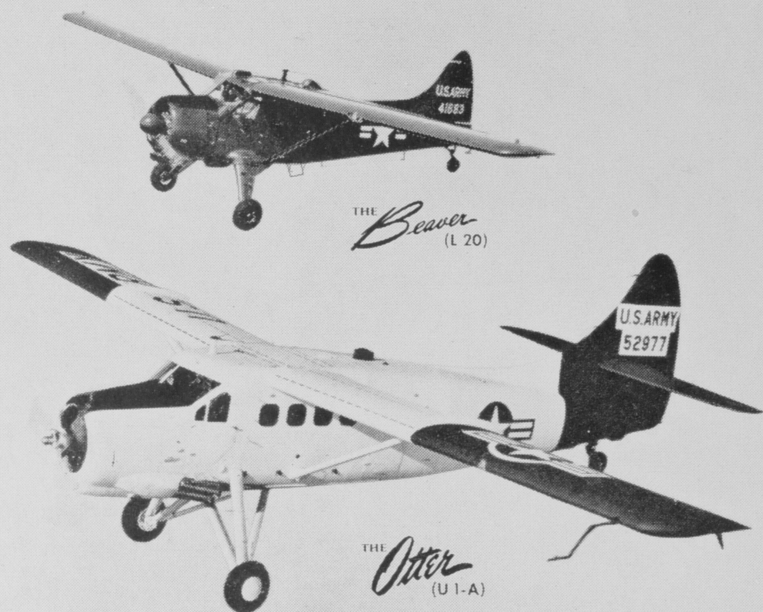


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On Pounding A Beat

"A police force of any size is a complex organization. . . . But the backbone is that group on the beat in the case of the municipal police or on detachment in the case of Provincial and Federal police. Here are the uniformed men who are continually in the eyes of the public, by whom the reputation and traditions of the organization have largely been built. They are immediately responsible for the peace and security of the citizens in their homes and on the streets. It is the policeman on point duty directing traffic who must see to the smooth flow of vehicles and the safety of the pedestrian. It is the constable on the beat and checking the doors of business houses who is available for any emergency. . . ."

This excerpt from "Law and Order in Canadian Democracy" contains one of the important fundamentals of police work, too often forgotten in these days of specialization—"the constable on the beat".

The apprehension of criminals has reached the modern, efficient science it is through the expert manipulation of all the modern influences of police equipment, techniques and training. But police work is not only the apprehension of the guilty, but more important, the prevention of crime. For many of us whose adolescent days are not yet dim, distant memories, the personification of law and order was the "cop on the beat". He was a large, stern, majestic figure, who knew the neighborhood intimately and commanded the respect of the law-abiding and the not-so-law-abiding, alike. His type began to disappear during the early war years, when the use of "prowl" cars came increasingly to the fore. A shortage of good



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men was one reason for it; a speed-up in the general tempo of living was another.

Perhaps the over-developed enthusiasm for radio-cars in younger policemen is understandable. For one thing they have grown up in an age of speed. Perhaps theirs is the thrill of the chase as they dash hither and yon after some will-o-the-wisp thief reported by their radio set. Because they have savored this type of police work, their serenity is disturbed by thoughts of "beat pounding". They have lost sight of the fact that a patrolman is more than an automaton who stolidly marches mile after weary mile each shift; they have forgotten that more than a little elementary psychology enters into this important job—the ability to size up strangers, the diplomacy to handle delicate situations, the tact that determines whether a man with "one too many" under his belt is a drunk, or an unfortunate fellow-creature who needs a helping hand. But infinitely more important, they have overlooked the fact that the constable on foot is the man the public likes to see, the reassuring sign of protection that is a small but very necessary part of our democratic way of life.

For a patrolman is more than a "cop"; he is a "home guard"—a friendly security officer; the personal contact that Mr. Public has with organized law and order. Given a reasonable area to cover, a beat constable will get to know it as intimately as his own back-yard; will mentally note suspicious-looking strangers; will speedily learn who are the less desirable types of residents; will become a friend of the parents and a pal and protector of the youngsters.

In their sublime indifference to this particular facet of police work, many young constables forget too, or minimize, the importance of the man on foot—the "poor bloody infantry" as someone once referred to the foot soldier. An army of tanks could not win a war if the foot soldier was not there to keep what was captured, to mop-up, clear the streets and blind alleys of snipers and hidden traps. Neither can the war on crime be won by science and specialization alone. A good policeman is one with a well-rounded background of a variety of experience, and town patrols or "pounding a beat" is as good a way as any for younger men to start their careers.

To our readers, advertisers, contributors and Associate Editors in the field our sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity in the New Year.

The views expressed in any material published in this magazine are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

RADAR Gets the Speeders

By SGT. E. SCOTT

“**I** RESPECTFULLY suggest that no police officer ought fairly to be detailed for radar detection duties until he has been properly instructed in the principles involved as well as in the practical use of the radar equipment which he is expected to operate.”

These words, spoken by the judge presiding at an appeal hearing in New Westminster County Court, and the circumstances attending their utterance, were to have far-reaching effect. The Court had allowed the appeal of a man convicted in lower Court on a charge of exceeding the speed limit, giving the appellant, in effect, the benefit of reasonable doubt. Police evidence in the prosecution had been based on the readings registered by a Radar Speed Meter, and this was the first such case to be contested by an accused, and taken to appeal.

If this incident did nothing else, it stimulated a searching review of police procedure and practice in the operation of radar units for the detection of speeders on our highways. The initial success of the use of radar in Canada had been pronounced, and it had previously won acceptance in Courts of the United States and of other countries.

1. Plain-clothes radar car patrolman notes licence number of car approaching at high speed. Meter and graph recorder show speed of 70 miles per hour as car passes through beam of transmitter, placed in this instance in front of police car. He calls interceptor stationed farther up highway, giving licence number, color and make of approaching auto.

2. With car in readiness for quick pursuit, if necessary, the intercepting patrolman halts the offender.

3. Advised that his speed infraction has just been registered by radar, the violator is invited to listen on the police radio to radar constable's report on his speed, read off from permanently inked record on graph recorder. This procedure has an impressive effect on most offenders.

One point was crystal clear; men employed on traffic duties using the Radar Speed Meters must be given thorough instruction, to the end that they be so well grounded in the fundamental technical principles involved and in the practical application of the apparatus in registering speed, that their testimony



would stand up in any Court of the land. Such instruction would be something new in Canada, but in a Force famed for its links with a tradition-studded past, there was no hesitation in setting afoot the necessary planning for a highway patrolmen's course on the operation of the Radar Speed Meter.

"E" Division in British Columbia was selected for the first class, and on July 9, 1956 a group of 12 traffic enforcement members from "E" Division assembled at Fairmont barracks in Vancouver for a week's intensive schooling in the operation of science's latest contribution to speed detection. Lecturers were Prof. K. C. Mann, OBE, B.A., Ph.D., of the University of British Columbia's Department of Physics, and Mr. B. T. Richards, electronics engineer. Cpl. M. R. Godfrey, NCO in charge of "E" Division Traffic Branch, lectured on police policy and procedure to be followed in radar operations.

Practical demonstrations were interspersed with classroom sessions, and at the end of the week all members successfully passed written and oral examinations on the subject and were awarded an engraved certificate to this effect. That they had thoroughly mastered the course was soon to be seen. One phase of policy laid down was that prior to a radar unit being operated in new territory, the local judiciary, members of the bar and newspaper representatives be asked to attend a demonstration of the apparatus in action. Invariably, the reaction of these audiences left no doubt as to their convictions on the accuracy of the instrument, but, of perhaps greater significance was the ease and assurance with which our trained members answered the many questions thrown at them, some of a highly technical nature. This ability alone conveyed an implicit assurance that no radar case would be taken to Court unless it could be backed up by the incontrovertible evidence of the instrument and its operator.

Since the conclusion of the course,

many hundreds of successful prosecutions based on radar evidence have been entered in the record, all as a result of the work of these trained and qualified members. With two meters being operated in British Columbia, an interesting psychological feature began to show clearly throughout the radar team operations. The highway patrolman has long been accustomed to the attitude of the typical offending driver who will argue loud and long (if listened to) as to his speed; and the other type, fortunately not so numerous, who becomes abusive at the prospect of an appearance in Court. Not so with our new detection aid; advised that his excessive speed has just been checked by radar, and invited to listen to the operator's report over the police car radio, a remarkable majority of offenders accept the situation with little if any question. Truly a splendid tribute not only to the acknowledged accuracy of the instrument, but to the courteous yet firm approach of the trained traffic man who is sure of his ground.

In this day we live in, the menace to life and limb on our highways is not the least of the growing problems which the police must endeavor to keep in check. All qualified authorities agree that excessive speed is the major cause of accidents, and it has been proven time without number that the presence of the enforcement officer on the road is the strongest deterrent. But the trained men available must cover our many thousand miles of highway, and any technical aid that can be utilized toward the suppression of speed will surely reflect itself in the results achieved by the highway patrolman. The latest of these aids, the Radar Speed Meter, has already demonstrated in good measure, that it gets the speeder.

(Ed. Note: A further radar course for traffic members is to be held in Vancouver Apr. 1-13, 1957, and it is planned also to hold a similar course for the Maritime Provinces Divisions at Fredericton, N.B., from April 29 to May 11, 1957.)



HILLS, PINES AND SKY

By Cpl. B. R. BERTRAM

A holiday in the semi-wilds of British Columbia and the philosophical musings it inspired give this narrative a special appeal to those readers who enjoy communing with nature.

THESE is a time, as the days grow shorter and crisper and "Vs" of wild geese slant southward across the sky, when the common barn yard duck feels the call to emulate his wild, free brothers in abandoned flight. He stretches on webbed feet and flaps his stunted wings, but rises only a little way, then, in a flurry of frustrated motion, tumbles helplessly back from whence he arose. Our duck isn't aware just what it is that urges him to vault the palings of domesticity, but, hearing that distant trumpet, he strives to follow. His success, alas, must lie within the limitations of his atrophied wings.

And so it is that along about Indian Summer time, as the hills are turning from green to brown to red and gold, that strange bird, *Homo sapiens* feels the pull of migration away from his own particular commercialized barn yard and into a cleaner place, where the only stench need be that of the companions he chooses and he has room to stretch his eyes to the valleys and the hills and the sky beyond the hills.

One morning in late October, just as the sun was turning the snow-capped peaks of the Skihist mountains into a deep pink, I found myself working a "diamond-hitch" on a flea-bitten grey packhorse called Barney and throwing a leg over a big, hammer-headed buckskin, aptly named "Buck". I took up the slack in Barney's lead rope and hitched the sling of my 30-06 a little more comfortably on my shoulder when Bodo, my German Shepherd dog, decided to take a nip at the buckskin's chin. Buck wasn't too happy at getting up so early and having his chin bitten wasn't con-

ducive to improving his disposition. The big fellow crow-hopped a couple of times, sun-fished up to the left and went through sundry other gyrations designed to unseat the 230-odd pounds of unwelcome guest astride him. And I, yes, I dropped the lead rope and pulled leather. I managed to keep his head up and after a few more jolts he packed it in. We got along nobly for the rest of the week. Our destination was a former Indian camping ground about eight miles in behind the mountains above Thompson Siding. From there, as base, I wanted to prowl an area beyond Dry Valley, that had once been the nucleus of a fairly substantial Indian ranching development. Some of the old buildings were allegedly still standing, together with other evidence of a project that must at one time have been of considerable scope.

We moved south-east for a quarter of a mile, past an Indian burial ground, across a creek and then switchbacked and came out on a promontory above a cliff that overlooked the Thompson River Valley. The sun was high now, hot on my shoulders and the sky a Mediterranean blue, with a few cirrus clouds promising a good day tomorrow. As the horses were sweating and a little winded we stopped for a breather before the big climb to come. I slouched sideways in the saddle and watched the country, feeling at one with it and proud to be; and being a part of it all, you can breathe it in and smell the good smells—sagebrush and pine, seasoned with sweat, saddle leather and gun oil. On again, down into a canyon, across Nicomen Creek and along a road between two hayfields. The season had been slow,

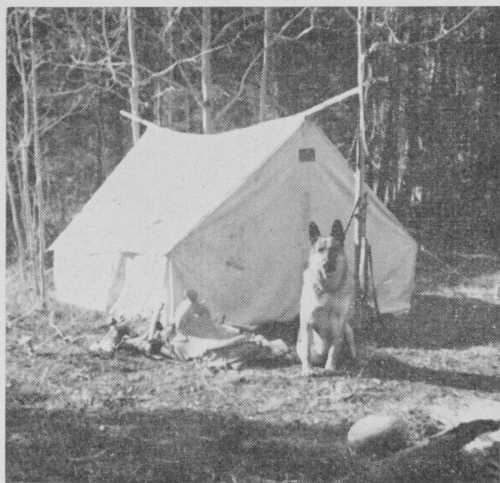
with the last cut of hay just now being stacked. As we went by one haystack it gave off the musty-sweet smell that hay should have. The next two miles was climbing; up a mountain side of stone and shale mixed with a dry clay soil interspersed with the odd Ponderosa Pine, with bunch grass growing along the ridges. It was too much to expect a horse to carry my weight up such an incline, so I dismounted, fastened Barney's lead rope to the horn on Buck's saddle and went ahead, leading the buckskin. It is always best to dismount in such country, as a man in good condition is faster and has more endurance than any domestic animal in tough going. So we went, on and up—it took well over an hour to climb two miles, finally coming up onto a plateau that stretches for about three miles before the trail descends through Rattlesnake Gulch into Dry Valley.

The bunch grass grew high among the trees, so I tethered the horses for a well-earned rest and feed. I ate some cheese, a few dried dates and a handful of walnuts washed down with a pint of tea, and smoked the first, and best, pipe of the day. Saddled up again, we rode along the plateau through park-like country. The cover wasn't too thick and the pines competed with the firs for size. At Rattlesnake Gulch, I let out a little more lead rope and ordered the dog back

behind the packhorse. This mile of southern slope is probably as thickly infested with rattlers as any part of the province, and I wanted to be well ahead to keep an eye out. It was late for snakes to be out, but a nine-rattle diamond-back had been killed by a friend just two weeks before and I was heeding his warning to be cautious.

We arrived at the camping ground in mid-afternoon. It's situated in a clearing just to the right of the trail in the mouth of Dry Valley as you ride east. This clearing is about 100 yards by 75; on the left the terrain slopes for half-a-mile to the base of a cliff and on the right is a swift creek with the sweetest water I've ever tasted. There is evidence of past Indian encampments with much flint lying about. Unfortunately, what remains is not worth collecting as the best of the flint axes, arrow-heads and tools have already been taken by the handful of white men who know the area. I let the horses rest awhile, then watered them, gave them some oats and tethered them out in the tall bunch grass. Choosing a spot to pitch the tent was easy and I slung it on a pole between two silver poplars, facing east and a little south.

The first night in camp usually sets the spirit for the remainder of the stay, and while it's important to eat well all the time you're out, the first meal cooked should be something special. I seared a steak to medium rare and had with it, fried onions, potatoes, and green beans; topped off with a whole tin of peaches. Later, with the fire burning high, sprawled on a ground sheet with the saddle behind my back, smoking the after-dinner pipe and with the dog chewing on a steak bone, I was probably as happy as a man can be. In such a setting, ringed by the forest, in an open air cathedral, watching the dance of the flames, you cannot help but feel some of the warmth from the spirit-fire, that forges the base



The camp and "Bodo".

metal of mere humanity into the stuff of which men are made.

Being apart from other men, a man's mind has free rein to travel many paths and turns, not unnaturally, to the complexities and perplexities of his life; what has gone before and perhaps what is to come after. But here is the road block, for man, being so decidedly finite will never fully comprehend the infinite. All that he can know, can be sure of, is the here and the now and his life as he lives it each day. His life? Life is riding along the crest of a ridge with the sun warm at your back and the breeze pine-sweet in your face. Life is walking bare-headed in a soft spring rain. Life is work—having a job to do and the strength to do it. Life is moving in on a street brawl, alone, the odds against you, not knowing just how you'll cope but certain that one way or another you'll pull it off—and the feeling you get when you do come through; breathless, maybe a little battered up, but feeling good, really good. Life is a bowl of spaghetti with steak and eggs and a bottle of Marsala in a little court-yard off a side street in Pompeii, and the shaky old Italian fiddler who serenaded you for a package of cigarettes and a few lira. Life is home, warmth, good books, fine music and a fireside with a dog on the rug at your feet. Life is having enough to share and sharing it. Life is a roadhouse on the highway to eternity. And death? Another part of the road, another place to know.

Early morning in camp; that teeth-chattering, wood-smoking, coffee-boiling, bacon-frying hour of hustle in preparation for the trail. Then out on the buckskin with him high-stepping and snorting; twin jets of steam coming from his nostrils in the clear, crisp air; through a narrow, box-like canyon that the sun hadn't yet reached where the cold was a damp, raw, unwelcome thing that clung for a few minutes then fell away as we moved out into the sun-bathed valley and through the poplars along the trail skirting Moon Lake. At the north

end of the lake, a gently rolling clearing stretched out in an "L" shape to the north and east. I estimated this meadow at about 150 acres. Four hundred yards to the east stood a cluster of log buildings and corrals. This then, was the headquarters of the abandoned Indian communal ranch that I mentioned earlier.

If ever Nature, in her understanding of man's needs selected an ideal ranch site, this is it. This great, natural clearing, nestled in the hills with other clearings adjacent, where the grass grows tall and the water flows sweet and abundant was meant to be one thing only—a cattle ranch. Within a four-mile radius I found two other meadows, a mile long by half-a-mile wide, with huge, broken-down corrals and the evidence of past round-ups. For the most part the hills surrounding these meadows are low and not too heavily wooded, with the bunch grass growing a foot and a half high. The main ranch house is actually more of a lodge. There are two large rooms about 18 feet by 30 feet with one big room 25 by 30



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feet in the middle. This building is on the hillside facing south and a little east. Nearby are other cabins and sheds. One old wagon still stands in front of the lodge. Two corrals are nearby and off to the east a log fence stretches, broken here and there, for three miles. This fence is unusual—built in the snake-back design, with three logs in each section. As the fence is five feet high, the size of the logs and the effort it must have taken to build it so long ago can be appreciated.

Near the buildings, one great, sad pine stands sentinel. Around it is a small corral without a gate. I climbed this fence, half expectant, half fearful, and yes, it was there, a grave. After tethering Buck, I sat in the sun and smoked a pipe and thought that surely there must be an answer to it all. Why would any man leave such a place after the sweat and heart-break that must have gone into its making? And really, there could be but one answer. Long ago, a man of stature and discipline dreamed a dream. He found this place and set about to make the dream a reality. His efforts bore fruit and in his love for other men, he bade them join him to share his fortune. They prospered, and he watched with pride as his lands developed and his sons grew strong. At length, as happens to us all, his dream complete, the dreamer died—and they buried him at the foot of his favorite pine. Those left behind, being of lesser stature, were more susceptible to the germs of easy living spreading out from the nearby towns and reserves; after a time, one by one, they rode away. And the fences sag and the buildings crumble, but the man with the dream rests quietly beneath the pine.

The next day I left the horses in camp and went out on foot with the dog. We walked past what I now called Heart-break Ranch and along another trail leading north-east, past a log-line cabin beside a tiny lake. There was no particular purpose in the walk except that I loved

the country and couldn't get enough of it—knew that I would soon have to leave and was missing it already. At the edge of a clearing about seven miles hike from camp, we paused at the fringe of timber and watched as a doe deer, unaware, picked her way across the meadow. She moved daintily, precisely, like a fashion model showing a decollete gown; sure of its beauty and originality, but apprehensive, lest a misstep cause her to display more than the designer intended. Gradually she became aware of the lurking danger, then sighting us, stamped the ground, wheeled and went white-bottoming off across the clearing and into the forest.

A few miles farther on we came upon a band of wild horses. For the most part they were a motley crew, except for the stallion, a big bay with a blazed face. On sighting us, he snorted and came prancing in our direction, threatening, neck arched, tail stiff. We kept on moving toward him and in case he had any ideas of being a hero, I unslung the 30-06 and eased the safety off to send a shot over his head. But accepting discretion as his lot, he rounded up his harem and took off for the high country. It was noon now, ten miles out from camp, so Bodo and I shared some corned beef sandwiches and drank from a nearby creek, then went back to the camp site. Feeling a little tired after our 20 mile trek, but tired with that happy fatigue that can only come from moving through and living with that particular kind of country you like best.

Early the following morning, I rode the buckskin out past Moon Lake and taking a trail due north climbed up over a low ridge of hills that were still a part of the Nicomen plateau. Once over these hills the country opened up again into meadows and parkland. A couple of miles past Duck Lake, I staked Buck out in a field and went on to the end of the plateau where a creek, seeking its home in the Thompson River, tumbled down

Top—Main lodge at old ranch, showing west wing, part of central meeting room and old wagon in front.

Centre—Small portion of magnificent meadowlands surrounded by hills.

Bottom—Corral surrounding grave at foot of pine.

and lost itself in a canyon. Eating lunch beside the stream and looking out over the valley to the time challenging mountains beyond, I thought of the country and the people and felt it a pity that the people somehow never quite come up to the country. But it's understandable, as the country was here before man, and will remain, unending after he has gone. It will bear him, nurture him, and sometimes destroy him, but always going on, on and out, far beyond man's sudden-ended span, ever unpredictable, and bigger, much bigger than man and his machines; and all that any man can do is try to live up to the country of his choosing; live with whatever integrity and discipline he can muster and, if he's lucky learn a little as he goes along.

Back at camp early, I decided to vary the diet with a grouse stew. This Nicomen country is abundant with blue and ruffed grouse and as they seldom encounter a human, they are so tame that shooting them is no sport at all. For that reason, I hadn't bothered with them apart from just this one for supper. After a short walk I sighted a big blue and walking to within a few feet of him, blew his head off. For years I've noticed that late in the season and throughout the winter, upland game birds seem to become less wary and are easier hunting. A magistrate friend of mine has come up with an interesting explanation of this. In the Lytton-Nicomen area particularly, low junipers grow in abundance laden with the juniper berry. The grouse are partial to this fruit, and it's a mainstay in their diet. The berries, in turn, ferment in the bird's stomach and make him a little drunk-happy, but easily killed. Brother grouse offsets the cold season by



staying "pie-eyed" throughout. Now this theory may or may not be correct; it is, of course, a well-known fact that in England, juniper fruit is used to flavor gin. At any rate, from the viewpoint of friend grouse, I suppose it's as pleasant a way as any to spend a hard winter. That particular fowl, whether an inebriate or otherwise, made a noble stew.

On the last day before breaking camp, I decided to do a little hunting and at daybreak was climbing—it seemed almost straight up, for a couple of miles before coming onto a rising plateau into ideal game country. In the course of a few hours, I sighted several deer, but unlike the grouse, they were strict teetotallers, with full possession of their faculties and I was unable to get a shot away. Finally, back in the timber again, I heard the bush snap ahead and to the left. I froze, still, as a big buck moved through the trees. Just as he came into position for a shot, the wind being in his favor, he scented me and instantly was bounding off and up into higher country. In the fairly dense cover, the only hit I could have registered would have been a belly shot, so I let him go. Perhaps it would have brought him down, perhaps not; and not to be sure is to be stupidly cruel. If, hunting, you can't kill cleanly, don't kill at all. It's better never to squeeze a trigger than to have to live with the thought of a fine buck lying somewhere in heart-pounding, mouth-bleeding, gut-shot agony waiting for that little cupronickelled death inside of him to decree the end. I felt good, somehow, about not killing that buck. After having lunch, I descended to camp and spent the afternoon in reading Churchill's war memoirs and writing a part of what now, a year later, is being completed.

On the final morning before returning to Lytton, I rode out early for a parting look at the old ranch and the country around Moon Lake. But somehow, that morning, I saw not the beauty of the country, but in the empty wagon, the crumbling lodge, and the sagging corrals,

I felt the pathos, the futility, of a man's dreams, and a little saddened for what might have been, I left the place without looking back. This feeling was soon gone, it was too fine a morning for the blues. On repassing Moon Lake, I spotted ten head of cattle up in the trees to the left and on checking the brands found that they belonged to an Indian woman at Thompson, so I rounded them up and drove them down into a field. One steer was a bit stubborn and on chasing him through the timber, I neck-reined too sharply going around a tree and banged my right knee on the way by. After catching up to friend steer I herded him down into the meadow and, galloping along beside him worked his rump over with a lariat end. It didn't hurt him much and made me feel a lot better.

At 10.30 that morning, we were ready to leave the camp site—all the cans and camp refuse buried and the packs tied on Barney, not too neatly this time as they were empty and rode easily without too careful setting. The sun was high and the sky so blue it hurt the eyes as we climbed the little knoll leading out of the camping ground and singled filed up out of Dry Valley and through Rattlesnake Gulch. Along the trail about two miles we met the Indian woman who owned the cattle I had rounded up earlier. Accompanied by her son and daughter, she was riding out to look for them. When I was able to tell her their location, she gave me a smiling, gap-toothed "thank you" as I neck-reined off the trail to let them go by. Returning was easier than going out and soon we were descending into Nicomen Creek canyon, past the hayfields, across the creek and rounding the promontory about the Thompson Valley. In early afternoon we were back at Thompson Siding and I went down to the CPR station to phone the detachment for a car to come for me and for someone to take the horses in as my bashed-up knee was too swollen and painful for more riding.

Waiting for the car, I climbed back up to where the horses were grazing and sitting down beside a haystack reflected back on the past few days of hills and pines and sky; hoping to come back one day and certain that no matter how many times I returned it would always be new, would always be the first time. Feeling this ever-newness about a country is an intangible, ineffable thing which one mustn't even try to describe for fear of spoiling it.

Near where I sat some Indians were coiling hay. They moved mechanically, listlessly, bending to their toil like automatons. In happy contrast to their spiritless machinations was one little boy who capered about chased by his mongrel

pup, getting in everyone's way, tumbling over hay coils and shouting his heart out at the pure joy of the day. Watching him, I thought, Little Friend, may you always find joy in an autumn afternoon and a field of hay and may your heart stay free as a hawk in the sky. May your mind never coarsen as your body thickens. Perhaps environment and economics will not permit you to make full use of what nature has bequeathed. But to speak the language of manhood you need not build an atom or disinter a lost civilization. So long as you retain that bright, free spark that burns today, and if, as you grow, the Spirit fans the flame, you will come to the stature of Men. ●●●

Shooting

In postal team matches, where wide distances separate competing teams, some unusual situations can develop. This was proven last summer when the RAF and RCMP for the first time vied for honors in pistol competition. With distance making shoulder-to-shoulder competition out of the question, each ten-man team fired a pre-arranged match on home ground. When totals were first compared, it seemed the RAF, undefeated in 18 years, had come through with another conclusive victory by virtue of a 4392 to 4147 score. But before the Police marksmen had time to lick their wounds a variance in scoring procedure was discovered.

The matter was brought to the attention of officials and RCMP targets were rescored under the RAF system. For the Canadian team, the results meant the difference between defeat and victory. The new totals showed the RCMP pistol team out in front by 129 points, the revised score being 4521 to 4392 in favor of the Police team.

This summer's match promises to be a tense contest with the RAF and its splendid line-up of top-notch material out to avenge their first defeat since 1938 and the RCMP equally determined to duplicate last year's win.

The idea of an annual postal match between representative teams of these two widely separated forces was first broached some two years ago when Wing Comdr. R. F. B. Guy of the Royal Air Force approached RCMP Cpl. J. P. Zavitz while both were attending the World Pistol Championship in Venezuela in the Fall of 1954. Commr. L. H. Nicholson expressed wholehearted approval of the idea and before long, with a regular flow of correspondence between organizers from both forces, arrangements for the postal match were begun.

Eventually a list of rules was adopted. Any .38 calibre centre fire revolver was to be permitted with no restrictions as to sights, trigger pull or ammunition. With an exchange of targets, each team would shoot both RCMP and RAF courses of fire. Highest possible individual score was 540, or 5400 for each team.

Assembled from the Ottawa district generally, the RCMP team was comprised of Insp. G. H. Prime, S/Sgt. E. Davies, Sgts. E. Armstrong and M. J. Nadon, Cpls. J. R. Zavitz, E. Perrin, W. C. Rahm and J. W. Meahan, Csts. G. A. Walker and P. J. Dunleavy. The match was fired on Wednesday, July 4.



"Ride" Visits Shrine Hospital

IN Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon, September 18, downtown traffic came to a virtual standstill while crowds lined the curbs to watch a 32-man troop of the RCMP Musical Ride parade by on horseback en route from the Eastern States Exposition grounds, where they were currently billed, to the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children.

From hospital windows, young patients gaped incredulously as scarlet coated riders came into view. When the troop performed a part of its drill on the cement driveway in front of the hospital, it was before an audibly appreciative audience. Then came what youngsters acclaimed their biggest thrill of the afternoon—hoisted into the saddle, they were treated to rides around the hospital grounds. All who were able to participate joined in the fun.

Those whose crippled limbs wouldn't let them take part were not overlooked.

January, 1957]

Eleven-year-old Minnie Trozzi of Endicott, N.Y., was on her back in a full cast but Minnie had come out to watch. One of the riders had his horse kneel down so she could pat it and another horse, "Roxy", nuzzled her for a piece of candy and gave Minnie a kiss. Jimmie Fernandes, 14, of New Bedford, couldn't ride because of his crippled legs. But he fairly beamed when one of the constables let him hold a pistol. Content to sit on the sidelines and watch, another patient was heard to remark that she really didn't mind too much not being able to get on a horse because of her cast, for, "it was fun watching the other kids have fun".

For many, it was their first horseback ride, and the fact that these were Mounted Policemen's horses, you may be sure, made the occasion all the more memorable.

Reluctantly taking leave at the end of their brief visit, the Musical Ride resumed parade formation, mounted and rode away.

Within a matter of days, back home in Ottawa, one of the visiting Policemen was pleased to receive a letter from Springfield, neatly printed on fancy note-paper.

"Maybe you won't remember me because it's been two weeks since you have been to the hospital. I was the girl who first road on Wolf at the Shriners' Hospital. It was a very exciting day and I will never forget it. I think your horse was very nice. The Thursday of the week you came I was operated on. I had my leg cut off. I have already had my stitches taken out and I am suppose to start exercises now. I am up on crutches and the doctor said I can go home in two weeks. I hope to hear from you before I go home. . ."

It speaks well for feminine modesty how completely—in the opening sentence—the little writer underrates the deep and lasting impression she and her small friends made on the RCMP troop in the brief few hours of a September afternoon.

● ● ●



Is Our Left - Right?

By JANUS

(Reprinted from Police Chronicle and Constabulary World, London, England.)

IN 1949 we told the United Nations Economic Commission that it would cost us over £150 million to change our rule of the road from left to right—and refused

Today the figure would be much higher. Traffic lights, direction signs and posts, street signs and bus stop signs would all have to be re-sited. All existing Public Service Vehicles would need converting to left-side driving cabs and right-side exits.

The U.N.E.C. are still pressing us and the other left rule countries to change, and fall into line with the majority of countries in the world. The other "Left" countries are: Eire, Iceland, Malta and Sweden.

For Sweden, with right-hand Denmark and Norway in her land-block, the problem has become acute. Something like 90 per cent of her vehicles have left-side steering. Recent estimates put one in three of her and the other two countries accidents down to confusion over left-or-right driving. Danes and Norwegians in Sweden experience difficulty with keeping to the left, and Swedes in their lands with keeping right.

Swedish Decision

The controversy recently came to a head. A Swedish Parliamentary Committee, after touring Europe, recommended a switch. No decision could be reached and it was decided to hold a general plebiscite. In this a majority voted for things to remain, as they are. The £14 million it would cost Sweden to make the change probably had some sway on the voting. That plus the fact that long-established customs have a habit of dying hard.

Though Keep-Left has been the rule in this country since we have had roads

worth calling roads, it is a rule with little grounding in statutory law. There seems to have been no mention of it until the Highways Act of 1835 (Section 78) which made it compulsory for drivers of "waggon, carts, or other carriages whatsoever, or of any horses, mules, or other beasts of burden". Even then the object seems to have been to ensure that drivers did not hinder or prevent faster traffic from passing them.

As was inevitable, Case Law clarified or muddled the situation, depending on one's point of view or prejudices. In *Finegan v. London and North Western Rail Co.*, 1889, it was held that a driver need not keep left or on the "near" side, on a clear road. In *Cruden v. Fentham*, a case prior to the Highways Act, in 1798, it had been held that a driver should always do so at night.

The arrival of the internal combustion engine and what we term "motor traffic" inaugurated a spate of legislation designed to assist the movement of traffic and to minimize accident risks. It is a flow still welling from the legislative mill.

The act which crystallized all previous enactments on road traffic and which is still the "Principal" one for road traffic, the Road Traffic Act of 1930, only touched lightly on this rule of keeping left. Only Section 49 refers, and then somewhat indirectly.

Drivers are only required to keep left when directed so by a constable in uniform engaged on the regulation of traffic, or when so directed by signs indicating a route to be taken. Additionally the Highway Code contained and still contains the advice "Keep well to the left", but that is all it is, advice.

Section 45 of the 1930 act, under which the Code is issued, states: "Failure

on the part of any person to observe any provision of the Highway Code shall not of itself render that person liable to criminal proceedings of any kind. . . ."

More Usage than Legal

Keeping Left, then, is more a custom than a legal requirement. Historically it will be ironical if pressure from the rest of the world eventually forces, as no doubt it will, a change upon us.

The Left Rule has been traditional since mankind became right-handed or first rode horses. In the days when travel was always a perilous adventure, foot passengers and horsemen would elect to pass right hand to right hand, to have their weapon hand nearest the persons they met.

When vehicles arrived, drivers wanted to sit on the right side, for the same reason, to have the right hand free to wield weapon in defence or whip for his steeds. It was also the best side for the driver on narrow roads to gauge clearance between the wheels of his vehicle and the oncoming one. For horsemen this desire to keep the right hand free made the left what it still is, the bridle hand. Horses are invariably mounted from the left or near side.

The man on horseback always could, and still can, ride on which side of the road he chooses. Meeting traffic he always did tend to keep left and now must. There is, for himself, while keep left is the rule, an additional advantage. With his left or bridle-hand he can at the moment of passing oncoming traffic, coax the animal's head away, minimizing the chances of its shying.

First Move Against Tradition

The first decree against this traditional and well-nigh universal habit of passing right to right in streets or roads, was one of Pope Alexander VI. It was for the celebration of his Jubilee, 450 years ago. The proclamation was designed to stop the numerous stabbings in the streets of Rome in his turbulent times. Swords and

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daggers, carried where they could be quickly drawn into the right hand, became less conveniently sited when one's enemy approached on your left side.

There were Englishmen in Rome for the Jubilee and they brought the rule back here. With our keep left for vehicular traffic, pedestrians keeping right on pavements is the last thing we wanted, and today it is dangerous practice. There is, however, no mandatory rule for pedestrians.

Keep Left as a rule of the highway held ground in this country through the English habit of driving horse-carriages from boxes—on the right of the carriage. On the Continent and particularly in France it was more customary to drive carriages by postillions—men mounted on the left or to us, near-side leading horse. These tended to pass oncoming traffic on their side, or left-to-left. France, was, in fact, the first country to legislate for a right-side rule. This was during the Revolution. When, under Napoleon, France overran most of Europe, she established her Keep Right road rule wherever her troops were victorious. The United States adopted the rule from France, during an alliance.

Many apostles of change from left to right invoke a well-known physiological factor—that most involuntary movements tend to be right-handed. This subconscious tendency on the part of tired drivers to make over to the right means now towards the crown of the road, and towards danger.

For an explanation of right-hand predominance we must go back to warrior forbears who wore the shield on their left arms to protect the heart. The sword was wielded in the right hand. When engaged in work of any kind the man who carried a shield on his left arm would tend to hold the article he was working on with his left hand, and use the tools of his trade with his right—the aggressive hand. So, through generations of right-handed forbears, was established this otherwise inexplicable factor. It is inherent, and something that develops as our faculties develop, because most babies seem ambidextrous.

But, right-handedness appears to be waning. Those who study these matters have it that more people today than ever before are left-handed. If still in many walks of life a disadvantage, left-handedness can in others be an advantage. The Army has no liking for left-handers, since rifles and similar weapons are designed for firing right-handed, but a team of riveters, for example, welcome a "kecky-hander" to whom can be given operations a right-hander finds awkward.

Sweden's dilemma today will be ours tomorrow, where this Keep Left or Right rule of the road is concerned. Being geographically more immune than others, it is obvious we shall be last or one of the last to make the change. Yet, sooner or later we shall have to. Since most of the world is "Right," we shall not influence it to change again, for our benefit, or because our rule is the older and more traditionally correct. ●●●

Catching These Thieves Like Scene from Western

by L. D. DESCHENE

WILLIAMS LAKE—Like a scene from an old "western" was a recent police-thief episode here when two teenage boys, lately employed on the Chilco Ranch, Chilcotin, took off in an American tourist's 1956 Cadillac convertible.

When car and boys were found missing on August 14, the owner gave chase in John Wade's small private plane, locating the stolen car and its occupants off on a side road near Clinton.

The RCMP were notified and the two 16-year-old boys were caught on the highway. They were returned to Williams Lake where the case was transferred to adult court.

In court on August 16 the youths were given sentences of three months definite and nine months indefinite at the Young Offenders' Unit, Oakalla, for one, and four months definite and 14 months indefinite at the New Haven Institute, for the other.

Both youths were from Salmon Arm.

(From: Kamloops Daily Sentinel.)

Smallpox Quarantine

By

SUPT. J. S. CRUIKSHANK

TO THE average citizen today smallpox is just a word; apart from being vaccinated in early youth, his only acquaintanceship with the disease is through reading about it. Before the year 1900 and universal vaccination, the discovery of smallpox and other contagious and kindred diseases in civilized communities brought about widespread horror and dismay.

In the earlier days of the newly opened North-West Territories with the influx of Orientals to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, medical officers were fully alert to the dangers of smallpox and while, fortunately, the prairies were relatively free of the disease there was the odd outbreak which caused alarm throughout the Territories.

During these early years of the West the North-West Mounted Policeman was the general factotum so that on June 30, 1892, it was no surprise to Insp. A. R. Cuthbert stationed at Calgary when the Mayor asked him to remove a smallpox victim and place him under quarantine. A Chinese laborer had arrived at Calgary from the west coast to work in a laundry on Stephen Avenue in the centre of the town and was evidently afflicted with the disease for several days before the doctor was called in to diagnose and quarantine. Calgary residents were in no mood to waste time once the disease became known so a quarantine camp was hastily set up outside the town limits and all the residents of the laundry were placed there under Police guard. The house and contents were immediately burned to the ground by the aroused Calgarians.

Other cases of smallpox followed, no doubt caused by the laundry issued from the infected building so the quarantine camp was enlarged and kept under guard by the Force for six weeks. Altogether, there were nine cases of smallpox, resulting in three deaths. One of the cases came from Shepard, a few miles east of Calgary, the patient having contracted the disease while on a visit to Calgary, where he stayed at a boarding house next to the laundry. A second inmate of the house in Shepard escaped but was found hiding in a wheat field and taken into quarantine, the house being placed under guard.

The energetic steps taken at Calgary prevented any extensive and serious epidemic but travellers throughout the Territories were stopped by Police patrols and medically examined; in fact, quarantine stations for travellers were set up outside many of the larger towns in the West such was the fear of the disease. A large number of citizens and Police were vaccinated in a hurry. Special patrols were made to keep all Indians out of Calgary, a couple who ran the gauntlet to make their appearance in the town being placed at hard labor in the Police barracks which effectively kept others from following their example.

On August 2 the quarantine camp closed and while ordinarily this would close the story, in this case there was yet another chapter. The Chinese laundrymen who were released from camp had yet to get back into Calgary and the citizens of that town were definitely opposed to their return. Messages were sent to the Mayor to offer assistance but he had left town. However, with a little assist from the Police the Chinese were finally admitted to reside with their compatriots.

Later that same evening the Police were not too surprised to see an expatients Chinese arrive at the guardroom on the run, requesting urgent admittance and succor. His haste was explained by a group of citizens close on his heels. Other Chinese leaving their premises by back windows as the citizens entered the

front doors, soon arrived to keep the first company.

The Police having had this company for the six previous weeks were not inclined to offer permanent hospitality, so a squad of men was turned out for duty in the town to disperse the mob and restore order. The ringleaders left as the Police entered and two arrests were sufficient to bring about the desired peace. Once this was done four or five Chinese were brought into barracks from their refuge in the Methodist parsonage and several were rounded up next day on the prairie, where they had scattered for safety. A roll-call showed one expatriate missing but he was found by a Police patrol in a weakened condition, hiding in a railroad culvert near Langdon,

some 25 miles east of Calgary. Some of the Chinese left immediately for the West Coast.

For some nights following, at about sundown, a procession of Chinese could be seen making for the barracks. This continued while threats were being made against them but as this situation was becoming absurd, the Mayor finally asked Inspector Cuthbert to provide Police protection for the town. The Chinese returned to the permanent possession of their dwellings and after some three weeks of patrols, when all chance of renewed disturbance was over, all members of the NWMP were withdrawn from town duty to end yet another diverse form of Police work.

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Police Work on the DEW Line

CONSTRUCTION of the DEW (Distant Early Warning) Line and the Mid-Canada Early Warning Line was in full swing in 1955. All of that part of the DEW Line which is in Canada is policed by "G" Division, RCMP. A small portion of the Mid-Canada Early Warning Line is also in "G" Division territory. Members of the Force are posted at points on the DEW Line, and the Mid-Canada Line.

It was natural to expect that various crimes and offences would occur along the Lines during the construction stage but, by the end of the fiscal year, 1956, their number was exceptionally low. Only three serious crimes occurred, one of them, the murder of Pte. Joseph Herbert Hobbs of the U.S. Army by Seaman Henry Young of the U.S. Navy.

The stabbing occurred on board an American ship, on Sept. 5, 1955, while the vessel was engaged on a sea-lift to the DEW Line. The U.S. Naval authorities assumed jurisdiction in the investigation and trial under the authority of the Visiting Forces Treaty; a member of the Force was present at the commencement of the U.S. Naval Board of Inquiry, up to the point where it was determined that the American Navy did have primary right to jurisdiction under the Treaty.

A second case was an infraction of the Customs Act by the Chief Steward of a Canadian vessel. The Steward admitted smuggling approximately 156 bottles of rum and five bottles of gin, non-duty paid, from the ship's stores; he sold the liquor for approximately \$6 per bottle. At the time, the ship was taking stores to

a site on the Mid-Canada Line. Appropriate action was taken under the Customs Act as directed by the Department of Revenue.

Another case was that of the destruction, by fire, of a large quantity of material to be used in the construction of buildings at a DEW Line site. Occurring on a landing beach on September 29, the fire caused damage said to amount to around a half million dollars. The investigation did not disclose arson but it did establish that some \$2,000 worth of other stores belonging to the construction company (mostly cigarettes) had been stolen sometime previous to the fire. There were indications that the stolen cigarettes, or some of them, had been cached under tarpaulins placed over the building material and possibly a workman or workmen, rummaging under one of the tarpaulins for them, had set fire to the tarpaulin with the flames quickly spreading to all the building material.

While these were the most serious cases there were five others of theft which had fatal consequences for five persons. They had all stolen, from DEW Line stores, a quantity of methyl hydrate and drank it and died as a result. Two of them were white persons employed on the eastern section of the DEW Line, and the other three were Eskimos, two of them women, who died on the western section of the DEW Line.

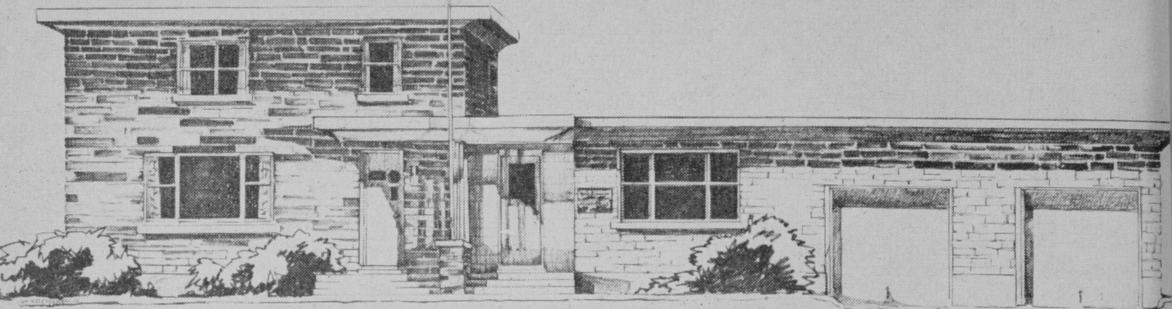
There were also a number of aircraft accidents on the DEW Line during the year which had to be investigated and some of the accidents were fatal. In one of the planes, an RCMP constable, was a passenger. The aircraft, containing the pilot, co-pilot and three passengers, crashed into the side of a hill and broke into four pieces. No one was killed, but the pilot and one passenger were seriously injured. The Policeman suffered only slight bruises.



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Standard Detachment Quarters

THE problem of providing a standard type detachment building for use throughout the settled portions of Canada is one which has received the attention of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the past 12 years. During this time several different types and designs of buildings have been examined and some of these have actually been constructed and their usefulness examined on a critical basis after being built.

The first buildings were designed for the Force by the Department of Public Works and were constructed in the Prairie Provinces during the period 1944-46. The design was not too successful and was discontinued. This building was followed by one which was referred to as the Double, Multiple or Modified Multiple Detachment Quarters depending on the accommodation provided. These types were discontinued early in the fiscal year 1955-56 following critical analyses by Officers Commanding. In general, these buildings were rather imposing structures but it was considered that in almost every instance the structure was too elaborate for the purpose required. Following the decision to discontinue these types, considerable time, thought and planning were given to the problem of producing a plan which would be simpler in its over-all design but which would be more useful both from an operational and living standpoint.

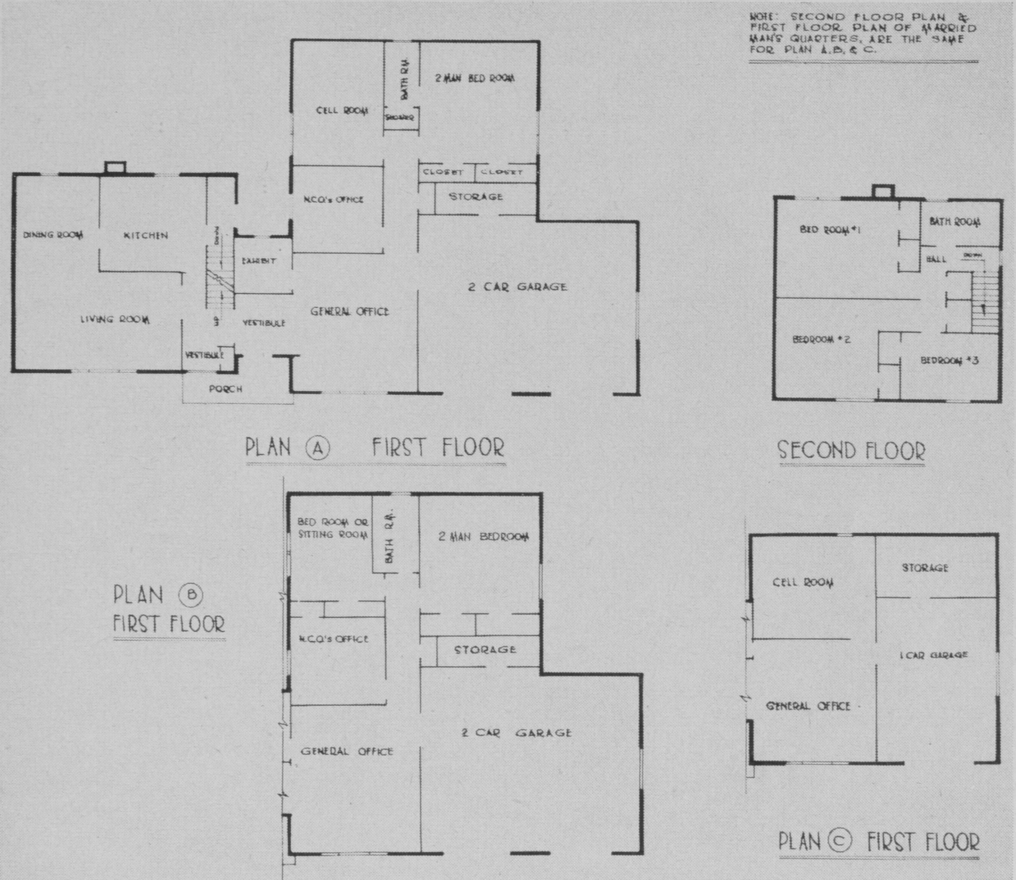
The plan now agreed upon more closely approaches the concept of a

standard type building in that the nucleus formed by the married living quarters is the same for all types of structure. The married quarters portion provides a standard two-storey six-room dwelling with full basement, and attached to this structure is an annex which for a one-man detachment will be a one-storey structure housing an office area, exhibit room, cell room and one car garage and in its largest form the annex will consist of a two-storey structure which will house offices, garage, cell room and recreation room on the ground floor and three bedrooms for single members on the second floor. The most important feature of the annex is the ease with which it may be expanded to provide additional office space, sleeping accommodation for single members, recreation room and additional garage accommodation.

In general the new buildings will be finished in brick veneer. The photo which appears above shows an architect's conception of the front elevation of one of the new standard type quarters which will be under construction during this current year, and the sketches show typical floor plan layouts for:

- (a) a three-man detachment with two car garage;
- (b) a three or four-man detachment with two car garage. No cell room is required and the second bedroom can either be used as a bedroom or a sitting room;
- (c) a one-man detachment with one car garage.





VC Hero Honored in Death

Battling rough water and a stiff south-easter, the RCMP Motor Launch 15 carried the remains of Col. Cyrus Wesley Peck, VC, DSO, to their last resting place in the waters of Metlakatla Passage, near Prince Rupert, B.C., on November 11. Colonel Peck, only member of parliament to win the Victoria Cross in World War I, died September 27, at the age of 85, at Sidney, B.C. In his will he asked that his ashes be scattered on the waters of Metlakatla Passage, and fittingly, his last wishes were carried out on Remembrance Day.

Col. S. D. Johnston, who served with Colonel Peck when the latter commanded the 16th Canadian Scottish in World War I, officiated at the ceremony. Others who honored Prince Rupert's most noted soldier, included representatives of the Armed Services, the Canadian Legion, and former comrades-in-arms. Insp. W. M. Taylor, Officer Commanding the RCMP sub-division at Prince Rupert, was in charge of the Mounted Police party.

When a Montreal doctor wrote to RCMP Headquarters a short time ago, to renew a revolver permit, his letter contained an interesting comment on an era which seems long since past. The revolver has been in the doctor's possession since 1908 and he says of it: "The revolver was the property of my late father . . . who commanded sailing vessels in the era of wooden ships and iron men, who gave it to me when he retired. . . . The gun has never been used since I got it but I cherish it as a souvenir of a certain mutiny at sea when I as a boy of ten years old carried it as an extra piece of artillery when father faced a crowd of mutinous sailors in the old Nova Scotia ship *Ruby* on a voyage from Montreal to England.

The Clover Bar Bridge Murder

By CST. M. G. ROULSTON

For the benefit of "old timers" it will be unnecessary to describe in detail the career of J. D. Nicholson for his name has figured prominently in the investigation of some of the most famous cases in the history of the West. There are others, however, who will not know that John Daniel Nicholson—who relinquished a seafaring life to join the NWMP in 1885—was, notably, the Force's first plain-clothes detective. He retired from the Mounted Police in 1911 to become Chief of Detectives for the Province of Alberta and, on the formation of the Alberta Provincial Police, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent and Chief of Detectives for the new organization. He remained with the APP until 1927 when he resigned after 42 years as a policeman in the West. Mr. Nicholson then engaged in mining development in the north country. At the outbreak of World War II, he volunteered and was accepted for service in the RCMP at the age of 76. He served as Detective Staff Sergeant until 1942 and died in Victoria, B.C., in May 1945 at the age of 83.

THESE are criminal cases that might not have been solved too readily had it not been for the shrewd inquiring mind of Detective Staff Sergeant J. D. Nicholson. The case of William Oscar King illustrates the thoroughness of his methods and in particular the laborious care he exercised in assembling evidence before laying a charge.

One day in mid-September 1908 Staff Sergeant Nicholson was questioning William Oscar King concerning the whereabouts of a partner in crime, Gus Borden. King, who was being held on a charge of horse stealing, told him he could show him a place where the body of a man murdered by Borden had been hidden. An intense desire for retribution was the prisoner's reason for being so co-operative; he resented the fact that

Borden had not come to his aid in a time of distress. Prisoner King, under heavy escort, led a party to an old construction camp at Clover Bar bridge, nine miles east of Edmonton. There, he pointed out a burnt manure pile under which the RNWMP party found the remains of a human body, a penknife and part of a woolen sweater.

At a later date, King informed Staff Sergeant Nicholson that he could take the Police to another place—this time west of Innisfail—where Borden had buried yet another body. Knowing the district as dense bush and timber country, Nicholson was leery about taking the prisoner there as he strongly suspected that King was attempting to create an avenue of escape and the district was an ideal place for hiding.

Under orders however, Staff Sergeant Nicholson had no recourse but to take his prisoner to Innisfail where he solicited the aid of Corporal Rodgers, in charge of the local detachment, and drove west by wagon and team for about 25 miles to a place near Markerville. There King indicated several piles of brush and said the body was under one of them but he wasn't sure which. A thorough search failed to uncover any trace of a corpse. Nicholson had with him at that time a warrant for the arrest of Gus Borden and John Tieman on charges of theft and had good reason to believe that these two associates of King were hiding on Ploughmacher's farm, about three miles west of Markerville.

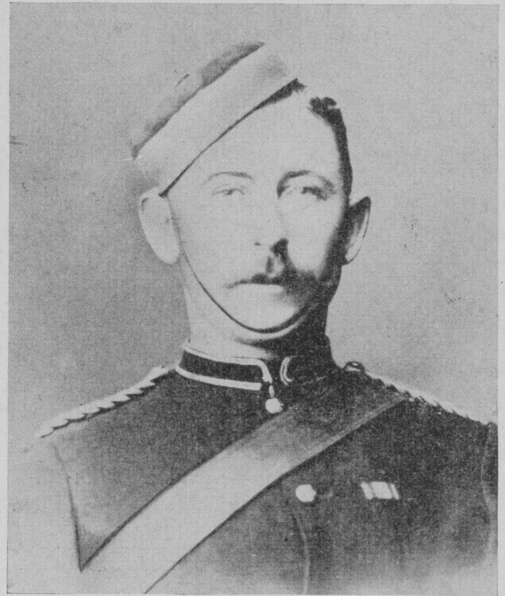
When the party arrived at the farm, Nicholson instructed Rodgers to keep a close watch on the prisoner while he entered the shack. Inside were two women, Mrs. Ploughmacher and Mrs. Schultz, who claimed to know nothing about the wanted men. While questioning them he was interrupted by shouts from outside. Running out to see what

the trouble was, Nicholson discovered that King had slipped through an opening in the rear of the stable while helping to unharness the horses. Catching a glimpse of the fugitive running through the bush, Nicholson set out after him and chased him for about a mile before losing him. Returning to the stable to hitch up the team, he took the Schultz boy as a guide and started out again in search of the escaped man.

At Craig Post Office, Nicholson tried to enlist a posse but without success. On the way back to Ploughmacher's, he saw King step out of the bush, unaware of his pursuers bearing down on him. Schultz galloped the team hoping to run him down but King suddenly realizing his perilous position, slipped through the strands of a barbed-wire fence and took to the dense woods. Shouted warnings to stop only incited him to greater speed. Nicholson, following on foot, drew his revolver and fired. The fugitive dropped the coat he had been carrying and appeared to be hit. Soon he was lost from view. The detective and the Schultz boy scoured the neighborhood until nightfall but found no trace of their man. Guards were immediately posted at both bridges crossing the Red Deer River and the following day the search was resumed with the help of local farmers and homesteaders, but to no avail.

Having allowed a prisoner to escape from custody, Staff Sergeant Nicholson and Corporal Rodgers were reduced in rank to constables.

While working on other investigations, Nicholson, confident that King was still in Alberta, continued efforts to locate him. One day, while visiting a family west of Innisfail, he noticed a photograph of the man he was after. Also in the picture were a woman and two children. Mrs. Hinton, the wife of one of King's partners eventually identified the woman in the picture as Mrs. King and said she had left her husband and was living with another man. This man was found and notified that King was



J. D. Nicholson as a Sergeant in the NWMP in 1892.

somewhere in Alberta and that he was likely to return and cause trouble. Both Mrs. King and the man she was living with promised to notify authorities in the event of his reappearance. On Apr. 23, 1909, Mrs. King caught sight of her husband watching the house and notified the Edmonton City Police who arrested him and turned him over to the Mounted Police.

While King was being held at Edmonton Detachment, Sergeant Phillips of Wetaskiwin recognized him as the man whom he had questioned in connection with a blood-stained fur cap which had been found on the Calgary Trail, south-east of Leduc in March 1906. A farmer had reported seeing the cap on the trail and Sergeant Phillips had noticed where a team and two men had camped on a side trail. Farther north there was a trail of blood, between sleigh tracks which were traced to Leduc, eight miles away. Only one man had sought lodging there for the night. He had given his name as Schmidt and had seemed particularly anxious that his sleigh should be put in the corral behind the livery stable, where it was dark. Something was wrapped in

a tarpaulin in the bottom of the sleigh box; the team was comprised of a big black horse with a heavy neck, and a smaller bay mare.

Another visit with Mrs. King payed off for Nicholson. She and her husband had once lived in a cabin near the place where the Clover Bar bridge was being built while her husband was working in a neighborhood coal mine. One day he brought home a man from Minnesota called Joe Hindahl. While working in the mines all winter this man had stayed with the Kings. Intending to homestead near Ponoka, Hindahl had brought with him a lot of farming equipment—including a sleigh and a team of horses. The horses were conspicuously unmatched, one being big and black with a heavy neck and the other a small bay.

King had offered to help the aspiring homesteader to get started on some of his work and consequently they left in the spring of 1906 with team and implements. A light covering of snow on the

ground permitted them to use the sleigh instead of the wagon. A few days later, Mrs. King heard the noise of someone approaching and peering from the window into the darkness of night she saw it was her husband returning alone with team and outfit. She watched him light a fire and burn some clothing and blankets before entering the cabin. Queried concerning the whereabouts of Hindahl, King replied: "We camped out one night and he caught a cold and died. I left his body there."

Shortly after this interview with Mrs. King, Nicholson requested a release from other obligations so that he might devote more time to the case. Now he was confident he could secure enough evidence to convict King on the charge of murdering Hindahl. Eventually Nicholson was detailed with full responsibility for the investigation.

Meanwhile, in Edmonton, King had been tried and convicted on eight charges of theft by fraud and had been sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Accompanied by Mrs. King, Constable Nicholson visited Clover Bar bridge and at the cabin where she and her husband had once lived, the wife of the murder suspect indicated where she had seen her husband light the fire. Among the ashes, remnants of a red wool blanket and parts of a suit of clothes were to be seen. Mrs. King identified them as Hindahl's. The fur cap found on Calgary trail, she claimed was the one which Hindahl had worn on the morning he left with her husband.

A final disclosure suggested a possible motive for the murder and led to the recovery of more evidence of a concrete nature. Mrs. King recalled that, after the disappearance of Hindahl, her husband had made a trip to Minnesota and on his return had given her Hindahl's pass-book for safe-keeping. To the man she was now living with, he had given a watch. Despite the fact that the watch had since been sold and resold, it was



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traced down and recovered from a hotel bartender in Edmonton.

One of Hindahl's neighbors on the Alberta homestead was able to identify the watch as Hindahl's. Having once had custody of the watch, she remembered scratching an initial on the inside of the case and the initial was still visible.

The skull bones from the remains found at Clover Bar were examined at the University of Alberta and it was seen that a cut in the cap found on the Calgary trail corresponded to a cut in the skull. Black hairs were found inside the cap and the jaw-bone was associated with a receding lower jaw. Both coincided with features of Hindahl.

Retracing the route taken by King and Hindahl on the fateful day of Hindahl's disappearance, and by questioning settlers who lived along the way, Nicholson was able to procure most of the required additional evidence to support a charge of murder against King. In a picture of

King, several people recognized "the man with the odd-looking team" who had given his name as Herman Schmidt. In Minneapolis, Nicholson learned at a bank that a man representing himself as Joseph Hindahl had shown Hindahl's pass-book and requested a withdrawal of \$400. When asked for identification, the man had left the bank and did not return. The teller recognized in a photograph of King a likeness to that man. A hotel register at Bermidji, Minnesota revealed a signature, identical in penmanship to that of the signature on the register at the Leduc Hotel and on several notes signed by King.

Former neighbors of Hindahl at Bermidji were able to describe and identify several of Hindahl's possessions including the team and outfit, remnants of the suit and blanket, the watch, the pocket knife which had been retrieved from the ashes at Clover Bar, and the cap. Hindahl's homestead in Minnesota had



Player's Please

THE MILDEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE

been transferred to a real estate man in Bermidji. This man identified the photograph of King as the man who, representing himself as Joseph Hindahl, had sold him the property.

Through patient investigation, Constable Nicholson had equipped himself with an imposing chain of evidence. On his return to Edmonton, he immediately laid a charge of murder against William Oscar King and personally conducted the prosecution at the Preliminary Hearing.

The accused appeared for trial defended by Harry Robertson while Paddy Nolan, a well-known Calgary lawyer assisted the Crown Prosecutor. Thirty-two witnesses were called to testify on behalf of the Crown while King gave evidence in his own defence. A five-day trial ended in the conviction of King who, being found guilty of murder, was sentenced to be hanged. On conclusion of the trial, Judge Scott payed a direct

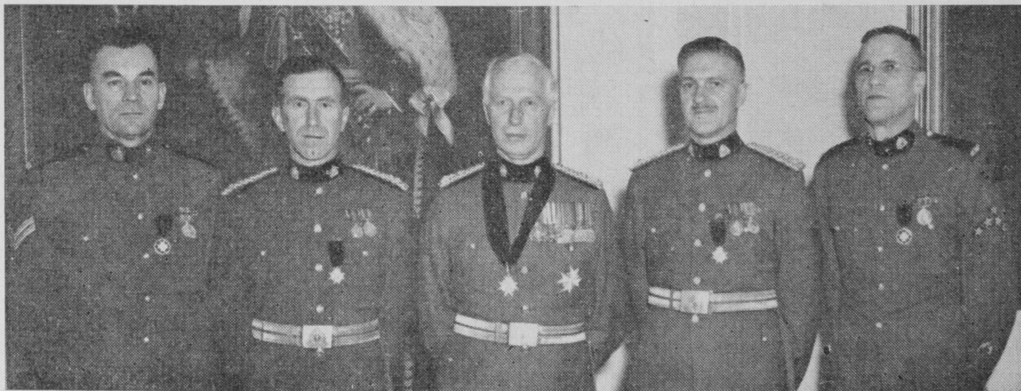
compliment to Nicholson's tenacity and detective skill by remarking that this case provided the most complete circumstantial evidence that had ever come to his attention. Needless to say Detective Constable Nicholson was promptly reinstated in the rank of Staff Sergeant.

The night before King's execution, Nicholson was one of the guards in the condemned man's cell when a rather unexpected thing happened. Knowing death to be only a matter of hours away, King, in a garrulous mood confessed his guilt, related for the benefit of posterity the details concerning his getaway through the bush, and culminated an intriguing expose by revealing a further killing, the victim having been a man named Fritz Hurst whose body had been buried in a ravine near Clover Bar Bridge. The malefactor's last request was for permission to lead a party to the site; this time his bid to render a service was rejected. ● ● ●


A Quebec resident applying for a renewal of a revolver registration certificate included an interesting anecdote in his letter to RCMP Headquarters: "I keep this revolver for my protection but above all because it is a souvenir of my last bayonet charge on Oct. 29, 1918, near Sedan, France, where, with only 100 men left out of 2 companies, I took by storm a machine-gun section of the German Imperial Guard in action, which gained me the Legion of Honor. That was the last time I used it and I hope that I shall never have to use it again."

INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

Pictured below are serving personnel of the Force who were invested with honors in The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at a ceremony held at the residence of the Governor-General of Canada, on Oct. 26, 1956. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, in the centre was made Knight of Grace. From left to right other members and their honors are: Cpl. (now acting sergeant) S. J. Leach, "F" Division, Serving Brother, Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, O.C. "F" Division, Officer Brother, Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore, "C" Division, Officer Brother and Sgt. H. Sandrock, "A" Division, Serving Brother.



Some Aspects of the Building Construction Program of the Force

 CONSTRUCTION program is under way by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to provide suitable offices and quarters for its detachments and administrative centres throughout the country to meet the various requirements of the Force.

Some \$3,000,000 have been provided for construction purposes this year and it is expected that the majority of contracts awarded will proceed as anticipated during the fiscal year. It is assumed that members of the Force in general have little or no information relative to the scope of the program, and it is the purpose of this article and accompanying photographs to give an idea of the general magnitude of the operation.

For some time the RCMP has been faced with the problem of obtaining suitable accommodation for sub-division headquarters at various points and a plan for a standard administration building and garage has been developed for use when construction of a Police-owned building would best meet the needs of the Force.

The plan is designed to permit flexibility of accommodation to fulfill the particular requirements of the Force at any given point. It will be appreciated that requirements throughout the country may vary to some degree depending on the location of the sub-division but the plan can easily be enlarged or decreased in size to provide whatever accommodation is required and can be adapted practically to any type of terrain.

The administration building at Moncton, N.B., which was completed in November 1956, was constructed on this plan and may be seen in the accompanying photographs. The main entrance to the building admits the public to a foyer, adjacent to which is a reception and radio room where complaints may be

taken and information given. The radio room is adjacent to the reception room and is separated from it by a sound-proof glass partition.

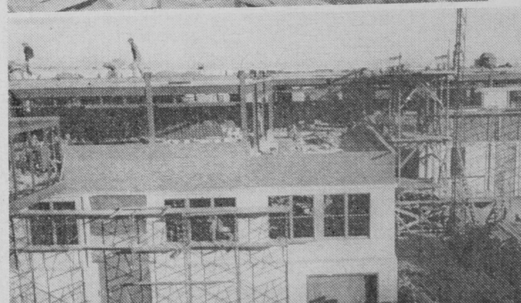
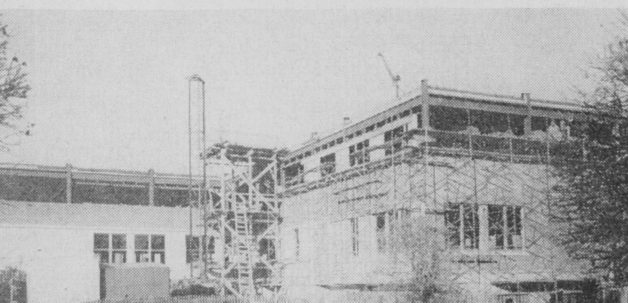
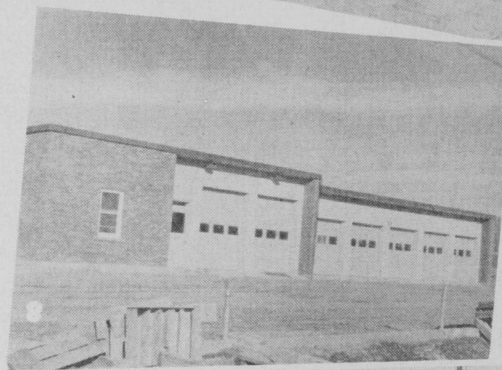
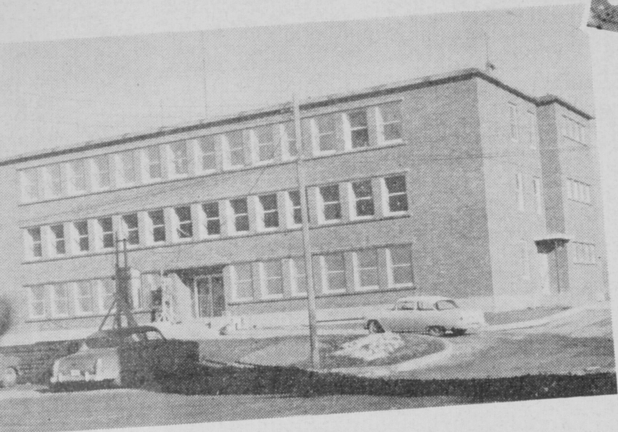
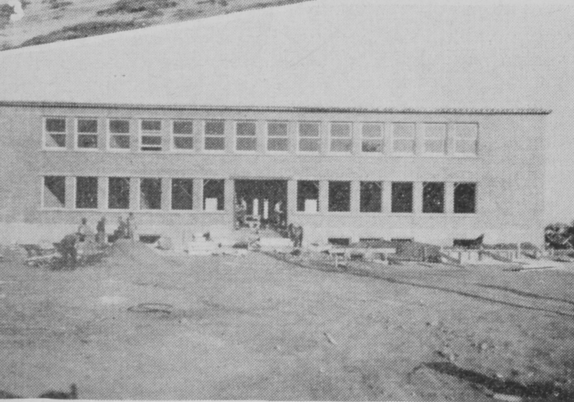
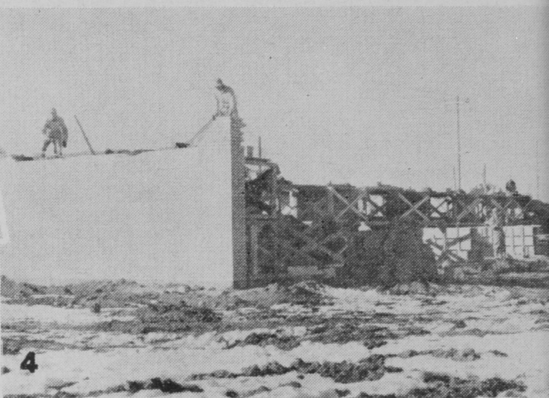
As is the case in most sub-divisions, the local detachment is situated in the same building. Moncton Detachment offices are on the ground floor and are consolidated in one end of the building. The detachment accommodation consists of an office for the NCO in charge and a large office for members who perform general duties and investigations. In addition, offices are provided for men on plain-clothes duty and for the Highway Traffic Squad. Also included is a general interview office.

Entrances are provided at each end of the structure for ready access from the grounds at the rear where the garage is located, resulting in minimum traffic through the centre of the building. Stairways to the basement and to the second floor are ideally situated at each end of the building and adequate wash-room facilities are available immediately across the hall from each stairway on the first and second floors.

The sub-division offices, located on the ground floor in the other end of the building, provide office space for the Officer Commanding, the sub-division NCO and readers, orderly room, central registry and stenographers. In addition, a ladies rest room is provided.

The second floor is utilized entirely as quarters for single men, and is so constructed that each room can be converted readily into office space if required. A large recreation room is provided for the convenience of the single men. Kitchenette facilities are located in the recreation room for preparation of refreshments for social functions which may be held there on various occasions.

The unheated garage at Moncton, which is of brick construction, provides



accommodation for 13 cars and has a modern 25-yard rifle and revolver range in the basement.

The over-all length of the building under construction at Swift Current, Sask., where a smaller administration building will provide adequate accommodation, was reduced without any significant change in architectural appearance, as will be noted in the photographs, and the standard plan was found completely suitable when a few compensating modifications in the interior had been made.

A new administration building to accommodate "L" Division Headquarters at Charlottetown, P.E.I., (see photograph section) is under construction on the standard plan with minor changes in room layout on the ground floor to make it suitable for a Divisional Headquarters. The second floor has been altered only by eliminating the separating walls of two rooms adjacent to the recreation room and installing "Modernfold" fabric doors so that the size of the room may be increased for social functions. All rooms on the second floor can be converted into office space without expense, should this become necessary as a result of expansion of services at some future date.

A large two-storey building with full basement is now under construction at

Edmonton, Alta., to augment accommodation in existing buildings and will provide offices, dining rooms, quarters for single men and garage space. The standard plan was not considered to be suitable because of the special type of accommodation required at this point. The accompanying photographs show the stage of construction on Nov. 12, 1956.

The main floor of the building is composed of general offices, a recreation room, kitchen and cafeteria style mess hall. Separate dining room, lounge and bachelor accommodation is provided for officers and sergeants.

Living quarters for single men are located on the second floor of this building to accommodate 43 members in single, double and four-man bedrooms. A combination bedroom and lecture room provides space for courses of instruction or conferences, and when not in use this room may be divided into a two-man and a four-man bedroom by means of an insulated folding door.

The basement is planned for use mainly as a heated garage where maintenance and repairs to Police vehicles may be effected. In addition workshops for artisans and storage rooms are provided in the basement. The building is heated from a central heating plant.

Difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation for detachments on a rental basis or by purchase has also been experienced frequently. Suitable buildings

- 1—Front view of Moncton Sub-Division Administration Building.
- 2—Rear view of Moncton building showing portion of 13-car garage.
- 3—Swift Current Administration Building showing present stage of construction.
- 4—Construction of an eight-car garage with revolver range in basement, Swift Current, Sask.
- 5—Front view of "L" Division Headquarters under construction at Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- 6—Front and side view of Charlottetown building. Similarity to Moncton building will be noted.
- 7—Administration building at Lethbridge, Alta. Adaptability of the standard plan is illustrated. One extra storey has been added to provide extra space required at this point.
- 8—Sub-division garage at Lethbridge provides storage space for 11 cars and one truck.
- 9—Combined office, mess, garage and barracks building at "K" Division Headquarters, Edmonton, Alta.
- 10—Stage of construction of Edmonton building, taken from Division Square.



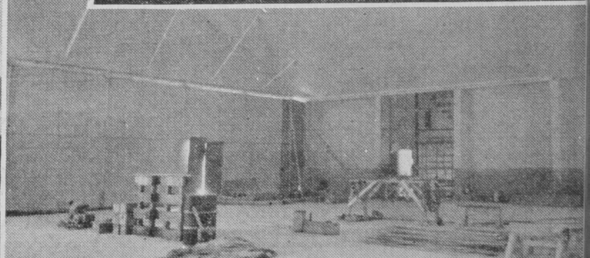
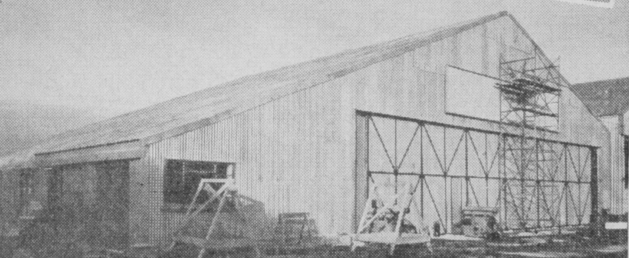
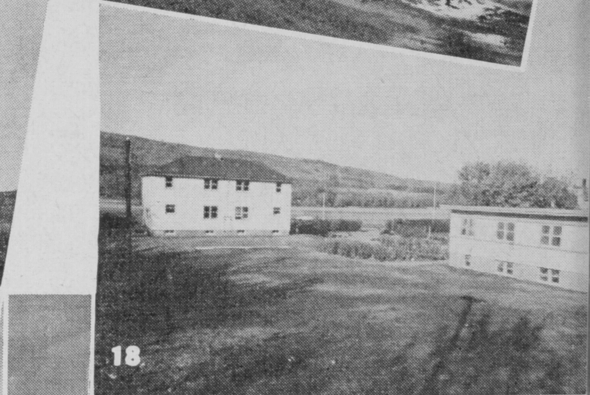
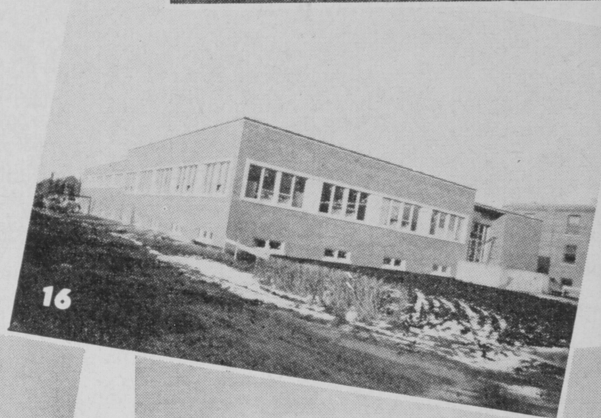
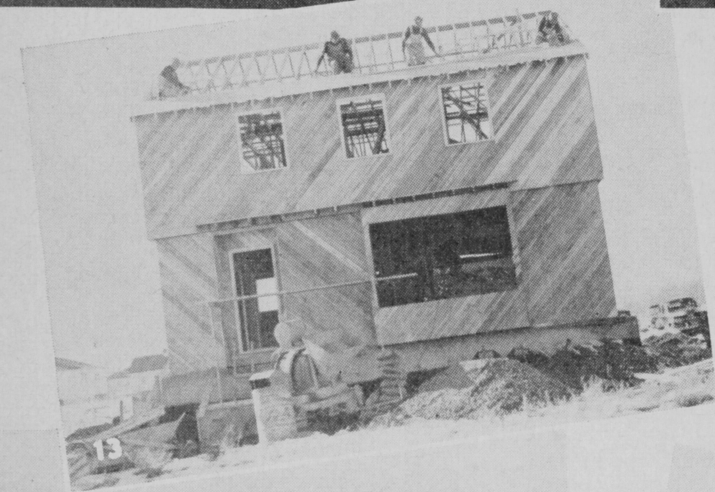
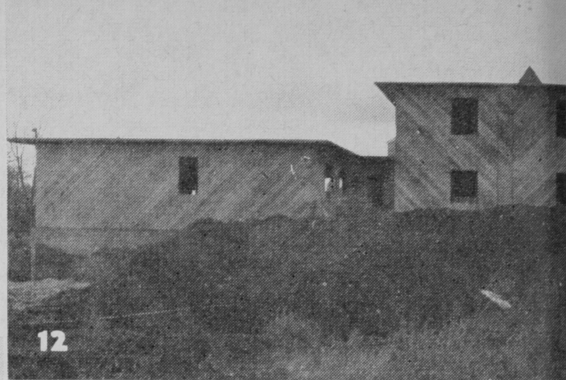
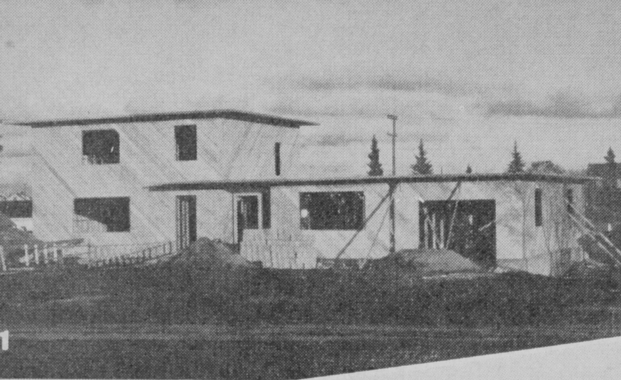
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should provide adequate office space, married quarters for the member in charge, quarters for single men and garage space. It was found essential to develop a standard plan which could be modified easily to meet the established strength of each detachment. Such a plan has been developed and adopted as a standard for construction of detachment quarters across Canada where present accommodation is not adequate. (See page 200.) Photographs of a standard detachment building under construction at Roblin, Man., are included in the photograph section.

Contracts have been awarded and construction of standard detachment buildings is in progress at: Inverness, New Glasgow and Pictou, N.S., Pembroke, Ont., Roblin and Headingly, Man., Blaine Lake, Estevan, Kelvington and Punichy, Sask., Camrose, Alta., Burns Lake, Massett, and Qualicum Beach, B.C. Further awards of contracts are expected for construction of standard detachments at: Amherst, N.S., St. Jean and Drummondville, Que., Keremeos and Ucluelet, B.C. A similar program of construction has been planned for the 1957-58 fiscal year and it is expected that a substantial number of detachment buildings will be erected.

The standard plan adopted for construction of officer's houses is C.M.H.C. Plan 515 modified to suit the needs of the

Force. Photograph showing construction of a house on this plan at Swift Current, Sask., is included in the photograph section. This structure provides kitchen, dining room, living room with fireplace, three bedrooms and bath, and contains approximately 1,565 square feet of floor space. A garage is attached by means of a breezeway. Houses for officers are constructed when buildings which are satisfactory are not available for rent or purchase. Officer's quarters are presently under construction at Corner Brook, Nfld., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Swift Current, Sask.

Suitable housing accommodation for members of the Force where division or sub-division headquarters are located is sometimes extremely difficult to obtain. The construction program includes the provision of married quarters for key NCOs where required in the interest of efficiency. It is desirable that all such members be readily available for duty on short notice, and in such cases the value of having adequate accommodation near the headquarters can be appreciated. Another aspect is that transfers of married personnel are facilitated when suitable accommodation is government-owned. The C.M.H.C. "JJ" plan, with some modifications, is used to provide accommodation for married members. This is a two-storey double dwelling with full basement and provides kitchen, living room, dining room, three bedrooms and bath and basement in each unit. Each unit has an approximate floor space of 1,100 square feet. These buildings will be constructed on property adjacent to the headquarters building and provide complete facilities for members and their families.

A number of the "JJ" buildings are presently under construction, at points where other suitable accommodation is not available. One building has recently been completed at Rockcliffe, Ont., and contracts have been awarded and construction is in progress at Fredericton, N.B., Grand Falls, Nfld., Peace River,

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- 11—Front view of standard detachment building under construction at Roblin, Man.
 - 12—Rear view of detachment building showing married member's quarters on the right. Office space, single man's quarters and garage are located in the single storey portion of the building.
 - 13—Officer's quarters at Swift Current—C.M.H.C. Plan 515.
 - 14—"JJ" double type building for married members, recently completed at Rockcliffe, Ont.
 - 15—Feed storage and implement building at "Depot" Division.
 - 16—Cafeteria building at "Depot".
 - 17—Barrack building for single men at Peace River, Alta. Front view.
 - 18—Rear view of Peace River building, showing a "JJ" building for married members on the left.
 - 19—Prefabricated hangar for RCMP aircraft at Churchill, Man.
 - 20—Interior photo of Churchill hangar showing doors of hangar and entrance to workshop in the rear.

Alta., and Whitehorse, Y.T. Construction of units is being considered for Moncton, N.B., Rockcliffe, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C. and Fort Smith, N.W.T. Photograph of the "JJ" building at Rockcliffe, completed in September 1956, is included in the photograph section.

Because of the lack of suitable accommodation for single men in Peace River, Alta., it was considered necessary to construct a small barracks building at that point. This building, shown in the accompanying photographs, was completed recently and provides adequate quarters for 16 members who are employed either in the sub-division headquarters or on the local detachment. This is a one-storey structure with a full basement and contains six two-man bedrooms, and a washroom on the ground floor and two two-man bedrooms, a large recreation room 23 feet by 15 feet, washroom, trunk room and boiler room in the basement.

The design of this building will permit conversion of the bedrooms into offices, should the need for expansion arise at some future date and will also permit addition to the building if necessary.

A five year program has been adopted for "Depot" Division at Regina to provide living accommodation and complete facilities for training new members. During the past few years a new Crime Detection Laboratory to give scientific assistance to western divisions, a new "C" Block barrack building and a combined riding school and stable have been erected. A contract has been awarded to have street lights installed on all streets within the division grounds, and flood lights throughout the main barrack area. The central heating plant is being enlarged and modernized to supply heat to all of the buildings in the division. Those members who may have had the opportunity to visit "Depot" Division during the last year are likely aware of the extent of construction program in view

of the general change in the outward appearance of the division grounds.

An implement and feed storage building, as shown in the photograph section, will replace the numerous smaller frame buildings that are being utilized at the present time. This one-storey brick structure measures approximately 75 feet by 110 feet and is divided into three storage areas, one for grain, another for forage feed and the third for implements and machinery used at the division.

Nearing completion is a new separate mess cafeteria building, the only one of its type planned by the Force. It will be equipped to serve, in cafeteria style, approximately 300 persons per sitting. The dining room is situated on the main floor and measures 64 feet by 79 feet. Modern equipment installed in the kitchen to provide good cafeteria service, includes cafeteria counter, steam table, dish washing facilities and four walk-in refrigerators, as well as a deep freeze room approximately 15 feet by 12 feet. A garbage freeze unit is provided as a sanitary means of storing waste food until disposal can be made. It is anticipated that this building will be put into service early in 1957.

Construction of a new "B" Block was commenced recently and when it is completed six new barrack rooms will provide accommodation for 192 members undergoing their basic training. Each barrack room will accommodate a troop of 32 men. Living accommodation is provided for single NCOs in six private rooms with each room adjacent to one of the troop rooms. A large washroom is located next to each dormitory and supplies facilities considered sufficient for 32 men. These facilities include wash basins, showers, bath tubs and toilets. In addition a cleaning room and a pressing room are provided in each washroom area.

The building is constructed in a general inverted "F" shape and is three stories

high. One barrack room with complete washroom facilities is located in each wing of the building on the second and third floors. Two lecture rooms, separated by a storage room, and washroom facilities are provided in each of the three wings on the ground floor of the building. The full basement provides a laundry room, cleaning staff room, workshop and storage areas. Five stairways and one elevator are provided in the building, the stairways being located at each end of the three wings of the building.

As a result of increased air services within the Force, a shortage of accommodation for aircraft has been experienced. In order to provide adequate storage space, the construction of a

hangar at Churchill, Man., was undertaken to shelter the aircraft stationed there.

A construction site was located on the Churchill Air Base with the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and erection of a pre-fabricated steel hangar is now in progress. The accompanying photograph indicates the stage of construction on Nov. 5, 1956. It is anticipated that the construction will be advanced sufficiently this year to provide adequate shelter during the winter months.

The construction program undertaken by the Force has become quite extensive and to accomplish that which is envisioned will of necessity take a number of years to fulfill. ● ● ●

Journalistic mistakes aren't peculiar to modern newspapers. Even Daniel Defoe, famed novelist, pulled a bad one in his classic "Robinson Crusoe". One passage of the story reads:

"I resolved, if possible, to get to the ship, so I pulled off my clothes and took to the water . . . and by the help of a rope got into the fore-castle of the ship . . . I found that all the ship's provisions were dry; and being well disposed to eat, I went to the bread room and filled my pockets with biscuit."

Today's nudists would appreciate Defoe's explanation as to how this feat was accomplished.

(From: The Calgary Herald.)



New Citizens Take Oath in Unique Ceremony

By CPL. L. G. THOMPSON

IN A ceremony rich in dignity and warmth, 96 new Canadians took their oath of allegiance and received citizenship certificates before His Honor, Judge John B. Robinson at Virginiatown, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1955. While the ceremony or occasion in itself was perhaps of a pattern familiar in many places in Canada from time to time, some of the sidelights leading up to this occasion were rather noteworthy.

Virginiatown, in Northern Ontario, is a small mining community that has grown up around the single big mine in the district. Since 1947 hundreds of new Canadians have settled in the area, have established homes and are raising families. Nearly all are employed by the Kerr-Addison Gold Mine, the largest gold producing mine in Canada.

The first groups to arrive having completed the five years residence qualification, were anxious to complete their transition into Canadian citizens, but, the district town of Haileybury was 150 miles away and to immigrants, the naturalization procedures are an unfamiliar, often expensive mystery. It was to fill a real need that the Lions Club of Virginiatown, with the full co-operation of the mine, undertook to assist the new Canadians of their district to secure Canadian citizenship. One of the chief workers in this respect was Art Olson, Chairman of the Lions Club Citizenship and Patriotism Committee who is also Personnel and Employment Officer of the Kerr-Addison Gold Mine, and thus in an excellent position to contact the men and their wives.

With 112 new Canadians signifying their desire to become naturalized citizens, the necessary forms were secured from the Clerk of the Court in Haileybury, and filled in with the assistance of members of the Lions Club, with each applicant receiving at least an hour's personal assistance. Arrangements were

then made with the Clerk of the Court to spend one day in Virginiatown and during this day all the applicants appeared to sign their papers.

The three months which must elapse before the new Canadians come before the Court for further examination, was a busy period for the applicants and members of the Lions Club. During this period the Lions Club undertook to insure that the applicants knew and understood the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. To help in this undertaking, the Lions Club called on the assistance of Mrs. Winifred Ramsell, wife of J. L. Ramsell, Manager of Kerr-Addison Gold Mine, to teach basic English.

Mrs. Ramsell turned her basement into a schoolroom and five nights a week became school night for new Canadians. During this period the applicants greatly improved their command of the English language and also received numerous lectures on citizenship, Canadian history and so forth.

Meanwhile, due to the large number of applicants involved and the difficulty in arranging for this number to attend the regular District Court Session at Haileybury, arrangements were finally completed between the Court and Art Olson, whereby the Court agreed to hold a special Citizenship Ceremony at Virginiatown.

The great day finally arrived, and the special ceremony is believed to have been the largest event of its kind ever staged in Ontario outside of metropolitan Toronto. It also marked the first time that a District Court Session in the Judicial District of Temiskaming had ever been held outside the district town.

The offer to help new Canadians met with an almost 100 per cent response on their part, the Court was most co-operative in making special arrangements and the whole endeavor met with quite startling success. ● ● ●



Recent Cases . . .

R. v. MacDonald

Post Office Robbery—Bigamy

THE tiny bungalow and 12 acres of land seemed just what the man had wanted to make an unpretentious beginning. He bought the place with ready cash and immediately began to make it his home.

Country dwellers near the farming community of Hornings Mills, Ontario came to know their new neighbor with the name John Larson as “a modest, respectable man who kept pretty much to himself”, a man who spent hours doing odd bits of carpentry about his farm and peacefully puttering about his truck and small, late model car. As months passed, they witnessed the erection of a private garage-workshop adjacent to the Larson dwelling and in it saw testimony of the owner’s skill and apparent self-sufficiency. Some neighbors wondered that the new arrival had neither farm machinery nor, obviously, any intention to work the 12 acres at his disposal. If his modest possessions eliminated him as a man of means, then his day-to-day ventures marked him as one who was feeling no compulsion to sweat like those around him for the sake of maintaining a comfortable existence.

Professing love of the outdoors, Larson hunted small game in the nearby woods and on many days he could be found, fishing gear in hand, tramping the banks of the narrow trout stream that trickled through his property. While his interests brought him into contact with local

people, he remained to them an intriguing individual—a friendly sort, “an O.K. guy”, but a man whose past was as much a personal secret as his mode of earning a living.

Despite a curious reserve, 43-year-old John Larson showed no aversion to mingling socially on occasion. Within a year of his coming to the district, he announced his plans to marry a young woman whom he had met at a dance in nearby Stayner. A whirlwind courtship ended in matrimony at Wasaga Beach on Aug. 25, 1955 and after a short absence, the man returned to his home with his new wife.

Within a short time, a TV combination and a refrigerator were added to the furniture and other conveniences which had recently enhanced the simple abode. Presently a local contractor was approached to discuss plans to enlarge the dwelling itself. When advised of the impracticability of this move, Larson went on to make arrangements for a new and separate house which he hoped to get started on in the Spring.

Something more than the chill effects of Winter seemed to foretell a late start on construction when, just before noon on the morning of Feb. 6, 1956, three men visited the Hornings Mills’ farm and identified themselves as members of the RCMP investigating the owner’s reported resemblance to John Keith MacDonald, one of Canada’s most wanted

criminals. Under questioning Larson appeared extremely nervous. He had no birth certificate and was able, in fact, to offer no documentary proof of any consequence that he was, as he claimed to be, John Leo Larson. He admitted that he had served in the RCME for three years but had no discharge papers and could not remember his regimental number.

To explain her husband's unusual command of money, Mrs. Larson, during a brief conversation with one of the investigators, mentioned that her husband had told her that he had been lucky in oil and had made some good investments in Alberta. Never having had cause to doubt his word, she expressed a firm conviction that he could not have done wrong.

From his conformance in every detail to descriptions of MacDonald on file, investigators were reasonably certain in their own minds that Larson was the much hunted criminal. Although the suspect allowed Police to search his premises (saying he had nothing to hide), he hesitated to submit to fingerprinting until it was pointed out that his explanations were not too convincing and that if he were innocent this was the surest and simplest method of clearing himself.

En route to the Orangeville Detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police, Larson stated that he had been thinking it over and felt that he would co-operate. He then admitted that he was the wanted man. When asked about the \$44,500 he had taken from a Post Office in British Columbia, he said that he had spent a considerable part of it but he believed he had \$30,000 left, buried on his property.

At Shelbourne, Ont., MacDonald, alias Larson, gave Police a signed statement admitting guilt and describing how he had disposed of part of the money. He attributed the crime to "sudden impulse". "I regret having done this wrong," he added, "and want to make restitution of the money I have already spent".

A short while later on his farm, Mac-

Donald pointed out the place beside his workshop where the money had been buried in two tackle boxes when the building was constructed. Because of the difficulty in digging the hard frozen earth, three hours passed before the boxes were finally recovered.

In Britannia Beach, B.C., where he had moved from Montreal in 1951, MacDonald had been employed as an assistant postmaster under the name John Clealand Black. On Dec. 17, 1954, he was working in his usual capacity when, about noon, the mail arrived from Vancouver. In the shipment was a registered parcel addressed to the Royal Bank of Canada, Britannia Beach, containing a \$44,500 Christmas pay-roll for the local Mining and Smelting Company, chief employer in the town of 1,500. Everyone else was away to lunch and the safe where money parcels were kept for any length of time was locked. MacDonald placed the parcel in a waste-basket "for safe-keeping only".

Having had his supper between 5 and 6 p.m. in the company dining hall, he remained at work later than usual on Post Office duties. "When I decided to go home," MacDonald stated, "I remembered the money parcel in the waste-basket and then I was alone, nobody to see what I did, and the safe was locked. The vault was not secure for money so it came over me that I would take the money and go."

He stuffed the parcel in his knapsack and left the Post Office through the side door, bidding a casual good night to a pair of acquaintances on the way out. He walked down the trail toward his home and the road to North Vancouver, continued all night and, making the last leg of his journey by bus, arrived in North Vancouver at about 8.30 the following morning. After breakfast at a small cafe, he took a taxi into Vancouver, bought a coat and a suit-case at a second-hand store, and then proceeded on a long bus trip to Regina. Once there, he found a cheap hotel and spent a few days before

going on by train to Winnipeg for Christmas and New Year's. In Britannia Beach a deserted wife and six-month-old son passed the holiday season in a less festive mood.

In Toronto, MacDonald spent the first two months of 1955. It was there he bought a light truck and began to tour the country to find a place to settle. Sixty-five miles north-west of the city, near Hornings Mills, he eventually found the place that suited his needs.

At a Preliminary Hearing before Magistrate Kenneth Muir Richardson, it was brought out how MacDonald had come to possess certain documents bearing the name, John Leo Larson. They had been handed to him in the Post Office by someone who had found them. "It was coincidence and not planned," MacDonald insisted, "that's the way I got to use the name Larson."

The accused indicated his desire to return to Hornings Mills after serving his sentence, set himself up in the chicken farming business and repay the missing money "full to the dollar."

In Vancouver Assize Court, John MacDonald pleaded guilty to a theft charge before Mr. Justice Whittaker on Mar. 13, 1956. On Apr. 12, 1956, he was convicted and sentenced to four years in the B.C. Penitentiary.

During interrogation, MacDonald confessed that he was also guilty of bigamy, having been married on three separate occasions. His first wife along with three children had been deserted when he left Montreal, Que., in 1951. Since then he had married in Britannia Beach during the Fall of 1953 and at Wasaga Beach, on Aug. 25, 1955.

MacDonald was charged with bigamy, convicted and sentenced to an additional two years to run concurrent to the sentence for theft. On a second charge of bigamy, which was registered in Ontario but transferred for hearing to New Westminster, B.C. Police Court, MacDonald received an additional two-year sentence on June 29, this one to run consecutive to the others awarded on April 12.

* * *

John MacLeod et al

Missing Persons in an Abandoned Coal Mine

UNDER the Glace Bay, N.S., area there are many miles of tunnels. Some are active coal mines, others all that is left of abandoned, worked out mines. For years, certain individuals known as bootleg coal miners, have operated on coal outcroppings and remnants of coal seams left after legal mining operations. This can be a dangerous occupation.

These illegal miners often tap into the old tunnels of unused mines. Many types of danger lie in this practice. The entrance itself is usually a small unsafe shaft which taps the old tunnel at a comparatively shallow location. These tunnels then follow the coal seams down at a rate of about one foot drop in ten. In entering old tunnels there is always

the danger of rotting timber, falling rock, damp slimy shale, which often all but blocks the passage, opened crevices, unseen poisonous and explosive gases caused by rotted timber and stagnant water, and black damp. This is C O₂ heavier than air, with no oxygen. It lingers in the tunnels of unused mines and is caused by the carbon in coal absorbing the oxygen in the air. Lack of movement and air circulation will eventually eliminate all the oxygen from some areas. Open flame lamps are extinguished by lack of oxygen and this is the usual type of lamp used by inexperienced bootleg operators. To be placed in total blackness with the danger of poisonous gas and in a maze of winding tunnels extending for miles over

treacherous footing, is far from a desired situation.

Under the Reserve and MacKay's Corner Districts of Glace Bay, in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, the East Slope of Old No. 5 Colliery is located. This old mine has many miles of winding passages and cross tunnels and has not been in use for 50 years. The slope in this mine follows worked out seams of coal at a drop of one foot in ten at different levels.

It was this old mine that three youths, John and Aloysius MacLeod and Patrick MacMullen, aged 18 to 20 years, all of MacKay's Corner, entered on the morning of Jan. 17, 1956. Entry was made through a small hole into a shaft which extended at a steep slope for some 40 feet to reach an old main tunnel of the No. 5 mine. The day was overcast with heavy rain, which increased the danger from certain gases. Their only light was a kerosene lamp. It was little wonder that the parents of the boys became anxious when they did not show up for noon hour. Civilian volunteers, experienced miners, Dominion Coal Company Police and mine safety experts along with the Glace Bay Town Police entered into the search. Many of the winding tunnels were covered with no results. As a last resort the RCMP Glace Bay Detachment was requested to secure the services of a Police Service Dog from the Sydney Training Kennels at Sydney Forks, some 25 miles away.

The Police Service Dogs have been successfully used to seek out lost persons for years in woodlands from coast to coast, but never before has a request been made for one to work underground. Horses have been used underground in coal mining operations and still are in certain mines, such as No. 20 Colliery, as well as in crop pits. It was decided to try P.S.D. "Hap" on this case in hope of quickly locating these boys. Even the experienced miners were skeptical of the safety of the lads after some 12 hours.

With no bucket or ladder, trouble was experienced in lowering the dog into the small 40-foot shaft. This proved to be the most difficult part of the undertaking. The search party being led by "Hap" consisted of the dog master, mine safety experts, and experienced miners with safety lamps and mine pit lamps. The safety lamps are kerosene operated and have a gauze top which filters the oxygen supply to the flame. On contact with bad air the flame is affected and gives warning.

The search was commenced by ranging the dog down the winding main tunnel and deeper into the old mine. Footing was treacherous on slippery, slimy, loose shale. In some places so much shale had fallen from the tunnel ceiling that it was necessary to crawl to continue into the passage beyond. The dog continued down this main tunnel and passed several cross passages without indication, then one tunnel was reached leading to the left of the main shaft and the dog stopped and showed interest. This was some quarter of a mile from the opening where entry had been made and approximately 170 feet under the surface of the ground. "Hap's" interest was encouraged and he moved farther into the branch. In a short time the youths were located in total darkness and very much lost. Their lamp had gone out when they passed through an area of bad air. They had no idea of the time or that searchers had been summoned. The fact they had failed to hear



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shouts of earlier searchers, as the sound echoed through the maze of winding tunnels, will give some idea of the immensity of the task of finding a person in an abandoned mine of this type.

This marks the first successful case

where a Police Service Dog has worked underground. It is doubtful whether it will ever become a regular practice, but it is one experience that the handler of "Hap" will long remember.

(Submitted by Cpl. G. A. Teeft.)

* * *

R. v. Lawr et al *Automobile Smuggling*

AT ONE time in his life, someone must have told Sherman Lawr that "one should learn by one's mistakes": a very good adage if properly applied—the trouble being of course, that in Lawr's case it did not apply.

His active life of crime included a conviction for car smuggling in 1936,

for which he was fined \$500. In 1948 he was convicted of conspiracy to possess smuggled goods (again automobiles) and sentenced to 2½ years in Kingston Penitentiary. During this last term of incarceration he probably went over his mistakes thoroughly because by the time he was released he had a plan all figured

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out whereby stolen United States cars could be smuggled into Canada with no risk to himself: if anyone was going to get caught, it would not be Sherman Lawr. No policeman would be smart enough to get the "goods" on him now.

Of course he was wrong; his first and probably most serious mistake was his failure to realize that he was not the subject of any one policeman's scrutiny, but he was now under the close surveillance of members of many police forces both in Canada and the United States.

Early in 1955 Lawr was ready to go back into action. His preparations included the breaking and entering of an Ontario Motor Vehicles Registrar's Office and the theft of blank registration forms. One digit on each of these forms was so expertly changed that only laboratory tests made later on, were to detect it.

He made arrangements with Murray Myles, a car dealer in Leamington, Ont., to handle the cars and obtained a supply of sales invoices showing the letterhead of one or two prominent and respected G.M.C. dealers of the Windsor area.

Lawr secured the services of expert car thieves and also arranged garage accommodation on the outskirts of the city of Detroit where the thieves could deliver the cars. In addition he had Canadian drivers all ready to go to the U.S.A. and drive the cars back to Canada and in some instances arranged for these drivers to have the cars registered here in Canada. The drivers even turned the cars over to Myles, the dealer, without Lawr having to handle them. This time he could not lose—he had thought of everything.

However, sufficient information had leaked out about his preparations to indicate clearly to the RCMP that he was going to embark on a new smuggling venture. With this in mind a close check was maintained by Windsor Detachment and shortly after the first car had been smuggled into Canada and sold, investigators were successful in locating it near Ridgetown, Ont. In spite of all his well

laid plans, Lawr's defeat was forecast almost as soon as he started. By the time he had stolen seven cars the police had located the garage on the outskirts of Detroit; the eighth and ninth cars were kept under constant observation from the time they left the garage in Detroit and it was then considered that there was now sufficient evidence to break up the whole ring. This decision having been made, the gang were arrested while processing the tenth car. The investigators had been sorely tempted during the early stages to step in and make an arrest and a seizure, but because of a keen appreciation of Lawr's peculiar talents, the investigation continued. Ultimately this paid off in accumulated evidence against Lawr and Myles, who might otherwise have remained at large to re-organize another smuggling ring.

Those arrested included Lawr, the principal organizer, Myles, the car dealer, William Thachuck, chief assistant to Lawr, Violet Thachuck, wife of William, Donald Myles and James Weightman, salesmen who worked for Murray Myles, Bernard Fowler and Alfred Lauzon, drivers who brought the cars from Detroit to Canada.

The arrests took place on May 27, 1955; the formal indictment charging them with conspiracy was laid on June 28 and Preliminary Hearing started on July 20. William Thachuck deliberately made himself ill by irritating an active ulcer through heavy consumption of alcoholic beverages. This caused an adjournment of the Preliminary Hearing until July 27. He ceased this practice when it was made clear that the Crown was prepared to commit him to jail so that he would not be able to harm himself. The Preliminary Hearing was completed on July 27 when all accused were committed to stand trial.

The trial started on Oct. 12, 1955 and lasted for 16 days. Seventy-five witnesses were called by the Crown and 131 exhibits entered. All accused were found guilty and sentenced to various terms

with Lawr receiving a sentence of four years in the penitentiary plus a fine of \$1,000 and in default an additional six months.

Parts of their *modus operandi*, although simple were extremely effective. They dealt only in late model Buick, Oldsmobile and Cadillac automobiles. Upon receiving an order from Murray Myles for a particular model car, Lawr instructed the thieves to call on a dealer in Detroit and ask for a demonstration drive in that type of car on the pretext of buying it. When a dealer permitted, the thieves took the car for a trial run alone and continued on to Royal Oak, Michigan, on the outskirts of Detroit, where they placed it in the garage predetermined by Lawr. When the dealer did not permit the thieves to take the car out alone they made a note of the key number. Later that day they returned with a ready made key, probably supplied by Lawr, stole the car and placed it in the garage.

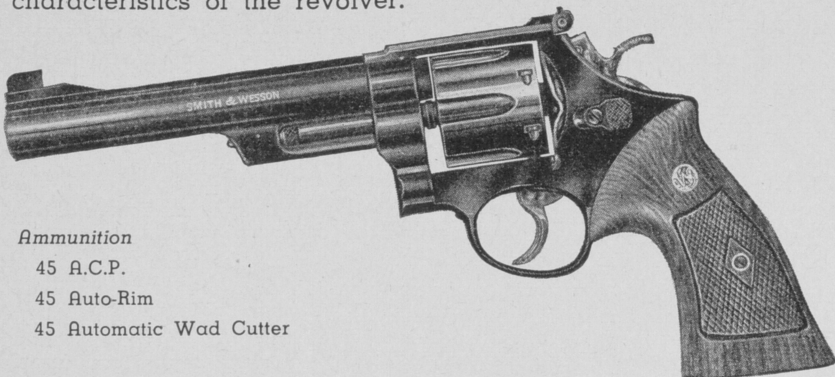
The description and serial numbers of the cars were passed on to Lawr who made arrangements to obtain Ontario registrations by utilizing bogus bills of sale, or the stolen Motor Vehicle Forms, made out to innocent persons—even using the names of people who had recently passed away. One of the thieves was then driven by William and Violet Thachuck to the Michigan garage where the Ontario plates were attached to the stolen cars which were later driven to Canada and turned over to Myles. The two salesmen sold the cars as far west as Edmonton and as far east as Montreal.

A great deal of the evidence was obtained by observation, over a long period of time, by many policemen stationed at widely separated points. As many as 22 police cars and 44 policemen were on observation duties at one time. The prosecution was able to place Lawr at a dozen different places at times when one of the stolen cars was in the vicinity and also show him talking to whichever

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one of the other accused was physically concerned with that car at that particular time. His drivers were under orders to phone him when they were leaving Detroit and the coincidence of these calls was damaging. Some of the bogus registration documents were typed on a portable typewriter found in Lawr's premises. Thachuck's surprise can be imagined when an F.B.I. agent related that he had watched him open the trunk of an Oldsmobile in Detroit by taking out the back seat cushion and crawling through into the trunk.

The night they were arrested in the Windsor area, Lawr, William Thachuck Violet Thachuck, and Murray Myles all possessed various sums of money mostly made up of \$100 and \$50 Canadian notes. The evidence showed that some of this money originated from the Bank of Canada in Montreal, indicating that it was part of the proceeds of sales made in Montreal by Myles and Weightman. There was also the odd little bit of

humor and suspense—like the night investigators were all glued to the control radio while an F.B.I. agent reported that he was following a Cadillac going well over 100 miles per hour. And their surprise when he called in asking if he should pass the Cadillac and go on up ahead for a while!

In all the car ring stole ten cars in the Detroit area, smuggled them into Canada and sold them for between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Indeed the thieves were just getting into high gear when arrested. Had they been able to continue undetected for even a few months it can readily be seen that the amount involved would have been tremendous.

The Courts were extremely complimentary to all the police forces involved. The case was the longest ever heard in the Windsor area and its successful conclusion is a good example of what can be achieved by observation, co-operation between police forces and painstaking care of a multitude of small details.

* * *

Carl Anderson *Hunting Accident*

THE Austin District of Manitoba, between the cities of Portage la Prairie and Brandon, is ideal country for deer hunters during the big game season. Accidents arising from this sport are not uncommon to the area. When the NCO in charge of Carberry Detachment was advised at 4.25 p.m. on Nov. 25, 1955, that a hunter named Carl Anderson had been shot and wounded in the left leg, he was, of course concerned but not unduly surprised. The deer were plentiful but so were the hunters, among whom were to be found, as in all previous seasons, the usual number of "trigger-happy" sportsmen.

The patient was removed from the scene of the shooting to the hospital at Macgregor, a small town nearby. He was treated by Drs. William Parker and S. E. Swail for a flesh wound in the left

thigh. The wound did not appear to be serious and the patient, although suffering some discomfort and inconvenience, objected most of all to the fact that he had been cast in the role of quarry rather than that of hunter.

During the investigation it was learned that Anderson, together with four hunting companions named Bull, Tabalotney, Edney and Hughes were hunting in the wooded area east of the north and south highway between Gladstone and Austin. Bull and Tabalotney, disregarding the hazards normally associated with big game hunting took to the woods to flush any unsuspecting animals that might be in the immediate vicinity. Edney, Hughes and Anderson remained in the comparative safety of the road near their automobile awaiting with concealed impatience the appearance of a deer which

might attempt to cross the highway from the wooded protection on the east side to that on the west.

Bull and Tabalotney soon found that the deep snow was impeding their progress in the woods. In the meantime the brisk November winds forced Edney and Anderson to take shelter in their car. Hughes, however, elected to maintain his observation post and eventually a deer was flushed out onto the highway. Hughes immediately told his friends and while Edney leaped from the car, Anderson decided to turn the vehicle in the general direction of the innocent quarry.

In the meantime two automobiles containing hunters stopped at the junction of Provincial Trunk Highway No. 1 and the Gladstone-Austin road to the south of the Anderson party. It is not known whether the new party had sighted other game or the same deer in which Anderson, Edney and Hughes were so intensely interested at that particular moment. The fact remains that a barrage of gunfire was directed down the highway in the general direction of Anderson and his hunting companions. Being prudent men fortunately, Edney and Hughes took refuge on the opposite side of their car. Anderson calmly ignored the fusillade and had succeeded in getting the vehicle turned broadside when a bullet passed through the left front door and penetrated his leg. He tottered from the automobile and informed his companions of his misfortune.

The situation demanded immediate action, and with more haste than ceremony Edney and Hughes laid their fallen comrade on the roadside and took off in pursuit of the errant marksmen. But only a short distance down the road their car emitted a few despairing gasps and came to a sudden halt from lack of fuel. Only one alternative now remained and that was to return to their fallen comrade and procure medical and hospital care as expeditiously as possible. By this time, the hunters, if they should be referred to as such, who had caused this almost

tragic chain of events, had disappeared entirely from the scene realizing, no doubt, that a big game licence does not include the taking of a fellow hunter at any season of the year.

The scene shifted from the wind swept highway to the hospital at Macgregor where the victim was examined by Doctors Parker and Swail. With commendable reservations both doctors regarded the case as extraordinary in that Anderson had been wounded in the left thigh yet X-ray examination found no trace of a bullet there, despite the fact that there was no exit wound. The unusual situation was further complicated when X-rays were taken of both legs and an object resembling a bullet appeared in the right thigh at almost the same level as the wound in the left. In the absence of an external wound in Anderson's right leg, the attending physicians were obviously confronted with a complex problem.

In medical phraseology the wound on the left leg was in the upper and middle thirds of the lateral aspect of the left thigh. The position of the bullet in the right leg was about the medial aspect of the junction of the upper and middle thirds of the right thigh, lying posterior and parallel to the femur, almost directly opposite the wound in the left thigh.

Anderson was somewhat confused about what had occurred and well he might. He had not at any time been a member of the Armed Services, thus the possibilities of the bullet in the right leg being from a combat wound were eliminated. Examination of his personal clothing showed that the entrance wound in the left leg corresponded to the bullet hole found in the four garments worn by Anderson at the time of the accident. The car operated by Anderson had a hole in the door made by a bullet which had passed through at an angle. Because of the vehicle's position on the highway, it was obvious that the bullet had come from the general direction of the hunting party that had commenced firing

from the road south of the Anderson party.

Subsequent investigation in the district finally located two brothers who admitted firing at a deer from the main highway in the direction of Anderson, Edney and Hughes. In his explanation of the events, one of the brothers added a humorous note to the activities of the day. "I fired a shot," he said, "then my pants fell down as another car approached where we were standing." This verbal bit of by-play apparently set the seal on the day's excitement as guns, pants and all were packed up and a hasty retreat made from the hunting grounds.

Back at the hospital in Macgregor however, Carl Anderson, the central figure in this brief drama of sporting life, continued to be an enigma to the medical profession. Doctors Patterson and Hokanson of Carberry were called in for consultation by the attending physicians. The four, utilizing all the clinical and professional skill at their command, were unable to give any conclusive opinion as to how the bullet having entered the left thigh eventually came to rest in the right thigh, apparently having passed through the lower pelvic region; yet there were neither symptoms nor evidence of extensive damage to internal organs and tissues, a normal consequence of such an injury.

Carl Anderson made an uneventful recovery and was released from hospital

on December 2, after only seven days' treatment. Later that month he was admitted to the Winnipeg General Hospital for surgery. The elusive bullet was removed from the right leg and together with two discharged 30/30 calibre cartridge cases found on the highway and the two rifles obtained from the suspected marksmen were forwarded to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina. Examination proved conclusively that the bullet had been fired from a 30/30 calibre Savage rifle used by one of the brothers in question.

No charges were laid in connection with this incident. The events however, once again clearly indicate the reasons for the entirely unnecessary loss of human life and injuries sustained each year during the hunting season. Carelessness and complete lack of observance of elementary safety rules by many hunters, particularly during big game seasons, has proven, as in this case, to be one of the greatest contributing factors to the large number of fatal hunting accidents being written into statistics each year. Provincial Game Departments annually spend a great deal of money, time and effort in the preparation of pamphlets on safety precautions. Police Departments, press and radio join all Game Departments in an effort to reduce such statistics. Despite these joint efforts, however, the records still leave much to be desired.

* * *

R. v. Bartlett

Excise Act—Private Airplane Used by Constable

THERE is no record at hand of a policeman of 40 years ago, in hot pursuit of a criminal, abandoning his trusty steed to take up chase in a private 1910 deluxe motorcar. If there were, we might be able to draw an interesting comparison for we do have a parallel situation—a present-day officer of the law abandoning his patrol car to take to the air in his own private aircraft, in search of a suspected law-breaker.

When the Truro, N.S. Detachment of the RCMP learned that Earl Harvey Bartlett, a Brookside farmer, was operating a still, it was decided to keep the Bartlett premises under close observation. At the same time a brother-in-law of this man—Joseph Conrad of Bible Hill—was suspected of selling "shine", so his house was also watched. Shortly before noon of Aug. 15, 1956, Conrad left his home and drove off toward Brookside

in his car, two constables of Truro Detachment following at a discreet distance behind. As the winding road snaked its way through heavy bush country, Conrad was lost to his followers just past Brookside.

The following morning, one of the constables from Truro Detachment, accompanied by a fellow member, went aloft in his own private aircraft to search the area where the car was last seen. Not far from where Conrad had eluded the patrol the previous evening, a vehicle was observed on a bush road about a half mile from the main thoroughfare. Landing their plane, the pair of aerial sleuths procured the aid of Police Service Dog "Satan" and two additional members of the local detachment. The vehicle sighted from the air had left the road but tracks were found where the car had turned around.

Satan indicated a track leading down to a stream where Bartlett was found operating a still in a tent. Approximately

two gallons of illicit spirits had been run off but Bartlett insisted he was making the spirits for his own use and was not trafficking or supplying Conrad with any of the spirits. From the size of the operation, however, it was felt Bartlett was making more illicit spirits than he would use himself. The still and paraphernalia were seized, close to 150 gallons of wash and 35 gallons of molasses were dumped at the scene and the barrels were smashed. Conrad's house was searched but nothing found. He denied having any connection with the still.

A charge under s. 158 (1) (e) of the Excise Act was laid on August 17 and a plea of "guilty" was entered by Bartlett. He was given four days to pay a fine of \$100 and costs and in default three months.

In the future when private aircraft come into even greater use, this incident will perhaps be retold by virtue of the fact that we in 1957 considered the situation somewhat novel.

* * *

"Every Dog Has His Day"

JOSEPH Kudlowich, a farmer of Pine Ridge, Man., had aroused the suspicion of the RCMP. Joseph, it seems, was making his own booze, and in the eyes of both federal and provincial authorities that is akin to hitting below the belt. The Police decided that it was time to make a raid on the Kudlowich farm and "Nikki" the Police Service Dog from the Winnipeg Kennels was taken along.

While some investigators were searching the house and other buildings, the dog master took Nikki on a tour of the farm-yard. Leading the way through a gate onto a road allowance, the dog started to dig in a pile of old brush and dirt, and soon uncovered three 26-ounce bottles of illicit spirits. Allowed to search the immediate area he found another exhibit, this time a 13-ounce bottle. Then another member of the party found a

gallon can of spirits under a corner of the feed shed in the farm-yard.

For a time there were no more developments but when footprints were found crossing the road allowance into a bush, Nikki was "off and running". Twenty yards inside the bush the dog stopped and began sniffing excitedly. Investigators found that the ground was soft and when the dog master dug into it, he came up with a gunny sack holding six one-gallon cans of spirits. In another spot nearby, two more gallon cans of spirits were unearthed and then Nikki did some digging on his own and came up first with two 26-ounce bottles, then four more of the same size and finally two more. Nearly all were full of home brew. All in all, an excellent day's work for any "booze hound".

Kudlowich appeared in Court charged

with possession of illicit spirits, s. 163 Excise Act, and possession of liquor not purchased from the Liquor Commission contrary to s. 143 (b) of the Manitoba

G.L.C. Act. He pleaded guilty on both counts and was fined \$100 and costs on the first charge and \$200 and costs on the second.

* * *

R. v. Saunders

B.E. and Theft—Accused convicted by Fingerprint Evidence despite loss of fingers.

THERE is at least one case on record of a criminal resorting to plastic surgery in an attempt to obliterate his fingerprints. But officials of a Maritime jail believe that one of their temporary residents went one better—he removed the tops of two fingers! Fortunately—or unfortunately, depending on where your sympathies rest—he parted with the wrong digits and was convicted on a charge of breaking, entering and theft, by fingerprint evidence!

The case was one investigated by Saint John Detachment of the RCMP. A cottage at Gorham's Bluff, N.B., owned by a resident of the State of New Hampshire, had been broken into. Until the owner showed up to take inventory, the Police could not be sure that anything had been stolen. However, two days later Saint John City Police recovered a set of dishes from a house of ill-repute and these particular dishes had no business there. The investigators also reported that there were chairs in the house for which the owner could not account. Later the New Hampshire man showed up and soon identified the miscellaneous

items as being his property.

The city police also learned that these articles had been sold by a man named Jay Saunders, who was also attempting to dispose of two outboard motors, similar to ones missing from the cottage. The cottage was checked for fingerprints and two impressions were found. Forwarded to the RCMP Identification Branch, Ottawa, one was found to be identical with the left thumb print of Saunders, who had a fingerprint record on file at Ottawa. However, before a charge could be laid in the case, Saunders was arrested on another count by the Saint John police and sentenced to two months in jail. While in jail, Saunders parted company with the tops of the index and middle fingers of his left hand. To his chagrin, it must be imagined, he found that the incriminating print was that of his left thumb and when he eventually appeared in Court on a charge of breaking, entering and theft from the cottage, he pleaded guilty. Magistrate G. K. Kelly of Hampton, N.B., awarded him a three months' sentence in county jail.

* * *

R. v. Fazakerly

Theft—International Co-operation

AT 6 p.m. Friday, May 20, 1955, when the Bank of Montreal at Lethbridge closed its doors for the day, the staff prepared to enjoy the long Victoria Day week-end. The majority of the employees had made their own plans for the holiday and were looking forward to the respite from their normal business duties. Among those who planned on

taking a trip was William Charles Fazakerly, a young man recently arrived from England, who had entered the service of the bank in October 1954. He was intelligent, well-liked and his progress in the bank had been rapid since within the short space of his employ he had risen to the position of senior teller at the Lethbridge branch. Although

Fazakerly had planned a trip, his holiday was to cause considerable consternation to his employers, as subsequent events revealed.

When the bank reopened for business following the long holiday, it was found that Fazakerly had not reported for work. Furthermore, a sum of \$30,000 in cash was missing from the bank's vault.

A preliminary inquiry by the Lethbridge City Police Department showed that Fazakerly had left Lethbridge Saturday morning, by Western Airlines, for Los Angeles, California, arriving there next day. From that point he had booked passage on the Compania Mexicana Airlines to Mexico City, apparently reaching the Mexican capital in the afternoon of May 23. The stolen money, or a portion of it, had undoubtedly arrived at Mexico City with Mr. Fazakerly.

Further investigation at the rooming house where Fazakerly boarded revealed that he had left his room, taking all of his clothing with him, Friday night. He had told his landlady that he was going to Calgary for the week-end. The assistance of the RCMP and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as the Mexican Police, was requested by the Chief Constable at Lethbridge in determining whether Fazakerly was still in Mexico City, and this was subsequently confirmed.

Extradition proceedings to return Fazakerly to Canada were authorized by the Department of the Attorney-General of Alberta, and in the meantime, through

arrangements made between RCMP Headquarters and the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Embassy in Mexico sought the co-operation of the Mexican Police in locating the culprit. On August 15, still in possession of the greater portion of the stolen funds, Fazakerly was apprehended and turned over to the Canadian Embassy where he admitted the offence and produced \$20,000. Another \$5,000, he advised, was hidden in an auto court in California. The accused then agreed to return to Canada voluntarily and he was placed aboard a Canadian Airlines plane on a non-stop flight to Vancouver, B.C. where he was arrested on the Alberta warrant and escorted to Lethbridge for trial. A total of \$25,940 of the stolen money was recovered and returned to the bank. Fazakerly's brief holiday had cost the bank approximately \$4,000.

As a result of his co-operation after being arrested and also because of his youth and previous good record, Fazakerly received a sentence of two years in the penitentiary for the offence.

Bank officials advised that Fazakerly was born in Liverpool, England, on Jan. 23, 1937, and during his short term of service with the bank had been considered an extremely intelligent and capable employee, in view of which he had been advanced rapidly. By watching his time, he was able to extract \$30,000 and take advantage of the long week-end holiday, when the bank was closed, in making his getaway.

* * *

R. v. Chicules

Handwriting Comparison Exonerates Convicted Man

ON Aug. 15, 1952, Mr. Harry Greenberg of Toronto left his Pontiac car on a parking lot. Some time during that day, the car was stolen and the thief went to the firm of Giles, Rice & Peters Ltd., and sold it for \$1,600, entering into a purchase agreement with the company to which he signed the name Harry Greenberg twice.

Christopher Chicules was subsequently charged with the offence and convicted, principally on the evidence of four persons who identified Chicules as the man involved in the offence. Chicules was a barber by trade and his defence consisted of evidence to the effect that he was working on the date of the offence, and particularly at noon hour, when the

transaction in which the car was sold was alleged to have taken place.

An appeal against the conviction was entered and dismissed, and Chicules proceeded to serve his sentence in jail.

Defence counsel, G. Arthur Martin, Q.C. of Toronto, with the co-operation of the Attorney-General's Department for Ontario, subsequently submitted the purchase agreement, bearing the two questioned signatures, and sample writings of both Harry Greenberg and Christopher Chicules to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa, for comparison. The document examiner advised that while Chicules could not be positively eliminated, the evidence in the

handwriting indicated that Christopher Chicules did not execute the two questioned signatures.

In spite of the personal identification of four witnesses, and the Court of Appeal's dismissal of the case, "as a result of that report, the accused was released" (to use Mr. Martin's own words).

It is not often that the services of the laboratory are requested by defence counsels. It is even less frequent that the laboratory examination exonerates an individual already convicted. It is particularly interesting to note the action of the Attorney-General's Department, presumably on the strength of the laboratory report.

(Prepared for publication by Sgt. R. Huber.)

* * *

R. v. Speirs and Jamison

*Breaking, Entering and Theft—Tire Tracks—
Policeman's Hunch Pays Off*

AT 3.40 a.m. on Aug. 8, 1955, an RCMP constable on routine patrol in the town of Port Coquitlam, B.C., discovered the rear door of the local Post Office open, and the safe missing. This heralded an investigation into what was to be one of the largest hauls ever obtained from a single safe in the history of the province.

Road blocks were immediately thrown up, but the yeggs had at least a two-hour start and could easily have been in down-town Vancouver by the time the offence was discovered. An immediate check of the scene was made and two footprints were found directly under the rear window through which entry had been gained. These impressions were made by two different rubber heels.

All neighboring detachments had been notified and about an hour later, at nearby Maillardville, one of the constables on duty leaned back in his chair and closed his eyes, deep in thought. He was picturing himself as a burglar who had just stolen the safe from Port Coquitlam—looking for a nice secluded spot to

blow or chop it open. Apparently some ideas presented themselves and minutes later he turned the Police car into an old logging road and pulled up inside the entrance to a deserted sand-pit. As he slipped out of the car, the early morning light told him that for once, Dame Fortune had smiled on a policeman's efforts. In front of him with its torn bottom gaping wide, lay the stolen safe, with papers, money orders and stamps strewn around.

In the vicinity of the safe, investigators discovered four distinct tire marks, each with a different tread design. From the location of the marks it was possible to ascertain the position of each tire on the truck. All that remained now was to locate a truck with corresponding tires, each in the correct position, driven by two men whose heels matched the impressions at the Post Office! No small task in an area as populous as the greater Vancouver district! The only rewarding phase of the investigation at this point had been the early discovery of the safe, for had it been found three hours later,

the rising sun would have dried out and completely obliterated the tire marks in the dew-moistened sand.

When the Postmaster completed his accounting, the loss ran into five figures. The actual cash missing was \$1,566; the stolen Money Orders, if cashed at their maximum potential value, would net another \$61,000; stamps worth an additional \$145 were also missing, making a grand total of \$63,311.

The first break came several days later. An alert employee of a Vancouver rubber stamp firm became suspicious of an order from two youths, and notified Police. The premises were kept under observation and soon the two enterprising young men were taken into custody, with three companions. All five denied any responsibility for the Port Coquitlam offence, however, and were able to prove that they had been in the United States when the safe was stolen. A search of their house revealed a quantity of the

stolen Money Orders in an old pillow case, concealed in a sawdust bin. The bag contained powder similar to safe insulation. The group was charged with possession of stolen property, and later implicated two acquaintances, Raymond Jamison and Lloyd Angus Speirs. These two were subsequently taken into custody.

Volubly denying all knowledge of the offence, Speirs and Jamison would admit only that they were partners in a nebulous "contracting business" and co-owners of a truck. Their shoes were examined and corresponded to the impressions at the scene. When located, the tires on their truck were the same in both pattern and location to those near the safe. Paint samples from the truck, upon being forwarded to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory in Regina, were similar to foreign paint which had been found adhering to the safe. The powder from the pillow-case



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was also similar both microscopically and spectrographically to that from the safe.

An informant subsequently led Police to a garage which had been used by the partners, and here the remaining Money Orders and stamps were recovered.

Speirs and Jamison, both stoutly maintaining their innocence, were charged with the offence. After a Preliminary Hearing, Jamison decided to plead guilty as charged. Speirs was convicted in County Court at New Westminster, and on Dec. 30, 1955 both were sentenced

to terms of five years in the B.C. Penitentiary.

This case serves as a good illustration of the many phases of police investigation, from the footprints and tire tracks being identified; the assistance rendered by the Crime Detection Laboratory; the invaluable but rarely mentioned informer; the co-operation of the general public; to that one priceless assistant of many policemen, dear old Lady Luck.

(Submitted by Cst. R. W. Morley, New Westminster, B.C.)

* * *

R. v. Sutton

Wounding with Intent—Robbery

THE community known as Harry's Brook is but a pin-point on the map of Newfoundland. Located along the Canadian National Railway tracks that extend across the breadth of this island province, it lies some 33 miles west from the city of Corner Brook and 14 miles east from the village of Stephenville Crossing. The railroad serves as its only connection with the outside world, with the exception of the telephone, and of a little used path leading to Gallants, the nearest settlement eastward and some four miles distant.

Harry's Brook was never a large settlement. There was a time in the past when it could boast of a few homes and inhabitants. Today only one solitary house remains. Miss Mary Cobb, spinster, 71 years of age, is the sole occupant of that home.

The fact that she has lived alone in such an isolated spot has caused Miss Cobb to become somewhat of a legendary figure to folks who live in the other settlements in the Corner Brook-Stephenville Crossing District. For years rumor has proclaimed that she is wealthy and that her money is hoarded away in secret hiding places throughout her home. People who have known her intimately and who have had business dealings with her down through the years have paid no attention to the rumor. They were

well aware that whatever money she had was safely deposited in the bank and that when making payments she invariably used cheques. Her business methods, however, were not known to all persons. The tales of her hoarded wealth have persisted and many people have given full credence to them.

John Edward Sutton was one young man who had heard the stories about Mary Cobb. At first he may have regarded them as idle gossip but nevertheless they made an indelible impression upon his mind. Eventually they aroused deep deliberation which was to culminate in a decisive course of action on his part.

Sutton was born in the Bay D'Espoir district on the south coast of Newfoundland on Nov. 10, 1931. He had no special trade but was employed for the most part as a wood-cutter. In January 1955, he obtained work with James Collier who operates several wood-cutting camps in the Gallants area. It was while he was so employed that Mary Cobb first came to his attention.

On Oct. 26, 1955 Sutton left Collier's employ. He drew his final pay, amounting to \$152.78 and went to Corner Brook where he obtained lodging at a local boarding-house. He was not feeling in the best of health. He decided to return to his home in the Bay D'Espoir district. Finances, however, presented a problem.

His personal funds were limited. There was the cost of travelling to consider. Then, too, there was that matter of \$1,480 which he owed to two uncles and a cousin at St. Joseph's, Bay D'Espoir district.

Early in August 1955, Sutton had returned for a visit to his home. In order to pay off debts, he stole \$2,480 from two trunks and a suitcase located in the home of his uncle, Jeremiah Sutton. The money belonged to Jeremiah, another uncle named Joseph Sutton and a cousin, Edmund Sutton. On August 25 John Edward Sutton admitted committing this theft. He repaid \$1,000 and promised to refund the balance within 12 months. The two uncles and the cousin declined to prefer a charge. On September 13, instructions were issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions to proceed with a charge against Sutton of breaking, entering and theft from the dwelling house of Jeremiah Sutton. The district

magistrate did not visit the Bay D'Espoir district until November 1 and it was then learned that John Edward Sutton had returned to Gallants at the end of August.

The money problem weighed heavily on Sutton's mind as he sat brooding in his room in King's boarding-house at Corner Brook on October 27-28. Then suddenly he recalled the stories concerning Mary Cobb.

On October 31 Sutton bought a railroad ticket and boarded the train at Corner Brook for Harry's Brook. He began the trip in a determined manner. As he approached his destination however, he became panicky. Instead of getting off at Harry's Brook he continued straight on to Stephenville Crossing. At the latter point he hired a taxi and returned to Corner Brook.

The following two days gave Sutton an opportunity to regain his nerve. At 11 a.m. on November 3, he left Corner Brook in a hired taxi and headed west-

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ward. The cab took him as far as the western limits of the hamlet known as Gallants. He paid his fare and bade the taxi driver good-bye. While passing through Gallants he had ducked down in the back of the taxi to insure that none of the local residents would see him. Sutton then set out on foot along the railroad tracks on the four mile hike to Harry's Brook. Just before reaching that point he observed a group of railroad workmen in the distance. He circled around through the nearby woods and thereby passed without coming to their attention.

Eventually Sutton arrived near the home of Mary Cobb. For a while he stood off at a distance and surveyed the scene. He noticed a woman come out of the house apparently to feed the hens and then return. There was no sign of any other persons around the Cobb property. Sutton crept up to the side of the house and to the door where he had seen the woman appear a few minutes earlier. He stood beside the door and waited with a couple of rocks in his hands.

Presently the door opened and a woman appeared. He raised his hands and struck. The blows rained upon her head and shoulders and she slumped to the bottom of the doorway. She screamed and made an effort to stand up. An old piece of broom handle was lying nearby. He picked it up and slugged her over the head. The stick broke into three pieces. He picked up another and heavier stick and hit her again. By now she was unconscious, lying at his feet, with no sound coming from her lips. He looked at the blood-soaked figure. Suddenly he forgot about the money. Now he wanted to get away.

Sutton started out across the yard toward the shelter of the woods. For some reason or other he looked back. Looking out from the kitchen window was the figure of another woman. She had seen him. He turned around and went back to the house picking up a

rock as he hurried along. He entered the inside porch and came to the door leading into the front hall. The woman was coming toward him. He looked behind her and saw the receiver hanging off the hook of the telephone. He lunged toward her and swung at her head. Several blows were struck and she slumped to the floor unconscious. Hurriedly he looked around and spied a lady's hand-bag. In it he found some money which he pocketed. He then threw the hand-bag aside and made his exit from the house and from the Cobb property.

The first news of the crime reached the RCMP Detachment office at Stephenville Crossing at 4.45 p.m. on November 3. The caller appeared to be hysterical. She talked fast and not too distinctly. She managed to identify herself as Mrs. Fisher of Harry's Brook. She wanted the police to come at once because her sister, a Miss Cobb, had been murdered. Before further particulars could be obtained she hung up.

Just a day or so before, the NCO in charge of Stephenville Crossing Detachment had been returning off leave from Corner Brook. While the train was stopped momentarily at Harry's Brook he had observed a strange lady with Miss Mary Cobb. He mentioned the fact to one of the train crew and was told that Miss Cobb's visitor was her sister, Mrs. Josiah Fisher of Corner Brook. Obviously, therefore, when the caller identified herself as Mrs. Fisher and referred to her sister as Miss Cobb the NCO quickly realized that the call was authentic and demanded prompt action. Moreover he was well acquainted with Miss Cobb's background and with the stories concerning her hoarded wealth. He had feared that sooner or later she would be the victim of some criminal act.

The Police immediately obtained the services of Dr. M. Parsons, Stephenville Crossing and local members of the Newfoundland Forest Protection Association agreed to convey the party to Harry's

Brook on one of their railroad speeders. In addition, Corner Brook Sub-Division of the RCMP was advised by phone of the complaint.

As the NCO was preparing to leave his office a telephone message was received from James Collier of Gallants. Mrs. Collier too had received a call from Mrs. Fisher who wanted Mr. Collier to come to the Cobb home as quickly as possible as Miss Cobb had been attacked and killed by a strange man. As Mrs. Fisher was speaking her voice had faded away and did not return. This information indicated that the assailant had also attacked Mrs. Fisher.

The Police patrol arrived at Harry's Brook at 6 p.m. Darkness had closed in. Miss Cobb and Mrs. Fisher were found lying where they apparently had been felled. They were alive but unconscious. Both had been badly beaten about the head and shoulders and had lost a considerable amount of blood. Dr. Parsons immediately set to work administering

medical aid to the victims. One of the investigators made arrangements with the CNR station agent at nearby Black Duck to have one of the wood trains in the district stop at Harry's Brook at the earliest possible moment to pick up the injured women and convey them to the hospital at Stephenville Crossing.

Meanwhile the constable who accompanied the NCO searched the Cobb home and premises. No intruders were found nor was there anything to suggest the identity of the culprit. Conditions inside the house indicated that no lamp had been lit when the assaults occurred. A small fire was burning in the kitchen stove. There were signs of preparation for an evening meal.

The two victims were fully clothed when found; there was nothing to suggest sexual molestation. Robbery appeared to be the only motive for the crime but the house had not been ransacked. Tables, trunks and other belongings were covered with dust which bore no

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indication of being recently disturbed.

A blood-stained rock was found near Mrs. Fisher's body. Pieces of a broken broom handle and a handle of a pick-pole were found in the immediate vicinity of Miss Cobb's body. They too appeared to be stained with blood. In the search care was taken not to disturb the tracks on the pathways leading to and from the Cobb property as it was felt that a police dog would be of assistance.

Arrangements had already been made through sub-division headquarters for setting up road blocks on the roads leading from the Gallants-Harry's Brook-Black Duck district to Corner Brook and Stephenville Crossing and for the checking of all trains moving in and out of the area. In addition a member of the Identification Section and police dog with its master were to be flown into Harry's Brook on the following morning.

Early on November 4 the NCO and a constable left Stephenville Crossing to return to the crime scene by railroad speeder. En route they stopped at Black Duck where the home of Francis Lucas stands close to the railroad. Its occupants are in a good position to see anyone walking along the tracks. Mrs. Lucas could offer no information, but her 14-year-old son, Cyril, had a story and was eager to tell it.

On the previous evening, Cyril and some of his local friends were playing near the railroad. A stranger who appeared to come from the direction of the tracks inquired about taxi service. John Roberts, one of the boys in the group, had guided him to the home of Cyril Bennett, a local taxi driver. The Police called on Bennett, who told them he had been hired to drive the stranger to Stephenville. Just after leaving Black Duck the man had changed his mind and asked to be taken to Port Aux Basques. Bennett had agreed to do so for a fee of \$50. En route they had stopped at Stephenville Crossing and Robinsons for cigarettes and light refreshments at the stranger's request and

expense. It was midnight when Bennett and his fare parted company. The latter had not revealed his name during the trip but had intimated that he was leaving the next day to go to his home on the south coast of the Province. Bennett and young Lucas were able to provide a good description of the stranger and this was passed on to Channel Detachment.

A USAF helicopter brought an Identification man and the dog master with his dog to the crime scene at approximately noon. The dog was immediately put to work on the pathways in the vicinity of the Cobb home. Shortly after 1 p.m. however, word of the arrest of John Edward Sutton at Channel, was received.

At the crime scene a lady's hand-bag identified as Mrs. Fisher's, was found behind a dresser in one of the bedrooms in the Cobb house. According to Sutton's own admission the motive behind this offence was robbery. It was a thoroughly premeditated act. He had found about \$80 in Mrs. Fisher's hand-bag. One fingerprint found on the hand-bag was identified as being that of Sutton's right middle finger. Cyril Bennett and John Roberts identified Sutton from two identification parades. These factors, added to his own confession, established a strong case against Sutton.

On Jan. 9, 1956 Sutton appeared before the Magistrate at Corner Brook to face two charges of wounding with intent contrary to the provisions of s. 216(a) of the Criminal Code. In each instance he submitted a plea of guilty and was sentenced to seven years in penitentiary, the sentences on the two charges to run concurrently.

Mary Cobb and Mrs. Fisher—the latter is 73 years of age—are recovering from their ordeal, but because of their advanced years it is altogether unlikely that they will ever regain normal health. It was by a narrow margin that Sutton was not tried for murder. ●●●

Old-timers' Column

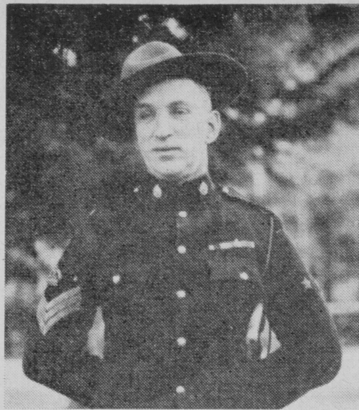
Ex-Sgt. "Casey" Oliver

Some of the settlers on Lake Louise benignly called it "The Old Curiosity Shop" because of the wide choice of wares it stocked. Others referred to it, just as aptly, as "The Tea House". This was due to the striking prominence at one end of the store of a stone fireplace, over ten feet long, and the fact that there was always a tea kettle singing out a comforting tune over the cozy fire. Trading post proprietor "Casey" Oliver, after careful consideration, had chosen the name "Inglenook" and from then on Inglenook, to him at least, was the establishment's proper name. Retired after 17 years in the Mounted Police, Reg. No. 4664 ex-Sgt. H. C. Oliver had set himself up in business for practically the first time and, lacking in that finer business sense which ripens with experience, his main source of pride was in the variety of goods he was able to supply. Whether it was a horse and bridle or a thimble and a spool of thread, his customers appreciated the fact that they could rely on Mr. Oliver to fill their every need.

The Mounted Police was not Casey Oliver's first employment. When he arrived in Canada from Dublin, Ireland, a boy of 18 years, he had worked for two autumns in the wheat fields at Neepawa, Manitoba, passing the time between harvests at odd jobs. The highest wage he had received then was a dollar a day and the hours were such as the employer dictated. When he climbed off the immigrant train at Winnipeg, he was pleasantly surprised to find life somewhat easier amid new surroundings. Two years later, in 1907, he joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

His first posting, after training at Regina, was to Wood Mountain Detachment at Stoney Creek. Later on, "Casey" Oliver saw service at Outlook, Saskatchewan, and Canmore and Banff, Alberta. On retirement he held the rank of Sergeant.

The Inglenook store was not, strictly speaking, Mr. Oliver's first business venture for he had managed a coffee shop at Banff for a short while immediately upon leaving the Force. Encouraged by the moderate success of his Inglenook enterprise, he proceeded afterwards to accept further chal-



lenges. Looking back on those years spent at Lake Louise he once remarked, "Call it what you will, I had a lot of fun playing big-shot merchant. By and by, however, I came to realize that I would never get to be a John Wannamaker at Lake Louise and so I sold out."

His next move was to open a new hotel called "The Gateway Lodge" at the entrance to Radium Hot Springs. The role of inn keeper appealed to him more than that of merchant and he spent a longer period there, selling out in 1945 and returning to Banff.

After a term of retirement and a visit to Britain, he opened a china shop in Banff. During later years he had always considered the Rocky Mountain resort town his home. "I have travelled a bit, back home to Ireland and to Wales," he once reflected, "but always when my journeyings terminated, it was back to Banff that I went." On Sunday, July 15, 1956, "Casey" Oliver died in Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, after a brief illness and Banff became his final resting place. ● ● ●

* * *

"The Terror of the Buttes"

Life was held a little more cheaply in the north-western parts of the United States than in the North-West Territories this being due to the fact there was no over-all police system such as the NWMP in Canada. Justice was enforced by a Sheriff who, if he valued his life, was quick with his guns, while ranchers and cowboys gave other desperados and rustlers short shrift and summary justice.

By the year 1895 members of the NWMP had established a reputation for bringing criminals to Courts alive and were not prone to use firearms except under extreme provocation.

On Aug. 16, 1895, a four-horse team strayed from the Police herd at Writing-on-Stone south of Lethbridge (Alberta)

and Cst. John Richardson¹ was sent to a mining camp at Middle Butte, Montana, to inquire for them. He arrived at the camp at 3 p.m. August 24 to find that the men had been drinking heavily and were just dispersing after a general fight. He was talking to a miner when William Long ran up to him and wanted to fight.

Long was known as "The Terror of the Buttes" being one of the "bully type" who had terrorized everyone for two or three years with his violence. Constable Richardson being in plain clothes and unarmed, also being out of his own country, declined the invitation to fight and was struck by Long. He immediately returned the blow knocking Long to the ground and holding him there impotent. The other miners then asked that he allow Long to get up, which he did, only to have Long throw two rocks,

¹Reg. No. 2000 ex-Cpl. John Richardson from Montreal, Que., engaged with the NWMP at Ottawa on June 8, 1887 after six years with the Canadian Militia. He served at Fort Macleod, Lethbridge and in the Yukon, taking his discharge on Aug. 31, 1899, while stationed in the North.

one of which struck Richardson a severe blow on the arm. To avoid further trouble the Policeman then left to spend the night at a Mr. Barnes' ranch to which he had been invited.

About 9 p.m. the same day Long rode up to Barnes' Ranch and seeing Richardson called out: "Do you want to fight now you S.O.B.?" Richardson turned away saying "No," whereupon Long drew a revolver and shot him in the hip. He then rode away vowing that if that didn't finish Richardson he would be back to complete the job.

Mr. Barnes drove Richardson back to his detachment at Writing-on-Stone and Sheriff McLaughlin of Choteau County was advised of the shooting. On August 26, two days after the shooting, the following telegram was received at Lethbridge:

"Wm. Long very properly accounted for. He resisted arrest and was killed by Justice Browne. Will make every effort to protect your men whenever possible."

(Sgd) McLaughlin.

It later became known that being emboldened by shooting Constable Richardson, Long remembered he had been previously insulted by an inoffensive settler named Browne, a Justice of the Peace. He rode to his farm house, fortified by more whisky, and loudly demanded that Browne come outside as he intended to kill him. Browne did come to the door but with foresight enough to be armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun which he promptly emptied into Long's chest, ending the reign of the "Terror of the Buttes" in no uncertain fashion. Long died shortly after, saying he had got what he deserved while Mr. Browne was commended by a jury hastily assembled for an inquest. The jury further advised all the interested spectators that the best legal advice they could offer to anyone accosted by these bullies was "Go and buy a six-shooter and use it at the first hostile movement." ●●●

* * *

Former Chief Treasury Officer Dies Suddenly

When Mr. Wilfred Foisy, Chief Treasury Officer of the RCMP retired last July 25 it was to end a remarkable career which had embraced 45 years of service with the Mounted Police. Then, tragically, through

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his death, fate stepped in to curtail retirement plans.

As an accountant in the office of Colonel White, Comptroller of the RNWMP, Mr. Foisy began his career on Jan. 9, 1911, 16 days before celebrating his 20th birthday, at a time when the Force consisted of 13 employees in Ottawa and 600 uniformed men in the field. Through post-graduate and correspondence courses he sought diligently to improve his knowledge. On Apr. 1, 1927 he was appointed Assistant Chief Accountant and his final promotion to Chief Treasury Officer came on Jan. 1, 1950.

Something of the mounting responsibility which was his can be construed by considering the year-to-year over-all expansion which early characterized the Force's development and that the administrative budget of the RCMP increased from \$3,000,000 in 1930 to some \$42,000,000 as of last year. During his lengthy career Mr. Foisy conducted a great many audits of the RCMP field divisions.

At the time of his retirement Mr. Foisy could recall having worked under Commrs. E. Bowen Perry, Courtland Starnes, Sir James MacBrien, S. T. Wood and L. H. Nicholson, and his relations with them were "always cordial and successful". One of the most esteemed Civil Service Heads in Canada, his retirement was marked by two presentations at the RCMP Headquarters building on the afternoon of July 25. The first was presided over by the Assistant Chief Treasury Officer, Mr. W. F. Hammill, and attended by colleagues and employees of the Treasury Office. Later, after a lunch had been served, a second presentation was held in the Officers' Mess with Commr. L. H. Nicholson presiding and several officers in attendance.

The retired Treasury Officer and his wife had returned from a trip to Europe and their many friends were deeply touched by Mr. Foisy's sudden passing on Oct. 3, 1956.

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A news item from Seattle, Washington, tells of a one-time member of the RCMP astounding the medical profession recently — by merely setting a broken leg; which in itself doesn't sound overly impressive, except that the leg was his own!

thanks again to THE MOUNTIES



Nearly 2,000,000 visitors spent their holidays in Alberta this year. As in former years, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police rendered friendly, courteous service by regulating traffic and crowds efficiently and by meeting individual visitors with dignity becoming to the Force and kindness becoming to a host. Often our visitors expressed their appreciation of The Mounties to us. With their thanks we couple our own to all ranks of the R.C.M.P. for another season of service splendidly performed.



**ALBERTA GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU**

EDMONTON

ALBERTA

Injury was incurred last September when Stanley Dickson, age 46, stepped into a hole in dismounting from a horse in the Cascade foothills. "The lower part of the leg was at a right angle," he afterwards related. "There was nothing to do but reset it, so I just grabbed and twisted."

But this was not the end. He had to pull himself back onto his horse and ride 2½ miles to a lodge near Granite Falls. With his leg in shingle splints, he then drove his car 60 miles home to Seattle with the injured leg propped up on the seat beside him.

After this ordeal 12 weeks with the limb in a cast must have seemed something of an anti-climax. The leg was set so well doctors didn't have to change it.

Records show that Stanley Frederick Dickson, born in England in 1909, engaged in the RCMP on June 1, 1928 and purchased his discharge on Aug. 20, 1929, having served at Regina and Hafford, Sask. Then for a short while he was with the Vancouver City Police and during World War II he served with the RCAF Service Police. At the time of his accident, Mr. Dickson was a Seattle automobile salesman.

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Out of touch with the Force for many years, Mr. David Mason of Pasadena, California, an ex-sergeant of the RNWMP, had

often wondered what had become of several of his old comrades. Then one day he acquired as a new neighbor ex-Sgt. Duncan Martin (Reg. No. 10499) of Ottawa, like himself a former member of the Mounted Police. Over a period of time, through frequent visits and chats, he was brought up to date on developments within the Force. From several back issues of *The Quarterly* which his neighbor was able to lend, he was pleased to learn something concerning his friends of bygone years. In a letter to *The Quarterly* Mr. Mason expressed his pleasure in having thus re-established contact and included with the letter this interesting photograph with the comment: "I am enclosing this picture of my scouts and interpreter taken while I was in charge of the Blood Indian Reservations at Standoff. The occasion was the Duke of Connaught's visit to Macleod in 1911."

It was on Nov. 25, 1903 that David Mason engaged in the NWMP at Regina, having severed connections with the CPR under which he had been employed on a railway gang during the five months previous. The 22-year-old constable was assigned regimental number 4136 and at the end of training posted to Lethbridge, Alta. From May 1, 1911 Sergeant Mason served at Macleod, taking his discharge on June 7, 1913.

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Standing—
Sarsee Man;
Tough Bread;
Chief in
The Timbers
(otherwise
known as
One Eye Jack).

Seated—
Mortimer Eagle
Tail Feathers
(Indian name
Ak-Si-Na,
meaning
Two Guns),
interpreter;
Sgt. D. Mason;
Peigan
interpreter.

At Macleod
in 1911.



Division Bulletin

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14901 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Warren, twins, a daughter, Karin Anne and a son, Kevin Mathew, on Feb. 24, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16266 Cpl. and Mrs. E. E. James, a son, Richard Russell, on Mar. 31, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15840 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Muir, a daughter, Tracy Lee, on Sept. 9, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15468 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Champagne, a son, Mark Stephen, on Sept. 18, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15369 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hunter, a daughter, Jacqueline Ruth, on Nov. 10, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15816 Cst. and Mrs. B. W. Perry, a son, Andrew Walter, on Nov. 24, 1956, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 16832 Cst. A. Zitzelsberger to Miss Helen Louise Watts, on Aug. 8, 1956, at Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 15899 Cpl. A. M. Headrick to Miss Theresa Taylor on Sept. 15, 1956, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 18290 Cst. G. L. Grant to Miss Claire Gemus, on Oct. 27, 1956, at Eastview, Ont. To reside in Corner Brook, Nfld.

Reg. No. 17169 Cst. G. C. Dudley to Miss Helen M. Person of Port Arthur, Ont., on Nov. 10, 1956, at Ottawa. To reside in Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 16085 Cst. R. Mockler to Miss Alice Peters, on Nov. 10, 1956, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 17335 Cst. S. W. Kelly to Miss Norma Jean Leyden, of Camrose, Alta., on Dec. 1, 1956, at Camrose.

Arrivals To Regina Laboratory, Cst. P. J. Thatcher from "Depot" Division, on May 18 and from "E" Division, Cst. W. R. Picton, on July 17. On August 24, Cst. D. A. Brown from "Depot" Division and on September 12, Cst. G. White from "H" Division, both to Identification Branch.

Departures From Regina Laboratory, Cst. A. K. Bergh to "F" Division, on September 20, to attend University of Saskatchewan, and Cst. H. A. Muir to "K" Division on October 22. Cst. G. L. Grant to Corner Brook, Nfld., on November 4 and Cst. G. C. Dudley to "K" Division on November 12, both from Identification Branch.

Promotions Congratulations to Cpls. W. H. Cross, (Regina Laboratory), D. N. Brown and C. B. MacLachlan, (Ottawa Laboratory) on their recent promotions.

Course In attendance at the Provost Corps course at Camp Shilo, Man., early last Fall were the following from this division: Cpl. S. H. Pond, Csts. P. J. Dunleavy, J. Fehr, R. C. Jackson, S. W. Kelly, K. A. McEwan, A. C. Minshull, C. J. Reid, and L. B. Sabiston.

Convalescence Some few members of this division have been hospital patients of late but only for short spells. Sgt. M. H. Harrington, however, has been confined to a hospital bed since August 4 when he had the misfortune to fracture his right leg. It is a long tedious treatment and his many friends wish him a good recovery.

Ex-Member Former associates will be interested to learn that ex-Cst. D. F. Braithwaite, formerly of the Identification Branch, is now a member of the Etobicoke Police Department, residing at Long Branch, Ont.

Civil Staff News Fraudulent Cheque Section reports two resignations. On August 31, Miss June Watts left to accept a position with the Ottawa Children's Aid Society while Miss Helen Thompson, two years with the section, retired on September 14 and is now living in London, England. Miss Audrey Buehler (stenographer, Regina Laboratory) was married to Mr. Charles W. Wickham, at Regina, on Oct. 6, 1956.

Curling The new executive of the Curling Club drew up plans to begin the season's granite and broom activities, during the week of November 12, with a mixed bonspiel. This spiel ironed out the customary minor complaints from too much sweeping and bending and, according to last word, there was every





Prize winners at Identification Branch Masquerade Party.
Best costume—
Marina DuVal
(ladies);
Cst. R. C. King
(men);
most original—
Lucienne Larabie
and Cst. C. G.
Coates;
funniest—
Mildred Murphy
and Cst. G. C.
Dudley.
Jitterbug contest
winners—
Shirle
Labranches and
Claude Charron.

indication that the Curling Club would enjoy widespread interest in all divisions in the Ottawa area, with memberships increasing in both the men's and ladies' leagues.

Shooting At Camp Borden, Ont. a big bore rifle competition on the week-end of October 6-7 was attended by the following members of "HQ" Division, all of whom acquitted themselves well: Sgt. W. D. Johnson, Sgt. E. C. Armstrong, Cst. B. C. Lensen, and Cpl. C. J. Young. Sgt. Johnson won the distinction of placing first in the 600 yard match.

Party Any newcomer to the Identification Branch, intent on frivolity but unacquainted with the extent of local customs, would most surely have arrived at the RCAF's Beaver Barracks on the night of October 26 in a state

of utter perplexity, wondering if perhaps he had invaded the wrong party. There was at least no comfort to be found in looking around for familiar faces. Through his profound bewilderment he might have detected the figure of a Texan, a Soho Square ruffian, a Scottish lad from some obscure clan, a ballerina dancer, Ma Kettle, and even Uncle Sam. But fellow associates, there would apparently have been none. Only at the magic hour of midnight, when everyone smeared disguises and vacated the dance floor to partake of scrumptuous victuals, would this poor fellow have realized, to his supreme satisfaction that this was indeed, the Identification masquerade party and dance. Up until then, no one was being so indiscreet as to reveal his identity.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14829 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. T. Leslie, a son, Michael Richard, on June 30, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15810 Cst. and Mrs. O. J. Poitras, a son, Joseph Del Gilles, on July 8, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17256 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. La Valley, a son, Darrell Cameron, on July 12, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17391 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Waddell, a daughter, Wendy Margaret, on July 15, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16025 Cst. and Mrs. G. F.

Meyer, a son, Paul Frank, on July 27, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15163 Cst. and Mrs. G. N. Black, a daughter, Marianne Jill, on Aug. 3, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17631 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. McMurray, a daughter, Sandra Lea, on Aug. 5, 1956, at Vancouver, B.C.

To Reg. No. 16822 Cst. and Mrs. I. Dubasz, a daughter, Ann Marie, on Aug. 11, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16756 Cst. and Mrs. H. Kryhul,

a daughter, Susan Patricia, on Aug. 22, 1956, at Eastview, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17605 Cst. and Mrs. K. Titus, a daughter, Karen Grace, on Sept. 3, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16984 Cst. and Mrs. K. R. Shipley, a son, Stephen Darryl, on Sept. 5, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15933 Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Muir, a son, David Emerson, on Sept. 7, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15313 Cst. and Mrs. I. W. Taylor, a daughter, Joy Cathrine, on Sept. 7, 1956, at North Bay, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15743 Cst. and Mrs. B. C. Lensen, a daughter, Bette Christine, on Sept. 9, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17804 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Oliver, a daughter, Lori Ellen, on Sept. 23, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15216 Cst. and Mrs. T. C. Smith, a son, Keith Raymond, on Sept. 24, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17895 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. M. Cardinal, a daughter, Molly Madeline Christine, on Oct. 10, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15448 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Woodley, a son, Kevin Ernest, by adoption on Oct. 30, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15757 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Nutt, a son, Jeffry William, on Oct. 12, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16723 Cst. and Mrs. Simard, a son, Joseph Pierre Michel, on Oct. 27, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15091 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. Stairs, a daughter, Stacy Coleen, on Oct. 30, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 12763 Sgt. and Mrs. J. N. Reid, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann (Cindy), at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 4, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 16715 Cst. L. P. Aube to Miss Therese Rioux, on Oct. 6, 1956, at Senneterre, Que.

Promotions Congratulations to the following: S/Sgt. W. G. Hurlow; Sgts. G. V. Morton, J. W. E. Hayes, and J. G. Leger; Cpls. G. S. C. Johnston, J. G. A. Jutras, J. U. M. Sauve, R. E. Muir and L. M. King.

Departures Sgt. M. E. Stephenson to "K" Division. Cst. J. R. G. Barbeau to "C" Division. Cst. D. B. MacMillan to "K" Division.

Arrivals Sgt. H. J. Newman from "O" Division, Cst. S. W. McDivitt from "B" Division and Cst. C. A. Poytress recently engaged.

Personnel Movement Cst. J. H. Brookmyre to North Bay from Kirkland Lake Detachment; Cst. H. T. Reitsma from South Porcupine to Sudbury, replaced by Cst. H. B. McAllister of Sudbury; Cst. J. V. H. L. P. Aube from Amos to Sudbury replaced by Cst. J. L. R. Lortie; Cst. C. M. J. Riou from Amos

to "A" Division Headquarters; Csts. J. A. Pelletier and H. G. Bannister to Sudbury Detachment from Protective Branch, the latter replacing Cst. I. S. Anderson who is on extended leave to Australia. Mrs. D. M. McNeill has replaced Mrs. Kay Mantha at Sub-Division Headquarters.

Bereavements Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Cpl. S. F. W. Hagan on the death of his father on October 1 in Edmonton; Cst. J. G. E. Mousseau whose mother passed away on October 11; Sgt. J. W. E. Hayes whose mother passed away on October 12 at New Glasgow, N.S.

Social On September 28 another big night was held in Spadina Barracks in honor of Sgt. M. E. Stephenson who was proceeding on transfer to "K" Division, and Cst. W. R. Tremaine who has left the Force for a short time to further his education at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The festivities were temporarily interrupted by the Friday night TV boxing bout, sponsored by a parrot who could use a shave, but this did little to slow up the singing and consumption of smoked meat sandwiches and so forth. Suitable gifts were presented to both guests of honor by Insp. H. S. Cooper.

During the evening of September 7, a stag

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party was held in honor of Cst. H. T. Reitsma, transferred from South Porcupine to Sudbury Detachment. The gathering was composed of South Porcupine Post Office employees, members of local police departments and personal friends of Constable Reitsma. A suitable gift was presented to him during the evening.

Sports During August and September, Cst. L. A. Taylor of Ottawa was stationed at Pembroke Detachment temporarily and took an active interest in the Pembroke and District Amateur Athletic Club, as boxing trainer. Two evenings of boxing, about 11 bouts each, were arranged with clubs from Ottawa and Camp Petawawa attending. The Pembroke boys carried off most of the honors and there was a large attendance each evening. A lot of credit is due to Constable Taylor's training of these boys.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14948 Sgt. and Mrs. A. F. Dye at Yorkton, Sask., a son, Bradley George, on Sept. 8, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16776 Sgt. and Mrs. E. G. Varndell (nee Sheila Walton, formerly of Prince Albert Sub-Division staff), a daughter, Helen Jo-Anne, at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 21, 1956.

Another "First". With the birth of a son, Stuart in Ottawa, on Nov. 19, 1956 to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hall, S/Sgt. "Scotty" Henderson has the distinction of becoming the first grandfather in "Air" Division. His daughter, Heather, is well-known to the majority of "Air" Division members, being formerly employed on the civil staff in the hangar at Rockcliffe.

Promotions Congratulations are in order to the following "Air" Division members: Cpl. H. B. Fallis was appointed Acting Sergeant on November 1 and Cst. Brian Thomson appointed acting corporal effective November 1.

New Arrivals Cst. N. C. Carnie, 28, was born in Mildren, Sask., but left there at an early age for Regina. Upon completing school he was employed in the U.S.A. for approximately one year, returning to Regina in 1945 where he was radio announcer on station CKRM. In the Fall of 1947 he joined the Regina City Police, but resigned to engage in the RCMP in March 1948. Upon completing recruit training in the Fall of 1948 Constable Carnie was appointed to "K" Division, Edmonton Detachment. From January 1949 to the Fall of 1953 he served in "G" Division at Fort Smith, Fort Resolution and Yellowknife, N.W.T. He then was posted to "D" Division, Winnipeg Detachment and it was here that Constable Carnie commenced flying in April 1954 at the Winnipeg Flying

Club. On November 2 Cst. J. McNaughton was presented with the Carling Award for "Sportsman of the Week" from the Pembroke District, for outstanding play with the North Renfrew Baseball League during the 1956 season. Constable McNaughton was also presented with the "Batting Championship Trophy" for the North Renfrew Baseball League, his average being more than 100 points over his closest competitor. Of interest is also the fact that Constable McNaughton's batting average of .471 is considerably higher than others which won the trophy in past years.

Bowling The 1956-57 bowling season is well in progress with members of South Porcupine Detachment teaming up with the Ontario Provincial Police, Timmins, forming the "Adams Antiques Teams" in the five-pin mercantile league.

Club. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to Portage La Prairie, Man., where he obtained his private pilot's licence at the Portage Flying Club in October 1954. The following January he was transferred to Selkirk and obtained his commercial pilot's licence at the Winnipeg Flying Club on May 20, 1955 after 150 hours flying time on the government-approved course, all at his own expense. Constable Carnie married the former Helen Cherak at Portage La Prairie on Apr. 7, 1955 and they have a daughter Candace, born July 21, 1956. On Oct. 31, 1956 he was transferred to RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa on command to "Air" Division. His duties at Rockcliffe will be co-pilot, undergoing indoctrination and instruction.

Cst. M. B. Ross, 26, and single, calls Saskatoon his home town. Leaving school in 1948 he worked at various jobs, including short periods at sea on merchant ships on the west coast. In 1951 he joined Associated Airways in Edmonton as an apprentice aircraft mechanic, his duties including acting as crew on Barkley-Grow, Norseman and other types of aircraft in the Edmonton area and northern Alberta. After temporary employment with Field Aviation in Oshawa and Laurentian Air Services in Ottawa, Murray moved to Winnipeg where he was employed by TCA on their defence contract, working on Mitchell, Beechcraft 18 and Douglas DC3 aircraft for approximately two years. Leaving Winnipeg he proceeded to Yellowknife, N.W.T. for employment with "Wardair" Limited, where he worked on DHC 3 Otter and DHC 2 Beaver aircraft. There he obtained his Aircraft Maintenance Engineers "M" Licence in June 1955. He stayed with Wardair until Nov. 28, 1955 when he en-

gaged with the RCMP. To the best of our information he is the first and only fully qualified air engineer to have ever joined the R.C.M. Police. Certainly he is the first to engage in the Force since the end of World War II with these qualifications. Upon completion of recruit training he was posted to "K" Division, Edmonton, on temporary duty, then to Peace River, Alta. On Nov. 1, 1956 he joined "Air" Division as an Aircraft Mechanic. This brings the total establishment of the "Air" Division to over 40.

Flights of Interest On Aug. 21, 1956 our DHC2 Beaver aircraft based in St. John's, Nfld., and piloted by Sgt. J. F. Austin, was called upon to assist with the investigation in connection with the finding of an RCAF "Digby" aircraft missing in the Newfoundland bush for 14 years with a crew of six men. This plane went missing in 1942 while on an anti-submarine mission. Not until last Winter did two trappers spot the wreckage approximately 20 miles east of Port Saunders on the Long Range Mountains. Due to the presence of unexploded depth charges, and deep snow covering the wreckage, the final RCMP investigation was not made until August. At this time a ground party including an RCAF demolition crew, completed the job of removing the remains of the long-dead airmen and destroying the unexploded depth charges. The RCMP Beaver made numerous trips back and forth from the wreckage of the ill-fated Digby aircraft. The remains were brought to Portland Creek and from there to St. John's Nfld., and final burial.

New Aircraft A new DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft was delivered to the RCMP "Air" Division on Sept. 27, 1956 from the De Havilland factory at Toronto. Equipped with wheels, floats, and retractable skis as the season requires, this plane will operate from a new "Air" Division detachment at Prince George, in northern British Columbia. The crew on this aircraft will be S/Sgt. H. A. Heacock (pilot) and Spl. Cst. B. K. Lace (engineer). It was ferried to Prince George, from the Toronto factory by Sgt. E. G. Varndell and Spl. Cst. Dave Hamel.

This brings to 12 the total number of aircraft operated by the RCMP from bases across Canada, of which six are De Havilland DHC2 "Beavers". A fact of interest is that eight of the 12 aircraft currently in use are of Canadian manufacture.

New Hangar Another addition to "Air" Division facilities is a new hangar on the airport of the military base at Churchill, Man. The hangar is of all-metal structure, 75 feet by 62½ feet in size, prefabricated in England and shipped by water direct to Churchill during the short Summer shipping season. Located in a 20-foot lean-to along one side of the hangar is the workshop, heating plant, office and storage facilities. As well as being oil-heated, a necessity in the extremely severe long Winters and strong winds of Churchill, the hangar is fluorescent-lighted, lined, doubly-insulated, cement-floored, with sliding doors opening onto a cement apron adjoining the existing RCAF hangar. This hangar at Churchill will house the DHC3 "Otter" aircraft which the Force operates into the North-West Territories from this northern Manitoba base. This makes a total of three hangars owned by the Force. The original 80 by 80 hangar since enlarged by lean-to's was built before World War II on the RCMP grounds at Rockcliffe, Ont., to house the four De Havilland "Dragonfly" aircraft the force had at that time to combat rum-running. The new Churchill hangar is similar to a 75 by 50 structure erected at Fort Smith, N.W.T. in 1954 to house the Norseman aircraft.

Additional Radio Equipment A program of installing additional radio communication and navigation equipment in "Air" Division aircraft operating into the North is almost completed. This new equipment enables our aircraft to take advantage of the greatly increased ground radio facilities now available throughout the North. The resulting increase in flights possible and completed, coupled with a reduction in aborted flights, not only helps the efficiency of operations but, more important, adds greatly to the safety of air travel in remote areas.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 15714 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Matheson, Placentia, a son, Stephen John, on Jan. 4, 1956.

To Reg. No. 12803 Sgt. and Mrs. C. P. Reddy, Corner Brook, a son, Clifford Peter, on Feb. 23, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15512 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. S. Clarke, Nain, Labrador, twins, Brock Eric and

Brenda Ethel, on Mar. 11, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15115 Cst. and Mrs. F. S. McMullen, Bell Island, a son, Samuel Archibald, on May 13, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16219 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Matthews, Harbour Grace, a son, Derrick Wayne, on Sept. 2, 1956.



Costume prize winners—"Aunt Jemima" and Iroquois.

double harness, it is difficult to understand how the division's most eligible bachelor, Cpl. "Art" Bourque, still remains "foot-loose and fancy-free".

Badminton-Bowling Our two most popular indoor mixed sports are again in full swing. A creditable showing is anticipated from the two teams entered in the St. John's Badminton League. Six teams are striving for honors in what is officially known as the Bowling League but which could be more aptly described as "the Bawling", if one takes into consideration the feminine squeals and masculine grunts which fill the atmosphere after a mis-step breaks the electric beam and 15 precious points go out the scuppers via the foul route.

Rock'n Roll A new dance committee under the energetic leadership of S/Sgt. "Russ" Coupland has been taking care of the monthly dances in the gym. The Hard-Times-Hallowe'en-costumed affair was an outstanding success, with the top female prize going to Mrs. A. S. Nickerson who appeared as "Aunt Jemima", and the other to a St. John's Detachment "Iroquois", Cst. K. Jacobs. Some consternation was caused in the judging panel when it was discovered that one of the runners-up for the female prize, a lady showing great expectations, was in reality a man. Other outstanding costumes were those of Cpl. and Mrs. "Mike" Pepe as the Sheik of Araby and his eye-fetchingly gowned No. 1 harem girl, S/Sgt. and Mrs. "Ed" Power as a he-witch and clowness, S/Sgt. and Mrs. "Jack" Story as a small boy and a smaller but bewitchingly demure little girl.

Annual Shooting A successful revolver classification took place during September and October for headquarters staff and St. John's Sub-Division members on the range near St. John's. Highlighting the proceedings was a tie for first place between Csts. V. L. Lundrigan and J. D. Henry, each of whom scored 195. During the same period, an alternate course was shot by Corner Brook Sub-Division near that city.

Although the necessary funds are available, no suitable site has been found for the construction of an outdoor rifle range; consequently, this division's only worth-while contributions to rifle shooting outdoors were by Supt. A. W. Parsons and Cpl. C. C. Parsons, members of the Newfoundland Provincial Team at the DCRA Meet near Ottawa during August.

Along the Trail Congratulations to ex-Cst. C. G. Dwyer who manages a flourishing super-

Marriages Reg. No. 16244 Cst. F. Ward, St. John's, Nfld., to Miss Edna Kent, Bell Island, Sept. 1, 1956.

Reg. No. 17253 Cst. R. Williams, Corner Brook, to Miss Joan Freeze, Sussex, N.B., on Sept. 26, 1956.

Reg. No. 17094 Cst. J. E. W. McGuire, Corner Brook, to Miss Kathleen O'Reilly, Bishop Falls, on Nov. 3, 1956.

Reg. No. 17352 Cst. H. L. Fraser, Harbour Grace, to Miss Ellen Efford, St. John's, on Nov. 16, 1956.

Promotions Congratulations to Cpls. A. S. Nickerson of Headquarters and L. A. Stuckless of St. Anthony Detachment.

Happy Landings At an August stag party held in the mess, appropriate gifts were presented to Cpl. J. Pinto and Cst. S. McDivitt, on transfer to Ottawa with their Newfoundland brides. Cst. G. Sproule, en route to Red Deer, Alberta, was honored at the same gathering. It is felt that he too would have been taking back to the mainland a blue-eyed fair-haired memento of his stay in this country if he had had enough of "sea-time in". With at least two out of every three going back in

market at Harbour Grace; and, to ex-Sgt. George Makinson, who, according to the St. John's *Daily News* of October 20, gave a "LADIES NIGHT AT WHITBOURNE-KIWANIS CLUB" meeting an absorbing ac-

count of his "SEXPERIENCES AS A MEMBER OF THE RCMP IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS WHERE HE SPENT TWENTY YEARS".

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 13504 Cpl. and Mrs. J. L. G. A. Martin, a daughter, Jenifer Claire, at Montreal, Que., on June 22, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15290 Cpl. and Mrs. G. Begalki, a daughter, Nancy Ann, at Montreal, on Sept. 8, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15323 Cpl. and Mrs. C. A. L. Liboiron, a daughter, Marie Nicole, at St. Jean, Que., on July 31, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15659 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. V. Lefebvre a son, Joseph Luc, at Montreal, on Sept. 29, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15789 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. M. Cusson, a daughter, Marie Anne Louise, at Montreal, on Aug. 16, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16100 Cst. J. J. Y. Tellier to Miss Gemma Dubé of Cabano, Que., on Sept. 3, 1956.

Reg. No. 16789 Cst. A. G. A. Babineau to Miss T. Daly of Montreal, Que., on Oct. 6, 1956.

Reg. No. 16967 Cst. J. L. P. Villeneuve to Miss Colette Rodrigue of St. Georges de Beauce, Que., on Sept. 3, 1956.

Reg. No. 16974 Cst. G. Houde to Miss Adèle Carrier of Westmount, Que., on July 7, 1956.

Reg. No. 17033 Cst. J. A. Y. C. Pare to Miss Claire St-Jean of Montreal, on Oct. 6, 1956.

Reg. No. 17218 Cst. J. A. J. P. Gagnon to Miss Lise Bachand of Montreal, on Oct. 6, 1956.

Social On Friday, November 16, the officer commanding, officers and other ranks of "C" Division held their annual dinner and ball at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, under the patronage of the Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec and Mrs. Fauteux. Covers were laid for 600 guests and the evening's highlight was the formal Grand March led by Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. Lemieux, followed by Civic, Police and Armed Services representatives. Music was provided by the full complement of the Ottawa RCMP Band, under the supervision of Insp. E. J. Lydall. The Rose Room and ball room were flag-draped and tastefully decorated for the occasion.

"C" DIVISION SOFTBALL TEAM

Back row, l. to r.—A. G. Anderson, C. Gill, J. R. Pouliot, J. B. Pelot, J. L. N. Primeau, W. Morton, Van Rysyk and R. Crevier.

Front row, l. to r.—J. A. H. Berthiaume, J. Tierney, G. Geoffroy, J. C. Collins, E. H. Desaulniers, J. L. Dupont and C. Forey.



Out-of-town guests included Deputy Commr. and Mrs. J. D. Bird, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. J. Brunet, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. O. Lariviere, Supt. and Mrs. J. H. T. Poudrette, Insp. and Mrs. G. W. Mortimer, Insp. and Mrs. N. O. Jones, Insp. and Mrs. R. Allard, Insp. and Mrs. P. Vaucher and Insp. and Mrs. L. R. Parent, all of Ottawa. Also in attendance were senior representatives of the Navy, Army and Air Force, heads of local police organizations and members of the U.S. Army Air Force.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following: S/Sgt. J. V. Fournier; Sgt. J. S. Leblanc; Cpls. C. L. Delisle, P. A. E. Tasse and J. L. Belliveau.

Rifle and Revolver Club Cpls. E. Perrin, W. Rahm and M. Nadon, were on the revolver team which represented the Force in the Annual RCMP vs RAF pistol team match for 1956. These members were second, third and fourth for the RCMP team, which defeated the RAF for the first time in 18 years.

Sgt. J. Blais, well-known rifle marksman of this division, was the only representative attending the DCRA matches held in Ottawa in 1956. He made a good showing and was on the Province of Quebec rifle team, the Commonwealth team and qualified for the coming Bisley matches.

Softball The "C" Division softball team, under the capable guidance of coach and manager, Cst. J. Collins, finished the season in third place. Our team went on to win the quarter and semi-finals, eliminating the Romeo Lebeau and Barnabe Motors teams in four straight games. In the finals, the RCMP lost out to the champions of the league, Marcil & Freres by three games to one. Cst. J. E. W. G. Geoffroy led the league in batting with an average of .400 plus. Cst. A. G. Anderson established a strike-out record, with 22 in one game.

Bowling This year, the bowling committee under the guidance of Cst. J. R. Audy, chair-

man, Cst. J. L. Melanson, secretary, and committee members, Csts. J. E. W. G. Geoffroy, W. B. N. Kelly and Mr. Ross Sheppard of Westmount, have organized two leagues consisting of a ten pin house league and duck pin mixed league. The house league is made up of five teams, combining the officers and sergeants in one team, the corporals in one, the constables in two and the Reserve Constables in the fifth. The duck pin league consists of ten teams, with employees of the City of Westmount participating again, as last year. Competition and interest have been keen.

Quebec Sub-Division This year, Quebec Sub-Division organized a softball team and played a number of games with various squads in the Quebec City area including one from the Royal Canadian Navy. Though not participating in any formal league, the team had a successful season and the performance of Cst. R. Soucy as pitcher was a great factor. Quebec had intended to play the Montreal team, but unfortunately this project was not realized.

On October 31, for the first time in Quebec Sub-Division history, Quebec Detachment fielded a football team that played the Navy. Our team, under the coaching of John "Grey Cup" Legault, managed to score at least one converted touchdown, final score, Navy 25, RCMP 7. The manager, Cpl. J. E. Buzzell, intends to make major changes in the line-up and introduce new plays for next year's encounter.

Montreal Sub-Division The sub-division lost the services of Reg. No. 11944 Sgt. J. R. P. Laliberte and Reg. No. 12059 Sgt. V. Dube, both of Sherbrooke, Que., who retired to pension in the fall of 1956. Farewell dinners were given to these members in the "C" Division Sergeants' Mess at Montreal during October. We extend our wishes for a long and prosperous life to both members in their retirement.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15970 Cst. and Mrs. J. Ewashko, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Patricia Joan Nadine, on Aug. 12, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16279 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Byers, Dauphin, Man., a son, Robert Douglas, on Aug. 26, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13700 Sgt. and Mrs. H. B. Luross, Winnipeg, a son, John Harvey, Sept. 2, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16754 Cst. O. H. Selin to Miss Agnes Jane Farr of Portage la Prairie, Man., on July 28, 1956. To reside in Headingly, Man.

Reg. No. 17100 Cst. R. H. Roth to Miss Frances Kuly of St. Andrews, Man., on July 28, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 16862 Cst. L. R. Moore to Miss Barbara Gladys Hogg of Glenavon, Sask., on Aug. 15, 1956. To reside in Virden, Man.

Reg. No. 16755 Cst. W. K. Willins to Miss Helen Hadway of Dauphin, Man., on Aug. 31, 1956. To reside in Dauphin.

Reg. No. 17177 Cst. J. A. Horn to Miss Eunice Isabel Kilmury of Killarney, Man., on Aug. 25, 1956. To reside in Virden.

Reg. No. 17076 Cst. B. L. Crosby to Miss Ellen Fannie Lambert of Fort William, Ont., on Sept. 3, 1956. To reside in Fort William.

Reg. No. 15809 Cst. L. A. Furlonger to Miss Lorean Lillian Marks of Swan River, Man., on Sept. 15, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 17255 Cst. J. Check to Miss Wilma Ellen Lefteruk of Selkirk, Man., on Sept. 21, 1956. To reside in Steinbach, Man.

Reg. No. 16900 Cst. J. P. McArthur to Miss Johanna Maria Cornelia Naaykens of Beausejour, Man., on Sept. 1, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 17136 Cst. R. G. Allen to Miss Joyce Buchanan Tullis of Brandon, Man., on Sept. 8, 1956. To reside in Brandon.

Reg. No. 15894 Cst. J. P. R. Beaudette to Miss Cecile Anne Van Belleghem of St. Boniface, Man., on Sept. 27, 1956. To reside in Dauphin.

Reg. No. 17004 Cst. J. K. Strang to Miss Beryl Edna Larmer of Virden, Man., on Sept. 29, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 16910 Cst. P. L. Geisler to Miss Edythe Doreen Hunt of Winnipeg, on Oct. 5, 1956. To reside in Fort William.

Reg. No. 17052 Cst. H. E. Hillaby to Miss Nellie Kanski of Winnipeg, on Oct. 6, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 15958 Cst. R. D. S. Ward to Miss Cecile Clare Lannoo of Charleswood, Man., on Oct. 13, 1956. To reside in Beausejour.

Reg. No. 15137 Cst. W. G. Duncan to Miss Adelina Loraine Ortolan of Fort William, on Oct. 17, 1956. To reside in Flin Flon, Man.

Promotions All members of the Division join in congratulating the following: Supt. P. B. Cox; S/Sgts. P. C. Brooks, C. E. Hannah, C. Stanyer; Sgts. L. A. Ferguson, T. V. Burton, A. R. Nicholas, J. V. Spicer; Cpls. A. C. Harvey, F. R. Graham, R. J. Mawson, C. M. Walker, E. A. Bonderud.

Departures Our best wishes are extended to the following members who have been transferred: S/Sgt. N. J. Calverley; Sgt. Major J. A. Primrose; Csts. R. N. Palmer, R. J. Fraser, K. McNicoll, L. J. Reddy, N. C. Carnie, T. J. Church, and W. M. Bertram.

Arrivals This division recently welcomed the following members: Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman, Csts. R. H. Dean, J. Sonnenberg, G. J. Davis, J. M. Milligan, R. H. C. Smith, A. J. Matthews A. E. Sjolie, M. A. Mohr, J. D. Graham and L. J. Henderson.

Deaths All members of "D" Division were saddened by the loss of Sgt. J. Bembridge who was killed instantly as a result of a tragic motor vehicle accident on August 6. He was well known and highly regarded throughout the Province of Manitoba.

We also regret to report the death of Spl. Cst. Lance Ogilvie on September 30. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the sorrowing family in their bereavement.

Pensioned After 24 years and 25 years respectively, Reg. Nos. 11895 and 11076, Sgts. F. M. Murray and L. J. Carswell of Fort William and Brandon left on retirement leave during the month of August. Sergeant Murray is to take up a position with the St. John's Ambulance Corps, and Sergeant Carswell reportedly has no immediate plans for the future. On the evening of August 24, the Sergeants' Mess held a farewell party for these members and also for Sgt. Major J. Primrose and S/Sgt. N. J. Calverley who were being transferred from the division.

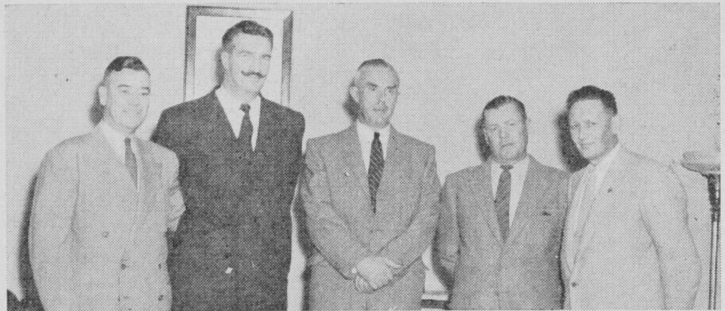
The departure of these four NCOs who had served devotedly for many years in this division will be deeply regretted by all who have known and worked with them.

The Officer Commanding and officers were guests of the Sergeants' Mess on this occasion and the highlight of the evening was the presentation of gifts to each by S/Sgt. J. D. Fraser who proved himself a capable Master of Ceremonies. Brandon Sub-Division also had a party in honor of Sergeant Murray, and at this function Insp. S. E. Raybone made a presentation to him on behalf of the sub-division.

Presentations On September 12, Lieutenant-Governor J. S. McDiarmid presented Long Service and Good Conduct Medals to 15 serving and one retired member. In addition, Cst. C. T. Ingalls was presented with a Royal Canadian Humane Association Award for his

L. to r.—

S/Sgt. N. J. Calverly,
Sgt. Major J. Primrose,
Asst. Commr. S. Bullard,
Sgts. L. J. Carswell
and F. M. Murray.



heroic act and presence of mind in rescuing a 12-year old Gladstone, Man. girl. Constable Ingalls, who was off duty, jumped into the swift-running Whitemud River and after some difficulty pulled the girl out. She was unconscious but revived after artificial respiration was applied. The following received medals: S/Sgts. A. C. Gillespie, L. Smyth, C. S. Hogg, P. C. Brooks, C. Stanyers; Sgts. J. A. Rothery, H. S. Stilborn, G. C. Shook; Cpls. E. B. Bailey, H. J. Gardner, F. C. Craig; Csts. J. R. Hanna, D. R. Henzie; Spl. Csts. D. Morriveau, J. McDonald.

The Lieutenant-Governor, his party, the officers and wives, and guests including the Attorney-General for the Province of Manitoba M. N. Hryhorczuk, the Deputy Attorney-General Brig. O. M. N. Kay, those who received the medals and award, together with their families, were entertained at tea by the Officer Commanding and Mrs. Bullard.

Golf Last summer a golf club was formed in this division, with games being played the first and third Thursdays of June, July and August. Usually 15 to 18 members participated. Each of the three municipal courses in the Winnipeg area were visited twice and golfing enthusiasm increased with each outing. Members paid their own green fees and contributed to a general fund, some of which was used for prizes, one being given to the low net and low gross man each afternoon.

It was decided to hold a final game in September at the Elmhurst Country Club. The club was presented with a trophy for annual competition by Mr. C. E. Francis, a Winnipeg jeweller. Based upon the members' individual handicaps, six foursomes were made up to compete for this trophy, and on the eventful day, S/Sgt. W. W. Gray of Portage la Prairie Detachment and his team of Sgt. H. S. Stilborn, Csts. F. Graham and W. Watson of Winnipeg emerged victorious and claimed the spoils. The day ended with a dinner in the Club rooms and the presentation of prizes.

Bowling The "D" Division Mixed Bowling League commenced at the recreation alleys on September 18 and the first regular league game was played a week later. Again the league consists of eight teams.

With the season just begun, Norm Skelton's Alouettes were enjoying a small lead followed closely by Dave Rivers and his Argonauts and Mike Guyader with his Tigers.

Softball The Sports and Social Club did not enter a team in league competition last summer. However, all challenges were accepted and many exhibition games were played. The team was a credit to the division. The most unusual event occurred following exhibition games with the prisoners of Headingly Gaol, when they asked the governor if he would authorize

Cst. W. J. Neill to pitch for them against a Winnipeg all-star team, and if so to approach the Officer Commanding with their request. Arrangements were made and the prisoners were proud to secure Constable Neill as their star pitcher. Although they failed to win they took pride in the fact that their team accredited itself well. Their only sorrow was that they were unable to make hits at the proper time to overcome the single run the all-stars obtained from the offerings of their policeman pitcher.

Curling With the first nip of frost in the air, curling stones began to glide behind vigorous sweeps of the broom. The ice might have been artificial but not the enthusiasm. The organization of a mixed league at Headquarters represented a new venture for this area. Early in the season plans were drawn up for the Headquarters Invitation Spiel, a stag novelty spiel, and later the Interservice Spiel and Division Annual Bonspiel. The Manitoba executive of the National Police Curling Association met and all police forces in Manitoba were divided into districts for play-downs to decide representatives for the Manitoba Police Association Bonspiel, to be held Mar. 1, 1957. At present, members of this force will be working towards the goal of representing Manitoba at Ottawa in the National Bonspiel in March.

Rifle and Revolver Club Under the able supervision of Sergeant Major Hanman, the "D" Division club began preparations last Fall to enter indoor winter competition, in anticipation of the Inter-Divisional and DCRA matches, which the sub-divisions and Flin Flon detachment were also intending to enter.

Sports Day On August 26 a sports day and picnic was held at Stony Point under the sponsorship of our recreation club. For the kiddies there were prize races and games; for the adults, a softball game between town members and wives and the country members and their wives. There is some controversy over the score as some quarters allege the umpire was biased. It would appear the country won by a score of 8-6. A lunch concluded a successful day.

Social The Highway Supper Club at Fort Garry, Man. was the scene of "D" Division Harvest Frolic on August 28. Despite unfavorable weather, the function was well patronized by members of the Force, their wives and friends. Special guests at this party were Sergeant Major Primrose and Staff Sergeant Calverley, who were being transferred, and Sergeants Carswell and Murray, who were retiring to pension. On behalf of members present the Officer Commanding addressed appropriate remarks and wished

departing members farewell. Entertainment was provided along with refreshments and supper.

The "D" Division Annual Ball was held in

the ball-room of the Royal Alexandra Hotel on the evening of November 15. A good turnout made the event a success comparable to those in the past.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. F. Rasmussen, at Regina, Sask., on Oct. 14, 1956, a daughter, Kathleen Lorraine.

Marriage Reg. No. 17853 Cst. W. J. A. Hesse to Miss Edith Wappel at Regina, Sask., on Oct. 13, 1956.

Transitions The training staff at this division was augmented with the arrival of Cpl. T. D. Clark, from "HQ" Division, as instructor in English. Congratulations to the following six members of the division who were on the November promotion list: Sgts. H. McCallum, in charge of Artizans, F. A. McConnell of Interior Economy, R. A. Faircloth in charge of Driving Instructors; Cpls. J. J. MacLeod of Interior Economy, B. P. B. O'Callaghan, canteen manager and R. H. D. Twemlow, assistant bandmaster.

Square Dancing An activity that is quickly catching on among our staff members in Regina is the newly-formed square dancing group. Sparked by the enthusiasm of Sgt. R. F. Pitcher and ably assisted by Sgt. R. J. Stokes the "swing-your-partner" fans now number 70-odd persons. They meet once a week for coaching under the guidance of expert civilian instructors.

Retirement On Nov. 10, 1956, at a mixed gathering held in the Regina Sergeants' Mess, officers stationed in the Regina area joined with members of the mess in paying tribute to retiring member Sgt. C. T. A. (Ted) Hutchings returned to civilian life approximately ten years after his father, Supt. T. B. Hutchings (Rtd). A presentation on behalf of the division was made by Supt. H. A. Maxted and Sgt. E. Knull presented a further gift on behalf of the Sergeants' Mess to the honored guest and his wife. Sergeant Hutchings has accepted a position with an oil company and will continue to reside in Regina at his present address: 2651 Cameron Street.

Presentations Two special ceremonies were held recently, the first on September 12, when Sgt. C. V. Teeple of the Q.M. staff received the Long Service Medal which was presented by Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, Officer Commanding "F" Division. The other event took place on October 11 when Cpl. D. B. Lemieux of the training staff was the recipient of a Priory Vote of Thanks from the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, presented by Supt. H. A. Maxted, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division.

Concert and Film On October 29, an audience of 350 made up of staff members, members in training and invited guests attended the first concert of the Fall season by the RCMP Band (Regina) under the direction of bandmaster S/Sgt. C. C. Bryson. A varied program, from Mozart to Kern, held the close attention of the listeners and the evening concluded with a short CBC television film "Here and There" based on RCMP training as seen through the eyes of a group of youngsters.

Hallowe'en Ball Another of our recent social events was the Hallowe'en Ball held in the "Depot" gymnasium on November 2. Asst. Commr. and Mrs. C. N. K. Kirk, Supt. and Mrs. H. A. Maxted, Sgt. Major and Mrs. J. A. Primrose received the guests and the dance orchestra of the Regina band under the direction of Corporal Twemlow, assistant bandmaster, supplied enjoyable music. Among the invited guests at the head table were Mayor and Mrs. L. H. Hammond, Brig. and Mrs. H. W. Love, Cmdr. and Mrs. E. D. Walker, RCN (R), Flt. Lt. and Mrs. W. N. Caddey, Chief of Police and Mrs. A. G. Cookson.

Visitors During the past year close to 20,000 visitors registered at the museum in "Depot" Division. Bus-loads of school children from points near and far are a common sight at the barracks. In groups, visitors are guided around the grounds and through various buildings. The gymnasium and swimming pool attract the interest of many and the stables and riding school are always a must, while the museum, of course, is a veritable education in itself.

Among some of our recent guests were the following: Lieutenant-Colonel Wybrow, C.D.M., B.Sc., FRSA, member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Middle East Committee) on October 16. Lieutenant-Colonel Wybrow addressed the members of C.P.C. No. 29 on the political set-up of the Arab States.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and Madame Francis Lacoste, accompanied by the French Consul Comte Serge de Fleury of Winnipeg, visited the division on October 16. On October 25, N. R. Crump of Montreal, President of the CPR, accompanied by G. E. Mayne of Winnipeg, Vice-President Prairie Regions, L. R. Smith, Moose Jaw General Superintendent and A. J. Cowie, Regina Superintendent, were visitors.



**Mrs. T. Dann
and Supt. H. A.
Maxted with
Indian beadwork
exhibit.**

On November 1, Lord Dundee accompanied by Lt.-Col. M. E. P. Garneau, DSO, A.A. and QMG, Saskatchewan Area, Department of National Defence (Army), Regina, paid a visit to our barracks.

The Federal Minister of National Revenue, Dr. McCann of Ottawa, accompanied by Mr. David Sim, Deputy Minister and Mr. Robertson, Secretary to the Minister, visited the barracks on November 1. A highlight of this visit was the fact that two former curling cronies, Mr. Sim and Sub-Insp. H. Robertson, Training Officer, had the pleasure of renewing acquaintance.

Presentation On October 11, Mrs. Thomas Dann of Aurora, Ont., wife of Deputy Commr.

T. Dann (Rtd.) presented a fine collection of native Indian bead-work to Supt. H. A. Maxted, O.C. "Depot" Division, for display in the museum. The collection is quite extensive and far surpasses anything of this nature previously shown in the museum. Mrs. Dann has collected bead-work over a period of 35 years and the majority of the pieces originated among Cree Indians located in the area from Broadview to the Manitoba border. Some of the articles are in excess of 100 years old and extremely valuable. One of the most interesting items of the collection is a rare ceremonial jacket with a bugle-beaded fringe terminating in wampum. It is believed to be the only one of its kind in existence.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 17095 Cpl. and Mrs. D. B. Ingram at Kamloops, B.C., on May 13, 1956, a daughter, Susan Leslie.

To Reg. No. 15019 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. Wieslow at Port Alice, B.C., on July 23, 1956, a son, Ronald Alexander.

To Reg. No. 16068 Cst. and Mrs. W. Boyd at Duncan, B.C., on Aug. 2, 1956, a daughter, Barbara Joanne.

To Reg. No. 14809 Cpl. and Mrs. T. J. Anderson at Chilliwack, B.C., on July 31, 1956, a son, Jeffrey William.

To Reg. No. 17633 Cst. and Mrs. L. L. Wagner at New Westminster, B.C., on Aug. 2, 1956, a son, Gary Lorne.

To Reg. No. 16657 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Dempsey at New Westminster, on Aug. 2, 1956, a son, Robert Alan.

To Reg. No. 14891 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Jensen at Golden, B.C., on Aug. 3, 1956, a son, Stephen Douglas.

To Reg. No. 16054 Cst. and Mrs. D. L. J. Pollock at Campbell River, B.C., on Aug. 4, 1956, a son, Stephen Dale.

To Reg. No. 16112 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Mullock at Creston, B.C., on Aug. 8, 1956, a son, Randal Norman.

To Reg. No. 15701 Cst. and Mrs. P. W. King at New Westminster, on Aug. 8, 1956, a son, Kelly James.

To Reg. No. 15885 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Crookshank at Courtney, B.C., on Aug. 11, 1956, a daughter, Carrie Florence.

To Reg. No. 17763 Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Rhodes at Prince George, B.C., on Aug. 13, 1956, a daughter, Mary Anne.

To Reg. No. 15417 Cst. and Mrs. D. L. Gehring at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 15, 1956, a daughter, Sherry Patricia.

To Reg. No. 15185 Cst. and Mrs. W. N. Bloxham at Comox, B.C., on Aug. 25, 1956, a son, Brent William.

To Reg. No. 16273 Cst. and Mrs. F. A. Fuhr at Cranbrook, B.C., on Sept. 7, 1956, a son, John Eddan.

To Reg. No. 16424 S/Sgt. and Mrs. L. E. Rosberg at Prince George, on Sept. 7, 1956, a son, Donald Leif.

To Reg. No. 15934 Cst. and Mrs. N. A. Adolph at Alert Bay, on Sept. 15, 1956, a son, Blair Norman.

To Reg. No. 15541 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. McDonald at Powell River, B.C., on Sept. 17, 1956, a daughter, Brenda Margaret.

To Reg. No. 14838 Cst. and Mrs. N. A. Manning at Mercoal, Alta., on Sept. 17, 1956, a daughter, Cheryl Elaine.

To Reg. No. 15347 Cpl. and Mrs. H. M. C. Johnstone at Nanaimo, B.C., on Sept. 17, 1956, a daughter, Pamela Dawn.

To Reg. No. 15901 Cst. and Mrs. S. Bunyk at Vancouver, on Sept. 24, 1956, a daughter, Karen Ann.

To Reg. No. 16418 Cpl. and Mrs. H. M. Dale at Victoria, B.C., on Sept. 24, 1956, a daughter, Kathleen Mary Michell.

To Reg. No. 15790 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. Blackmore at Victoria, on Sept. 29, 1956, a son, Robert Allan.

To Reg. No. 16628 Cst. and Mrs. A. M. Gorek, at Mission City, B.C., on Oct. 10, 1956, a son, James Martin.

To Reg. No. 16010 Cst. and Mrs. F. Schmidt at Vancouver, on Oct. 10, 1956, a daughter, Denise Marie.

To Reg. No. 17509 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Douglas at Prince George, on Oct. 10, 1956, a son, Michael Brian.

To Reg. No. 17625 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Richards at Prince George, on Oct. 11, 1956, a son, Robert Allen.

To Reg. No. 15750 Cst. and Mrs. E. Keen at Nelson, B.C., on Oct. 11, 1956, a daughter, Susan Lynn.

To Reg. No. 15358 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Duncan at Fernie, B.C., on Oct. 11, 1956, a son, Kyle Alexander.

To Reg. No. 14990 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. MacLean, at Trail, B.C., on Oct. 12, 1956, a daughter, Heather Jean.

To Reg. No. 17372 Cst. and Mrs. W. E.

Mason at Prince George, on Oct. 18, 1956, a daughter, Deborah Ann.

Marriages Reg. No. 17084 Cst. E. Boechler to Miss Lillian Weninger of Allan, Sask., on July 19, 1956, at Allan.

Reg. No. 16780 Cst. G. C. Scorgie to Miss Clara Velva Clarke of Meota, Sask., on July 20, 1956, at Nelson, B.C.

Reg. No. 16769 Cst. W. E. Foster to Miss Lyveda Mildred Butterworth of North Kamloops, B.C., on July 24, 1956, at North Kamloops.

Reg. No. 17113 Cst. J. B. Urquhart to Miss Elizabeth Jean Riley of Vancouver, B.C., on July 28, 1956, at Vancouver.

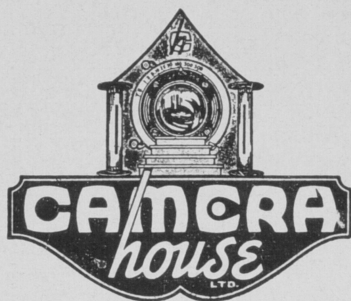
Reg. No. 17487 Cst. R. Brandt to Miss Vivianne Lucille McDiarmid of Prince Rupert, B.C., on Aug. 11, 1956, at Kamloops, B.C.

Reg. No. 16721 Cst. J. W. White to Miss Helen Elizabeth Hawryschuk of Kamloops, B.C., on Aug. 25, 1956, at North Kamloops.

Reg. No. 17454 Cst. S. F. Thompson to Miss Gwendolyn Joan Gillanders of Terrace, B.C., on Aug. 25, 1956, at Terrace.

Reg. No. 16785 Cst. R. W. McCarthy to Frances Rita Mitchell of New Westminster, B.C., on Aug. 29, 1956, at Ladner, B.C.

Reg. No. 17600 Cst. B. Massine to Miss Marlene Thompson of Kimberley, B.C., on Sept. 1, 1956, at Kimberley.



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CANADA

Reg. No. 17156 Cst. W. J. Becker to Miss Mabel Kemaldeen of New Westminster, on Sept. 3, 1956, at Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 16562 Cst. R. R. Miller to Miss Pearl Irene Roe of Horseshoe Bay, B.C., on Sept. 6, 1956, at Port Hammond, B.C.

Reg. No. 18031 Cst. U. J. Schroeder to Miss Naida Frances Kucher of Vernon, B.C., on Sept. 8, 1956, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 18122 Cst. H. M. Hansen to Miss Faye Lorraine Jess of Chilliwack, B.C., on Sept. 8, 1956, at Chilliwack.

Reg. No. 17164 Cst. A. V. Scully to Miss Margaret Olive MacArthur of Quesnel, B.C., on Sept. 15, 1956, at Kamloops.

Reg. No. 18296 Cst. J. R. P. Grudniski to Miss Jeneen Isabelle Nadin of Kelowna, B.C., on Sept. 19, 1956, at North Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 17257 Cst. J. D. Cunnin to Miss Shirley-Anne Pierce of Prince Rupert, B.C., on Sept. 22, 1956, at Prince Rupert.

Reg. No. 17850 Cst. K. J. Bird to Miss Elizabeth Joanne Gebert of New Westminster, on Sept. 24, 1956, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 17856 Cst. W. J. Hulgard to Miss Lana Marie Pomfret of New Westminster, on Sept. 24, 1956, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 17299 Cst. J. C. Groves to Bertha Dora Marion of Telegraph Creek, B.C., on Oct. 12, 1956, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18298 Cst. W. B. Scarth to Miss Shirley Joyce Runchey of Decker, Man., on Oct. 13, 1956, at Decker.

Reg. No. 17303 Cst. R. L. Miles to Miss Dolores Caroline Prankie of Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 29, 1956, at Ottawa.

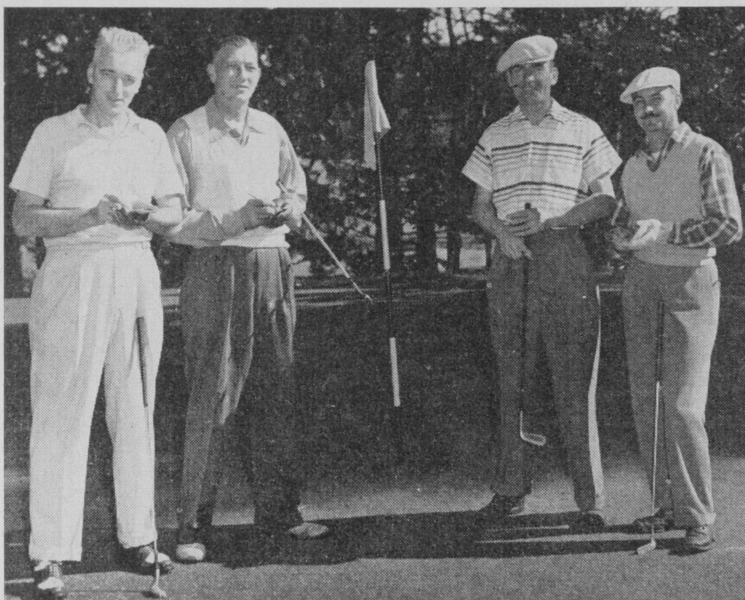
Sorrow Suddenly and unexpectedly, death

took from our midst on August 19, Reg. No. 16524 Cst. S. S. McIlroy of Abbotsford Detachment. Our sympathy goes out to his sorrowing wife and two daughters.

Departures We wish good fortune in their new postings to the undermentioned, who have recently been transferred from the division: Csts. R. R. Schram to "G" Division; E. A. Trewella to "O" Division; D. E. Harrison to "J" Division; J. Sonnenberg to "D" Division and Sgt. A. M. Millar to "K" Division.

Arrivals Greetings to the following members who have been transferred to "E" Division during the past few weeks: Insp. C. H. F. P. Ledoux to Division Headquarters as Assistant C.I.B. Officer, from "C" Division; S/Sgt. N. J. Calverley, to Nanaimo from "D" Division; Sgt. B. de R. d'Easum, to Cloverdale from "K" Division; Sgt. C. Rawsthorne to Powell River from "K" Division; Csts. V. L. Cook to Prince George from "A" Division; R. D. McArthur, to Burnaby from "G" Division; R. N. Palmer, from "D" Division to Prince George and E. P. Ulmer from "F" Division to Kamloops.

To Pension It is a pleasant change to have so little to report under this column. We have lost a valued member and friend in the person of Insp. W. J. Butler, who commenced his retirement leave on Sept. 25, 1956. On August 31, a farewell party was held in the "E" Division Officers' Mess, at which Assistant Commissioner Harvison presented to Inspector Butler a beautifully inscribed silver server, from the Commissioner and officers of the Force. The Inspector had previously been the honored guest at a surprise gathering on the fourth floor at Division Headquarters, when he was the



This foursome had good reason to smile. Cpl. Jerry Clancy (left) had just carded a 77. Cst. F. Clunk, S/Sgt. J. O. Hall and Cpl. B. Peters (Swift Current) also turned in creditable scores.



**Prince Rupert
Softball Team.**

Back row, l. to r.—
Csts. R. H. Stohl,
J. P. A. O'Connor,
Fireman J. Franks,
Csts. L. A.
Harrington,
H. D. Goett.

Centre row—
Csts. R. Duffin,
D. Wallin,
M. Gregory,
B. Dawson,
Cpl. W. G.
Campbell.

Front row—
Csts. E. S. Taylor,
R. A. Wainwright.

recipient of a pipe rack, complete with humidor filled with his favorite tobacco, from the C.I.B. staff. He plans to spend his retirement in Victoria.

Recreation Victoria golfers wound up the 1956 season with a mighty flourish as the third annual "E" Division Invitational Golf Tournament was run off at the Royal Colwood course on September 14. That this yearly affair is growing in popularity was evident in the long list of competitors, which included seven ex-members, 12 from other police forces, five from the Attorney-General's Department, two from the Motor Vehicle Branch and one from "F" Division.

Favored again by a sunny day, good scores were looked for, and our own shotmakers had sharpened their irons in a determination to bring the championship trophy back to "E" Division. Things looked black at halfway, as visitor Cpl. Bob Peters from Swift Current toured the first nine in 37 strokes. Coming in however, in the same foursome, Cpl. Jerry Clancy of Division Headquarters overhauled him and posted a fine 77 to lead by a good margin. The fun on the course was climaxed by the banquet and the welcome with presentation of prizes by the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison. Responses were made by Mr. H. A. Maclean, Deputy Attorney-General, Insp. J. W. Kempston (RCMP, Rtd.) and Detective Nap Bouchard, Victoria City Police.

Bowling and curling are again in full swing in Victoria, with members and the civil staff entered in the local leagues.

The Prince Rupert Detachment softball team climaxed an exciting season by winning the play-off series, with the last and deciding game attracting an enthusiastic crowd of 800 fans.

Youth Activities Victoria members have added another to the special items of entertainment they provide for the children at the Queen Alexandra Solarium. On October 31 a party journeyed to the hospital at Mill Bay and put on a Hallowe'en party, complete with movies, and with dances by girls of the civil staff.

We also have reports of continued activity in Prince Rupert Sub-Division. Csts. V. R. Dahl, T. Kushniruk, and L. A. Harrington are holding weekly tumbling classes at the local high school; at Kitimat, Cst. C. E. Langer, as Scoutmaster, is busy organizing the First Boy Scout Troop of that community; coaching in basketball and instruction in school patrols is reported from members of Smithers Detachment, and further participation in Scouting and teen-age activities is reported from Stewart and Terrace Detachments.

In the boxing world, Cst. Harry Twist of Burnaby Detachment was selected by the B.C. Amateur Boxing Association to act as coach and take four outstanding B.C. amateur boxers to the Olympic trials at Montreal.

Presentation The July 1956 issue of *The Quarterly* carried a story of the Coquitlam bank robbery (p. 3). A happy sequel to this dramatic episode took place at Fairmont Barracks in Vancouver on Oct. 3, 1956, when a large gathering of members of the Force, police chiefs of neighboring municipalities, members

of the RCMP Reserve and the RCMP Veterans' Association assembled to witness an impressive presentation ceremony. The recipient was Cpl. H. M. C. Johnstone, wounded eight times in the exchange of gun-fire which highlighted the robbery, and the donor was the Canadian Bankers' Association, represented by Mr. D. N. W. Grubb. The first item was a monetary award of \$2500, payable to the RCMP Benefit Trust Fund, followed by a silver cigarette case, engraved, and having mounted

on it the button from Corporal Johnstone's tunic which deflected a bullet from his heart. And that was not all for Corporal Johnstone's wife now enjoys the use of a modern washing machine and dryer, installed in their home as a further token of gratitude from the Association; readers will have noted that our vital statistics list the arrival of a baby daughter to Corporal and Mrs. Johnstone, and we feel sure that this expeditor for the family wash will be doubly appreciated!

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15237 Cst. and Mrs. K. O. Preece of Stony Rapids, Sask., a daughter, Allane Laurie, on May 9, 1956.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Sampson of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Janice Marie, on July 7, 1956. (Mr. Sampson is a Radio Operator at Saskatoon.)

To Reg. No. 15395 Cst. and Mrs. H. K. Knopf of Hanley, Sask., a daughter, Diane Colleen, on July 28, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15619 Cst. and Mrs. T. E. Simpson of Meadow Lake, Sask., a son, David Bruce, on Aug. 7, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16140 Cst. and Mrs. J. N. R. G. Marcoux of Imperial, Sask., a son, Stewart Guy, on Aug. 8, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16045 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Sandberg of Punnichy, Sask., a daughter, Kristine Grace, on Aug. 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16734 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Fraser of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Janice Anne, on Aug. 26, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15580 Cst. and Mrs. K. D. Curry of Yorkton, Sask., a son, David Richard, on Aug. 28, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14010 Cst. and Mrs. P. H. Holmes of Glaslyn, Sask., a daughter, Dayle Marie, on Sept. 11, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15992 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Matheson of Saskatoon, a daughter, Avon Joan, on Sept. 11, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15429 Cst. and Mrs. S. A. Juniper of Maidstone, Sask., a son, Gary Duncan, on Sept. 12, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15085 Cst. and Mrs. H. T. Laing of Cabri, Sask., a daughter, Donna Jean, on Sept. 16, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14981 Cst. and Mrs. H. C. Chapin of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Shelly Lynn, on Sept. 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14776 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Dalglish of Swift Current, Sask., a daughter, on Sept. 19, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16844 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. B. Toews of Yorkton, a son, Robert Trevor, on Sept. 29, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14324 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. Gibbon of Leask, Sask., a son, Terrance Leslie, on Sept. 30, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15445 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Schrader of North Portal, Sask., twin boys, Barry James and Garry Robert, on Oct. 6, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14657 Cpl. and Mrs. J. K. Bird of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Joanne Elizabeth, on Oct. 13, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 17139 Cst. R. Wilson of Moose Jaw, Sask., to Miss Helen Liknes at Unity, Sask., on Aug. 15, 1956.

Reg. No. 18139 Cst. W. G. Dinnen of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Millie Patricia Paston on Sept. 5, 1956.

Reg. No. 16841 Cst. F. G. T. Yolland of Swift Current, Sask., to Miss Alfhild Ramona Jorgensen at Swift Current on Sept. 22, 1956.

Reg. No. 18114 Cst. J. W. Herring of Assiniboia, Sask., to Miss Vera May Borneman at Winnipeg, Man., on Sept. 22, 1956.

Reg. No. 15501 Cst. B. A. Deer of Yorkton, Sask., to Miss Celia Faye Smith at Edmonton, Alta., on Oct. 19, 1956.

North Battleford Rifle and Revolver Club

To wind up a busy and successful season, the 24 best shots in the sub-division met on October 11, in competition for the Rae Trophy which was won by Cst. A. J. Wegren, with Cpl. E. P. Kurtz placing second. Individual winners in the various events held throughout the season were: S/Sgt. J. Sixsmith, Sgt. E. C. Clendenning, Cpl. E. V. Matchett, Cpl. E. P. Kurtz, Cpl. G. A. Mansell, Cpl. C. J. Keohane, Cpl. I. D. Grant, Cst. H. C. Chapin, Cst. R. N. Baynes, Cst. T. E. Devries, Cst. J. A. C. Price, Cst. G. A. Spring, Cst. T. E. Edmonson, Cst. J. A. L. Foster, Cst. G. H. Faulkner, Cst. I. D. McDonald, Cst. J. A. McDonald, Cst. A. F. Braun, Cst. R. H. Grant, Cst. J. R. Condon, Cst. J. G. de Vlaming, Cst. A. G. Rae, Cst. P. A. Feth, Cst. A. F. Squair, Cst. N. M. Melness, Cst. L. Wall and Cst. A. J. Wegren.

On August 28 members with their wives and

friends gathered in the Armouries at North Battleford to bid farewell to Reg. No. 11209 Sgt. J. L. Brough and Mrs. Brough, who have since left to make their home at Powell River, B.C. Sergeant Brough came to North Battleford Sub-Division in 1932, one year after it was established and served continuously until Aug. 27, 1956, when he proceeded on leave pending retirement to pension. On behalf of all members of the sub-division S/Sgt. R. L. Welliver presented Sgt. and Mrs. Brough with a suitable gift and Mrs. Blackburn, wife of Police Magistrate C. D. C. Blackburn, Q.C., presented Mrs. Brough with a lovely corsage of American Beauty roses. The evening concluded with a sing song with Cst. S. D. Hope at the piano.

A social evening, attended by members and their wives was held on October 13 in honor of Cpl. E. P. Kurtz who was leaving on transfer to the Identification Section of Regina Sub-Division Headquarters. Presentation of a coffee table was made by S/Sgt. J. Sixsmith on behalf of sub-division personnel.

The annual ball of the North Battleford Recreation Club was held in the local Armouries on October 16. Over 300 couples attended and once again it was a huge success.

Prince Albert Sub-Division An annual event, the Grosser and Glass Revolver Competition, a feature of the Prince Albert Rifle and Revolver Club activity, was held on September 13. Competition was keen with some excellent scores being posted. The trophy was won by Cpl. R. C. Falconer with Cpl. W. St. M. McNeil the runner-up.

The shoot consists of four events at distances 20 to 50 yards, with three prizes in each event. Winners of the other three events were: No. 2—Spl. Cst. S. Kubin, first, Cst. R. C. Harrison, second and S/Sgt. H. M. Dixon, third. No. 3—Cst. F. J. Stock, first, Cpl. C. T. Evenson, second and Cpl. R. C. Falconer, third. No. 4—Cst. W. L. Crawford, first, Cst. R. D. Crisall, second, and Cpl. R. C. Falconer, third.

Lunch and refreshments following the shoot were enjoyed by the participants and others. The trophy and runner-up prizes were presented by Mr. J. Smith, Manager of Grosser and Glass Ltd. Other prizes were presented by S/Sgt. H. M. Dixon. Winner of the Eiler Trophy was Cpl. C. T. Evenson, who made top score in the annual revolver practice within the sub-division.

Long Service Medal At a colorful ceremony held in the Court Room at Prince Albert Sub-Division on the afternoon of September 21, the Hon. L. F. McIntosh, Minister of Municipal Affairs for the Province of Saskatchewan, presented Reg. No. 12807, Sgt. L. C. Cawsey, Northern Section NCO with the RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. A Guard of

Honor under the command of Insp. J. J. Atherton provided suitable color for the occasion.

Regina Sub-Division Sub-Division Headquarters, Regina Town Station, Identification Section, Regina Traffic Squad and Sub-Division C.I.B. moved into new office accommodation in the recently completed Regina Post Office Building early in October.

Saskatoon Sub-Division A corn and weiner roast, sponsored by the Recreation Club, was held on August 30, at the Sutherland Forestry Farm for members, their families and lady friends.

Congratulations are in order for Insp. K. Shakespeare, Officer Commanding Saskatoon Sub-Division and now the golf champion in the city of Saskatoon. Inspector Shakespeare captured his crown on September 16, with a 36 hole score of 154.

Swift Current Sub-Division A social gathering was held on the evening of August 24, in Swift Current to bid farewell to Sgt. and Mrs. J. W. Doyle and to Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Dalglish. Sergeant Doyle, who has been a member of Swift Current Sub-Division since May 1952, is taking up residence in Vancouver, B.C. where he has accepted a position with the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau of Canada, and was retired to pension after 24 years' service on Oct. 28, 1956. Constable Dalglish, who has been in the sub-division for almost four years, has since moved to Kipling, Sask., to take charge of the detachment at that point. Presentation of gifts to the departing members was made by Insp. T. E. Mudiman on behalf of all members of the sub-division.

We are pleased to welcome to our midst Cst. and Mrs. S. W. Bates and family from Carmacks Detachment, Y.T.; also Cst. M. F. Cameron transferred from Yorkton to replace Cpl. C. R. C. Peters as sub-division Reader, the latter having taken charge of Swift Current Detachment; and Cst. J. P. Buckley, transferred from Saskatoon for duty at Gravelbourg Detachment.

Yorkton Sub-Division Our Annual Sub-Division Fall Party and Dance was held this year on October 16 at beautiful Lakeview Lodge on Yorkton's York Lodge and from all reports it was the "best ever". The dance also provided the opportunity to bid farewell to Cst. and Mrs. M. F. Cameron prior to their departure for Swift Current. During the evening Inspector Engel presented the Camerons with a beautiful electric toaster on behalf of sub-division personnel.

"F" Division Headquarters A private reception was held in the RCMP Officers' Mess, Regina on October 6, following the marriage of Supt. J. A. Peacock to Mrs. Eileen McClode.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 15120 Cpl. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, at Pangnirtung, N.W.T., on Apr. 24, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15138 Cpl. and Mrs. D. C. McDougall, a daughter, Betty Anne, on Sept. 27, 1956, at Regina, Sask.

To Reg. No. 15920 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. White, a son, Roland William, on Aug. 9, 1956, at Aklavik, N.W.T.

To Reg. No. 16087 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Feagan, a daughter, Wendy Lin, on Oct. 7, 1956, at Aklavik, N.W.T.

To Reg. No. 16730 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Davidson, a son, Kevin George, on Oct. 19, 1956, at Dawson, Y.T.

Marriages Reg. No. 16908 Cst. A. R. Roddick to Miss Shirley Jean Bender, on Aug. 16, 1956, at Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 16976 Cst. G. C. Ambrose to Miss Joan Jenkins on Oct. 6, 1956, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Reg. No. 16916 Cst. C. M. Tomas to Miss Therese Boulianne on Apr. 17, 1956, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Arrivals We welcome Miss Sheila McKernan, typist at Whitehorse Detachment. Sheila, who joined us August 1, hails from Edmonton, Alta., but has been in Whitehorse for the past year, having been employed by the Canadian Army there prior to her engagement with this Force. A warm welcome is extended to Sgt. A. F. Dye of "Air" Division who was recently transferred to Fort Smith as pilot for Norseman CF-MPL. Cst. L. S. Knight is also welcomed to Fort Smith having previously been stationed in "F" Division.

Departures On September 7 the members of "G" Division Headquarters attended a farewell gathering at the home of Staff Sergeant Abraham, in honor of S/Sgt. H. Kearney who, after serving in "G" Division for a great many years, was discharged to pension on Dec. 1, 1956. Our best wishes go with Staff Sergeant Kearney on any new venture he may undertake.

On September 17 a farewell gathering was held at Fort Smith on the departure of S/Sgt. H. Heacock of "Air" Division to his new post at Prince George, B.C. Staff Sergeant Heacock served for over three years as the pilot of Norseman CF-MPL, based at Fort Smith, and executed many notable flights during his stay. "Harry" will long be remembered by the personnel of Fort Smith and Aklavik Sub-Divisions for the many personal favors he performed for members stationed at isolated detachments. A farewell gift was presented to Staff Sergeant Heacock and all members of the sub-division

extend their best wishes to his wife and family in their new posting.

Visitors During the latter part of September, Whitehorse Sub-Division was visited by Col. Harwood Steele from Ottawa, who is doing research work for an historical book which he is writing. Colonel Steele is the son of the late Supt. S. B. Steele.

Socials During the evening of October 3, members of Whitehorse Sub-Division staff and Whitehorse Detachment gathered en masse in the RCAF Sergeants' Lounge where a most successful stag party was held in honor of Cst. G. C. Ambrose prior to his marriage. At that time it was rumored that Constable Ambrose and his bride-to-be would be journeying to the "outside" to be married. However, a surprise move by the happy couple on the evening of October 6 dissipated all guesses as to when and where and next day Constable and Mrs. Ambrose started their honeymoon trip by car down the Alaska Highway for a visit to points in Alberta and Saskatchewan, after which they returned to Whitehorse where Constable Ambrose is stationed.

On the evening of October 24, Whitehorse personnel gathered in the Canadian Army Sergeants' Mess to bid adieu to Cst. R. d'A. Morrice prior to his transfer to the "outside". Constable Morrice was presented with a pipe and tobacco pouch.

Presentations On Oct. 2, 1956, Reg. No. 12470 S/Sgt. J. B. Fitzgerald was presented with the RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, F. H. Collins. The presentation took place in Whitehorse Sub-Division office in the presence of members, ex-members and friends.

Classes S/Sgt. J. B. Fitzgerald, Whitehorse Detachment and Sgt. L. A. Gibbs of Fort Smith attended Canadian Police College Class No. 29 at Regina, Sask.

Shooting A five-man team from Whitehorse Sub-Division entered the N.W.H.S. Annual Service Rifle Shoot on Saturday, August 25. With a minimum of practice our men stood in eighth place with 23 teams entered. Following the shoot, a buffet supper for all competitors and range officials was held in the Camp Takhini Mens' Mess followed by the presentation of prizes by Mrs. H. L. Meuser, wife of the Commander, N.W.H.S. Our congratulations to Cst. F. Westerson who took a prize in the 300 yd. Rapid Fire practice. Our thanks to the Canadian Army at Whitehorse, with a promise to offer keener competition in years to come.

For the first time in the memory of Whitehorse Sub-Division, the annual revolver course has been fired in the Yukon. Commenced in the early part of the summer, delayed by wet weather and other unforeseen events, the shoot was consistently held in competition with black flies and mosquitoes before being completed in the early fall. Considering the length of time since most members had previously fired the course, the range officer, Insp. J. T. Parsons, reports satisfactory results with a better than one-third average of personnel qualifying for their crossed revolvers.

Eastern Arctic Inspection Patrol On June 28, 1956, S/Sgt. G. Abraham of "G" Division Headquarters departed Montreal aboard the *C. D. Howe* to inspect Eastern Arctic Detachments. Staff Sergeant Abraham accompanied the *C. D. Howe* as far as Resolute Bay visiting Lake Harbour, Cape Dorset, Port Harrison, Churchill, Coral Harbour, Thule Greenland, Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and other smaller settlements en route.

Supt. H. A. Larsen left Ottawa on August 8 via RCAF for Resolute Bay to join the *C. D. Howe* for the remainder of her voyage,

and Staff Sergeant Abraham returned to Ottawa from Resolute also by RCAF on August 16. Superintendent Larsen visited Craig Harbour and observed the closing of that detachment and the transfer of supplies to the new detachment site at Grise Fiord, approximately 40 miles west of Craig Harbour. He then visited Pond Inlet, Cape Christian, Clyde River, Padloping Island, Pangnirtung and Frobisher Bay. From Frobisher he proceeded to Goose Bay by USAF transport and returned to Ottawa via RCAF on September 12.

Bereavements Members of "G" Division extend their sympathy to the following: Mrs. C. M. Tomas, Whitehorse, Y.T., whose father, Mr. J. Boulianne, passed away at Amos, Que. on July 14, 1956; Cst. G. C. Ambrose, Whitehorse Detachment, whose father passed away at Medicine Hat, Alta., on Aug. 15, 1956; Cst. D. Dornian, Whitehorse Detachment, whose mother passed away at Souris, Man., on Sept. 20, 1956; Cst. C. M. Tomas, Whitehorse, whose father passed away at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. on Oct. 8, 1956; Cst. J. G. Vincent, Dawson Detachment, whose father passed away at St. James, Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 24, 1956.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 15684 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. F. St. Germaine at Pictou, N.S., on Jan. 5, 1956, a son, Grant Martin Ezra.

To Reg. No. 16130 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. Hamilton at Kentville, N.S., on Aug. 12, 1956, a daughter, Linda Louise.

To Reg. No. 14011 Cpl. and Mrs. H. G. Searle at Antigonish, N.S., on Sept. 21, 1956, a son, Gregory Allan.

To Reg. No. 15524 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Cheesman at Sydney, N.S., on Oct. 19, 1956, a son, Malcolm John.

Marriages Reg. No. 15687 Cst. W. W. Stewart of Truro Detachment to Miss Anne Louise O'Brien of Windsor Forks, Hants County, N.S., on Aug. 29, 1956, at Windsor Forks.

Reg. No. 16757 Cst. L. R. Norman of Bridge-water Detachment to Miss Kay Gertrude Parsons of Windsor, N.S., on Sept. 1, 1956, at Windsor.

Reg. No. 17166 Cst. W. R. Haines of Chester Detachment to Miss Elsie Joy Weaver of Kentville, N.S., on Aug. 25, 1956, at Kentville.

Miss Lorraine Audrey Pettipas of Division Headquarters to James Edward Connors of Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 22, 1956 at Halifax.

Reg. No. 17021 Cst. A. A. Matheson to Miss

Jean Grant of Pictou, N.S., on Sept. 29, 1956, at Pictou.

Reg. No. 17267 Cst. J. F. Entwistle of Halifax Detachment to Miss Nina Mae Roode of Belmont, Colchester County, N.S., on Oct. 4, 1956, at Belmont.

Reg. No. 16952 Cst. J. T. Hickling of Sydney Detachment to Miss Norma Victoria Salmon of Port Elgin, Ont., on Oct. 6, 1956, at Sydney, N.S.

Reg. No. 17065 Cst. H. A. Palmer of Glace Bay Detachment to Miss Beverly Louise Lane of Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 6, 1956, at Toronto.

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Reg. No. 15219 Cpl. G. A. Scott of Shubenacadie Detachment to Miss Irene Bernadette Carriere of Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 27, 1956, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 17330 Cst. D. S. Smith of Halifax Detachment to Miss Marion Alberta Grant of Pictou, N.S., on Nov. 3, 1956, at Pictou.

Reg. No. 17309 Cst. L. W. Wells of Sydney Detachment to Miss Barbara June Ormsby of London, Ont., on Nov. 10, 1956, at London.

Reg. No. 17314 Cst. R. C. Stevenson of Sheet Harbour Detachment to Miss Alice Janette Coates of Dartmouth, N.S., on Nov. 16, 1956, at Dartmouth.

Reg. No. 16143 Cst. E. W. Pendergast of Truro Detachment to Mary Catherine Cassivi, daughter of Insp. and Mrs. A. H. Cassivi (Rtd.) of Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 17, 1956, at Halifax.

Bereavements The sympathy of all members of the division is extended to the following personnel: Cst. and Mrs. D. M. McKay of St. Peters Detachment on the death of their daughter, Susanne Elizabeth, at Windsor, Ont., on September 7; Cpl. E. Ward of Inverness Detachment on the death of his sister, Mrs. Ella Hughes, at Clarksville, Hants County, on October 5; Insp. and Mrs. A. Argent on the death of Mrs. Argent's father, ex-Cpl. G. S. Nutt, at Calgary, Alta., on October 26; Sgt. T. N. House of Glace Bay Detachment on the death of his mother, Mrs. Nathan House, at Melita, Man., on November 9; Cst. D. L. Brook of Sydney Detachment on the death of his mother, Mrs. George Henry Brook, at Windsor, Ont., on November 13.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to the following: Cpls. D. F. Mundy, A. A. Walsh, O. W. Johansen, H. W. Fry and E. G. Blizard.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to the following personnel recently transferred to "H" Division: Supt. F. A. Regan, from "K" Division, Edmonton, Alta., who has assumed his new duties as Officer in Charge C.I.B. at Halifax. Cpl. D. A. Coleman, from "F" Division to Pictou Detachment. Cpl. C. J. Dent, from "G" Division to Windsor Detachment. Cst. F. J. R. Stiles, from "G" Division to Halifax Detachment. Cst. F. E. O. Oxholm, from "G" Division to Halifax P.S. Section. Cst. J. D. McLean, from "A" Division to Inverness De-

tachment. Cst. L. E. Ridgway, from "K" Division to Sydney Kennels. Cst. A. R. Howell, from "Depot" Division to Halifax Detachment. Cst. A. R. Jay, from "Depot" Division to Glace Bay Detachment. Cst. M. W. S. Sieber, from "Depot" Division to Kentville Detachment.

Departures We have recently said farewell to the following members: Supt. H. G. Langton, from Officer in Charge C.I.B., "H" Division, to Officer Commanding Edmonton Sub-Division; Cst. R. A. Vaughan, from Sherbrooke Detachment to Fredericton, N.B.; Cst. G. R. Butt, from Inverness Detachment to "B" Division.

Sports Considerable interest was paid by members of the division to target shooting during the summer months. During July the Nova Scotia Rifle Association Provincial Hand-gun Shoot was attended by members of Division Headquarters. Spl. Cst. R. S. Bell won the Grand Aggregate Sharpshooter Championship in this competition, and the RCMP team, comprised of Sgt. N. Credico, Cst. D. Kaizer and Special Constable Bell, won the Provincial Service Pistol Championship. The DCRA Canadian Active Service Pistol Championship was won by Sgt. N. Credico in July. During September Cst. J. D. M. Jordan competed in the Atlantic Marksmen Association Annual Tournament and placed second in the Grand Aggregate in the open competition. Revolver shooting on an outdoor range was carried on throughout the summer months and indoor shooting, both rifle and revolver, commenced early in November. Teams will be entered in the DCRA winter competition and in the Inter-Divisional revolver competition.

Organized bowling commenced at the Civil Service bowling alleys during October, with approximately 30 members and employees in the Halifax area participating in weekly competition.

Social Activities Informal dances held at Thornvale Barracks in Halifax on August 31 and October 19, were well attended by members in the Halifax area as well as quite a number of personnel from the outside detachments.

The Truro Sub-Division Recreation Club held its first party of the season on October 5. The affair was well attended and music was provided by Carl Beazley's orchestra.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 13459 Cpl. and Mrs. J. H. Seguin at Caraquet, N.B., a son, Jean Marc, on Feb. 21, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15276 Cpl. and Mrs. K. C.

Ziegler at Buctouche, N.B., a daughter, Karen Elizabeth, and a son Kirk Dickson, on Apr. 27, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15451 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. R.

Quintal at St. Quentin N.B., a son, Joseph Andre Bernard, on Aug. 24, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14292 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Davidson at Fredericton, N.B., a son, Stephen Jon, on Aug. 26, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17018 Cst. and Mrs. A. S. Watters of Saint Stephen, N.B., a daughter, Karen Margaret, on Aug. 14, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14775 Cpl. and Mrs. F. G. Wolno at Fredericton, N.B., a daughter, Judith Mary, on Sept. 10, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14871 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. McArthur at Plaster Rock, N.B., a son, James Alexander Ian, on Oct. 9, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15278 Cst. and Mrs. R. Camm at Albert N.B., a son, Lorne Frederick, on Oct. 10, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14977 Cpl. and Mrs. L. G. Pantry at Fredericton, N.B., a daughter, Catherine Anne, on Oct. 31, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16811 Cst. J. R. Dubeau to Gisele Major at Cornwall Ont., on July 28, 1956.

Reg. No. 16878 Cst. R. D. Rushton to Sylvia Maxine Crossman at Amherst, N.S., on Aug. 11, 1956.

Reg. No. 16836 Cst. C. A. Roy to Marie Helene Legere at Shediac, N.B., on Aug. 20, 1956.

Reg. No. 16161 Cst. J. R. Sexton to Hugette DeRoy at Montreal, Que., on Aug. 22, 1956.

Reg. No. 17210 Cst. N. W. Mulock to Norma Joan Alward at Sussex, N.B., on Aug. 24, 1956.

Reg. No. 17222 Cst. J. A. Murphy to

Madeline Janet Wright at Canterbury, N.B., on Sept. 1, 1956.

Reg. No. 15836 Cst. D. F. Gutteridge to Charlotte Ann Benson at Saint Stephen, N.B., on Sept. 28, 1956.

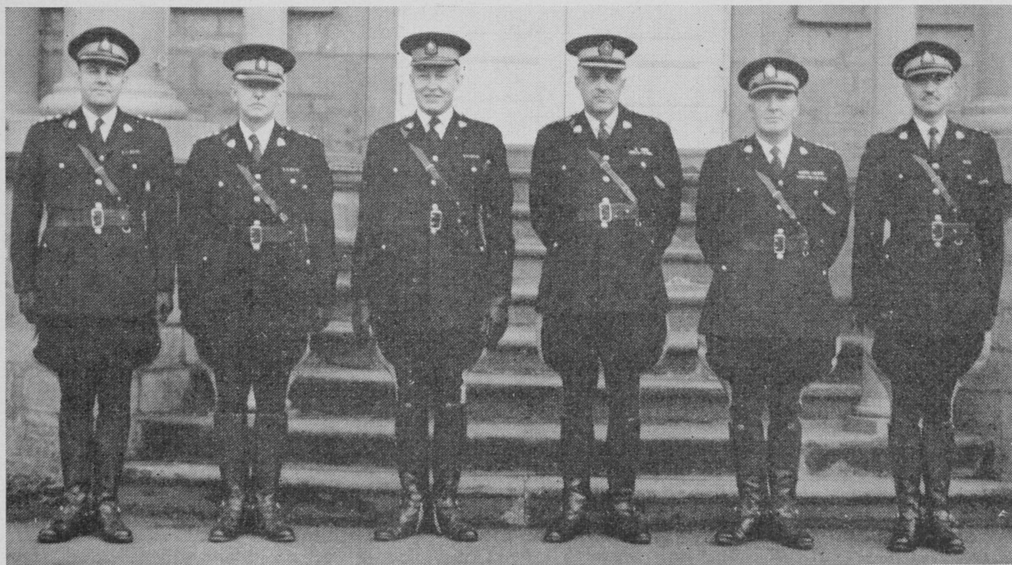
Reg. No. 17279 Cst. R. C. G. Hubert to Beatrice Eileen Thompson at Fredericton, N.B., on Oct. 6, 1956.

Hospitalized All members of "J" Division extend their best wishes for a speedy recovery of Cst. L. C. Smollett who is still a patient in the Queen Mary Road Veterans Hospital in Montreal. Constable Smollett, who was severely injured when struck by a car at Ketepec, N.B., on July 14 while doing point duty on the highway, is reported by DVA officials to be making good progress toward recovery.

Inspection Deputy Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Insp. J. S. Craig, S/Sgt. J. M. Fahie and Miss B. A. Prested of Headquarters arrived in "J" Division on November 6 for the annual inspection.

Long Service Long and faithful service in the Force received recognition at several auspicious ceremonies lately when the following serving and ex-members were presented with Long Service Medals, and Clasps and Stars to Long Service Medals: Reg. No. 11469 S/Sgt. D. T. Griffiths—Bronze Clasp and Star, Reg. No. 11606 S/Sgt. L. V. Brown—Bronze Clasp and Star, Reg. No. 12645 Sgt. F. Dobbs—Long Service Medal, Reg. No. 12608 Sgt. J. P. F. M. Pelletier—Long Service Medal, Reg. No. 11979 Sgt. L. F. M. Strong—Long Ser-

L. to r.—Insprs. M. J. Keough, J. A. A. Thivierge; Supt. D. O. Forrest, ADC; Deputy Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac; Insp. H. C. Forbes, MBE; Sub-Insp. J. A. Couillard.



vice Medal, Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon (Rtd.)—Gold Star and Clasp, Reg. No. 11409 ex-S/Sgt. D. F. M. Wilson—Bronze Clasp and Star, Reg. No. 10893 ex-Sgt. J. A. Grierson—

Bronze Clasp and Star, Reg. No. 12083 ex-Sgt. H. F. McCabe—Long Service Medal and Reg. No. 10760 ex-Cpl. R. Lea—Bronze Clasp and Star.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 15877 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Morrison, a daughter, Laurie Joanne, at Wetaskiwin, Alta.

To Reg. No. 14420 Cpl. and Mrs. D. W. MacDonald, a daughter, Katherine Jean, at Ponoka, Alta.

To Reg. No. 15922 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Fraser, a son, Kenton Donald, at Red Deer, Alta.

To Reg. No. 15075 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Mills, a son, John, on July 12, 1956, at Camrose, Alta.

To Reg. No. 15338 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Elliott, a son, David Allen, on Mar. 20, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14306 Cpl. and Mrs. G. R. Johnston, a son, Garth Lorne, on Sept. 15, 1956, at Pincher Creek, Alta.

To Reg. No. 14895 Cst. and Mrs. R. I. Wilson a son, Donald Kevin, on Oct. 8, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14976 Cst. and Mrs. B. E. Sutherland, a son, Brian Thomas, on Oct. 24, 1956.

To Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Oslie (Radio Dispatcher), a son, Craig Allan, at Red Deer, Alta.

Marriages Reg. No. 17667 Cst. J. Baziuk to Miss Elizabeth L. Tkachyk of Calgary, Alta., on Nov. 10, 1956.

Reg. No. 17229 Cst. P. Chysyk to Miss Edna Marie Morgan at Wetaskiwin, Alta., on Sept. 12, 1956.

Reg. No. 17087 Cst. J. K. Sutherland to Miss Ramona Irene Winlaw at Red Deer, Alta., on Aug. 11, 1956.

Reg. No. 17195 Cst. D. R. Leurer to Miss Dixie Gay Mildred Laughlin of Calgary, Alta., on Sept. 5, 1956, at Calgary.

Reg. No. 14719 Cst. D. O. Vidalin to Miss Christine Mary Stephens of Cornwall, England, at Red Deer, on Sept. 15, 1956.

Reg. No. 17319 Cst. E. A. Bruch to Miss Doreen Mary Hamilton of Fort Macleod, Alta., at Medicine Hat, Alta., on Oct. 24, 1956.

Reg. No. 16946 Cst. J. Zawyrucha to Miss Edna Mabel Cazes at Edson, Alta., on Sept. 8, 1956.

Reg. No. 17104 Cst. D. R. Wilson to Miss Josephine Frunchak at Edmonton, Alta., on Nov. 3, 1956.

Reg. No. 17152 Cst. A. C. Anderson to Miss Mary Matwychuk of Spedden, Alta., on Oct. 27, 1956.

Reg. No. 17158 Cst. M. Hryb to Miss Lucy Gapa of Windsor, Ont., on Oct. 27, 1956.

Reg. No. 17165 Cst. C. J. Barry to Miss Marie M. Landreville at St. Paul, Alta., on Sept. 4, 1956.

Reg. No. 17616 Cst. S. V. Pogochar to Miss Shirley Clare Aubrey on Aug. 10, 1956.

Reg. No. 18269 Cst. R. J. Friesen to Miss Lois Isabel Barber at Edmonton, on Sept. 1, 1956.

Miss L. Schnalz (steno) Red Deer, to Mr. Norman John Bergdal, at Calgary, on Aug. 11, 1956.

Arrivals and Departures At Calgary, newcomers include Sgt. G. P. Jones, formerly of Whitehorse, Y.T. and Sgt. A. M. Millar from Cloverdale, B.C. Supt. H. A. Langton from Halifax is now O.C. Edmonton Sub-Division, while Supt. F. A. Regan has moved to the east coast city. Sub-Insp. H. F. Price from "E" Division has replaced Inspector Joinson as Personnel Officer. Lethbridge Sub-Division reports new faces, too. Csts. E. A. E. Lafontaine, W. R. Biggar, J. T. Wood and D. B. MacMillan are recent additions, as is Miss Marguerite Sevcov, stenographer. At Peace River, Csts. R. McLaren and J. W. Cooper are the latest arrivals. Miss H. D. Anderson has joined the staff at sub-division headquarters. Miss A. R. Elsander, former stenographer at Peace River resigned to be married. Moves within the division show that Sgt. W. A. Shaw from Fort Macleod Detachment, is now Section NCO in Red Deer Sub-Division. Cpl. W. M. Ogilvie formerly at Barons Detachment is now in charge at Fort Macleod and his replacement at Barons is Cst. P. J. Graham who has been in charge at Nanton. Cst. R. R. Thompson from Town Detail at Claresholm is now in charge at Nanton Detachment.

Sympathy Peace River Sub-Division personnel extend condolences to Cst. R. McLaren on the death of his father.

Promotions At Edmonton there were celebrations for S/Sgts. R. Mulcaster and A. Dunbar, Sgt. N. F. Lee and Corporal Nolan. At Calgary Sub-Division it was Sgts. C. S. Hunt and R. C. Jones, as well as Cpl. H. R. Potter. Peace River congratulated S/Sgt. M. L. Allen and Cpl. C. F. English, while at Lethbridge Sub-Division, the celebrant was Cpl. H. C. Berry now stationed at Fort Macleod.

Shooting "K" Division Headquarters Rifle and Revolver Club opened its season with a "turkey shoot" October 30-31 and November 1.

The last night's shoot was followed by a social evening during which the Officer Commanding presented prizes to Miss Stephanie Chomyn, Sgt. Major C. F. Wilson, Csts. K. Sim and S. Steele. In addition, Cst. R. J. Freisen of Red Deer Sub-Division, received a stein for some remarkable successes during a year of full-bore rifle shooting. Representing Edmonton RCMP in the APRA shoot last July, Constable Freisen placed fifth in the Tyro Grand Aggregate and fourth on the Alberta team for the DCRA. At the latter meet, he won the Tyro Match and placed tenth in the newcomers aggregate, although it was his first entry in the meet.

Lethbridge Rifle and Revolver Club has organized for the season with an executive composed of Insp. I. C. Shank, S/Sgts. B. Allan and D. P. McLauchlan, Cpl. F. A. E. Ward and Cst. R. A. Dzikowski. A "turkey shoot" was held in December and plans for the season include a two-team entry in the DCRA small-bore rifle Winter competition and the Inter-Division rifle and revolver competitions, as well as matches with municipal police forces.

Social At Edmonton, the "K" Division Social Club, under its new president Insp. L. J. C. Watson, has ambitious plans for such varied activities as dances, curling, hockey, bowling, badminton, volley-ball and baseball. It looks like a busy year ahead. Lethbridge Sub-Division held its annual ball at the Flying Club on December 14 and the Christmas tree party three days before Christmas.

Calgary Sub-Division personnel held a dance to honor Sgt. and Mrs. T. M. Paul (Reg. No. 11201) and Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. W. S. James who have retired to pension. Sgt. C. Rawsthorne who has been transferred to "E" Division was also honored and suitable gifts were presented to these members and their wives. S/Sgt. C. E. Gray, who has been transferred to Toronto, Ont., was honored at a "smoker".

At Red Deer Reg. No. 12688 Cst. N. E. MacDonald has retired to pension and at a party held for him and his wife, sub-division personnel extended best wishes. A "stag" was held for Reg. No. 12096 Sgt. C. L. Newington, who has also retired, on October 30. Peace River Sub-Division Recreational Club has a committee composed of Insp. A. S. McNeil, Cpl. W. H. M. Brace, Csts. F. A. Gallagher, B. Braun, A. G. Elliott, W. A. Woods, S/Sgts. E. A. C. Hertzog and M. L. Allen. A regimental ball, to be an annual affair, is planned shortly.

When Sgt. W. A. Shaw was transferred from Lethbridge Sub-Division to Red Deer, about 50 members and their friends held a social evening to honor him and Mrs. Shaw.

General During October all members of Peace River Sub-Division gathered at sub-division headquarters for classes in First Aid. From

October 15 to the 26th a Traffic Training Course was held in Edmonton under the direction of Sub-Insp. E. A. Holm of Headquarters and Cpl. M. F. Godfrey of "E" Division. This is the first of these classes to be held in "K" Division.

On September 27 the new and well-equipped single men's quarters at Peace River was officially opened. The modern structure will accommodate 16 men. On November 1 new married quarters were occupied in the same sub-division by S/Sgts. E. A. C. Hertzog and M. L. Allen. In August Staff Sergeant Hertzog was presented with the RCMP Long Service Medal by "K" Division's Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, during his inspection of Peace River Sub-Division.

Sports The RCMP softball team at Peace River, entered in a local league, easily won the tournament and was treated to a social gathering by the other teams. Four Calgary teams are entered in the Associated Police Curling League for the 1956-57 season and their skips are: S/Sgt. A. W. Green, Cpl. C. T. Ross, Csts. R. M. Camphaug and D. S. Peddie. Other entries are from Calgary City Police, CPR Investigation Department and the Canadian Army Provost Corps.

The Recreation Club at Lethbridge Sub-Division has been mulling over plans for a hockey team for some time, but initial prob-

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TRAFFIC TRAINING COURSE

L. to r.—front row—Csts. M. S. Stevenson, W. P. Becker; Sgt. G. R. Cunningham; Sub-Insp. E. A. Holm; Asst. Commr. G. B. McClelland; Cpl. M. F. Godfrey; Csts. A. Moore, B. Braun.

Second row—Csts. W. K. Hoover, R. C. Heembrock, L. R. Bates, A. A. Hutton, N. A. Bromberger, W. H. Clack.

Third row—Csts. A. C. Anderson, A. E. Sawatzky, T. E. G. Shaw, J. M. P. Mantyak, C. P. Hainsworth.

Rear row—Csts. H. C. Berry, W. C. Kieler, R. A. Dzikowski, K. L. Sutherland, E. Nagy.

lems included equipment, practice time on rinks and training of personnel. Curling at Lethbridge is in full swing at the Civic Centre and as the Annual Alberta Police Bonspiel is to be held there this winter, interest is high.

Youth Work At Beaverlodge in Peace River Sub-Division, "Mr. Hockey" is Cpl. Frank Smith. Local residents say that thanks to his endeavors, Beaverlodge has the highest percentage of children playing in organized leagues in the North. Inspector McNeil, O.C. at Peace River, assisted baseball teams during the summer and has taken a great deal of interest in youth activities in the area. S/Sgt. E. A. C. Hertzog was recently elected president of the Peace River Home and School Association, while at Grande Prairie RCMP personnel assist

in the Association as well as the School Safety Patrol. At Valleyview Detachment Cst. G. G. Sinclair assists in boys' work through the medium of physical training classes.

During September, C. Lease Bussard, Frederick, Md., U.S.A., President of Optimist International visited Peace River. The Optimist Club there is an active one of 45 members, five of them members of the Force. Cpl. W. H. M. Brace, president of the Club, was presented with an engraved gold watch on behalf of Optimist International for his leadership. Motto of the Club is "Friend of the Boy" and in the Peace River Club, Cst. W. A. Woods is a boys' work director, Staff Sergeant Hertzog is a Club director and Cst. R. McLaren assists with boxing instruction.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 14878 Cst. and Mrs. C. E. Walper. a daughter, Carolyn Jane, on Sept. 16, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 17124 Cst. R. C. Pettitt, to Anna Josephine Prosper, on Sept. 3, 1956, at Georgetown, P.E.I.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to S/Sgt. A. M. Johnston and Cpl. G. R. Humphrey on their recent promotions.

Arrivals A welcome has been extended to the following members recently transferred to this Division: Csts. M. E. Foster from "A" Division; F. L. Connolly, J. A. Cox and S. H. Schultz from "Depot" Division.

Departures Farewell was extended recently to Cst. J. Vetesi, who has been transferred to "Headquarters", Ottawa.

Discharges Best wishes are extended to Reg. No. 17081 Cst. W. J. Leach, on his recent discharge.

Courses Cst. J. H. Maloney and Cst. S. J. Tibbo have recently attended the RCMP Provost Training at Camp Shilo, Manitoba. Cpl. T. J. Keefe has attended the Advanced Training Course No. 1 at Rockcliffe, Ont.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

"Marine" Division

Births To Reg. No. 12288 S/Sgt. and Mrs. L. P. Pearo, a daughter, Maureen Elizabeth, on Aug. 28, 1956.

To Reg. No. 19281 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Richards, a daughter, Phyllis Leslie, on July 18, 1956.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. K. E. Whitford, a daughter, Nancy Jean, on Nov. 4, 1956.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Stafford, a son, Frederick Ryan, on Nov. 5, 1956.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to the following members who were recently promoted: S/Sgts. N. R. Himmelman, R. S. Harding; Sgts. J. G. Leger, B. G. Boutilier, E. W. Bell; Cpls. L. M. King, I. L. Loucks, J. L. Grady, P. A. Brunner, J. P. McLean, B. R. McKenzie, R. W. Bayers.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

"N" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13391 Cpl. and Mrs. Eric B. Jensen, a son, Eric Sinclair, on Oct. 20, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14797 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Hayes, a son, Paul Edward, on Oct. 12, 1956.

Courses Sgt. D. K. Chapman to the RCAF School of Instructional Technique at Trenton Station.

Sgt. J. P. Slattery to Edmonton and points north on the RCAF survival course.

Sgt. G. L. Newman to the C.P.C. at "Depot" Division.

Promotions Congratulations to Corps Sgt. Major W. Taylor and Sgt. J. A. McLachlan on their recent promotions. CSM Taylor joins the

Athletics A volley-ball team has been organized with Cpl. R. F. Wellings as manager and Cst. C. E. Walper as captain to compete in the Charlottetown League during the coming season. An average of two games a week will be played by each team, and the league will terminate by deciding the Provincial Champs. The winner will afterwards compete in the Maritime play-offs.

Present observations indicate the ensuing season will be activated by a greater participation in curling, bowling, badminton and hockey.

Youth and The Police The 9th Charlottetown Boy Scout Troop is having the advantage of over 12 years experience in various aspects of Scouting of Cst. R. H. Lawford, who recently became Assistant Scoutmaster of this Troop.

New Members A welcome is extended to the following special constables who have joined this division: R. D. Arnold, R. W. Copeland, M. L. MacNeil, J. Houlihan, J. O. Hooper, L. A. Batherson, C. L. Feeley, G. A. Curtis and H. J. Gaudon.

Pensioned Best wishes are extended to the following members who have retired to pension: Reg. No. 12796 S/Sgt. M. S. Smith and Spl. Cst. L. M. Clark.

Bereavements It is with regret that we announce the following deaths: at Halifax, N.S., on Oct. 11, 1956, Mr. V. T. Chaisson, father of Spl. Cst. V. D. Chaisson; at Wallace, N.S., on Oct. 20 1956, Mrs. Christie Leadbetter, mother of Spl. Cst. L. W. Leadbetter. The sympathy of members of "Marine" Division is extended to the families.

few who have held this rank in the history of the Force.

Arrivals We welcome Insp. L. M. Lapointe, Senior Training Officer to the command of this division, from October 1.

Cst. J. A. H. Berthiaume has joined the Riding Staff on transfer from "C" Division.

Departures To pension, Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil, OBE who has commanded this division for more than two years. Superintendent MacNeil engaged in the Force with "Marine" Division in 1932 and at the outbreak of war in 1939 transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy Reserve. During the war he commanded fighting ships in the North Atlantic, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. He was

awarded the Royal Norwegian War Medal for Gallantry and also received the Order of the British Empire. He rejoined the Force in 1945, receiving his Commission and serving as Assistant Adjutant at Headquarters. In 1952 he became Headquarters Liaison Officer and took over command of "N" Division on Aug. 1, 1954. He relinquished this post on Sept. 28, 1956. On retirement he accepted a position with the Department of External Affairs and will be residing in England as Attaché at Canada House in London.

Prior to his departure, Superintendent and Mrs. MacNeil were the guests of honor at a farewell party held in the "N" Division gym. A large crowd gathered to wish them happiness and success in their new undertaking. During the evening of dancing and refreshments S/Sgt. J. W. Allen, on behalf of the "N" Division Staff presented a gift of travelling luggage to the retiring Superintendent and his wife.

Another departure was Miss Mary MacPhee, who has been dietician here for the past three years. Miss MacPhee is taking an extended tour and expects to see most of the western European countries. At a "good-bye" gathering attended by Miss Nora Atree, Chief Messing Officer, and staff members, Superintendent MacNeil presented a parting gift to Miss MacPhee on behalf of the Division. She has been replaced by Miss C. G. M. Lorrain.

Sports During the summer a soccer league for the members in training was organized by Troop Leader Cst. E. G. Blanchette. Assistance in officiating was given by several of the recruits and the league became a popular feature. Sixteen inter-troop games were played from July 13 until August 27. A best of three play-off was then held between Troops 25 and 27 with the latter coming out on top. The active interest taken in the league shows once again why soccer is one of the world's most popular sports.

Competition in the gym among the troops in training is at a high pitch with a volley-ball league organized by Cpl. E. C. Curtain and a basketball league by Cpl. W. R. Leitch. Each Troop is in competition two nights a week and a staff team is entered in each league. In addition to these competitions, Cpl. A. R. Wilvert is looking for enthusiasts to form a badminton club.

The first boxing tournament of the season, featuring members in training is getting under way. Corporals Curtain and Leitch of the P.T. Staff advise that some excellent bouts are in prospect and elimination contests have already commenced to decide the representatives of the various troops. Deputy Commissioner Bird, Inspectors Lapointe and Woods-Johnson and CSM Taylor have kindly consented to act as

judges and a number of first class trophies have been secured for presentation to the winners.

Cpl. J. R. Zavitz won a berth on the Canadian Olympic Team by beating out all other competitors at the three-day Olympic Pistol Trials at Ottawa in August. Shooters from some 40 nations will be taking part in the competitions.

Corporal Zavitz had a good day to warm up to tough competition when he won all matches at the Ontario Police Association shoot at Fort Erie on September 5. Against a field of approximately 90 marksmen he came back after a shaky start to win the deliberate fire, rapid fire, combat match and grand aggregate. The combat match is an interesting course—12 shots are fired in a one-minute time limit. This includes firing the six rounds in the revolver, reloading, and firing another string of six shots. One thing that makes it slightly more difficult is the fact that spare rounds have to be kept in the pocket until it is time for reloading. It is always good for a few laughs when a round falls into the grass and causes a good deal of scrambling to get loaded within the narrow time limit.

The annual revolver shoot has been completed here and two of the members received pats on the back for coming through with "possibles"—Sgt. J. P. Slattery and Cpl. J. R. Zavitz were the experts.

Miscellaneous Unfortunately we are again forced to report that it has not been possible to open the Museum at "N" Division owing to a shortage of suitable exhibits. The number of interesting articles so far assembled has proven a "good start" but only that. It has been suggested that members or ex-members having articles which have a connection with the history of the Force might wish to donate or loan them for display in the Museum. Anyone who has an interest in having an article on show at the Museum is requested to address correspondence to the Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, Ontario. When on display, cards identifying the source, will be placed with the exhibit.

The duplex which has been completed on the "N" Division grounds near the West Gate is now being occupied by S/Sgt. and Mrs. H. S. Graves and S/Sgt. "Scotty" Henderson of "Air" Division and his family. Rumor has it that the old house to the north of the Riding School is soon to be torn down. Speaking of the housing situation, we can report that most of the members of the staff have put down payments on their own homes and are busy nibbling at the mortgages. Latest to join the homeowners are Corporals MacRae and Valliancourt and Cst. Eddie Hayes.

Arrangements for the Annual New Years Eve Ball in the gym are well under way with a committee under Sgt. J. P. Slattery having been appointed. We are fortunate in again

being able to secure the services of the R.C.M.P. orchestra and a fine time is looked forward to by all.

Building up of the ice in the curling rink is completed and members of the "Roaring Game" fraternity from the Ottawa area are arriving in droves by night to try their skill with the granites. Plans are also in the fire for the erection of an entirely new curling rink building and it is hoped we will be able to report the turning of the first sod in the coming spring.

Troops No. 24, 25, 27, 28 and 29 have all been on dismounted field exercises. Cpl. Eric Jensen, assisted by Cpl. W. C. Leitch was in charge of the first exercise and the latter has been in charge of the remainder getting excellent assistance from the Troop Leaders, particularly Cst. R. E. Sparks who along with Corporal Leitch has been on all the exercises. The location chosen is the Taylor Lake area of the Gatineau Park in the ruggedly-beautiful country east of Hull, Que. Here members in training are instructed in bush-craft including the preparation of snares for game and the making of nets for catching fish, the practical use of the compass, how to bivouac in the woods and prepare and cook meals over an open campfire and the organization of a search party. On the lake itself, instructions in the use of grappling equipment is given and practice made from row-boats with the use of grappling irons and sunken dummies. Inspections have been carried out by Insp. H. C. Russell and CSM W. Taylor who hiked into the various camps set up at Taylor, Lusk and Clear Lakes. In the evenings the members in camp gather around the campfires and hold singsongs and put on skits.

The state carriage has been out on two occasions lately conveying Ambassadors from Ireland and West Germany to the Government House to present their credentials to the Governor-General. Members of the riding staff



Side view of constable ready for trail. He is carrying his patrol's axe and shovel.

aided by volunteers from the other branches of the staff join hands to assure these duties are run smoothly in keeping with the traditions of the Force.

Troops 24 and 25 have participated in mounted outdoor exercises, making overnight camps at a farm 20 miles from Ottawa. The mounted troops carry their own equipment, prepare their meals and look after the horses under trial conditions. Cpl. Cliff Morin in charge of both exercises reports that 24 Troop had the bad luck to choose a week-end of rain, but the weather arrangements for 25 Troop were laid on much better and sunshine prevailed.

The State Carriage and mounted escort supplied by "N" Division personnel.



“O” Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14601 Cpl. and Mrs. R. A. Robertson, a son, Daniel Kenneth Fraser, on Aug. 31, 1956, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15287 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. L. Grainge, a son, David Peter, on Aug. 15, 1956 at Niagara Falls, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13912 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Hawrys, a son, Donald Wayne, on Aug. 20, 1956 at Kitchener, Ont.

To Reg. No. 19281 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Richards, a daughter, Phyllis Leslie, on July 18, 1956 at Windsor, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14930 Cpl. and Mrs. K. C. J. Labrash, a son, Michael Joseph, on Aug. 2, 1956 at Toronto.

To Mrs. Y. Tindall, Civil Servant at London Sub-Division, a son, Clifford Paul, on July 29, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16918 Cst. R. P. Power to Miss Mary Rita Brunet of Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1956. To reside at Toronto, Ont.

Reg. No. 17289 Cst. A. J. Niblock to Miss Lucille Fernande Chicoine, at Hull, Que., on Oct. 13, 1956. To reside at Toronto.

Bereavements Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: S/Sgt. E. I. Touchie, Windsor Detachment, upon the death of his father, Wilbur Touchie, at Baie Comeau, Que., on Sept. 9, 1956; Cpl. S. O'Handley, Walpole Island Detachment, on the death of his mother, Mrs. Mary O'Handley, on July 1, 1956 at Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, N.S.; Spl. Cst. L. R. W. Leadbetter, “Marine” Division, Sarnia, Ont., on the death of his mother, Mrs. Walter Leadbetter, on Oct. 20, 1956 at Wallace, N.S.; Miss Carol Sams, C.I.B. Stenographer, on the untimely death of

her brother, Gerald, on Sept. 25, 1956 at Toronto, Ont., as a result of an accident.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to the following: Cst. E. A. Trewella, from “E” Division, S/Sgt. C. E. Gray, from “K” Division, Cpl. W. G. Thurber from “G” Division and Miss J. M. White of Toronto, as Messing Officer.

Transfers A long standing and popular member of this division, Sgt. H. J. Newman, was transferred to “A” Division, Ottawa, on September 28.

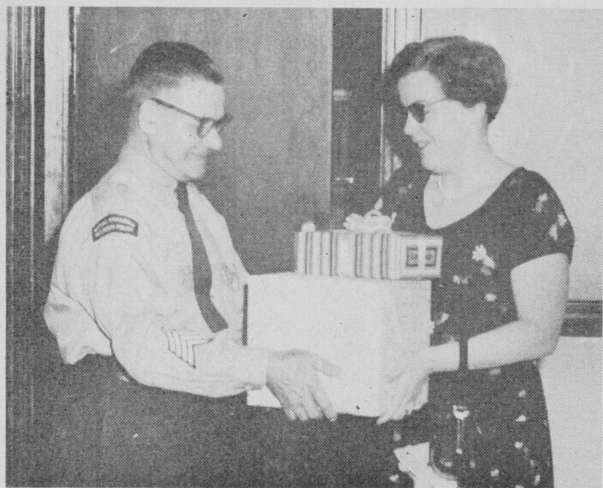
Sports The Toronto headquarters softball team, playing with the CNR, Post Office and Family Allowance Branch, made the semi-finals but lost out to the CNR. Members are hopeful of chalking up a better score in the win column next season.

Bowling With four teams, the mixed bowling league got underway on September 18 with competitions Tuesday evenings. It is a little early to predict winners but high single (ladies') of 274 is held by Miss Donaldson and high single (men's) of 290 goes to Cst. M. Morrison.

Social On August 15, members of “O” Division Headquarters gathered to bid farewell to Mrs. A. M. McKenzie, who has been Messing Officer at Beverley Barracks for the past three years. On behalf of all personnel, the presentation of a China Tea set was made by Supt. J. F. Thrasher. Mrs. McKenzie leaves to take up more domestic messing duties and her position at Beverley Barracks has been filled by Miss J. M. White of Toronto.

A farewell party was held on September 22, at the Sergeants' Mess in honor of Sgt. and Mrs. H. J. Newman on their transfer to “A” Division. A delightful spaghetti dinner, exquisitely seasoned by the master hand of Sgt. Major G. McD. Mackay, followed by dancing, was enjoyed by members and honorary members of the Mess and their wives. Suitably engraved steins were presented to Sergeant Newman and a corsage to Mrs. Newman. On September 27, members of Division Headquarters gathered to bid this NCO farewell and Superintendent Thrasher, on behalf of all personnel, presented him with a matched set of luggage. Sergeant Newman was stationed at “O” Division for approximately 21 years and his host of friends join in extending best wishes, both to him and his family, in his new posting.

The annual Hard Times party was held at



Presentation at “O” Division.

Beverley Barracks on October 19, and was well attended. Dressed in appropriate attire, all seemed to enjoy themselves. Dancing was the main feature of the evening. Hot dogs, corn on the cob and other refreshments were served later.

General Congratulations are extended to S/Sgt. J. V. Muir who recently received his ARCT Diploma in music (Piano) at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto. Staff, we hear, is a backsliding violinist and spent several years studying that instrument before concentrating on the piano. We have heard the maestro at the keyboard and are convinced that his time and efforts have been well spent.

During the past several months, representatives of the various law-enforcement agencies along the International Border have attended an informal luncheon on the third Tuesday of each month where matters of a local and mutually beneficial nature are discussed. The

luncheon held on September 25, at the Guildwood Inn, Point Edward, Ont., was attended by 39 persons representing the following law-enforcement agencies: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Michigan State Police, St. Clair, Mich., Port Huron City Police, Port Huron, Mich., St. Clair County Sheriff, Port Huron, Mich., Macomb County Sheriff, Mt. Clemens, Mich., St. Clair County Probation, Port Huron, Mich., Port Huron Parole Department, Port Huron, Mich., Circuit Court Judge, Port Huron, Mich., Macomb County Probation, Mt. Clemens, Mich., Macomb County Domestic Relations, Mt. Clemens, Mich., Macomb County Prosecutor's Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich., Mt. Clemens Parole Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich., Ontario Provincial Police, Sarnia, Ont., Sarnia City Police, Sarnia, Ont., Point Edward Police, Point Edward, Ont., Sarnia Township Police, Sarnia, Ont., and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Sarnia, Ont.

Book Reviews

AN HISTORIAN'S APPROACH TO RELIGION, by Arnold J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 318. \$5.

"An Historian's Approach to Religion" is not, as the title suggests, an exposition of Professor Toynbee's personal approach to religion but his interpretation of religious development through the ages, and his forecast of the future. Considering his previous writings it is not surprising that Professor Toynbee has turned to an examination of religion in its historical context. However, some of his views and thoughts on history and religion are decidedly surprising, particularly if they are the final crystallization of long years of thought, research, and writing.

Originally, as his work at Chatham House shows, Professor Toynbee followed the precepts of the "scientific" approach to history; that is, he based his work on a careful examination of the available evidence. In the massive "Study of History" he both modified this approach and enlarged the scale of his investigation. The basic thesis in that many-volumed work was essentially a moral one: as each civilization disintegrated it was followed by the rise of a new religion which in turn

fostered the birth of a new and higher civilization. In "An Historian's Approach to Religion" Professor Toynbee rejects the approach of a careful scholar scrupulously checking and weighing his evidence, and instead assumes the mantle of a prophet. He now states explicitly that historians should raise their sights and instead of dealing with social, political, and economic institutions or the impact of powerful personalities upon people, places, and things, they should instead try to answer the question: "What is the nature of the universe?"

In advancing his own analysis Professor Toynbee first of all re-examines the history of religious development; he then focusses on our own times stressing man's technological and scientific achievements and his newly-found ability to destroy civilization; finally, he reads into the future. The account of religious history begins with primitive man and his worship of nature. After this comparatively simple beginning man, according to Toynbee, began to worship himself through the idolization of parochial communities, oecumenical states, and philosophers. With the disintegration of the civilizations in which man-worship flourished (the Egyptian, the Persian, the

Roman, etc.) seven higher religions evolved: three Judaic, three Buddhist, and the Zoroastrian. As each religion spread and intensified it came into increasing conflict with others until, in the 17th century, there was a revulsion in the West from the fanaticism which marked their clashes. From this date Professor Toynbee claims, western civilization rapidly became secularized, with the increasing interest in the empirical methods of science which characterized secularization accompanied by a growing indifference to dogmatic Christianity. Finally, Professor Toynbee predicts that in due course a world-wide oecumenical state will evolve, and that with it freedom in many spheres of life will be restricted severely. State controls, coupled with man's discovery of the atom's inner secrets, will combine to bring about a new religious revival, one which he hopes will not be accompanied by the intolerance, bigotry, and brutality that characterized previous periods of religious revival.

As Professor Toynbee indicates in his preface and throughout the book, many of his interpretations and points are bound to be highly simplified. Nevertheless, there are obvious and surprising deficiencies in "An Historian's Approach to Religion". For example, to say that the development of secular states and the rapid rise of science were due primarily to the religious struggles of the 17th century is too simple an explanation, and too precise a datum. Men were experimenting and empirically recording their observations long before the start of the Thirty Years War, or the rise of the Dutch Republic, and the same holds true for the concept as well as the actual emergence of unified secular states. In that connection England is a good illustration. Moreover, in this technological age, Professor Toynbee does not give enough consideration to the possibility, let alone the evidence, that many thinking men in the West, including scientists, are searching for a theology more acceptable than that offered by the various branches of Christianity today. Lastly, the same style, often lacking in clarity and precision, the excessive capitalization, and the occasional odd spelling which marked Professor Toynbee's previous writings, are still to be found in "An Historian's Approach to Religion". Nevertheless, while one may disagree with

his views and criticize him for errors and for strange omissions, there is little doubt that the book is stimulating, and that it will provoke considerable discussion about the one subject that Professor Toynbee obviously considers most important. W.R.

CANADA LOOKS AHEAD, by Grace Laugharne. The Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 158. \$2.25.

A short time ago Canada relied for her economy on the production and export of a few primary products, notably fish, lumber and wheat. Now, despite a population of only 16 million people, she ranks seventh among the industrial nations of the world and her volume of foreign trade is exceeded only by the United Kingdom and the United States. Progress of this kind—much of which has occurred within the past decade—has neither been local nor confined to a few branches of economic activity. While immense power development projects have been heralding the advance of industry, building and construction, trade, transport and services of all kinds have been expanding rapidly. The exploitation of newly discovered mineral deposits has been taking place in conjunction with extensive surveys which have shown this country to be a vast reservoir of wealth where practically every mineral known to science is to be found, some such as iron ore, oil and natural gas in surprising abundance.

Authoress Grace Laugharne here presents dynamic evidence of the rate, extent and nature of Canada's development. Armed with authoritative up-to-date information from several government departments—supported by meaningful facts, figures and comparisons—she describes the main features of the Canadian economy. A brief analysis is made of major political issues and of Canada's reputation and increasingly important role in world affairs. Also given is an account of some large-scale projects for the development of Canadian resources: the St. Lawrence seaway, the construction of pipelines for natural gas and oil, the development of industry and the opening of mines.

Imaginations are stirring over Canada's potentialities. More and more Canadians are coming to feel the dramatic consequence of post-war events in the economic field. Besides being a good stimulant for con-

structive discussion on these events, Grace Laugharne's latest book is a wonderfully effective antibiotic against the type of conversation which revolves around innocuous generalities and ends in dispute, all for want of a few pertinent facts. M.G.R.

ARCHIBALD THE ARCTIC, by Archibald Lang Fleming. S. J. Reginald Saunders & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. 394 pp. \$5.

As Archibald Lang Fleming pored over blueprints and charts in a Clydebank shipyard, in the early 1900's, those "in the know" predicted a great future for him. They were right. It was not as a naval architect, however, that he fulfilled his destiny, but as the first Anglican Bishop of the Arctic, with a diocese of 2½ million square miles.

The guiding principle of his philosophy was summed up late in his career when he learned of a proverb used by the Loucheaux Indians of the Western Arctic: "Let me not judge my brother until I have walked two weeks in his moccasins." The late Bishop Fleming spent a lifetime living with the Eskimo, often under primitive and degrading circumstances. He shared their food and homes, their joys and their sorrows, and the day-to-day dangers of their precarious existence. He became so firmly entrenched in their affection that he earned the name "In-nook-tah-kaub"—"one of the family".

In addition to the religious theme (in itself interesting) the book is crammed with tales of adventure; near-drownings, Eskimo murders, flights and forced landings with the early bush pilots; the story of Trapper Johnson, whom the Bishop claims was not mad, but merely trying to avoid paying a \$75 trapping licence. It is also the story of the struggle to publicise the need for the white man's financial assistance in the North, a struggle in which the Bishop was often bucked even by high members of his own church. "I discovered that some of the bishops and many of the clergy were obsessed with the idea that every dollar given to the Arctic was a dollar taken away from their diocese or parish—I was often confronted with intrigue quite unworthy of those in high places", he states of his trips Outside to raise funds.

The RNWMP and the RCMP receive glowing praise in several chapters, and some well-known members, some of them still serving, are mentioned. Of the work of the Force in the North, he says: "Some of my ideas of the meaning of service have been changed because of their (the RCMP) conformity and loyalty to the rules and regulations under which they were pledged. I could only pray that my will might be similarly obedient to the will of God."

This book is an entertaining admixture of the North's history, the struggle of the Eskimo to survive in a bleak, unfriendly climate and an intimate commentary on the Eskimo way of life. But it is far more than that. It is the story of a man's man, who has left his mark behind him from the Eastern Arctic to the Western. R.C.K.

FUN WITH FIGURES, by J. A. H. Hunter. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 160. \$2.25.

If you are one of those who equates "having fun" with "keeping late hours", then Mr. Hunter's book may be your answer to evenings of hilarity; some of his arithmetical teasers can rob you of hours of sleep.

One extreme example of confusion to this mathematician was a problem which centred on the tearful dilemma of two youngsters, Tom and Tim. They were brothers, apparently too young to cope with algebra, and at a complete loss as to their respective ages, being able to remember only that their *combined* ages amounted to seventeen. If they had been twin brothers the problem would have been simple. But, as a consolation, there followed an expose replete with helpful detail: "When Tom was as old as Tim was when Tim was twice as old as Tom was when Tom was fifteen years younger than Tim will be when Tim is twice his present age, Tom was two years younger than. . ."

Consuming blank portions of evening newspaper together with pencil stubs, and eventually relying upon immense reserves of brain power, this mathematician strove diligently to resolve the tragic quandary of two despairing infants. By 1.10 a.m. he was fighting off fits of despondency and befuddlement for the only practical solution seemed to lie in the suggestion that Tom and Tim send to the Registrar-General for

their birth certificates. This was where the "Typical Solutions" section of the book proved useful. A sly peek for a small clue revealed a heart-warming piece of information. Someone—most likely the author himself—had worked out the pair's personal problem, and moreover, arrived at a likely answer, all through a crafty manipulation of figures in conjunction with x's and y's. By starting somewhere in the middle of the problem and invidiously working backwards, he had pulled something that this mathematician would equate with "a pretty shifty move".

The following evening problem number 12, entitled "Chicken Feed" received ruthless treatment from a now inveterate mathematician, inured to failure and disappointment; by 9.30 p.m. he was in bed, having acquitted himself with despatch.

M.G.R.

FROM EVIDENCE TO PROOF, by Marshall Houts. Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. \$8.25. 396 pp.

Many volumes have been published about the gathering and collation of evidence, one of the most important (and interesting) phases of police work. In "From Evidence to Proof", Mr. Houts contends that too much emphasis is placed upon the substantive rules of law, and the admissibility of evidence. He makes it clear from the beginning that this book is not concerned with the laws of evidence, but rather is an analysis of methods to establish facts, without regard for the question of admissibility.

Since the author is a former FBI agent, and member of the Tennessee and Minnesota Bars, the book is naturally slanted toward American methods of detection and police work. However, any peace officer or other person interested in the subject can derive much from it.

A great many subjects are briefly covered: photography, fingerprints, witnesses, confessions, sex offenders, document examination, motor vehicle accidents, and many others. Interesting photographs, charts and tables are used to good effect to illustrate the points he tries to make.

One statement that caused the reviewer's eyebrows to raise, occurs in the chapter on fingerprinting, wherein Mr. Houts declares that for all practical purposes, there is no way to classify or search a single finger-

print. This was brought to the attention of the RCMP Single Fingerprint Bureau in Ottawa, where members failed to understand the statement, particularly in view of the fact that the author, in the same paragraph, explains that the FBI maintains a single fingerprint file on a few thousand professional criminals.

The chapter on photography is a particularly good one. The reader is not confronted with a great deal of technical data on exposure, f. stops, and dark room procedures, as is so often the case. The main objective seems to be to show that the camera *does* lie, on occasion, and that police photographers must always keep in mind that distortion, camera angles, and dark-room techniques can produce photographs that do not present a true representation of the facts. An interesting series of pictures points this up graphically.

One feature of the book that might be criticized is the inordinate use of bold face type throughout. Scarcely a paragraph escapes, with the result that words are leaping off the page at the reader to the point of distraction. Apart from this, however, the book is well-bound and well-presented, and offers, in addition to a great deal of information, an interesting basis of comparison between American and Canadian methods of police and legal procedures.

R.C.K.

THE ACCIDENT SYNDROME, by Morris S. Schulzinger, M.D., M.A. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 234. \$7.50.

The critical problem as to what approach might best be used in the war against accidents has long been a contentious one. Dr. Schulzinger's theories on the subject, far from being arrived at in a haphazard manner, have been formulated through an exhaustive 20-year study of 35,000 consecutive accidents encountered in his private practice. He proposes that, in the final analysis, accidents are a medical problem. "It seems highly improbable," he suggests, "that accidents could be ballyhooed or legislated out of existence any more than could poliomyelitis, cancer, alcoholism or mental illness. Such methods are largely born of desperation. . ."

Between the covers of "The Accident Syndrome" there lies indisputable evidence to support the idea that accidents are predictable, to a much greater extent than one might ordinarily suppose. By way of a survey, which safety experts have described as "probably the biggest and longest continuous study of accidents and their causes ever made by one person", Dr. Schulzinger has discovered a new approach to accident prevention. His arguments in favor of the clinical approach reflect sound logic. Surely they merit thoughtful consideration as well. M.G.R.

A PICTURE HISTORY OF CANADA, by Clarke Hutton with text written by Ivon Owen and William Teye. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 62. \$3.

To arouse a child's interest in history one need only play on his curiosity—perhaps by planting an edition of this eye-catching picture book by Clarke Hutton somewhere around the home. If the child who chances upon it is a reading-class contender at the "I see Spot" level, you can then prepare yourself for a stiff barrage of interrogation concerning "the men in funny suits" and "the funny boats". (Much of the brain-washing can be alleviated by reference to the splendid text which follows closely the intriguing story told in pictures.) Since any self-respecting Grade IV youngster, on the other hand, will strongly resent any adult who implies that the reading material might lie beyond his grasp, it would be wise to exercise caution, or tact at least, in reading to the older ones. From the nature of the subject material the book is obviously aimed at pupils of intermediate grades and it ties in nicely with the course of studies ordinarily followed at this level in elementary schools.

To begin with, young ones will get a glimpse into the lives of Canada's early inhabitants, the Indian and Eskimo, later meeting with several of the explorers they hear about in the classroom, their exploits described in brief. After the white settler has arrived on the scene, with the approach of modern times, they will learn of such momentous events as Confederation, the North-West Rebellion, the advent of the CPR, the Klondike Gold Rush, World War

I and the Great Depression. Finally it is a Canada entering upon this present era of prosperity that is described.

Considering the scope of the subject, and that only a small portion of each page is devoted to the printed word, the text is amazingly continuous and comprehensive. The pictures, however, though laboriously true in detail, have been unreasonably vitiated in several instances by untrue and gaudy colors. Admittedly, at an early age, youngsters are notoriously fond of bright colors. Witness the startling effects they will create by using up copious quantities of their favorite crayons, neglecting sombre hues and with a complete disregard for realism. There is no reason, however, for making concessions to these extreme tastes in color, especially when reality must be sacrificed in the process, and there lurks that danger of instilling muddled impressions in place of true concepts.

Subtract points for what this reviewer considers a fault and you still have a valuable picture history of Canada for there is no disputing the contribution of any good picture book to a child's education and the fact remains that this one sells a great deal of worth-while information. On most counts this recent effort of Clarke Hutton deserves favorable comment, and when all is considered, it compares exceptionally well with other available productions of its kind. R.

DALE OF THE MOUNTED, Atlantic Assignment, by Joe Holliday. Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 158. \$1.50.

Anyone who started reading about Dale of the Mounted a few books back won't want to stop now, but when you get into this one, well—hold onto your hat! To this reviewer there seems little doubt that the pace of the stories quickened with each book. In this one it positively zooms as Dale gets mixed up with the Canadian Navy, aircraft carriers and jet planes, on an investigation. However, the story will be a fascinating one for youngsters and as author Holliday has, as usual, included much factual data on his subject matter, no one should take exception to the fact that he is going to have our hero gray-haired in no time at all, if he continues to place him in such breath-taking adventures.

H.E.B.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 16263 ex-Cst. Herbert James Butler, 58, died Oct. 26, 1956 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RCMP Aug. 15, 1950 after serving from Mar. 11, 1935 to Aug. 14, 1950 with the British Columbia Provincial Police, and retired to pension Aug. 14, 1955. He had been stationed at Princeton, Penticton, Summerland, Keremeos, Nakusp, Fruitvale, Abbotsford and Burnaby, B.C. In World War I he had served with the RCNVR from Mar. 16, 1916 to Dec. 23, 1918.

Reg. No. 11350 ex-Sgt. Everett Burton Nickerson, 76, died Oct. 20, 1956, at Port Clyde, N.S. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 after serving for more than six years with the Preventive Service. He was retired from uniformed duties Oct. 22, 1940 but served as a special constable until Oct. 22, 1941 when he was invalided to pension. He served at Yarmouth, N.S.

Reg. No. 6163 ex-Cpl. George Stephen Nutt, died at Calgary, Alta. Oct. 27, 1956. He joined the RNWMP Sept. 7, 1914 and was discharged "time expired" Sept. 6, 1917. From Sept. 7, 1917 until May 31, 1928 he served with the Saskatchewan Provincial Police. On May 20, 1932 he re-engaged in the RCMP and was discharged to pension Dec. 26, 1945. He served at Regina, Battleford, Kindersley, Camp Haig, Saskatoon, Biggar and Young, Sask.

Ex-Spl. Cst. Alexander McCaul, 56, died Nov. 5, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont. He was engaged in the Force Feb. 14, 1921, and was invalided to pension June 9, 1945. He was employed in "A" Division C.I.B., Ottawa, continuously.

Reg. No. 6404 ex-S/Sgt. Ernest Alexander, 61, died Aug. 3, 1956 at Saskatoon, Sask. He joined the RNWMP Apr. 14, 1915 and purchased his discharge Dec. 31, 1919. On Oct. 11, 1922 he joined the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and served with that force until it was absorbed by the Mounted Police on June 1, 1928 when he again became a member of the RCMP. On Oct. 31, 1928 he purchased his discharge but re-engaged in the Force on May 30, 1934. He retired to pension Oct. 13, 1949. He served at Regina, Kipling, Wakaw, Ogema, Elmore, Prince Albert, Sask., and Brandon, Man. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A". After retiring to pension Mr. Alexander was Chief of Police at Prince Albert for a number of years.

Reg. No. 18656 Cst. Henry Charles Allington Chandler, 20, died June 15, 1956, at Halifax, N.S., from injuries received in a traffic accident. He joined the Force July 23, 1954 and had served at Regina, Sask., and Halifax.

Reg. No. 15975 Cst. James Godden, 29, died Apr. 17, 1956 at Winnipeg, Man. He joined the RCMP on Nov. 7, 1949 and had served at Regina, Sask., Rockcliffe, Ont., Flin Flon and Winnipeg, Man. Before joining the Force he had served with the Canadian Army from June 4, 1945 till Sept. 30, 1949.

Reg. No. 1916 ex-Sgt. Edmund Forster Brown, 93, died Aug. 2, 1956 at Fort Macleod, Alta. He joined the NWMP Apr. 1, 1887 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 31, 1895. He served at Fort Macleod.

Reg. No. 4664 ex-Sgt. Henry Charles "Casey" Oliver, 74, died July 15, 1956 at Calgary, Alta. He joined the RNWMP on Nov. 28, 1907 and served at Wood Mountain and Outlook, Sask., Canmore and Banff, Alta., taking his discharge June 8, 1922. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A".

Reg. No. 11677 ex-Cst. John Sidney Young, MM, 58, died Oct. 7, 1956 at Halifax, N.S. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was invalided to pension Oct. 31, 1947. He had been stationed at Halifax. Previously he had served with the Nova Scotia Police from July 2, 1931 to Mar. 31, 1932. In World War I he joined the CEF on Mar. 6, 1916, was awarded the Military Medal Overseas and was demobilized July 13, 1919.

Reg. No. 11406 ex-Cpl. Leo Ignatius Bradley, DCM, 62, died at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Aug. 29, 1956. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was invalided to pension Feb. 28, 1939. Previously he had served in the Preventive Service from Aug. 22, 1927 to Mar. 31, 1932. He had been stationed at Charlottetown and Halifax, N.S. During World War I Mr. Bradley served Overseas, was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and was wounded.

Reg. No. 10331 ex-Cpl. Gustave Placide Gaudet, 54, died Nov. 24, 1956, at Chicoutimi, Que. He joined the RCMP July 4, 1927 and was discharged to pension July 3, 1947. He served at Rockcliffe, Ont., Regina, Swift Current, Cabri, Gull Lake, Sask., Amos, Chicoutimi, Quebec, St. George de Beauce and Montreal, Que.

Reg. No. 12355 ex-Sgt. Duncan Campbell McDonald, 44, died Dec. 3, 1956, at Hamilton, Ont. He joined the RCMP June 2, 1934 and was discharged to pension Aug. 1, 1954. He had served at Regina, Assiniboia, Crane Valley, Weyburn, Sask., Toronto, Windsor and Hamilton, Ont. Since retiring from the Force he had been security officer with the Canadian Westinghouse Co.