P.R. districts across the country: New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Algoma, Fort William, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia. Each inspector directs investigations and protection measures for the railway subsidiaries, hotels, wharves and so on, within his district. In addition there is a police inspector in uniform for the eastern region, one for the west (prairie and Pacific region) and one in charge of Angus Works, Montreal; the last mentioned is also chief of the Fire Department for the Works; the duties of the two former are to receive applications for engagement in the force, interview applicants, arrange medical exami-

nations, supervise the selection and distribution of uniforms and accoutrements.

Investigators are selected from among the most able constables and are confirmed in this position after a period of trial and training. Stationed at vantage points along the system, many become very proficient in all types of investigations such as thefts from freight and express sheds, stores, telegraph offices, shops, airline depots and baggage departments; or swindles reported by personnel in Company hotels and on Company steamships. The investigators are sworn in as special constables for the province in which they are stationed, or as supernumerary officers of the R.C.M.P.—if stationed in a province policed by that organization.

Staff sergeants are in charge at points where a number of men are stationed to give protection to important holdings such as West St. John Wharf, Montreal Wharf, Montreal Terminals, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver. Ser-

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geants and acting sergeants visit the constables on duty and also provide added protection by occasionally patrolling points where the Company is unable to give constant police protection. Security officers are attached to some of the Company hotels and have done excellent work in maintaining order under sometimes trying conditions. These men are usually selected from our uniformed staff because of their ability to handle a difficult public.

Constables patrol the Company's principal stations, yards and wharves. They are sworn in under the Railway Act which gives them powers to act as constables for the preservation of the peace on and about any trains, roads, wharves, quays, lands and premises belonging to the Company, and in all places not more than a quarter of a mile distant from the railway.

All members of the department hold certificates of the St. John Ambulance Society, and annually undergo a test of their knowledge of First Aid.

The work performed since 1913 has undoubtedly proved beneficial to the Company, shippers and travelling public in general; for it has materially diminished losses through thefts of freight and baggage, and maintained a high standard of order on passenger trains, and in stations and hotels. It is appreciated that this desirable standard could not have been attained or held without the generous assistance of the hundreds of police officers under federal, provincial and municipal commands throughout the country.

Owing to the favorable position of our constables across the country, they have frequently been instrumental in the apprehension of suspects wanted by other police organizations. Moreover they have assisted whenever necessary in escorting, on train or ship, dangerous or "important" criminals being transferred from one place to another. Such co-operation is a matter of policy, for the C.P.R. Investigation Department is well aware of the power and strength of teamwork.



MACDONALD'S
"EXPORT"

**CANADA'S
 FINEST CIGARETTE**

"E" DIVISION VIGNETTE

It is almost 30 years since Supt. F. J. ("Fitz") Horrigan and Reg. No. 6432 Sgt. J. S. Cather arrived in Vancouver to establish "E" Division C.I.B. The first location was in the Credit-Foncier Building on West Hastings Street, and the personnel consisted of the Officer and N.C.O. just mentioned, together with a filing clerk and stenographer, now Mrs. G. R. LaFond, who is still performing her duties faithfully and energetically in the new quarters.

Our stay in the Credit-Foncier Building was brief, and, until 1924, the offices were located on Granville Street in the Vancouver Block, then one of the city's most modern buildings. For the next four years, the Branch was housed at 416 West Pender Street, and then in 1928, offices on the second floor of the Randall Building on West Georgia Street were rented. Many serving members will remember our tenancy in the Randall Building which lasted nine years.

Towards the end of 1936 the Department of Public Works completed a large six-floor addition to the Main Post Office building at Hastings and Granville Streets,

known as the Federal Building, the intention being to house most of the Federal Government Departments which were occupying rented space in various parts of the city. Early in January the following year, the C.I.B. moved into a wing of the fourth floor of the new building and began to settle down permanently, or so it thought. As usual with the R.C.M.P., our requirements for space at that date were modest, and with the coming of the war years and the great expansion of our duties, it was necessary to acquire additional space on the third and sixth floors of the Federal Building, thus cutting up our organization somewhat and adding to the difficulties of administration.

As has been the case in every Canadian city, other Federal Departments expanded considerably during and since the war. In order that this general expansion might be provided for, the Commissioner instructed early in 1948 that all branches of the C.I.B. were to be moved to Fairmont Barracks. Considerable alterations were necessary, but fortunately few of these were of a structural nature. One innovation which has been



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a great advantage and a definite improvement over the previous set-up was the installation of a PBX telephone system covering the whole building, doing away with the previous separate lines and the complicated system of buzzers in the offices which seemed to be constantly out of order. Many members throughout the Force will remember the large centre wing on the second floor of the barracks, a dormitory which held upwards of 30 men. The Narcotic, Preventive Service, and General Investigation Branches now work from this room, one half of which has been partitioned to make separate offices for the N.C.O.'s in charge of these Branches and the Crime Report Readers. The Special Branch and the C.I.B. stenographers occupy the south wing on this floor and the single men's quarters are in the dormitory in the north wing. Downstairs on the main floor, the space formerly taken up by the Sergeants' Mess is now occupied by the Officer in charge of C.I.B., the Senior N.C.O., and the C.I.B. Filing Room, the last named including also the space which was formerly the washroom at the extreme southern end of the building. The Orderly Room is immediately opposite, and the Quartermaster's Stores now occupy the whole of the main floor of the centre wing. The foregoing is a brief picture of the major changes which have taken place and we feel it will be of interest to the many members who have served in Vancouver.

Oct. 4, 1948, was the great moving day. Much preliminary work had been done over the week-end and, with plans well

laid, the move itself was carried out without a hitch of any serious nature. It is true that when the stenographers reported for duty later on in the day, they were somewhat taken aback to find in the place of their usual desks a collection of antiques whose origin appeared to be steeped in history. However, this little matter was rectified the following day, and the ladies settled down, quite happy in their new surroundings.

Fairmont Barracks is far removed from any restaurant or corner drugstore where lunches may be obtained, and the opening of the Mess on November 1 was greeted with great satisfaction by all members. Spl/Cst. "Bert" Abel, who was cook for many years before the war, is again presiding with his usual skill and energy in the kitchen.

Now that all members of the various Branches are together under the same roof, we have reason to feel that there will be a corresponding increase in social activities, and as a forerunner, on the afternoon of October 27 the N.C.O.'s and men of the Division held an "at-home" at the Barracks for their wives, families and friends. After being shown through the various offices, the merry-makers were served tea through the courtesy of the Service Club, and the R.C.M.P. film, "Scarlet and Gold", was shown. There were more than 40 youngsters present, and their squeals of delight, as "Raglan" and "Soldier's Son" pranced across the screen with their glossy coats gleaming, were a pleasure to hear.

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RECENT CASES

International Confidence Man

*William Frederick Engel alias Wayne B. Cordell Arrested by F.B.I.—Co-operation—
Fraudulent Cheques Amounting to \$371,889.75 Passed*

"The whole question of international co-operation in identification boils down to the common-sense application of the precept that any police force, however big or small, is to some extent dependent upon the co-operation of other forces if it is to deal efficiently with its own crime problem. . . ." These words, part of an address delivered at the 23rd annual convention of the International Association for Identification, Washington, D.C., in September 1937, by Commr. S. T. Wood, then Director of Criminal Investigation, R.C.M.P., aptly describe the main factors which ended the brief but spectacular career of an international confidence man.

William Frederick Engel, alias Wayne B. Cordell, was arrested on May 5, 1948, by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Omaha, Neb. In a lengthy statement he confessed to an amazing number of cases of fraud over a period of four months, involving a total of \$371,889.75, his activities covering a vast amount of territory in the United States and Canada. Finally through co-operation, investigators of the F.B.I., the R.C.M.P. and other law-enforcement agencies tracked him down and brought his double-dealing to a close.

The beginning of this case occurred when Engel was released on parole from

Elmira Reformatory, N.Y., on Aug. 21, 1947, where he was serving a five-year sentence for fraud. A few months later, he accompanied a friend to Memphis, Tenn., where they sold a car for \$1,100 and planned to split the money between them instead of surrendering it to the owner of the car in New York. Engel, suspecting that his friend intended to take all the money, made off with it himself. In Cleveland, Ohio, he joined the Cleveland Auto Club on Jan. 1, 1948 and received a club identification card, also a social security card under the name of Wayne B. Cordell. Many of the fraudulent transactions afterwards negotiated by him, were made possible through the identification provided by these cards.

On Feb. 18, 1948, a man identifying himself as Wayne B. Cordell approached the catering manager of the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., and said that as he was getting married next month, he wanted to arrange his wedding party. He issued a cheque for \$200 drawn on the National Bank, Detroit, Mich., as a deposit. The hotel authorities put the cheque through to Detroit, but were later advised by telegram that it was worthless. The next day the same man (subsequent investigation disclosed) gave a bogus cheque for \$500 to Charles

Ogilvy Ltd., Ottawa, in payment for two cameras valued at \$487.70, receiving his change in cash.

When the Ottawa City Police notified the central Modus Operandi Section of the R.C.M.P. that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Cordell, a search was made, but no record under the name Cordell was located. Photographs of possible suspects were forwarded for identification purposes, a step that also proved fruitless, as none of the witnesses were able to make positive identification.

On Mar. 10, 1948, photostatic copies of Cordell's registration at the Chateau Laurier and the cheque he issued to the catering manager were forwarded to the F.B.I., Washington, D.C., who advised as follows:

"On Mar. 20, 1948, this Bureau received seven fraudulent cheques from our Detroit, Mich., Division, issued by an individual representing himself to be Wayne B. Cordell. Six of these cheques, which ranged in amounts of \$200 to \$1,500 were drawn on the National Bank of Detroit. A seventh cheque in the amount of \$47,950 was drawn on the Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Investigation in Detroit had also revealed that this subject on Feb. 5, 1948, pawned a typewriter at a Detroit pawnshop and at that time placed his right thumb print on an exchange tag. The thumb print was transmitted to our Identification Division for examination along with the fraudulent cheques referred to.

"Through the medium of handwriting comparisons made in the F.B.I. Laboratory it was concluded that the person using the name of Wayne B. Cordell, who prepared the fraudulent cheques submitted by the Detroit Division was identical with the individual using that same name whose handwriting specimens you submitted in your letter of Mar. 10, 1948."

In the meantime it was learned that the Toronto, Ont., Police Department held a warrant for Cordell's arrest on charges of False Pretences. A description of him tallied closely with that of the individual

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sought in Ottawa, and it was revealed that he had in his possession a Canadian Army Discharge Certificate bearing the name William Engel.

In Toronto, on Feb. 16, 1948, Cordell purchased a camera, photographic equipment and a watch at the Robert Simpson Company, by means of two worthless cheques drawn on the First National Bank, Detroit. The total value of this merchandise was about \$465. Next day he centered his attention on Peoples Credit Jewellers, where he purchased a wrist watch valued at \$90 by making a down payment of \$25. He disposed of it in a second hand store for \$30. During his stay in Toronto, he used the address of a Toronto business man.

Upon being interviewed, the business man stated that he had met Cordell in a downtown hotel on February 13 and became friendly with him. Cordell, in a talkative mood, told about having \$40,000 tied up in the United States and intimated that he was anxious to establish himself in Toronto. Going a step further, he created the impression that if the business man helped him, he would invest at least \$5,000 of his alleged inheritance in the other's business. Through his new friend Cordell became acquainted with a woman, lived with her a few days, then disappeared without settling their hotel bill.

In a signed statement to the F.B.I., following his apprehension, Engel told of rooming at three small hotels while

in Toronto, but denied using bad cheques to settle his account with them. In Ottawa, a further search of the Central Modus Operandi Section indices was carried out and it was found that there was a record concerning William Frederick Engel. The description of Engel compared favourably with that of the wanted man and in addition it was noted that he was listed as a photographer, an interesting factor under the circumstances.

Photographs of Engel were sent to the F.B.I., the Chief Constables of Ottawa and Toronto, the C.N.R. Investigation Department in connection with attempted fraud at the Chateau Laurier, and the Director of the Montreal Police Department. Montreal was interested because Cordell had attempted to cash a cheque for \$1,500 at the T. Eaton Co. store there on Feb. 2, 1948. Engel's fingerprint classification also was sent by wire to the F.B.I.

Meanwhile word was sent to all Canadian Police Departments interested, that Engel's photograph had been identified as that of the individual using the alias Wayne B. Cordell. The F.B.I. advised by teletype that a latent print of Engel's right thumb obtained from a pawn ticket in Detroit, also prints from a worthless cheque dated Feb. 4, 1948, had been the

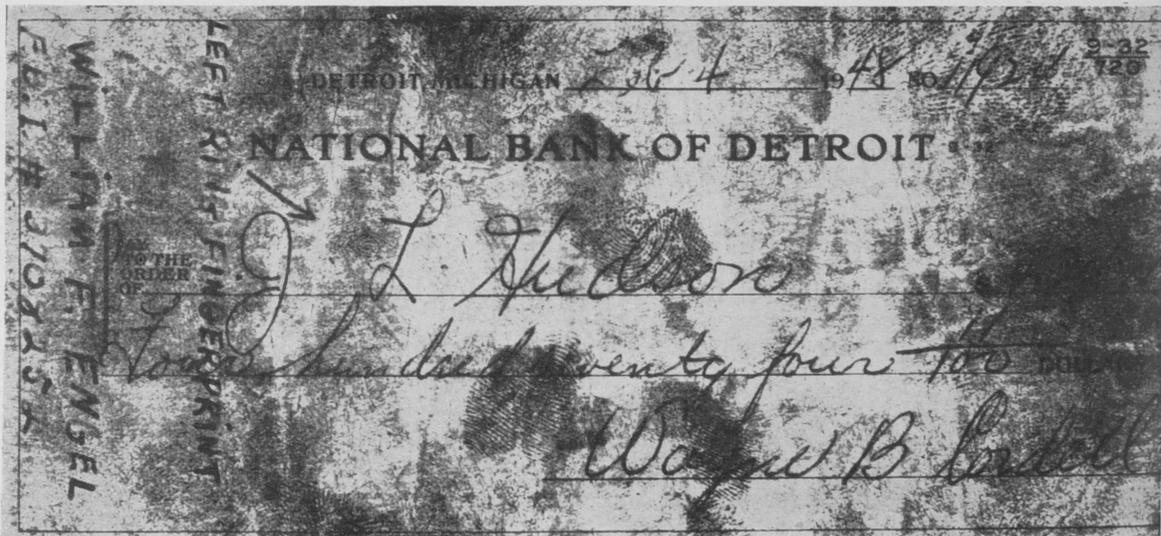
means of identifying the confidence man as William Engel.

The case also extended to Winnipeg, Man., for R.C.M.P. investigators in that city learned later that Engel had opened an account with the T. Eaton Co. on February 28, and attempted to make purchases, issuing a cheque for \$450, drawn on the Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto. The merchandise was refused until the cheque had been cleared, as by that time all Eaton stores had been warned about accepting cheques on out-of-town banks.

Engel's story was that he went to Winnipeg to be married. It was learned that he did keep company with a Winnipeg girl for a short time, and that she gave him her watch and fountain pen to have repaired, but he had not returned her property, nor had she seen him since.

On May 7, 1948, a teletype message received from the F.B.I. told of Engel's arrest in Omaha. The following information concerning the confidence man's arrest is taken from an F.B.I. report dated May 12:

"After this subject, who had been operating in the United States and Canada under the alias of Wayne B. Cordell, was positively identified as being William Frederick Engel, information concerning



information concerning the subject who at that moment was endeavouring to open an account at a large department store in Omaha. Agents proceeded to the department store where the subject was identified and taken into custody.

"Since the apprehension of Engel, it has been learned that he gave other fraudulent cheques in Omaha on May 4, 1948. He

had admitted passing fraudulent cheques in Canada; Detroit, Michigan; Memphis, Tennessee; and New Orleans, Louisiana. Engel is presently being held under \$10,000 bond."

At Omaha on June 11, 1948, Engel pleaded guilty to a charge laid under the National Stolen Property Act, and was sentenced to five years in prison.

R. v. Davis et al

Armed Robbery—Two-way Radio in Action

An hour and a half or so before noon on Jan. 13, 1948, a service station north of Okotoks, Alta., was held up and robbed by youthful gunmen. Harry Hemus the proprietor, his son who is his partner, and another man in the station at the time were forced to lie down on the office floor and submit to being bound with electric extension cord and ropes. The criminals, after helping themselves to the money in the till and several gallons of gasoline for their car cut the receiver off the telephone and drove quickly northward toward Calgary, Alta., some 20 miles away.

The weapon used, a 9 mm Browning automatic, was in the hands of a bare-headed dark thin man in a leather coat. A companion who was taller, light complexioned, wore a felt hat, long coat and brown boots. The getaway car was a 1947 model four-door sedan of a well-known make, light blue in colour and bearing British Columbia licence plates. Hemus' son, who fortunately was able to gain his feet and through a window catch a glimpse of the vehicle before it got away, noted this description and memorized the licence number.

A passing motorist hailed by the victims set them free, and a few minutes afterwards an alarm, shouted through the mouthpiece of the telephone, was picked up by the telephone operator who notified the R.C.M.P. detachment at Okotoks that something was amiss at

the service station. Meanwhile Mr. Hemus junior phoned news of the crime to the R.C.M.P. at Calgary.

Patrol cars were dispatched without delay to establish road blocks, and before long one of them spotted the suspected car and followed it. Just inside the Calgary city limits the car was crowded to the curb, stopped and searched.

There were five occupants who were identified as Arthur Davis, Thomas Zimmerlee, Victor Rennick, Frederick Barber and William Thomas, all of Vancouver, B.C., and all former inmates in the Oakalla Prison Farm in the west-coast province. The automatic used in the hold-up had 12 rounds in the magazine and one in the breech. It was found in the back seat while elsewhere in the car was a large quantity of cigarettes of various brands, groceries and two cans of oil.

The suspects admitted holding up the service station, and had just finished dividing the loot when they were arrested. Further investigation disclosed that the weapon had been stolen about a year previously from an armouries in New Westminster, B.C., the groceries from a service station near Nelson, B.C., and the car from a Vancouver service station.

Charged with Robbery While Armed, s. 446 (c) Cr. Code, all five pleaded guilty before Police Magistrate H. G.

Rose at Calgary on January 16. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. M. H. Staples, K.C., of Calgary. Each accused was sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labour in Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert, Sask., and the recovered stolen property

was subsequently returned to its rightful owners.

It is worth noting that the arrests in this case were effected in a surprisingly short time—a clear example of how quick public cooperation can serve to expedite police work.

R. v. Zacharuk

Murder—Theft of Farm Machinery and Produce—Police Service Dog—Footprints Crime Pattern Woven from Statement of Witnesses

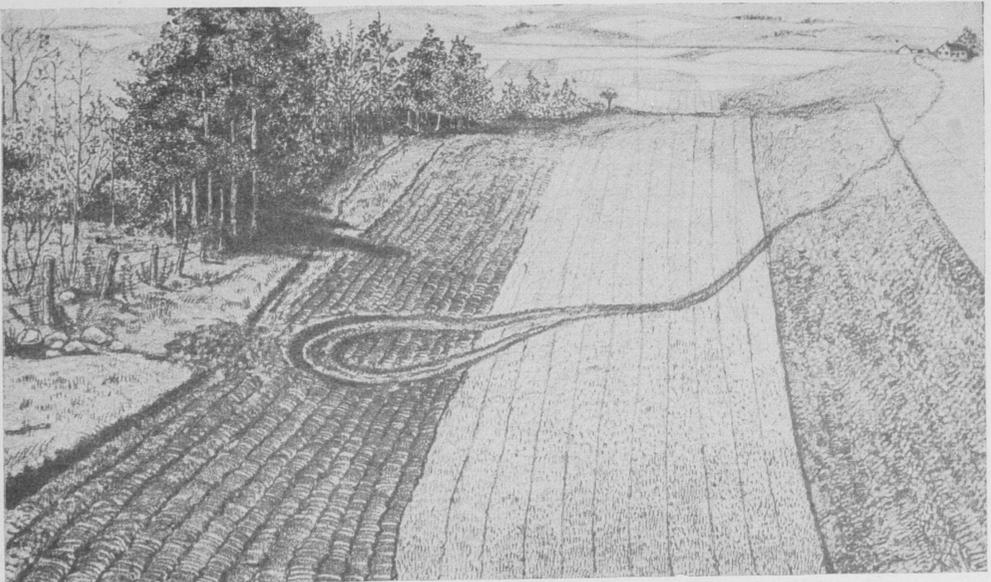
On May 26, 1948, Peter Pacholek of Spedden, Alta., reported to R.C.M.P. investigators at St. Paul Detachment in the same province that his brother William was missing. He was worried, stating that the absent man hadn't been seen for two weeks and that his disappearance looked suspicious.

William Pacholek owned a farm two miles north of Spedden, was a bachelor, content with his lot in life and kept his farm in excellent condition. Why he should suddenly leave without saying anything about it to anyone, Peter, his brother, couldn't understand. Peter wanted to know too, what had happened

to several pieces of machinery also missing from the farm.

The investigators lost no time in searching the farmhouse and barns, fields and bushland bordering them, but no trace of the missing man was found. On the 28th the search continued, this time with the assistance of Reg. No. 115N P.S. Dog Cliffe, and in one of the fields they found a spot where there was every indication that something out of the ordinary had occurred. Someone had been plowing close to a fence, and for some reason the plow had left the main furrow and angled off out of line.

The plow was located near some trees,



What the investigators found at the murder scene.

and on it were stains that could be blood, also particles of bones and hair that could have come from a human being. A little farther on the investigators found five sets of harness on the ground. In another section of the field there was evidence of something, possibly a body, having been dragged by a tractor. The tractor was one of the missing pieces of farm machinery. Well defined footprints made by hob-nailed shoes were found in another patch of plowing and close examination seemed to indicate the unknown person had been running.

Extending the search still further, the investigators came across what seemed to be a place of ambush. It was on the opposite side of the fence—a clearing in some brush where obviously someone had lain in wait.

At this point the investigators did a little conjecturing. Something had frightened the horses while pulling the plow, and they had run off at a tangent until stopped by the trees. Then they had been unhitched, driven deeper into the woods, unharnessed and turned loose. The ambusher had then run across the fields for the tractor and subsequently dragged some object away from the point where the horses had been frightened.

Eyes trained in such things read these signs and interpreted them with the astuteness of experience; but conjecture is only conjecture, and theories were shoved aside lest their influence lead the investigators astray. The work continued as if the evidence were still a closed book, each new bit being received with open minds.

Asking questions here and there elicited the important information that Mike Zacharuik, whose father lived in Hairy Hill, Alta., had been with William Pacholek on or about May 12, and was working for him about the time Pacholek was last seen. Zacharuik was questioned.

"I don't know where Pacholek is," he stated. "I went to his farm about May 12, and we made a deal. I traded a quarter section of land to him for his tractor and other machinery, some cattle and pigs and feed, and his Plymouth coupe. I gave him \$650 cash to clinch the deal."

Asked if he had a bill of sale or some document to prove the trade had been made, Zacharuik said he had a letter from Pacholek explaining it in detail. But he couldn't produce the letter, so he was placed under arrest charged with theft of machinery, theft of cattle and theft of automobile.

With the suspect in jail the investigators continued to gather still more information, some of it of an implicating nature. It was learned that Zacharuik had gone to Pacholek's farm on horseback and had been quite open in letting people know that the farm was his destination where he expected to pick up a Plymouth coupe and some farm machinery in exchange for some land. True enough, he returned in the coupe and on the way ran into car trouble. The roads were muddy, and more than once he had to be pulled out of mud-holes. Another time a broken wire forced him to seek the aid of an amateur farmer mechanic who located the trouble and got the car going.

At most of these stops it was noticed that he had a saddle in the front of the car, though there was a trunk compartment in the rear big enough to hold it. Yet more than once he refused to open the trunk compartment, saying he had lost the key. Then as he drew near his father's home the saddle was no longer in sight, and when he returned it to the man he had borrowed it from, he took it out of the trunk compartment.

By careful questioning the police learned that the saddle had disappeared from the front of the car, shortly before the amateur mechanic fixed the broken wire. An intensive search was made in that area, and in a willow bush a short

distance off the road the dead body of the missing farmer was found. He had been shot in the head.

On June 3, Zacharuik made a statement admitting that while drunk he had killed Pacholek. Subsequently he had taken the car, machinery and other articles, also a grain cheque for \$200, which he cashed. He was uncertain of the exact date he had arrived at the farm and didn't know exactly when the shooting took place, but statements taken from reliable witnesses set the time of the murder as May 14 in the morning. His trip home, normally accomplished in a few hours, took all day and part of

the next, due to bad roads. The body of his victim was found not far from one of the mud-holes in which the coupe had bogged down.

On Oct. 14, 1948, the accused appeared at Edmonton, Alta., before Mr. Justice Ford and jury and pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder, s. 263 Cr. Code. Prosecuting Counsel was W. J. Shortreed, and F. Dunne conducted the defence. Zacharuik was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 12, 1949.

An appeal entered in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division and heard on November 17, 18 and 19, was dismissed.

R. v. Conrad

Breaking, Entering and Theft—Crime Detection Laboratory Tool-mark Impressions

On Feb. 2, 1948, R.C.M.P. Liverpool, N.S. Detachment investigated a complaint from a store-keeper whose shop at West Berlin, N.S., had been broken into. It was the only store in the rural community it served, and the only house in the immediate vicinity was vacant the previous night when the crime was committed.

Examination revealed that entry to the store had apparently been made by removing the hinges of the back door; marks on the screws indicated they had recently been removed and replaced, and the complainant stated that he had not touched them. The investigators deduced that in opening the door on the hooks after taking the hinges off, the unknown criminal had pulled out a lower staple and later hammered it back into place with an iron bar found nearby. Just above the board on which the hinges were fastened was a fresh impression obviously the result of pressure from a screw-driver.

The store had been in the charge of the complainant's mother and his brother during the evening, and at the close of

the business day they had locked up leaving \$135 in the till. A check-up disclosed that approximately \$38 was missing, also cigarettes of different brands and several pieces of merchandise.

Suspicion pointed to Lovette Conrad, an ex-convict familiar with the store's layout, but he refused to make a statement and several interviews with him failed to accomplish anything. He invited the investigators to visit his home and there they found cigarettes of various brands corresponding to those stolen, also a screw-driver in the warming closet of the stove. These articles were handed over to the police, but Conrad still refused to make any statement. Later the investigators armed with a search warrant found groceries which the complainant identified as merchandise from his shop and which neither he nor any of his helpers had sold to the suspect.

Still Conrad refused to make a statement.

Meanwhile the screw-driver and a piece of the board with a tool mark on it had been sent to the R.C.M.P. Crime

Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, Ont., where it was soon established by microscopic comparison that the screw-driver had caused the indentation in the wood.

When told this, Conrad immediately changed his attitude and admitted his guilt. Electing summary trial, he pleaded guilty at Liverpool before Provincial Magistrate C. R. Rand on Mar. 5, 1948, to a charge of Breaking, Entering and

Theft, s. 460 Cr. Code, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B.

In this case the accused was resolved to fight the charge through to Supreme Court if necessary, that is until Science stepped in and convinced him he couldn't win.

R. v. Piniak

Theft from Mails—Forgery and Uttering—R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory—Lengthy Investigation

On Aug. 20, 1948, investigators of the Winnipeg, Man., City Police, arrested William Piniak in the act of passing a stolen cheque at the Royal Bank of Canada, Portage and Sherbrooke Sts. His arrest brought to an end a one-man crime wave which extended back over a period of nearly four years, and which had been under investigation by the R.C.M.P. for approximately half that time.

On Feb. 19, 1947, the accountant of a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, notified the R.C.M.P. that a war service gratuity cheque for \$84.80 payable to George Huntington of the same city had been cashed at his bank Oct. 8, 1946. Subsequently it was learned that the cheque had been stolen from Huntington's mail-box.

Close examination revealed that the endorsement was very similar to the signature on the back of another stolen cheque, the latter made out in the name of Casmir Hollinger who lived on the same rural route. These facts and the modus operandi seemed to indicate that both crimes were linked to still another offence of a similar nature which had been previously reported.

As the investigation continued more offences of the same kind came to light and the money involved assumed alarming proportions. It was learned that the

Hudson's Bay Co., The T. Eaton Co., the Winnipeg Post Office Investigation Department and the Winnipeg City Police were vitally interested in solving the mystery, for at least 35 stolen cheques had been cashed, from May 1945 to October 1946. They included gratuity, pension and income tax refund cheques, as well as War Savings Certificate redemption cheques. Approximately \$3,700 had been fraudulently obtained from the Hudson's Bay Co. and T. Eaton Co. stores, also various banks in Winnipeg. In addition, it was feared that other offences in the chain had been perpetrated but as yet were undiscovered.

Further investigation pointed to the probability that most of the cheques had been stolen from the general post office in Winnipeg. Accordingly it was decided to concentrate on post office employees. A long tedious inquiry followed, during which the handwriting of all employees was examined.

By the elimination process one suspect was found, and samples of his handwriting were obtained for examination purposes. The R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina, Sask., reported that the endorsements on the cheques under investigation and the samples of handwriting supplied were very similar, but refused to render positive identification. Additional samples of writing were

requested—normal writing, rather than the “request” type; but the results were still too indefinite to warrant action being taken.

About this time it was learned that the suspect contemplated building a new home. R.C.M.P. investigators, assisted by the supervisor and the superintendent of the Winnipeg Post Office conducted an inquiry on Nov. 14, 1947. Denying all knowledge of the offences, the suspect was exceedingly frank and co-operative, volunteering information about his new home, offering to supply more specimens of his handwriting and in every way indicating his willingness to help, even to having his home searched without warrant.

Other post office employees were questioned, but suspicion against them was abandoned when handwriting comparisons proved negative. The investigation seemed to be up against a stone wall. All evidence pointed to the post office as the scene of the thefts, yet nothing definite could be found in that quarter.

In March 1948 a Hudson's Bay Co. pension cheque was uttered at the Royal Bank under a forged endorsement, and another from Jackson Foods was passed at the Hudson's Bay Co. store. The bank teller and the store credit manager were taken on a tour through the post office, but failed to identify anyone as the forger.

Finally, in July, plans were formulated whereby it was hoped to lure the unknown criminal into the open. A decoy cheque in the name of Sigmar A. Sigmar was used, and it was while at-

tempting to cash it that Piniak was apprehended.

He readily confessed to all the thefts, and his was an amazing story. As a former driver for a cartage company which delivered His Majesty's mail from the railway depot to the post office, Piniak was so well known to all mail clerks and sorters that he had access to most floors in the post office building. From time to time he pilfered cheques from the sorters' racks, occasionally varying the process by stealing them from mail-boxes throughout the city. In all cases he used a driver's licence for identification, as well as the letter which accompanied the cheque. The licences were prepared for each occasion by erasing the legitimate name and substituting that which was on the cheque to be cashed.

Piniak appeared on Aug. 23, 1948, before Magistrate M. H. Garton at Winnipeg. He pleaded guilty to 237 charges of Theft, Forgery and Uttering, ss. 386, 468 (r) and 467 respectively of the Cr. Code. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on each of 231 charges and to six months' imprisonment on each of the remaining six, the latter being theft of cheques under \$25—all sentences concurrent.

An interesting sidelight on the case occurred nine days before Piniak was arrested. A man named Kaminski stole the decoy cheque and tried to cash it. He was promptly taken into custody, convicted and sentenced to serve nine months in jail. Interviewed regarding the previous offences, he convinced the investigators that he knew nothing whatever about them.

R. v. Oryniak et al

*Breaking and Entering—Theft of Safe—Identification of Tire Marks
Comparison of Particles of Grain—Police Service Dog*

On Sept. 4, 1948, William Tanasychuk and his wife locked up their combined store and post office at Birdtail, Man., and with some friends made their usual

Saturday night trip to the neighbouring town of Rosburn. Returning at 11.30 after a three-hour absence, they noticed that a front window was broken, and a

quick check revealed that a small safe, one of two in the store, was missing. The R.C.M.P. at Russell, Man., were notified.

Tanasychuk's store is situated a short distance north of the main road between Russell and Rossburn. It is a centre-door building with a gravel area on three sides and a cement platform extending across the front. On each side of the door there is a large window, each composed of nine separate panes of glass. Entry had been gained through the lower centre section of the west window, from which all the broken fragments had been carefully removed. Examination revealed that apparently the safe had been pushed through the window to the platform, rolled to the ground, and then loaded on to a truck. The impression of tire tracks found around the store, when compared with designs in the R.C.M.P. tire book, were found to be similar to those of Goodrich or Goodyear tires.

Tanasychuk estimated that there was over \$2,500 in cash, money orders, postal notes, drafts, and grain tickets in the safe. He had seen John Oryniak, son of a local farmer, acting rather suspiciously in the store on one or two occasions, and as this individual was a brother-in-law of the former owner of the store, it was felt that he would have a good knowledge of the floor plan and business routine. Subsequent inquiries revealed that two local residents had seen a truck about 9.30 on Saturday evening in the vicinity of the store, and they were positive it belonged to Sam Oryniak, John's father. The elevator agent at Birdtail corroborated this story.

At the Oryniak farm, the investigators questioned John about his movements the previous night. He told of driving into Rossburn with his father, his brother Alex, and cousin Mike Abramchuk. While his three companions attended to business and visited a beer parlour, he had a soft drink at a local cafe and then disposed of some empty gasoline barrels

at a local oil station where he parked the truck. The four men met again about 10.45, had supper together, bought two barrels of gas and went home.

A statement taken from Abramchuk tallied with most of Oryniak's story, and both maintained that the truck had not left Rossburn until they went home. However, tires on the Oryniak truck were similar to those which had made the impressions at the scene of the crime, and coupled with the evidence of the witnesses who stated they had seen the truck near Tanasychuk's store that night, provided sufficient cause to doubt Oryniak's story and prompted the investigators to make further inquiries in an attempt to connect the vehicle with the crime.

Two boys while fishing in Birdtail River found some postal notes and two small drawers at a bridge northeast of the town. Centering their attention on the bridge, the investigators located quantities of gypsum dust which could have come from the lining of a safe, also several small steel fragments. This seemed to indicate that the safe had been broken open somewhere near. Quantities of grain were also found on the bridge, and samples together with the safe fragments were collected for identification purposes. Suspecting that the safe had been thrown off the bridge the police dragged the river and eventually retrieved it. The door had been torn off and was missing.

In the meantime an R.C.M.P. constable with Reg. No. 164Z Police Service Dog Bobby, arrived from Winnipegosis, and conducted a search along the river bank. The dog located the dial of the safe door, and part of one hinge. Although further search failed to locate the door, a folder containing postal notes was found 250 yards downstream, and finally, some checks and stamps. Additional particles of grain were also located.

The grain found at the bridge was taken to the Manitoba pool elevator for comparison with grain sold at that point by Oryniak the day the crime was com-

mitted. C. Lloyd, agent and buyer for the pool ventured the opinion that it was the same grain, tentatively linking the truck with the theft.

The same day, Monday, a search warrant was procured and the investigation moved to the Oryniak farm. The truck was given a thorough going over, which resulted in the discovery of tiny steel fragments and chips believed to be from the inner lining of a safe, also some grain pellets on the floor boards. John Oryniak was placed under arrest, and after being given the usual warning, volunteered a statement in which he told how he and Abramchuk had left Rossburn on Saturday night while his father and brother were in the beer parlour, driven to the Tanasychuk store and committed the crime. After smashing the safe open they

had removed the money, and thrown postal notes, money orders, grain-checks, and so on into the river. After dividing the money evenly, he and his cousin placed it in two quart sealers and buried it in the Oryniak yard. The full amount was recovered. Abramchuk was also arrested. His statement tallied closely with that of his accomplice.

On September 15, the accused appeared before Police Magistrate G. A. Lauman, at Rossburn, Man., charged with Breaking, Entering and Theft, s. 460, Cr. Code. Both pleaded guilty and were sentenced as follows: Oryniak, one year at hard labour in Brandon jail; Abramchuk, two years in Manitoba Penitentiary. W. G. Ferguson, K.C., conducted the prosecution, N. Mandzuik the defence.

R. v. Stanley

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Habitual Criminal

Early in 1948 the R.C.M.P. at Edmonton, Alta., focused some attention on Ronald Victor Stanley, a well-known criminal, because of his evident interest in narcotics. Apparently he was acting as a buyer, adulterating his purchases with milk sugar to stretch his supplies to a maximum and selling at a profit through known addicts.

A search of his home on February 12 brought negative results, but Stanley himself was found in possession of a large sum of money, a bank book in which were recorded numerous and sizeable cash deposits, and a list of out-of-town addresses. Some of the latter were in Vancouver, B.C., and believed to be in some way connected with the suspect's source of supply.

On March 17 word was received that Stanley had purchased a further quantity of narcotics. That evening R.C.M.P. investigators, intending to visit Stanley's home, were just getting out of their car when they saw a man approaching up a lane. Suddenly the man looked to-

wards them, halted sharply, then turned and fled. As he ran he threw something into the snow, and when he was caught soon after, his pursuers failed to find any tangible evidence. However the approximate spot from which he had thrown the unknown "something" was marked for subsequent examination.

Taken to R.C.M.P. headquarters for questioning and further search, the suspect who turned out to be Stanley, denied his guilt, and lack of evidence validated strongly in his favour. He was on the point of being released when a phone call was received from the investigator who had been left on guard in the laneway near Stanley's home. This individual had come across a fresh break in the snow, and careful digging had brought to light a small glass bottle containing capsules of whitish powder.

In view of this, Stanley remained in custody, but refused to make a statement, even in the face of the fact that analysis of the capsules disclosed traces of morphine sulphate.

The accused appeared on Oct. 26, 1948, before Justice Hugh John MacDonald of the Alberta Supreme Court, charged with Illegal Possession of Morphine, s. 4 (1)d, O. & N.D. Act. Pleading not guilty, he was defended by Walter J. Beaumont, while the prosecution was conducted by Nelles V. Buchanan. Stanley was found guilty and ordered to serve four years in prison, also to pay a fine of \$500 or in default to serve an additional six months, sentences to run consecutively.

Up to that point this case was similar to many others, but a sudden twist placed it in a category made possible by

a recent amendment to the Criminal Code. For in the same Court, Stanley was also charged under the new Part 10 (A) of the Criminal Code and found guilty of Being an Habitual Criminal. Referring to this part of the case, Mr. Buchanan, the Crown Prosecutor, wrote to K. C. Hossick, Chief of the Division of Narcotic Control, Department of National Health and Welfare:

"The case was of more particular interest locally by reason of the fact that in co-operation with the local Crown Prosecutor we coupled a charge of 'and the accused is an habitual criminal'. In this the Crown was successful."

R. v. Tremblay et al

Robbery with Violence—Police Service Dog—Two-way Radios

After spending the evening of Sept. 15, 1948, with four men of casual acquaintance, Andrew Wanechko of Thorhild, Alta., awoke in the hospital, badly battered and minus his 1941 Pontiac car. R.C.M.P. investigators were notified and soon identified the suspects as Fred Tremblay, Leo Carlson, and two others, all of whom had been employed until that evening by a local farmer. He had paid them in cash and beer.

The two unnamed suspects were soon arrested at nearby Radway, and said that the stolen car was in a ditch three or four miles north of Bon Accord.

Maintaining their innocence on a Robbery with Violence charge, although admitting their presence in the car, the two men in custody said the victim had been attacked by Tremblay and Carlson while the two unnamed suspects were in the back seat in a drunken stupor from which they had awakened when the car went into the ditch. These details were confirmed by Wanechko. The two witnesses also admitted that the quartet had stolen another car that night, and were subsequently charged with theft of car. The party had used the second stolen automobile to get out of town, but when

it got stuck in the mud on a new section of road, they abandoned it, and split up, Tremblay and Carlson going by train north to Lac la Biche, the other two, using the same mode of transportation, returned to Radway where they were arrested.

Notified by phone, the R.C.M.P. at Lac la Biche kept the railway under surveillance and when the suspects jumped from a fast moving freight and ran into the bush, they were followed by the police. Both being experienced bushmen, they quickly outdistanced their pursuers. Next day Police Service Dog Cliffe arrived to assist in the search, following a difficult trail through dense bush and muskeg country. Valuable assistance was also rendered by two Fisheries Inspectors who were equipped with portable two-way radios, and the pursuit continued from Lac la Biche to Big Bay District, thence to Beaver Lake District, Pinehurst Lake District and Seibert Lake. Here, the hunted men were forced to turn back to the railway tracks where the trail disappeared.

On September 29, Carlson was seen in Lac la Biche and arrested. He stated he had separated from Tremblay at Mile

151, from which point the latter intended to go farther north. On October 5, the R.C.M.P. at Lac la Biche were notified that Tremblay had been seen boarding a freight train which would arrive at Lac la Biche the same evening. Knowing that the town constable of Waterways, Alta., and a Fisheries Inspector were on that train, the police got word to the conductor by telephoning the section foreman at one of the route stops. Trem-

blay was apprehended aboard the train.

On Oct. 6, 1948, Carlson and Tremblay appeared before Police Magistrate C. M. McKeen at Edmonton, Alta., and pleaded guilty to a charge of Robbery with Violence, s. 446 (a) Cr. Code. Carlson was ordered to serve two years less one day, hard labour, in Fort Saskatchewan jail, and Tremblay five years, hard labour, in Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Careers for Women

She Looks Like a Nice Lady But May Take You to Prison

There's a mystery woman on the Toronto Police Force. When you come face to face with her you'll find out who she is—but after it's too late. By that time you're in the well-manicured hands of the law.

The force won't permit you to see a picture of this tall, chic brunette, because her value as a morality officer would be almost nil if every wolf in town could spot her. And because of her well-groomed appearance and her shapely 145 pounds, we guarantee you'll never identify Mary Anderson as a policewoman.

There are four policewomen on the Toronto force, but none are husky amazons. They don't need to weigh more than 150 pounds or stand over five feet six inches. They have little to do with street brawling, beverage room rows or rowdysim in general. They are outfitted with uniforms, but very seldom wear them.

The women, trained by Insp. Albert Lee, are well-versed in the criminal code, the Statutes of Ontario and the Liquor Control Act to carry out, properly, enforcement of certain laws relating to social phases of our present-day city life.

Although she doesn't actually pound a beat, Mary's work includes touring parks, tourist camps, terminal stations, employment agencies, rooming houses and dance halls.

Toronto's policewomen try not to identify themselves unless it's absolutely neces-

sary. If Mary becomes suspicious of a girl who is hanging around a railway station for no obviously good reason, she may have to produce her badge to obtain the necessary information from the girl. In this case she could make an arrest. But in other instances, which are more obviously wrong, Mary simply calls a cruiser and stays completely out of the picture.

A woman must be single or a widow and at least 25 years of age to be taken on the Toronto force and must have at least two years of high school or the equivalent. Three references are necessary and the force does a thorough character screening job before the applicant is accepted. Maximum wages equal that of a first-class constable.

Policewomen work in eight-hour shifts, but are on call all the time. They carry no gun or billy and are not trained in judo.

Although Mary doesn't smoke or drink, her work includes frequent visits to cocktail bars to keep an eye on wolves on the prowl for barflies and check on girls who are under age. Sometimes she rides around in the cruisers, usually with plainclothesmen.

Women mental patients being moved from one place to another are usually accompanied by a policewoman. They sometimes bring female prisoners to court, but then one of Torontos four police matrons takes over.

DIVISION BULLETIN — *Party Line of the Force*

“A” Division

Births On Feb. 3, 1949 a daughter to Reg. No. 11077 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Power.

On Jan. 6, 1949 a son, John Charles, to Reg. No. 13760 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. MacPhee.

Volleyball The volleyball tournament between “A” Division and Headquarters ended with the Sergeant Major’s “Bearcats” winning the pennant. The victors lost not a single game in the entire season.

Shooting Members of the “A” Division Rifle and Revolver Club participated in several competitions:

Dec. 9, 1948 Wakefield (1976) vs “A” Division (1941).

Dec. 29, 1948 “N” Division (487) vs “A” Division (484).

Jan. 7, 1949 “A” Division (471) vs “N” Division (482).

Jan. 14, 1949 “A” Division (1974) vs Wakefield (1980).

Feb. 17, 1949 Wakefield (1783) vs “A” Division (1782).

In January “A” Division entered two teams in the D.C.R.A., “A” Team scoring 492 and “B” Team 475. The same month, two teams were also entered in the Inter-divisional competition, “A” Team scoring 482, and “B” Team, 474.

To Pension On Nov. 12, 1948, Reg. No. 10317 A. H. McCormack.

On Jan. 19, 1949, Reg. No. 9961 Cpl. A. MacLeod.

On Feb. 18, 1949, Reg. No. 11568 Cpl. E. T. Waugh.

The Christmas Party On Dec. 23, 1948, Headquarters and “A” Division held their 27th Annual Childrens’ Christmas Party in the auditorium of the Ottawa Technical High School, where jolly Old St. Nicholas (Reg. No. 14909 Cst. F. Schmidt) handed out gifts to over 450 happy and smiling youngsters from his workshop which was erected on the stage between two giant Christmas Trees.

The program opened with moving pictures, after which Master of Ceremonies Sgt. Major W. G. Lloyd, M.B.E., introduced Commr. S. T. Wood, C.M.G., who welcomed the guests. Mrs. A. R. Allen

(wife of Reg. No. 11811 Cst. A. R. Allen, “A” Division), and four of her dance pupils, Jan Shen, age 7, Rochelle St. Jean, 10, Joan Ann Jamieson, 9 and Dawn Cotnam, 5, entertained with toe tap, tap dancing and ballet. This was the highlight of the entertainment and spontaneous acclaim of the spectators intimated how well Mrs. Allen had anticipated their wishes. Music was supplied by the R.C.M.P. Band under the direction of Reg. No. 13077 Sgt. E. J. Lydall (since appointed Sub-Inspector).

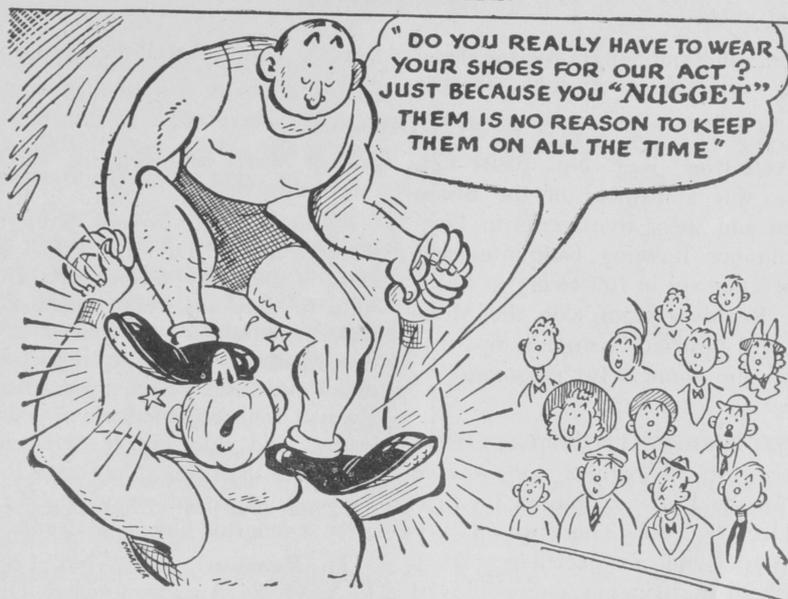
Candy, oranges and apples were presented to all the children and the cafeteria, staffed by ladies of the Force’s civil staff, supplied ice cream, cake, sandwiches and coffee.

The entertainment was under the direction of Reg. No. 11143 Sgt. Frank Wilson and Reg. No. 13049 Cpl. Don Cassidy.

Smoker On January 28, “A” Division and Headquarters Social and Athletic Club sponsored a smoker in the Hull Armories, Hull, Que. Over 300 attended, including members of the Force and special guests. The entertainment was launched by a few members of the band who played several novelty numbers, while Insp. J. T. Brown (since retired to pension) revealed more of his versatility by giving forth on the traps a la Gene Krupa. The Sergeant Major still holds first place as raconteur, with not only third class constables laughing at his stories through necessity, but even the senior ranks enjoying them.

The list of guests was impressive with names of many persons from Hull and Ottawa prominent in the law-enforcement and judicial professions. Judges, magistrates, crown attorneys, chief constables, officers of the provincial police, the Canadian Provost Marshal and the Commanding Officer of the Hull Regiment joined in the fun and talked shop.

A buffet supper was served at 11.30, and the caterers jokingly remarked that they served enough hors-d’oeuvre, cold cuts, salads and cake for 500 people. Some of the “oldsters” remarked it was “just like old times”.



**“NUGGET” IS A STAR PERFORMER—
IT GIVES SHOES A BRIGHT, LASTING
WATERPROOF SHINE.**

5-47

NUGGET SHOE POLISH

“HQ” Division

Births To Reg. No. 13187 Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. Walker at Ottawa on Dec. 24, 1948, a son, Douglas Alan, their first child.

To Reg. No. 10959 Sgt. and Mrs. R. N. R. Street at Ottawa on Jan. 1, 1949, a son, David Wayne.

To Reg. No. 13047 Cst. and Mrs. H. E. Brownhill at Ottawa on Feb. 21, 1949, a son, John Peter.

Anniversary and Retirement A double-feature event in honor of the R.C.M.P. band's tenth anniversary and farewell to Insp. J. T. Brown's retiring to pension after 35 years' government service, was held in the Sergeants' Mess, Hull Armouries, on Jan. 25, 1949. Attending were Commr. S. T. Wood, Supt. J. F. Thrasher, Supt. O. LaRiviere; also the wives and lady friends of band members.

Following a short musical program the Commissioner presented, on behalf of the band, an illuminated nominal role of past and present bandmen. Inspector Brown

was also given a walnut record cabinet, while Mrs. Brown received a huge bouquet of roses.

The post of Director of Music has been taken over by Sub-Insp. E. J. Lydall who since the band's inception in September 1938 has been assistant bandmaster.

Annual Address Harking back to Christmas and the Commissioner's annual address to Headquarters personnel, two events of 1948 were stressed as being most gratifying to him—the excellent performance of the Musical Ride, which appeared in several American cities, and the band's tour of the West, recorded in the last issue of the *Quarterly*.

Stamp Club Incited by Reg. No. 12695 Cst. F. J. Bigg, an ardent stamp collector himself, a stamp club has been organized for the benefit of, and enthusiastically received by young boys at the training school in Alfred, Ont. The project has been given encouraging support by Ottawa's philatelic

organizations and publicized by the local press and radio. A new angle in the Force's Youth and Police program, and a good one!

"C" Division

Sport Activities Reg. No. 10804 Cst. J. H. Blais was a member of the Bisley Rifle Team and spent five weeks in England last summer. Bowling, badminton and revolver practice are in full swing in Montreal. The Revolver team won the Montreal City and District Championship; that makes them the winners for two consecutive years.

Christmas Dinner The Annual Christmas Dinner for all regular and reserve members was held in the Division Gymnasium on Dec. 23, 1948. There was a very good turn-out, and an excellent turkey dinner with all the trimmings was enjoyed by all. Ex-members who have retired to pension were seated at a special table of honour. Appropriate remarks made by the Officer Commanding and other officers

present were followed by an extremely interesting show.

Reserve The present strength of the Reserve in "C" Division is 157. A training class is presently in progress and the results to date are very satisfactory. Many Reserve members have assisted in numerous investigations, and take an active part in our Youth and Police program. They are always well represented in our bowling league, and rifle and revolver activities.

The death of Reg. No. R/588 R/Cst. G. S. Parke, who passed away on Dec. 21, 1948, after a lengthy illness, is deeply regretted.

To Pension Reg. No. 10237 Cpl. J. A. O. St-Amour, Quebec Detachment, retired to pension on Jan. 31, 1949, after completing 22 years service. He is temporarily residing at 1159 Pendrill St., Vancouver, B.C.

"D" Division

Births To Reg. No. 12754 Cpl. and Mrs. H. S. Stilborn, a son, Robert Percy, at Winnipeg, in February.

To Reg. No. 13068 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Ray, a son, William Lionel, at Norway House on February 9.

To Reg. No. 10416 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. G. Stewart, a son, Donald Roy Wellington, at Crystal City in February.

To Reg. No. 14258 Cst. and Mrs. N. Stavenjord, a daughter, Karen Joan, at Headingly on February 2.

To Reg. No. 12772 Cst. and Mrs. D. R. Henzie, a daughter, Margaret Jean, at Berens River on February 17.

Dinner and Dance Entertaining and interesting was the annual dinner and dance, held at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, Dec. 3, 1948, under the patronage of: His Excellency R. F. McWilliams, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba; Assistant Commr. J. D. Bird, Officer Commanding "D" Division; Commanding Officers of the various Armed Forces; the Crown Attorney; the Mayor of Winnipeg, and the United States Consulate General.

The dance orchestra of the R.C.M.P. Band, from Ottawa, provided excellent music.

Christmas Tree Held in the auditorium at Division Headquarters during the festive season, this event yielded its customary thrill to children of the Force, and to special guests, 15 boys from St. Joseph's Orphanage. The latter arrived in cars of the Highway Patrol, and en route were kept informed by the division police radio of the progress Santa Claus was making on his way to the Christmas Tree; they also had the opportunity of talking to him over the air. All children were presented with gifts, then games were played with Santa as the focal point.

Party The New Year's Eve dance was exceptionally successful. Approximately 50 couples attended. There's talk of this becoming an annual attraction.

Elk Dinner On Jan. 12, 1949, a dinner in the auditorium, attended by members of the Force and staff, proved to be a great success. A noted nimrod of the division betook himself to a remote part of the province some weeks before, and captured one of the mighty denizens of the forest as a trophy. The details of the hunt he refused to discuss, but the prize provided a number of very fine roasts, after being treated professionally by Frank Long, cook

in the division mess. He really prepared a satisfying meal, which was much appreciated by the diners. Afterwards there was dancing, and on the whole, the evening was pleasure-filled all the way.

Skating Party The bowling club held a skating party on Jan. 28, 1949, followed by dancing and refreshments in the auditorium. A temperature of 22 below, with a high wind blowing, somewhat curtailed the skating on the open-air rink, but the skaters, between frequent visits to the hut to "warm up", did have fun.

Curling Rinks played every Sunday at Fort Garry rink, and two teams from the division represented the Force in the Police Association Curling Club.

Badminton The club was very active in the Inter-Service League, the Winnipeg and District Tournament and the Manitoba Tournament. In the Inter-Service League division players had more than their share of coming out on top, from a scoring point

"Depot" Division

Social Christmas activities got under way on December 23 at a gathering in the post library. All "Depot" Division stenographers and N.C.O.'s were there, and the girls were each presented with a box of chocolates from the N.C.O. staff members. Supt. E. H. Perlson made the presentation.

That afternoon the annual Christmas Tree for the children of members of "Depot" and "F", was held in the gym-



New Year's Eve at Depot

FRED G. WILSON

Jeweller

Diamonds

Watches

Silverware

WINDSOR HOTEL.

OTTAWA

CANADA

of view, and in the latter two tournaments some members were runners-up in the final consolation events.

Sorrow The division expresses sympathy for Reg. No. 11949 Sgt. J. D. Fraser and Reg. No. 9488 Cpl. G. C. Adams in their recent bereavement—the death of their wives. Mrs. Fraser died Feb. 1, 1949, Mrs. Adams on Nov. 25, 1948.

nasium, with Reg. No. 11632 S/Sgt. C. Walker acting as master of ceremonies. The Regina Junior Lions Club "B" Band furnished sweet music under the able direction of Mr. Mossing, Jr.

Superintendent Perlson gave a brief address to start the program which included: motion pictures, with Reg. No. 12988 Cpl. L. S. Bowman at the projector; conjuring tricks by Mr. D. Seguin of Regina; a stage skit "The North Pole Hikers" under the direction of Reg. No. 10931 S/Sgt. A. G. Cookson, with R/Csts. M. J. Coyne, J. W. McGuire, W. T. Sherman and G. G. Walker in the cast, accompanied by Miss Audrey Neale at the piano; and community singing, led by the band.

Santa Claus (Lt. Comdr. E. D. Walker, Regina) arrived in hearty mood, around 4 p.m., much to the enjoyment of the kiddies, and handed out the presents from under the Christmas trees. After St. Nick had taken his departure refreshments were served, and the day ended happily for everyone.

On December 24 the Sergeants' and Corporals' Mess each had their "At Homes"

being visited by the Officers of "Depot" and "F" Divisions, after which they in turn paid their respects at the Officers' Mess where a tasty buffet luncheon and refreshments were served.

New Year's Eve of course saw the annual New Year's Eve Ball held in the gymnasium, which was dressed in gala raiment. The Grand March was led by A/Commr. and Mrs. C. E. Rivett-Carnac. "The Old Year" (Reg. No. 10173 Sgt. C. Mears) was in attendance, and at midnight a huge egg was carried in, from which the "New Year" (Miss Betty-Lou Denton) burst forth, wishing everyone a Happy New Year. Supper was served in the gymnasium by members of the division mess staff.

February 11 saw the gymnasium again decorated this time with hearts and cupids, for fun and frolic at a well-attended St. Valentine's dance.

Sports Curling was the main winter sport around "Depot" this year, with games going on each evening from 6.30 to 11 on two sheets of ice. A novel bonspiel opened the season and started the rocks rolling.

Afterwards, league play monopolized the time with 22 mixed rinks in action. February 16 saw the commencement of the Birks Trophy Bonspiel, and on March 1 the Big Bonspiel to wind up the season began.

A hockey team was organized and it played some out-of-town games, one at Francis, Sask., defeating the Sedley Team, five to one.

Rifle clubs are active at noon hour and every evening during the week.

Badminton was enjoyed by some, but it seems to be losing its popularity—nothing like the enthusiasm of former years.

Illness Reg. No. 11039 Cpl. "Joe" Sullivan was laid up shortly after New Years, suffering from a strained back, the result of a bad fall.

Inspr. E. Porter, taken ill early in January, successfully underwent an operation, and we were glad of his rapid recovery.

General The opening of the Saskatchewan Parliament took place on February 10, and in true Mounted Police tradition, members of No. 2 Mounted Troop escorted His Honour, Lieut.-Governor J. M. Uhrich, to and from the Legislative Buildings.

"E" Division

Births A son, Kenneth Ian, to Reg. No. 11930 Cpl. and Mrs. H. E. Robson at Vancouver on Nov. 19, 1948.

Marriages Reg. No. 13014 Cst. C. C. Head, Grand Forks Detachment, to Miss Agnes Eileen Ackles at Vancouver on Dec. 27, 1948.

Bowling "E" Division Sports Club has two teams in the Civil Service Bowling League in Vancouver. The No. 1 team, league champions last year, got off to an excellent start this season by winning 24 games straight and finished up as winners of the first half of the league. The No. 2 team did not do as well. It finished up at the tail end of the first half made a better start in the second half, but had a further relapse and dropped back into the cellar. Their performances however showed improvement in the latter part of the season.

Table Tennis Since the centralization of offices and staff at Fairmont Barracks, sport activities have increased, and table tennis is one of the most popular pastimes, the lone table in the recreation room being

in constant use. In a men's doubles tournament Reg. Nos. 14373 and 12638 Csts. Art White and Ed Murton nosed out Reg. Nos. 12078 and 14930 Csts. Neil Krag and Kelly LaBrash.

Dart Throwers A large number of personnel have also taken to the fine old English game of Darts. Spl/Cst. Ted Brooke from "over there" supervises and coaches.

Delay The unusually severe winter, with snow for more than two months, has delayed the softball plans; things are a little slow getting under way.

Canteen After being closed down since before the war, the re-opening of "E" Division Canteen at Fairmont Barracks on February 1 has been welcome to all personnel at Vancouver. Reg. No. 13785 Cst. J. P. Gannon, manager, is happy to report that in the short period since opening shop, business has been excellent. Members no longer need travel a dozen or so city blocks to buy cigarettes and tobacco, and their consumption of drinks indicates how much they appreciate the canteen.

"F" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13605 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Koshman of Yorkton, a son, David John, born Oct. 30, 1948.

To Reg. No. 13632 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Johnston of Foam Lake Detachment, a daughter, Maureen Gail, born Dec. 4, 1948.

To Reg. No. 13133 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Hurlow of Val Marie Detachment, a son, Gerald Stewart, born Dec. 6, 1948.

To Reg. No. 13708 Cst. and Mrs. S. J. Lawton of Avonlea Detachment, a son, Douglas James, born Dec. 11, 1948.

To Reg. No. 11800 S/Sgt. and Mrs. D. O. E. Bartram of Regina, a son, William James, born Dec. 22, 1948.

To Reg. No. 10915 Cpl. and Mrs. S. J.

Leach of Climax Detachment, a son, Victor Westgate, born Jan. 20, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13239 Cst. and Mrs. J. O. Brown of Melfort Detachment, a son, born January, 1949.

General The Division linked up with Depot in holding the annual Christmas Tree party and other social events.

Writer Reg. No. 11787 Sgt. G. A. Gerrie, sub-associate editor of the *Quarterly*, contributed a well-written narrative on the late ex-Sergeant Major Parker (see obituary column), most of which has been incorporated in the tale entitled "Prairie Blizzard" which appears in the Old-timers' Column this issue.

"G" Division

Births A daughter, Irene Elizabeth, to Reg. No. 10689 Cpl. and Mrs. L. E. Corey, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 4, 1949.

A daughter to Reg. No. 13294 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Brindley, at Ottawa in January, 1949.

Changes Reg. No. 14436 Cst. E. E. Jones, was transferred by plane from Whitehorse, Y.T., to Ottawa, and thence to Resolute Bay, N.W.T., via Goose Bay, Labrador. He will accompany a patrol from Resolute to Dundas Harbour, N.W.T. which will complete his present posting. Reg. No. 14571 Cst. J. H. Biensch and Reg. No. 14780 Cst. D. M. Nelson are expected to arrive at Resolute early in March and Constables Nelson and Jones will make the return patrol back to Dundas Harbour by dog team. Constable Biensch is being relieved from Northern Service and is being transferred "outside" to "D" Division, Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 8681 Cpl. G. I. Cameron and his wife who have been stationed at Selkirk, Y.T. detachment for the past 13 years came outside on leave for the first time since being posted to that detachment. It may be of interest to friends who recall Corporal Cameron's good work among the Indians and others to know that he anticipates taking his pension this year. He has not yet decided where he will make his future home but it is hoped by many that his love for the Yukon will cause him to remain there.

Reg. No. 10270 Cpl. L. Weston who

previously served many years in the North, was transferred from "K" Division to Fort Smith on January 17 last for another term of three years northern service.

Hockey Reg. No. 14306 Cst. G. R. Johnston and Reg. No. 14476 Cst. R. H. Bradford of Whitehorse Detachment, Y.T., left for Vancouver on February 25 with the Whitehorse Hockey Club Team to play in the British Columbia Amateur Hockey Association playdowns. Constable Johnston is manager-secretary, and in this capacity had considerable to do with arranging the trip; Constable Bradford is one of the outstanding players of the team, which is composed of star players from the Air Force, Army, Canadian Legion and residents of the town of Whitehorse. Another member of the Force, Reg. No. 13800 Cst. B. E. Harrison will be greatly missed by the all star team, as he won the award last season for being the most valuable and outstanding player. Due to the pressure of police duties at Whitehorse, he was unable to accompany the team this year.

To Pension Reg. No. 7332 S/Sgt. W. C. Tyack, who has served in "G" Division for the past 26 years, will proceed on leave on May 31, pending discharge to pension. Staff says that he intends to climb into his brand new Ford and merrily wheel his way across the country to British Columbia, where he plans to live a well-earned life of ease midst a small apple patch where the McIntosh grow.

“H” Division

Births To Reg. No. 14371 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Thomson of Truro Detachment, a daughter, Jeanne Ann, on Dec. 22, 1948.

New Detachment Quarters Sydney correspondence reports that Reg. No. 13686 Cst. E. E. Ward of Eskasoni has deserted his tribe there, and moved to North Ingonish, taking over a new wigwam—the new and spacious quarters erected as a new detachment within the confines of Cape Breton Highland Park.

Rifle Shooting Interest in rifle shooting at Halifax and Sydney continues. Activity in this sport, dormant in this area for so many years, grows apace, and while some of the “old hands” still retain their skill, they get plenty of competition from comparatively inexperienced men. Teams are entered in both D.C.R.A. and inter-divisional competitions.

Hockey The hockey team (in the Inter-Service League) beat the league leaders—the Navy—in the last game played against them, putting on a really outstanding exhibition. A reversal of form resulted in a loss to the Army. *

Social Just before Christmas, a successful Christmas Tree Party was held in Halifax for the children of members, followed a few days later by a dance for the grown-ups. Both affairs occasioned much favorable comment. The Christmas Tree Party was the first of its kind in this Division, and we hear from all sides that there are

hopes for a similar function each year.

On February 4 a Division H.Q. Dance was successfully staged in our gymnasium. These periodic affairs have developed into real “get-togethers”, and are enjoyed by all.

Well-known Through his activities in connection with “Youth and the Police”, Reg. No. 10832 Cpl. R. G. Cooper of Halifax has become exceedingly well-known throughout the province. In fact if it were possible to conduct a poll on this, most of the citizenry (other than bootleggers) would automatically select Corporal Cooper. He has added another activity—writing for the *Quarterly*, and we all enjoy his articles. By the way, all you former Maritimers, remember this is the Halifax Bicentennial Year.

Youth and Police Inspr. W. H. Kelly, D.P.O., of “H”, “J”, “L” and “Marine” Divisions recently visited New London, New Haven and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., where he addressed various gatherings of adults and children in connection with our “Youth and Police” program. His sojourn was under the auspices of the Connecticut State Committee on Delinquency and Crime Prevention; and in one of his talks during his five-day stay Inspector Kelly spoke to an audience of over 3,000 children ranging from 12 to 16 years old. The Connecticut State Police and other organizations collaborated with the sponsors to make Inspector Kelly’s visit—“most interesting and successful.”

“J” Division

Births A daughter to Reg. No. 12519 Cst. and Mrs. W. S. M. McNeil of Minto Detachment on February 7.

A son to Reg. No. 13575 Cst. and Mrs. Earl Evans of the Plaster Rock Detachment.

New Year’s Dance The Division opened up the festive season with a mammoth New Year’s Dance in the gymnasium at Division Headquarters, in Fredericton. Despite bad weather members came from detachments as far away as Newcastle. Reg. No. 10658 Sgt. “Par” Roome and his wife were the “funsters” from that detachment. Altogether it was a gala affair with noise-makers and gay laughter. Lunch was served

about 1 a.m., break-up time came officially at 3 a.m. This is developing into an annual affair, and members from other divisions in this part of the country are cordially invited to reserve some of their annual leave for next year’s big dance.

Bridge A marathon bridge tournament was held at Fredericton. Reg. No. 10114 D/Sgt. George Sincennes and his wife led the field at the half-way mark.

Bowling Six teams made up a house bowling league at the local bowling alleys, and the last report showed that the team captained by Reg. No. 11461 S/Sgt. Bert Lacey was in the lead.

Shooters Winter shooting in the in-

door range was a favorite this season. The sporting ladies championship rifle team sponsored by the R.C.M.P. at Fredericton, came first in the provincial shoot, with the men's team in seventh place. Training of

the local branch of Air Cadets in rifle shooting is supervised by Supt. D. L. McGibbon, Reg. No. 11516 S/Maj. F. E. Smith, Reg. No. 11606 Sgt. Lou Brown and Reg. No. 12088 Cpl. Harold Hunter.

"K" Division

Births Nov. 6, 1948, to Reg. No. 13166 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Stevens, Edmonton Headquarters, a son, Douglas John.

Nov. 16, 1948, to Reg. No. 14305 Cst. and Mrs. E. V. Christianson, Peace River, a son, Murray Dale.

Nov. 24, 1948, to Reg. No. 13882 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Banting, Peace River Sub-Division Headquarters, a daughter, Lynda Bea.

Dec. 17, 1948, to Reg. No. 13870 Cst. and Mrs. G. H. Hacking, Taber Detachment, a daughter, Lois Evelyn.

Dec. 19, 1948, to Reg. No. 13596 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Lethbridge, a son, Neil McConnell.

Jan. 16, 1949, to Reg. No. 13382 Cst. and Mrs. W. Peterson, Edmonton Headquarters, a son, Gerald Frederick.

Marriages Nov. 3, 1948, Reg. No. 13725 Cst. R. M. Allan, Edmonton to Miss Anna Lucille Freystad at Edmonton.

Nov. 4, 1948, Reg. No. 14425 Cst. J. A. McCullough, to Miss Rigmor Hermansen at Regina.

Dec. 31, 1948, Reg. No. 13416 Cst. S. A. Byer, to Miss Jean Bernice Rafter at Edmonton.

Christmas Tree Just prior to Christmas the gymnasium welcomed approximately 100 children, sons and daughters of the Force, and their parents. A huge, well-decorated Christmas tree was the centre of attraction, as well as excellent refreshments and a good program of entertainment. All this was followed by a visit from Santa Claus, who distributed gifts to the kiddies.

A Christmas Party was also held for members of the Lethbridge Sub-Division at the Flying Club there, starting with a turkey dinner and followed by dancing and a sing-song.

Dance The annual New Year's Ball held in Headquarters' gymnasium was one of the outstanding events of the night in the city. The New Year was greeted with music, a balloon shower, favors and noise-

making, all in a setting festooned with brilliant new decorations.

Badminton In both Edmonton and Calgary, badminton appeals to a large number of our members and staff. In Edmonton, R.C.A.F. players have been our guests, and we played return matches at the R.C.A.F. drill hall—good games, followed by the always welcome refreshments. The Red Deer and Fort Saskatchewan badminton clubs are next on the list as visiting guests to the Edmonton Club.

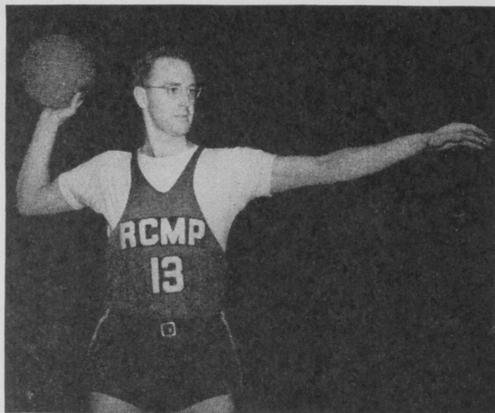
The exhibition matches between the members of the India badminton team and players from the Edmonton and Winnipeg Clubs were also in the limelight.

Bowling The first half of the Scarlet & Gold League games saw Spl. Cst. H. S. Allens team finishing in first place, to assure it of being in the playoffs. The team consisted of:—Supt. N. Courtois, Reg. No. 10927 Sgt/Major A. S. McNeil, Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Zariski, Miss Scoble and Spl. Cst. Allen. Honors for the high ladies' single during the first half went to Miss Bauerfind with a score of 323. This was bettered by Mrs. M. West with a score of 334. The men's high single was won by Reg. No. 11710 A/Sgt. L. West with a score of 329.

Besides the R.C.M.P. League, the following members are pacing the leaders in the City Commercial League: A/Sergeant West, Reg. No. 10261 Cpl. J. H. Simoneau, Reg. No. 12868 A/Cpl. G. W. Mortimer, Reg. No. 13571 Cst. D. H. Lauber, Reg. No. 13411 Cst. L. A. Cavanagh, Reg. No. 12635 Cst. R. W. P. Jones and Spl. Cst. Allen.

Calgary members have four teams which report steady improvement in their scores.

Basketball Our basketball team has proven to be one of the best in the Edmonton City League, finishing a close second in the regular league games. The Edmonton Meteors played three games against the police team, two with scores of 55-50 and 73-63, and lost the third with



Playing Coach.

a score of 53-50. In 13 games our team scored 728 points, topping the points scored against them by 171. Reg. No. 15210 3/Cst. R. F. Girling, Reg. No. 14596 Cst. H. P. Tadeson and Reg. No. 12868 A/Cpl. Mortimer from last year's team, were the backbone of this year's squad, and were picked to play on the City League all-star team. Mortimer, the playing coach, scored a total of 172 points in 12 games.

Volleyball In the Edmonton City Volleyball League, our teams finished well up in first place for both halves of the season's playing. Participating in a Provincial Tournament was the police team, consisting of officers. N.C.O.'s and men stationed at "K" Division Headquarters.

"L" Division

Curling In the third Confederation Bonspiel held at Charlottetown, Feb. 12 to 19, a team skipped by Supt. N. Anderson, and including Reg. No. 11027 Sgt. P. L. Keyes and Reg. No. 11270 Cpl. W. Swindell, carried off the Prowse Trophy, winning four games and losing two, with an average of 94 points.

Basketball Reg. No. 14879 Cst. G. B. Michelson played in the P.E.I. League, top scorer and centre for RECCE. Reg. No. 14878 Cst. C. E. Walper, also a cage enthusiast, played for a Summerside team.

Hobbies Reg. No. 10841 Sgt. J. T.

Curling Our curlers in Edmonton played every Sunday morning; some made a good showing in a mid-winter Bonspiel held in that city.

Calgary Sub-Division held their own, but plan to enter more rinks in future years.

Shooting Members of the Division (Edmonton) Rifle Association contest weekly for local awards of crested spoons. One team was entered in the D.C.R.A. monthly competition and R.C.M.P. inter-division matches. Their greatest handicap was non-ownership of a No. 7 Long Branch rifle—they had to borrow one.

Calgary and Lethbridge Sub-Divisions are also deeply interested in rifle shooting and entered teams in both matches.

Organization A Ladies' Scarlet & Gold Club was organized during the winter, consisting of wives of members stationed at Edmonton. It provides excellent "get togethers" for the ladies, and their services are available for all social activities at Headquarters. At their monthly meetings they study various handicrafts.

Fire Early in the morning of January 3, fire completely destroyed the police garage at Peace River. The building will be remembered by many old timers as it was one of the original police structures at Peace River Sub-Division Headquarters. In the pre-auto days it was used as a stable.

Lines of the C.I.B. keeps busy in some of his spare moments, weaving, and produces some fine Tartans. In this field Corporal Swindell, known in the old days as "Band Saw" Bill, still turns out useful gadgets. But most of the time now, as N.C.O. in charge of Charlottetown Detachment, he is occupied with official matters.

Youth and Police Since the first of the year, approximately 1200 children in rural areas have heard talks on this subject by Reg. No. 10844 A/Cpl. A. W. Green and seen films especially designed to inspire young Canadians.

"N" Division

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. F. Cooney, twins, Peter and Paul, at Rockcliffe, Ont., on Jan. 1, 1949.

Welcome Insp. W. G. Nichols, who has assumed command of "N" Division; Sub-Insp. L. S. Grayson, recently ap-

pointed Training Officer; Csts. A. F. Wilcox (Reg. No. 12462) and B. P. B. O'Callaghan (Reg. No. 13375) who are additions to the Laboratory staff, documents and ballistics respectively.

Rifle Club Activity has increased in this department during the past few months. Of note was the home and home rifle match with "A" Division. Modestly, we report: We trimmed the pants off 'em. Our team is entered in both the D.C.R.A. .22 Service rifle competition and the inter-division matches.

Riding Class A riding class for the children of officers and N.C.O.'s resident in barracks has been under way for some weeks now. Every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning Reg. No. 10501 S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson, assisted by Reg. No. 10958 Sgt/Major H. Robertson and Reg. No. 10156 Sgt. W. Maffet, give the youngsters a few pointers.

Volleyball A volleyball league has been formed, and strange as it may seem, the staff team remains unbeaten.

Bowling Ten teams are entered in the "N" Division Bowling League, which operates every Monday night at the East-view Recreational Centre.

Movies With the kind co-operation of the Royal Canadian Navy Film Society, films are shown every Wednesday evening in the gymnasium at Rockcliffe. Some top-rate films are received from the society. It provides a pleasant diversion for the men in barracks.

Penitentiary Visit Through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, R. B. Gibson, several members of our staff, along with members of the penitentiary class, enjoyed an informative and interesting visit to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Christmas Party Santa Claus, movies, refreshments, and a few words from the Commissioner made the children's Christmas Tree party, held at Rockcliffe on December 22, a huge success. The kiddies thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Dance The annual New Year's Eve Dance ushered in another year at "N" Division. Over 200 couples attended from "A" Division, Headquarters and "N" Division. Music was supplied by the R.C.M.P. Orchestra.

Social Evening A combined skating party, sleigh ride and bingo stretched into two evenings of entertainment, Friday, January 28 and Friday, February 11. Approximately 150 joy-makers attended, including staff members, their wives and children, and recruits with their damsels fair. For skating, the music was piped through the newly installed P.A. system.

Badminton Badminton is played every Sunday afternoon in the "N" Division gymnasium by local officers, N.C.O.'s and their wives. Two tournaments have been run off so far; the first was won by Mrs. P. B. Cox and Insp. W. Dick, the second by Assist. Commr. and Mrs. L. H. Nicholson.

"O" Division

Births To Reg. No. 11247 Cpl. and Mrs. A. A. Yunker, a son, Mark Bernard, born Dec. 13, 1948.

To Reg. No. 14091 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Gray, a son, James William, born Jan. 16, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14466 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. McIver, Windsor, Ont., a son, Ian Cameron, born on Feb. 11, 1949.

Marriages Reg. No. 14030 Cst. A. J. Leas married Miss Molly Dahl of Prince Albert, Sask., on Dec. 14, 1948.

Reg. No. 13811 Cst. W. A. Schulz married Miss Ethel F. Docksey of Guelph, Ont., on Dec. 29, 1948.

Reg. No. 13702 Cst. L. G. Stewart mar-

ried Miss Irene A. Wiebe of Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 29, 1949.

General The Sergeants' Mess held a smoker on January 28, at which time all good wishes were extended to Reg. No. 8586 Sgt/Major J. E. Sirm, pending his retirement to pension after having completed 29½ years service in the Force. Members of this Division as well as his many friends throughout the Force will be pleased to learn that he has accepted a position with the British Embassy in Washington. We all wish him lots of luck in his new undertaking.

The general monthly get-together of the Recreation Club took place on December

16, the Christmas Tree for the youngsters on December 18, and the annual Christmas Dinner on December 21. The regular New Year's Eve Dance was as successful as in past years.

Uninvited Recently when proceeding up the walk to the home of a gentleman he had reason to interview, an investigator was met by a very large dog. The fact that the dog had been frolicking all afternoon in the mud did not add to its already unfriendly appearance, but our investigator managed to reach the front door in safety. When admitted, he was followed by the dog which immediately commenced a tour of the living room and dining room, knocking over several small tables and depositing mud here and there on the car-

pets. The investigator noticed the conduct of the dog and considered its owner should either put it out or at least tell it to lie down. Approximately one hour later at the conclusion of the interview, our investigator got up to depart.

As he was going out the door the gentleman said: "Aren't you going to take your dog with you?"

The expression on the face of the investigator was immediately mirrored on the face of his host, when the former replied: "I thought the dog was yours."

At this juncture, it is reported the gentleman stated: "Well, regardless of whom the dog belongs to, let's get it the h— (pronounced heck) out of here!"

Pensioned

Ex-members who retired to pension on the dates shown

- Reg. No. 6949, S/Sgt. William Neave Lowson—Nov. 30, 1947. 9919-107th St., Edmonton.
- Reg. No. 9553, Sgt. William Mathews—Nov. 30, 1947. 245½ Bank St., Ottawa.
- Reg. No. 11336, S/Sgt. William Gordon Renton—Nov. 30, 1947. 434 Catherine St., Fort William, Ont.
- Reg. No. 6574, S/Sgt. Gordon Williams—Nov. 30, 1947. 1659 Kisber St., Victoria.
- Reg. No. 11729, Cpl. Henry Keith Wentzell—Dec. 4, 1947. Barrington West, N.S.
- Reg. No. 11427, Sgt. Edgar Joseph St. Pierre—Dec. 8, 1947. 13 Bridge St., Edmunston, N.B.
- Reg. No. 10136, Sgt. Major James Murray—Dec. 11, 1947. "Hawthornden", Hullbridge Rd., South Woodham Ferres, Essex, Eng.
- Reg. No. 11547, Cpl. Arthur Reginald Collis—Dec. 12, 1947. North Ingonish, Victoria Co., N.S.
- Reg. No. 10715, Cpl. Arthur Monro—Dec. 12, 1947. 2456 McGill St., Vancouver.
- Reg. No. 8952, S/Sgt. Walter Joseph Woods—Dec. 12, 1947. Suite 11, Melton Court, 2310 Cornwall St., Vancouver.
- Reg. No. 9714, Sgt. William Kennedy—Dec. 14, 1947. 62 Connaught Ave. S., Hamilton.
- Reg. No. 10251, Cpl. Jean Albert Louis Chamberland—Dec. 15, 1947. c/o Lee's Trailer Lodge, 11900 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla., U.S.A.
- Reg. No. 10467, Cst. Joseph Alfred Bourdeau—Dec. 22, 1947. 183 Mountain Rd., Hull.
- Reg. No. 10266, Cst. David Hamilton Mason—Dec. 25, 1947. 294 Holmwood Ave., Ottawa.
- Reg. No. 10279, Cst. Hubert Mansfield Childerstone—Dec. 31, 1947. R.R. No. 1, Ganges, Salt Spring Island, B.C.
- Reg. No. 9889, Sgt. James Joseph Somers—Jan. 31, 1947. 301 Holmwood Ave., Ottawa.
- Reg. No. 8272, S/Sgt. Arthur Wiebe—Jan. 2, 1948. c/o 208 South America, Stockton, Calif., U.S.A.
- Reg. No. 10379, Cst. Joseph Roland Hortense Rheaume St. Louis—Jan. 16, 1948. 7959 Foucher, Montreal, Que.
- Reg. No. 9359, Sgt. Ronald Leconfield Trolove—Jan. 16, 1948. Apt. 22, 1215 Drummond St., Montreal.
- Reg. No. 7641, Cst. Cecil Albert Milner—Oct. 8, 1947. Box 523, Port Dover, Ont.
- Reg. No. 9894, S/Sgt. Charles William Graham—Oct. 12, 1947. Hastings, Ont.
- Reg. No. 11648, Cst. Stanley Solomon Kempton—Oct. 12, 1947. 14 Brunswick St., Yarmouth.
- Reg. No. 11608, Cst. James Alfred Coleman Willett—Oct. 16, 1947. 328 Smythe St., Fredericton, N.B.
- Reg. No. 9867, S/Sgt. Watkin William Hinton—Oct. 21, 1947. 1096 Wilson Ave., Kelowna.
- Reg. No. 6412, Sgt. Arthur Sefton Band—Oct. 23, 1947. c/o Masonic Temple, 1930 Lorne St., Regina, Sask.
- Reg. No. 11373, Sgt. Douglas Lawrence Canniff—Oct. 31, 1947. 134 Duke St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Reg. No. 9548, Sgt. Thomas William Johnson—Oct. 31, 1947. 150 Prince Albert St., Overbrook, Ont.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Divisions and Officers

APRIL 1, 1949

COMMR. S. T. WOOD, C.M.G.

DEPUTY COMMR. C. K. GRAY

Headquarters—Ottawa

'A' Department (Administration and Organization)
Adjutant.....Supt. J. F. Thrasher, LL.B.
Asst. Adjutant.....Inspr. R. P. B. Hanson
Officer i/c Central Registry Supt. A. Goodman
Senior Personnel Officer.....Inspr. G. J. Archer
Inspr. W. H. G. Nevin

'C' Department (Criminal Investigation)
Director, C.I.D.

Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.
Asst. Director, C.I.D......Supt. S. Bullard
Inspr. J. A. Peacock, B.Sc., LL.B.
Chief Preventive Officer.....Inspr. R. F. Karrow
Special Section.....Supt. G. B. McClellan
Inspr. J. Leopold Insp. A. W. Parsons
Inspr. R. A. S. MacNeil, O.B.E.
Identification Branch.....Inspr. R. W. Wonnacott

'S' Department (Supply)
Supply Officer.....Asst. Commr. R. Bettaney
Asst. Supply Officer.....Supt. J. P. A. Savoie
Marine Liaison Officer
Inspr. G. C. Roberts

Aviation Section
Inspr. P. B. Cox

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Sub-Insp. D. J. McCombe and E. J. Lydall,
L.T.C.L., A.T.C.M.; Insp. D. A. McKinnon
(Newfoundland)

(on leave pending retirement to pension)

Supt. T. R. Michelson; Insp. J. T. Brown, E.D.

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J. H. T. Poudrette, J. R. W. Bordeleau, R. J.
Belec and J. A. Stevenson, O.B.E.

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Insp. C. N. K. Kirk, D. O. Forrest, J. M. Bella,
W. J. Monaghan, J. B. Harris and K. M. Lock-
wood.

'Depot' Division—Saskatchewan

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J. A. Churehman, M.M., F.R.M.S., F. S. Spalding
and E. Porter; Sub-Insp. H. C. Forbes, M.B.E.,
G. H. Prime, J. A. A. Thivierge, W. G. Fraser
and J. R. Steinhauer.

'E' Division—British Columbia

Supt. J. Healey; Insps. R. S. S. Wilson and
H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S.

'F' Division—Saskatchewan

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Zaneth and T. W. Chard; Insps. J. R. Lemieux,
J. C. Story, E. Brakefield-Moore, M.A., LL.B.,
L. Bingham and W. E. Buchanan; Sub-Insp.
E. H. Stevenson, M.B.E.

'G' Division—

Northwest Territories and Yukon

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L. J. C. Watson; Sub-Insp. H. G. Spanton.

'H' Division—Nova Scotia

Asst. Commr. R. Armitage; Supt. J. Howe;
Insp. C. B. Macdonell and W. H. Kelly.

'Marine' Division—Halifax, N.S.

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Herman, O.B.E., A. H. Cassivi, K. W. N. Hall,
C. de G. and J. A. Reader.

'J' Division—New Brunswick

Supt. D. L. McGibbon; Insps. M. F. A. Lind-
say, B.A., LL.B., J. S. Cruickshank and H. S.
Cooper.

'K' Division—Alberta

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Curligh and N. Courtois; Insps. C. Batch,
M.M., F. A. Regan, B.Sc., LL.B., H. A. Maxted,
N. W. Churchill, E. J. Lucas and W. J. Fitz-
simmons; Sub Insp. W. V. C. Chisholm.

'L' Division—Prince Edward Island

Supt. N. Anderson.

'N' Division—Ontario

Insp. H. G. Nichols and W. Dick; Sub-Insp.
L. S. Grayson.

'O' Division—Ontario (South)

Supt. M. F. E. Anthony; Insps. H. P. Mathew-
son and H. G. Langton, B.Sc., B.C.L.; Sub Insps.
K. Shakespeare and T. M. Guernsey.

**Other administrative officers and heads
of branches at R.C.M.P. headquarters,
who are not commissioned officers of
the Force:**

F.B.I. Liaison Officer with R.C.M.P.

G. H. Bethel, Esq.

Departmental Secretary

G. T. Hann, Esq., M.B.E.

Chief Treasury Officer.....J. Stevens, Esq., M.B.E.

Purchasing Agent.....J. A. Lynch, Esq.

Asst. Purchasing Agent.....A. J. Anderson, Esq.

Old-timers' Column

Incident in the 80's

This issue of the *Quarterly* carries the obituary of an ex-member of the Force, one rightly classed as old-timer, ex-S/Sgt. Edward Warren, who died recently in B.C. Joining the N.W.M.P. in 1876, Warren served for several years at Fort Macleod as hospital Staff Sergeant and Acting Surgeon, purchasing his discharge in 1883. In recent years he corresponded with Reg. No. 4664 ex-Sgt. H. C. Oliver, and despite his advanced age he had a vivid memory, frequently recalling incidents in which he participated when the Force was young.

The *Quarterly* (October 1940) contained one of his stories about a trip he made with Asst. Commr. A. G. Irvine, Insp. J. M. Walsh and party to the camp of Sitting Bull in 1876, shortly after the notorious Indian and his followers crossed into Canada from the United States. In another letter he tells an amusing story of a wagon trip he made.

"Four recruits and myself made the trip," wrote the ex-staff sergeant. "We were given four carts apiece. We loaded up each cart, and made the trip in record time. At Fort Qu'Appelle, there was a very steep hill. It was a very hot day and I was drowsy, but I soon woke up. I went down that hill flying through the air—all the carts tied together. At the bottom, waiting, was Reg. No. 7 Sgt. Maj. J. Francis, an old Balaclava man. We landed safely."

Ex-Staff Sergeant Warren lived for many years in Fort Steele, B.C., and up to a few years ago headed north each spring, as a prospector. With his passing, another link with the Force's infancy has been broken.

Frontier Blizzard

A tale is told about the rugged frontier days in 1883 when as a constable, Reg. No. 742 Charles Parker (see obituary column this issue) while on detachment near Fort Macleod was caught in a prairie blizzard. Carrying dispatches, he wandered off his course and was lost for several days. When found he was badly frozen. In a subsequent report he tells about it.

"I was stationed on detachment at Stand Off about 18 miles from Fort Mac-

leod. Reg. No. 325 Cpl. S. DeRenzie was in charge of the detachment at the time, and I was a constable.

"On or about April 3, I was sent out to the St. Mary's River, a distance of about 25 miles from Stand Off, with dispatches. I had no guide; it had been storming for eight or ten days, and the mail was snowed up. Near Nine-Mile Rock I was caught in a terrible snowstorm and after wandering about for some time, I found I had lost my way. I crossed the St. Mary's River thinking it was Lees Creek and got my clothing all soaked, which immediately became frozen. I camped that night on the opposite side of the river, and next day started out to find the police detachment. The sun came out very bright, and very soon I became snow-blind and remembered nothing else except wandering about the prairie until I was found six or seven days later by the mail driver coming in from Fort Benton. I was in a delirious and helpless condition and was taken on the coach to Whoop-Up, but it was two or three days before medical assistance arrived.

"My hands and feet and the greater part of my body were frost bitten, my ears so badly, that the tips had to be amputated. I had no fur cap, and was wearing a felt hat at the time I was lost."

Ex-Supt. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

From ex-Asst. Commr. C. D. LaNauze, now living in retirement in Calgary, Alta., comes a note concerning a well-known ex-officer of the Force.

"Calgary's grand old ex-officer, Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., celebrated his 85th birthday on Christmas Day, and was host to many of his innumerable friends.

"Colonel Sanders, who was born at Yale, B.C., entered the Force as Inspector in 1884, and fought in the North-West Rebellion. He made many arduous patrols in the saddle in those early days and was frequently accompanied by our famous old guide, Jerry Potts.

"In the South African War he served with distinction in the Canadian Mounted Rifles and won his D.S.O. there. After the South African War he resumed his duties



Ex-Supt. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

with the Force and retired as Superintendent in 1912, to become Calgary's most distinguished police magistrate.

"He could not be kept out of the First World War, during which he earned the rank of Colonel, and was awarded the C.M.G.

"Colonel Sanders retired as police magistrate some years ago, and at his residence in Elbow Park, Calgary, he has always a hearty welcome to past and present members of his old love—the Mounted Police."

Ex-Officer Visits Canada

Canada was visited recently by a noted native son in the person of Lieut.-Col. Francis Lennox Cartwright, D.S.O., who for some years has been living in retirement in England. The colonel is better known to the old timers of the Force, as ex-Inspector Cartwright who served in the West and the Yukon before the turn of the century.

He is the son of the late Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce in Sir Wilfred Laurier's cabinet, and was appointed an Inspector in the N.W.M.P. on Feb. 15, 1897. Inspector Cartwright obtained leave of absence and served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse, in the South African War. From South Africa he returned to Canada and was stationed at Prince Albert, where he resigned his commission on Mar. 9, 1904. For his services

in the Boer War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

After farming for a while in Eastern Canada, Mr. Cartwright rejoined the Strathconas and served with them through the First Great War. He became a lieutenant-colonel and retired from the service in 1920. Since then he has been residing in England, but has always retained his interest in "the old Force", being for a time president of an association of ex-members who live in England.

During his recent stay in Canada the 75-year-old ex-policeman renewed many acquaintances and found time to visit the scene of his early police days in the Yukon.

Trotter Slows Down

Reg. No. 2630 ex-Cpl. John Robert Trotter, 76, who lives in Edmonton, Alta., retired early last spring and announced that he expected to spend his time "resting, eating a great deal and just taking it easy."

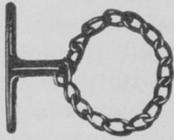
Coming to Canada from Ireland, Mr. Trotter settled in Toronto, Ont., and engaged in the N.W.M.P. on Mar. 4, 1891. In the ensuing years he saw service at Fort Macleod and Fort Saskatchewan, and from Apr. 2, 1897 to Apr. 20, 1901, was corporal in charge of Chipewyan Detachment. His northern experiences included pursuit of an Indian murderer, patrolling by boat in summer and by dog team in winter, the latter being to him an enjoyment. He was kept very busy during the famous Klondyke gold rush, and his recollections of those stirring days are very vivid.

Ex-Corporal Trotter purchased his discharge from the Force on Nov. 8, 1902, at Fort Saskatchewan and moved 11 miles east to his 320-acre farm in the Sturgeon River settlement. After well over 40 years of farming he decided it was time to ease up, and he's now relaxing in Edmonton. May he live to enjoy many years of "rest and good eating".

The Good Old Days

If anyone believes modern army life is unduly rugged, let him read the following orders issued to troops at Fort Riley, Kansas, before the turn of the century.

"Members of this command, when shoot-



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ing at buffaloes on the parade ground, will be careful not to fire in the direction of the C.O.'s quarters.

"The troop officer having the best trained regiment for this year will be awarded one barrel of rye whiskey.

"Student officers will discontinue the practice of roping and riding buffaloes.

"Attention of all officers is called to Par. 107 A.R., in which it provides under uniform regulations that all officers will wear beards."

Fifty Years Ago in the Force

The example made, during the previous patrol, of hunters who killed buffalo, has had an excellent effect. One hunter during last winter, while very much in need of food, seeing the tracks of a buffalo in the snow in early morning, is reported to have fired his gun in the air, then hunted in a different direction, and as far as we can gather, not a single animal was killed last winter.

The detachments at Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing have good control over the country, and after very hard work succeeded in arresting several Indians for killing an alleged Indian cannibal on Smoky River, one of them being found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced at Edmonton.

Our transport is in good order. We purchased seven buckboards this year and with a few heavy wagons we can get along. Most of our wagons have from time to time been practically rebuilt, and as they are being kept in good repair all the time are likely to last for some time.

On the whole our canteens are very successful, affording the men moderate quantities of beer in their own barracks, and articles generally required by soldiers, at a much reduced rate. The profits are judiciously used in reducing the cost of messing, in providing prizes for rifle shooting and sports generally, and in many other ways making the barrack life of the men more enjoyable.

—From the Annual Report, 1899.

Book Reviews

CHAMPLAIN (The Life of Fortitude),
by Morris Bishop. McClelland and Stewart
Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 342. \$4.

This is a story of high adventure, as fascinating as any novel. Mr. Bishop has spared no pains in his research, and the book is written with an amazing wealth of accurate detail. Supposition and presumption are clearly stated as such; facts are quoted from records and surviving manuscripts. Champlain himself published several volumes about his travels, and these are used as sources of information. The 12 voyages of Samuel de Champlain to this continent, covering a period of over 30 years (1603-1635) are each described; the earlier ones to an unknown land for the purpose of exploration and establishment of colonies and trading posts, the later ones about his returns to a beloved home, Quebec, after harassing visits to France for money and support.

Originally sent as geographer and biographer with Pontgrave, Champlain kept records and charts of all his explorations. He was essentially a dreamer and explorer rather than a commander, possessing courage and integrity, but at times he lacked force in his decisions, a fact which has perhaps altered the history of this country. Yet his physical courage was unsurpassed and his understanding of the Indians made them regard him always as their friend and father. Under their guidance, he sailed up the Ottawa as far north as Muskrat Lake and Perretton, and west to the land of the Hurons. To follow him in imagination through country now familiar and settled, is a thrilling experience made possible by this well-written narrative. The life of the Indians in its primitive savagery is here described—but it is an innocent sort of savagery which knows no better, not the calculated cruelty of which civilization is sometimes guilty.

There were two ruling passions in Champlain's life—to discover a north-west passage to the East, and to establish a New France in America. He seized every opportunity to explore further into the unknown continent, searching for a passage westward; and at the same time bent his influence and energies to the founding of a colony and the conversion of the savages to Christianity. The stories of brave and

martyred priests are woven in with his own, along with the persevering struggle of the Church in the new country. The French were not at that time colonially inclined, and those few who came to settle were a discouragement rather than support to their leader. With almost insuperable difficulty the fort and trading post at Quebec was established, and although nearly doomed many times by famine, disease, and war, it finally triumphed and must be regarded as Champlain's personal achievement. He held it for France against starvation, treachery, and siege by the English, and by labour and thoughtful planning nourished it to strength. Samuel de Champlain ended his days there as Governor of New France.

Here is a book which makes history live, a valuable addition to any library. O.E.W.

SCHOONER BLUENOSE, by Andrew
Merkel. The Ryerson Press, Toronto,
Canada. Photos by W. R. MacAskill. Pp.
70. \$4.50.

The Bluenose, a fishing schooner well-known to most Canadians, was named as challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy. She was Canada's representative, competing against the best from the United States. Year after year she sailed the competitive course and won, bringing fame to her skipper and honour to her country. Her name will always be remembered, and a few years back a picture of her was proudly displayed on one of Canada's most beautiful postage stamps in commemoration of her fame.

The part-owner, and man behind the helm, Captain Angus Walters, a deep sea fisherman from Nova Scotia, was so closely associated with the schooner, that one without the other would render the saga of the vessel's career incomplete. Good seamanship and cleverness on Walters' part brought the Bluenose through many a hazardous and thrilling experience. He knew his vessel from keel to every last yard of sail, and her performance under his hand was part of himself.

To illustrate the book, pictures of the schooner's races and a pictorial record of her marine life were furnished by MacAskill, world famous marine photographer, and obviously he gives his best. His action

shots show how wet salt water can be, as well as the power and speed the schooners gather during their struggle for position.

The windjammers are gone, and fishing schooner races may be on the way out; therefore any book lover should be proud to own this volume with its pictures and details as to where and how the racing course was laid. Seventy pages of text by the author and 45 photographs by W. R. MacAskill describe the "Queen of the North" to perfection, and here you will find the names of other racing participants as well as a portrayal in the proper perspective of the man who designed the Bluenose.

R.W.W.

CRUSADE IN EUROPE, by Dwight D. Eisenhower. Doubleday Publishers, Toronto, Canada. With illustrations, maps, index, and a glossary of military terms. Pp. 559. \$5.75.

Apart altogether from its value as perhaps the most comprehensive one volume record of the war in Europe and North Africa, Eisenhower's account of those momentous years has other aspects, and unveils other traits of real significance.

An outstanding feature is the pattern of democratic simplicity which runs throughout the book and is probably best exemplified by the author's description of "thumbing a ride" from his own troops after suffering a minor injury in the crash landing of his plane on a French beach. What other Supreme Commander holding such tremendous power would have shared a jeep with eight of his soldiers in like circumstances or would later have described the incident in such homely terms?

Eisenhower here discloses the principles he followed throughout in securing and retaining real teamwork from the diverse forces and nationalities which made up his vast command. The reader is left with the impression that he took up the task with humility and understanding.

For these and similar reasons the book will provide rich material for biographers and students in the future. It stands not only as a record of accomplishments but as a word picture of a period and a way of life.

The ex-serviceman will find the volume of absorbing interest as it brings into focus a field that was for the most part foggy

and but distantly related to his own small and personal adventure.

The non-military reader will welcome the clarity and sequence of the story, the good maps and charts, and the general set-up of the book. Technical as it must be at times, the language is as simple as the subject allows, and there are human interest items interspersed throughout. Attention will be especially attracted to the top level military and political discussions which formed the background of many of the major decisions of the war.

Canadian readers will notice some errors and may wish that more space had been given to Canadian battles. For instance, 1st Division men will find their formation described as a "A Canadian Corps" in the chapter on Sicily and they will look in vain for the name of their Division in the appendix containing "The Allied Order of Battle for the Final Offensive". It is understood that some of these errors will be corrected in future editions.

L.H.N.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN, by Philip Gibbs. Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 307. \$3.

Here is another gripping and timely novel by a well-known author. The setting is in Russia and the theme embraces from the time of Lenin and Trotsky to the present day. The story revolves around the life of Vladimir Michaelovitch Rogov, affectionately known as David, child of a Russian army officer and English governess. In his nature are mingled Russian devotion to an ideal with English courage and honesty of thought.

During his early childhood, due to the absence of his soldier father, David is under the influence of his mother, whose gay nonsense conceals her unhappiness in her exile from her homeland, and whose courage in the face of fear and hardship is unflinching; then as he goes to school and becomes imbued with the Marxist doctrine, he is torn between love for his mother and fear for her unwise criticism of the Russian ideology. But when his father, the faithful Trotskyite, is shot in the purge, it leaves the boy bewildered.

Having a good knowledge of English, David is selected for the diplomatic service, where he becomes acquainted with intrigue and fear of those in high places. The second

World War finds him covering the battle fronts in Russia, suffering alike with dying Germans and dying Russians. At the fall of Berlin, he thrills to the thought of meeting Englishmen, with whom he feels the kinship of blood, but knows profound disappointment when he is "not allowed to fraternize". Later he is sent to London still with the diplomatic service, as an interpreter. Here he seeks out his English relatives, and his delight in them is equalled only by his amazement at the freedom and happiness evident in this "decadent capitalist country". Saddened and matured by the death in Russia of his early love, little Sofia, he falls in love again, this time with the English girl, Viola, only to have his fate as a Russian overtake him again.

The book portrays vividly the subjugation of the individual to the demands of the state; the fear he feels, the poverty and frustration—for what? In contrast the freedom of the individual in England, a country, though war-torn and sad, where "man may speak the thing he will". The author is, of course, an Englishman, but an Englishman who has taken pains to consider his subject and treat it fairly.

This engrossing volume is well worth reading time, and its restrained drama will remain in your thoughts long after the words that made it live, have been forgotten. O.E.W.

THE GATHERING STORM, by Winston S. Churchill. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, U.S.A., Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 784. \$6.

Thomas Carlyle once said, "The history of the world is but the biography of great men". Churchill's great historical work is a classic example of a book that combines an analysis of world events with a biographical background, an intimate inside story of the facts.

For its historical value, this volume should be read as a sequel to Mr. Churchill's story of the first World War, which he outlined in "The World Crisis", "The Eastern Front", and "The Aftermath". Covering a period from 1919 until May 10, 1940, when Mr. Churchill assumed office of Prime Minister, "The Gathering Storm" is a detailed account of the years of suspicion, hatred, inertia and mismanagement that resulted in the war which almost

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The Editor, *R.C.M.P. Quarterly*
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Ottawa, Canada

wrecked what was left of the world after the previous struggle.

In July 1934, in a speech to the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said, "Let us remember this; our weakness does not only involve ourselves; our weakness involves also the stability of Europe." This is the theme that runs through the early chapters of the book, the warning thundered by a far-seeing patriot in his attempts to awaken the government from its lethargy. But his was as a voice crying in the wilderness.

Beginning with the chaotic condition of the world following the Armistice of 1918, Churchill traces progressively the follies of the victors in their handling of the European situation; the foolishness of the economic clauses of the Treaty of Versailles; the ineptness of the League of Nations; the failure to keep Germany disarmed; the rise of Adolf Hitler and revolution in Germany; the Nazi infiltration into Austria and Italian aggression in Abyssinia; the failure by England to maintain air superiority; the scramble to strengthen naval and air services when trouble appeared imminent; and the many other well-remembered incidents that preceded the second Great War. The rape of Austria and Czechoslovakia, and the tragedy of Munich, are covered in graphic detail; the days of "peace in our time" are lived over again in the descriptive phrases of one of the great masters of the English language.

Underlying the narrative of world events, there is the counter theme of life in Britain, an undercurrent of political maneuvering, as the Conservative, Liberal and Labour parties struggled for ascendancy in the years between wars. For many of these

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years Churchill was the forgotten man, living mainly at his home "Chartwell" where he wrote the volumes on the "Life of Marlborough" and many articles that enjoyed world-wide circulation, and where as he said "I never had a dull or idle moment . . . and with my family around me dwelt in peace within my habitation." Here he learned to be an expert brick-layer, building two cottages, garden walls, a swimming pool and rock gardens. They were pleasant years for him, living as he said "from mouth to hand".

Space does not permit a thorough review of this book. There are many important

incidents which should be outlined, many disappointments and disasters mentioned which might quicken the interest of the potential reader. Sufficient to say that this reviewer feels that this is one of the great historical works of modern times, a book to be enjoyed by students of history, a book that should be read by everyone. President Roosevelt once asked what name should be given World War II, and Churchill's suggestion was "The Unnecessary War." To read "The Gathering Storm" is to understand why.

Maps and diagrams assist the reader in following the text graphically. H.E.B.

THE BEAR FACTS, by Polly Culbertson.

The John C. Winston Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated by Paul Fennell. Pp. 22. \$1.50.

Here is a smart little book of satire with a perfect double-entendre title. It tells the story of the Iron Curtain in Walt Disney style and can be read in about ten or 15 minutes.

A thought-compelling little volume, it is the kind that induces pride of ownership and the desire to pass it along to your neighbour to show how clever you are at being the first in your community to discover it. E.J.D.

Kelly Says:

DURING his tour of duty on a very cold night a motorcycle 'gendarme' stopped in at a local restaurant of a small town to have a cup of coffee and chat with the boys. During the conversation he complained about the wind blowing down the front of his jacket. An old-timer suggested that he turn the jacket backwards, and this was done.

Shortly afterwards while speeding around a sharp turn in the road the motorcycle policeman lost control of his machine and piled into a parked automobile. The couple in the car rushed to investigate and immediately phoned the police. Later upon being questioned by a bewildered lawman, who remarked that it was mighty strange that the accident victim was so seriously injured, the male occupant of the car replied: "When I first saw him his head was twisted around backwards. I turned it straight and he hasn't moved since."

"Which," says Kelly, "lends weight to the warning to keep your hands off the evidence. Leave it for those who know how to handle it."

Obituary

Reg. No. 5340 ex-Sgt. Eugene Francis McCarthy, 58, died at Edmonton, Alta., July 16, 1948. After two years with the United States Army in the Philippines, he engaged in the R.N.W.M.P. on May 6, 1912, and served until May 2, 1916. As a member of the C.E.F. during the First World War, from Sept. 7, 1916, to Mar. 14, 1919, he saw action in Belgium, France and Germany. While still overseas in Wales, he re-engaged in the Force and returned to Canada with "A" Squadron, R.N.W.M.P. Cavalry Draft. Two days after taking his discharge on Feb. 20, 1921, he joined the former Alberta Provincial Police with which he served until June 30, 1923, and from Aug. 23, 1923, to Mar. 31, 1932. Upon the abandonment of the A.P.P. he came over to the R.C.M.P. on Apr. 1, 1932, and served in the Force until pensioned May 31, 1946. During his police career he was stationed in Alberta at Lethbridge, Macleod, Westlock, Lac La Biche, Kinuso, Fort Vermilion, Peace River town, Fort Chipewyan, Morinville and Edmonton.

Reg. No. 3710 ex-Cst. Daniel Joseph Holland, 74, died at St. John, N.B., July 20, 1948. He served in the N.W.M.P. from Apr. 28, 1900, to July 30, 1902, being stationed at Whitehorse, Y.T. War wounds sustained in France during World War I left him permanently crippled.

Reg. No. 57 ex-S/Sgt. Edward Webber Warren, 94, died at St. Eugene Hospital, Cranbrook, B.C., on Dec. 18, 1948. Probably the oldest surviving member of the N.W.M.P., the late Mr. Warren joined the Force at Fort Macleod Sept. 2, 1876, and purchased his discharge at Calgary, Oct. 1, 1883. (See Old-timers' Column)

Reg. No. 9201 ex-Cpl. John McKenny, 71, died at Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 15, 1948. He engaged in the Dominion Police on Aug. 1, 1910, and became a member of the R.C.M.P. when the two forces amalgamated on Feb. 1, 1920. He was discharged to pension on Jan. 31, 1935, after serving continuously in "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 6670 ex-Cst. Samuel Sylvester Bowen, 54, died at Prospect Park, Penn., U.S.A. He joined the R.N.W.M.P. Mar. 6, 1917 and was discharged, time expired, on Mar. 5, 1919. The deceased served at Regina, Sask. and at Peace River, Alta.

Reg. No. 4214 ex-Sgt. William Earnshaw Ashworth, 68, died at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, Nov. 8, 1948. He joined the N.W.M.P. at Regina, Sask., on May 30, 1904, and five years later took his discharge at Dawson, Y.T., when his term of service expired. On Sept. 1 1914, he rejoined the Force and was stationed at: Mirror Landing, Grand Prairie and Athabasca, Alta.; Regina, Sask., and Emerson, Man. During his last 17 years of service Sergeant Ashworth was employed at Headquarters, Ottawa, in the Central Registry, and as a reader in the C.I.B. In 1918 he volunteered for service in the R.N.W.M.P. Siberian Cavalry Draft, C.E.F., and served with that unit until July 1919, when it was demobilized. Ex-Sergeant Ashworth held the Great War General Service and Victory Medals, the Jubilee Medal of King George V, and the R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Reg. No. 742 ex-Sgt/Major Charles Parker, 90, died on Christmas Day, 1948, at Battleford, Sask. One of the oldest surviving members of the Force, the late Mr. Parker joined the N.W.M.P. in Toronto, Ont., on Mar. 30, 1882 and was subsequently transferred to Regina, then to the North West Territories. In 1887, his time having expired, he took his discharge due to ill health and turned to ranching. In 1891 he applied for re-engagement, serving till July 31, 1906, at which time he retired to pension. A pensioner for 42 years he was one of the few ex-members whose over-all pension amounted to more than wages earned while serving. Mr. Parker held the North West Rebellion Medal, and the R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. His widow who survives is a daughter of Reg. No. 402 Cst. P. Burke, who was killed at Cut Knife in 1885. (An interesting incident in his life is told in the Old-timers' Column this issue.)

Reg. No. 9067 ex-Sgt. Harry Robert Robbins, 67, died at St. Cloud, Fla., U.S.A., on Nov. 21, 1948. Mr. Robbins was a former member of the Dominion Police in which he served from Feb. 11, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1920. He joined the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa on Feb. 1, 1920, and was discharged to pension on Feb. 10, 1936. During his service in the Force, ex-Sergeant Robbins was employed in the Fingerprint Section at R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

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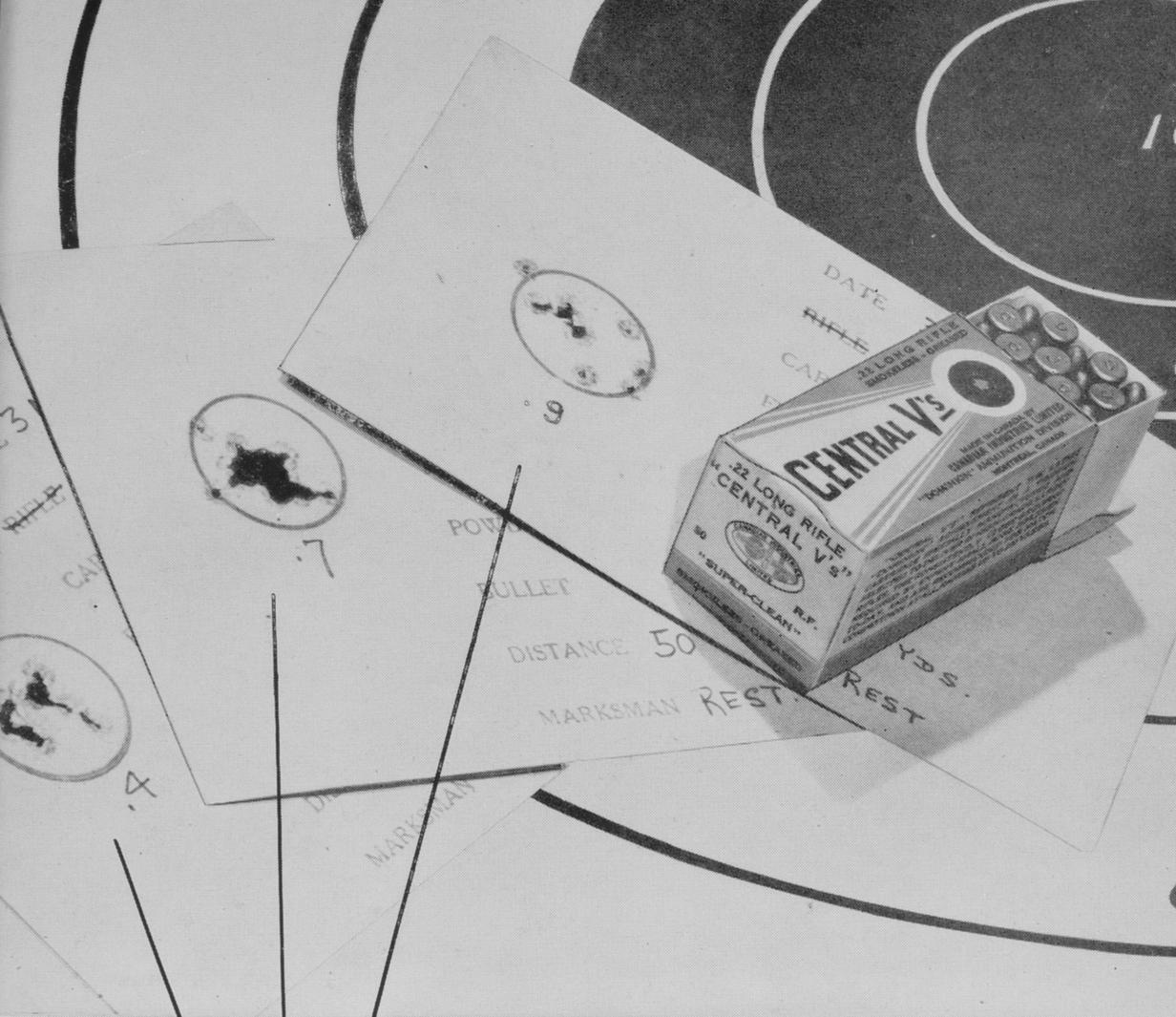
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