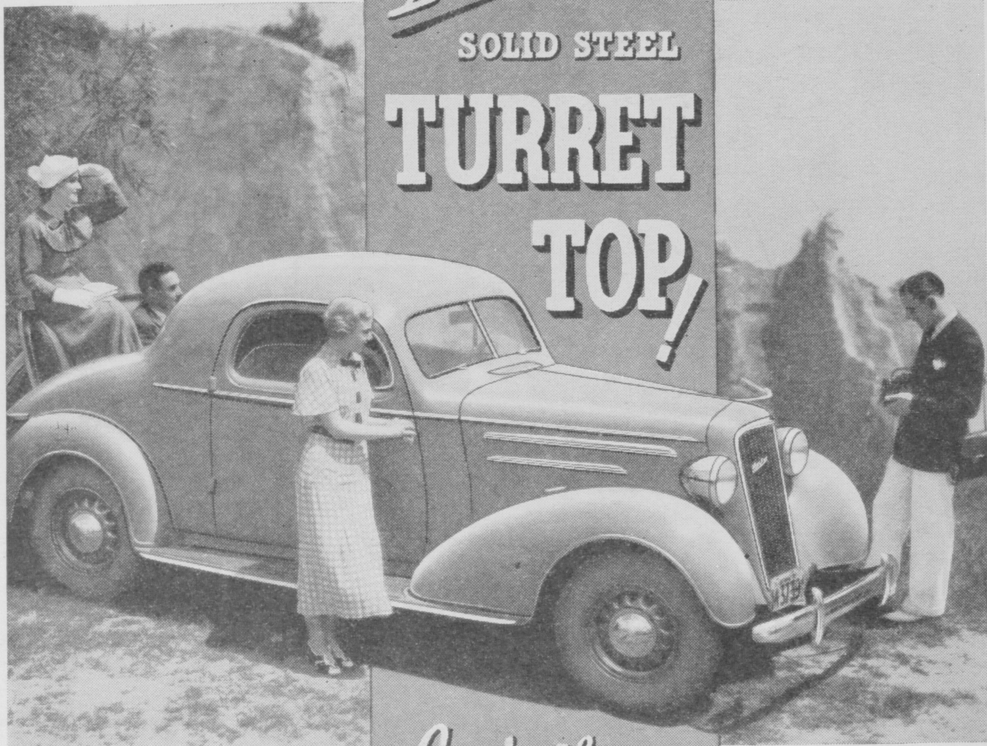


ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

OCTOBER
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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 3

OCTOBER, 1935

NUMBER 2

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MAJOR-GENERAL CORTLANDT STARNES
COMMISSIONER 1923 - 1931

Editorial

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking "Old Timers" and ex-members for the interest they have shown in the magazine. Particularly

do we wish to thank those who have written letters of appreciation.

Old Timers Assist Committee Numerous ex-members of the Force have subscribed and a perusal of the mailing lists shows that the magazine is distributed to every province in Canada, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Also to many points in the United States; Newfoundland; Central America; Great Britain and Ireland; the Channel Islands; New Zealand; France; Denmark; South Africa and the Kenya Colony.

* * *

The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta recently celebrated their 30th Birthday. On September 1st, 1905, these Provinces were taken from part of the Northwest Territories by an Act of **Provincial Birthdays** Parliament; the first Provincial election taking place in November of the same year.

* * *

The 150th anniversary of the founding of the City of Sydney, N.S., was recently celebrated. There is no doubt that the early Norsemen visited the Island of Cape Breton but the first definite evidence **Sydney Celebrates** of the presence of Europeans on the Island is contained in the records of Cabot, who landed there on June 24th, 1497, in the ship *Matthew* with a crew of eighteen men after a voyage of fifty-two days from Bristol, England.

The celebration held this year extended over a period of seven days and visitors from all parts of Canada and the Eastern States attended.

* * *

Our readers are fully conversant with the facts leading up to the Riel Rebellion. However, in view of the fact that 1935 marks the fiftieth anniversary of this chapter of Canadian history, we have **Louis Riel** included in our present issue a short account of some of the details of the trials, which, it is thought, will be of interest to our readers.

* * *

The death is recorded in this issue of an ex-member of the Force, ex-Constable W. McNair, who, fifty years ago, was a member of a body of boatmen under the command of Colonel Denison of the Ontario Militia, supplied by the Dominion of Canada to assist General Lord Wolsely in connection with the operations on the Nile. The skill of the men in the handling and management of the boats in difficult and dangerous water was remarkable and was the subject of praise by other members of the expedition. A **Nile Expedition Recalled**

vote of thanks to the men was passed by the Imperial Parliament and published in the *Canada Gazette*, dated the 7th September, 1885.

It will be recalled, with regret, that the relief expedition failed to reach Khartoum in time to prevent the murder of General Gordon by the Mardists.

* * *

The recent death of Alfred Dreyfus recalls one of the most thrilling criminal trials held. He was born in 1859 and, after attending military school, at the age of 23 secured a Commission in the French
The Dreyfus Trials Artillery. He was later promoted to the rank of Captain and appointed to the General Staff.

During October, 1894, Dreyfus was charged with selling military secrets to Germany and early in 1895 he was sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island, French Guiana. In 1899 he was returned to France for retrial and was again found guilty.

A further investigation was made into the facts leading up to the case during 1906, when it was ascertained that the conviction had been based on a forgery and that Dreyfus was innocent. However, in spite of his vindication, numerous persons still believed him to be guilty, and in 1908 an attempt was made on his life, but he escaped with severe wounds.

The outstanding characteristic of the man was his loyalty to France, his adopted country. We find that upon the outbreak of the Great War he volunteered for active service and was breveted Brigadier-General. At the end of the War he was made Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander in the Legion of Honor.

* * *

It is with a great deal of pleasure and pride that we reproduce on another page a facsimile of a letter addressed to the Boy Scouts of Canada from the World Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell
Farewell Message from Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell. The Chief Scout penned this letter at Penobsquis, N.B., on the eve of his departure from Canada following his tour of the Dominion.

To have the Force held up as the pattern for the Boy Scouts of Canada to follow is a remarkable tribute, especially when suggested by so eminent a person as Lord Baden-Powell.

Major-General Cortlandt Starnes 1923 - 1931

THE SIXTH COMMISSIONER of this Force was Cortlandt Starnes, who succeeded Major-General A. B. Perry on April 1, 1923.

He was born in Montreal on January 31, 1864, the son of G. E. Starnes who sprang from good United Empire Loyalist stock and whose wife was a daughter of the Honourable J. L. Beaudry. He was educated at the Plateau Academy in Montreal and at the age of seventeen became associated with the firm of Hector Prevost and Company, Customs Brokers in that city. His, however, was not the spirit that could be cooped up in an office and on the outbreak of the North West Rebellion of 1885, Starnes, who had previously joined the 65th Regiment of the non-permanent active militia and had been gazetted as a Lieutenant, volunteered for active service with his regiment and throughout the whole North West campaign acted as adjutant thereof.

It was on the trackless prairie of the West during the hectic days of the rebellion that Starnes and Perry first met, the former a young lieutenant of the militia and the latter a stripling inspector of the North West Mounted Police. Little did either suspect, one may be sure, during their march from Calgary to Edmonton, that each would serve his native land in the ranks of the North West Mounted Police for more than forty years and that both would rise to the rank of Commissioner of the Force in question.

On March 1, 1886, Lieutenant Cortlandt Starnes was appointed an inspector in the North West Mounted Police, being then twenty-two years of age. His life's career had started and he, with his robust frame, was well suited to endure the hardships and privations which were the lot of the Mounted Policeman in the far off Western days.

For three short months he served in Depot Division and from thence to Prince Albert where he remained until October, 1886, being transferred at that time to Battleford, the Headquarters of "C" Division. At Battleford he remained until 1888 and then went further West, this time to Fort Macleod, the Headquarters of "D" and "H" Divisions, under the command of Superintendent Sam Steele, one of the historic characters of the Force. He remained at Macleod for three years busily engaged in successful efforts to put down the unscrupulous gangs of cattle and horse rustlers, together with the peddlers of "fire water" to the roving bands of Blackfoot and Cree Indians. Starnes gained invaluable experiences which were to stand him in good stead in his later career.

In 1891 we find Starnes transferred back to Depot Division, not to Regina itself this time, but to Estevan near the border line where he remained until 1897. The Estevan district was then notorious for the gangs of cattle rustlers living in the U.S.A. who committed many depredations among Canadian stock and Starnes dealt with them in no uncertain fashion. On leaving the district in 1897 he left behind him a record of impartiality and fearless service.

Contrary to impressions one may have formed of Starnes during his latter years, in his early days in the Force he was known as a daring and

skilled horseman, a man who could and did undergo severe privations and whose robust physique enabled him to carry on under rigorous and difficult situations.

In 1891 Cortlandt Starnes married the daughter of Judge L. V. Sicotte of Montreal. The charming personality and unfailing kindness of Mrs. Starnes quickly endeared her to all members of the Force and despite the fact that in her new sphere of life she had many discomforts to undergo, she always remained the same and she is still held in affectionate regard by all who know her.

His next tour of duty was the far off Yukon—the inhospitable north—the land of gold—where the Police ruled with an iron hand—and there Starnes found himself in his element and his reports from Dawson city, the mushroom metropolis of gold, make most interesting reading. Crimes of violence were prevalent but justice was quick and stern and the adage that “crime does not pay” was never more fully exemplified than in those early Yukon days.

Leaving the Yukon with the respect and good will of all the “sour-doughs”, Starnes next found himself in Maple Creek, a ranch country, the headquarters of “A” Division, and from there he was again transferred, in 1905, to his old stamping ground, Fort Macleod, in which busy Division he remained until his long awaited promotion to Superintendent in 1909.

His experiences had been varied but there was still a supreme test awaiting him and the new Superintendent moved to the barren shores of Hudson Bay where he remained in the isolated, bleak but historic Fort Churchill until 1912. There were few, if any, comforts in those days at that inhospitable spot. The climate was execrable, accommodation was not of the best and social life was entirely non-existent, but the bonhomie of Starnes and the unfailing charm of his helpmate quickly enabled them to endure and to even enjoy their stay in the land of the Eskimo, but undoubtedly the next transfer back to Regina in 1912 was a welcome one.

After a stay of about one year in Regina, Superintendent Starnes found himself once again at Historic old Fort Macleod, this time as commanding officer, which post he occupied until 1918, renewing old acquaintances and forming new and invaluable friendships and ever dealing out justice fairly and impartially, respected and liked by all.

In 1918 Starnes was selected to assist the military forces in connection with the enforcement of the Military Service Act in the Province of Quebec, a delicate task but one which Starnes was well fitted to handle and his services as Assistant Provost Marshall in the Province of Quebec were fully appreciated by his superiors. His imperturbable good humour served him in good stead and instead of making enemies he created friends.

In 1919, after the Great War had ended, great changes took place in the Force and old “D” Division from Fort Macleod found itself transplanted, lock, stock and barrel, to Winnipeg in Manitoba. Troublous times quickly followed. The Winnipeg strike of 1919 was called. Extraordinary measures had to be adopted. Fighting and bloodshed occurred in the streets of the Prairie Metropolis and as ever the Force remained true to its motto—“Main-

tiens le Droit"—and proved the rock against which the tide of revolt broke and shattered itself.

The cool brain and unruffled temper of Starnes served him again and he emerged from those dangerous days with an enhanced reputation. Upon the amalgamation of the Dominion and the Royal North West Mounted Police in 1920, he was transferred to the new headquarters in far off Ottawa with the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

In 1922, Commissioner A. B. Perry decided to take his well earned pension after more than forty years of strenuous and able service and it was inevitable that he should be succeeded by his loyal and efficient Assistant Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes.

Commissioner Starnes remained at the head of the Force until 1931, during which time the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as it was now known, took over the entire policing of the Province of Saskatchewan as in the olden days. The Force was new to the East, possibly not very popular, but again the tact and camaraderie of Commissioner Starnes proved invaluable and the misconceptions and misunderstandings that undoubtedly had existed were cleared away and the Force found itself almost as integral a part of the East as it was of the West.

Unassuming and modest, Starnes rendered a silent service to the "Silent Force" he loved so well that cannot be overestimated and when he retired in 1931 after more than forty-five years of service the whole Force felt that they had lost not only a Commissioner but a friend. He did not long enjoy his well earned rest in this world but on the 29th day of May, 1934, entered into a wider rest, dying at St. Hilaire, Quebec, aged seventy-one years. He is survived by his widow and other relatives.

Recent Amendments to the Code

DURING THE last session of Parliament a number of amendments to the Criminal Code were passed, some of which are of particular interest to members of the Force.

Section 285 of the Code, which deals with the operation of motor vehicles, has been amended by the addition of Sub-Section 4, as follows:—

“And the provisions of section ten hundred and thirty-five, in so far as it authorizes the imposition of a fine in lieu of any punishment otherwise authorized, and of section ten hundred and eighty-one of this Act shall not apply in the case of a conviction for an offence under this sub-section.”

The object of this amendment is to make it compulsory to impose imprisonment on a conviction for driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated or under the influence of a narcotic. The Subsection as it stands at present has been held to be subject to the provisions of sections ten hundred and thirty-five and ten hundred and eighty-one which provide for fine in lieu of imprisonment and suspended sentence, respectively.

A new Section, 405A, has been added and reads as follows:—

“504A. Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years imprisonment or to a fine of five hundred dollars, or both such imprisonment and fine, who makes a statement, whether in writing or verbally, which is to his knowledge untrue or misleading, for the purpose of procuring a passport or a visa thereof or an endorsement thereon, whether for himself or any other person.”

The object of this amendment is to make it a specific offence under the Criminal Code to obtain a passport through fraud. At present, proceedings would have to be taken under the common law on a charge of conspiracy in order to convict a person who assists in procuring a passport by means of furnishing untrue or misleading information.

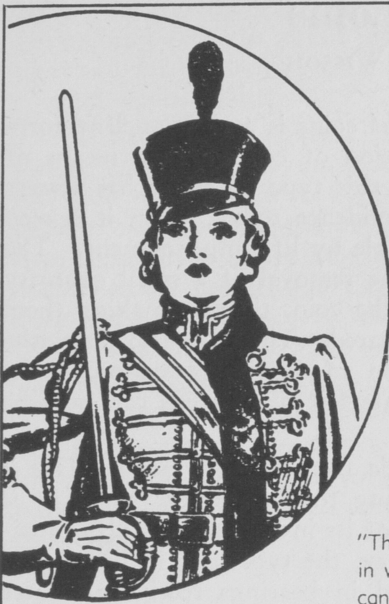
Section 542 dealing with cruelty to animals has been amended. Formerly a maximum fine was prescribed but no minimum. The present amendment prescribes a minimum fine of \$5.00 or a minimum jail term of one month. The new Section reads:—

“Everyone is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than five dollars or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both, who”.

A new Sub-Section has been added to Section 1044 of the Code which reads as follows:—

“(2a) Such magistrate may also include in the amount to be paid the fees, for the appropriate items, as mentioned in the tariff set out in section seven hundred and seventy of this Act.”

The object of this amendment is to permit a magistrate under Part XVI of the Code, on a conviction for an indictable offence, to allow similar fees for justices, constables, witnesses and interpreters as is allowed under Part XV of the Code on a summary conviction. This amendment is made at the request of the Attorneys-General of Alberta and Saskatchewan.



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Lancet



SAVE THE VALUABLE POKER HANDS

The first provisoes of subsection (2) of Section 235 are repealed. This Section deals with betting, pool-selling and book-making, also the pari-mutuel system of betting. The new amendment states that only seven races shall be run on any day unless one be a steeplechase or a hurdle-race, in which event there may be eight races. The amendment also provides that where meets of fourteen days are desired, no such race meet shall continue for more than fourteen consecutive days on which such racing may be lawfully carried out.

A new Section, 415(a), has been included, the object of which is to make certain fraudulent practices offences within the criminal law in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, and makes it an offence to employ a person at a rate of wage less than the minimum wage fixed by a competent public authority. It also makes it an offence for any employee to punch a time clock for any other employee, or to employ any child or minor person contrary to law.

Section 927 of the Code is also amended. This is owing to the fact that the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan desire in future to use six-man juries in place of twelve. The six-man jury system will therefore apply to the three Prairie Provinces, also to the North West Territories and the Yukon.

Counterfeit Coins

D/CORPORAL R. S. S. WILSON

THE COUNTERFEITING and the clipping of coins is a very ancient form of crime, dating back to the introduction of coinage as a means of exchange. The seriousness with which this type of crime has always been regarded by the authorities is still in evidence today, when it is seen that certain forms of the offence are punishable by life imprisonment. The crime of clipping coins, which consists of the removal of a small quantity of gold or silver from the face or edge of the coin, thereby making them lighter in weight, has now practically disappeared. This is due to the withdrawal of gold coins from general circulation and the introduction of the milled edge, as well as to the fact that counterfeit silver coins can now be made much more easily than formerly.

Practically all counterfeit coins are made from babbitt metal. This is an alloy. The composition varying according to the use for which it is intended. Babbitt, so called from the name of its inventor, is used for anti-friction purposes in the bearings of machinery, the type used in high speed bearings being much harder than that used in bearings receiving lighter usage. The kind of babbitt in which we are interested, owing to its use by counterfeiters, is the hardest obtainable. This is commonly known by the name of Nickel Babbitt and is an alloy of tin, antimony and copper. The average brand of nickel babbitt contains about 85% tin, 10% antimony and 5% copper, from which it can be seen that tin is the main constituent of most counterfeit coins.

There are about half a dozen brands of nickel babbitt on the market, all of which vary somewhat in analysis and one or two also contain a small quantity of lead in addition to tin, antimony and copper, and counterfeiters have been known to make use of them all. Apart from using these babbitts in the form in which they are purchased, certain counterfeiters endeavour to improve the quality of their coins by combining the babbitt with some other metal, and zinc, aluminum and silver, as well as large amounts of antimony, have at times been found to be present in the alloy.

Coins made from nickel babbitt are fairly hard and give a clear bright ring, but due to their composition they are slightly off colour and feel greasy to the touch. Counterfeit coins are frequently silver-plated in order to render them passable, and the superiority of the plated coin is easily understood. Such a coin looks exactly like a genuine one insofar as colour is concerned, and feels like one when rubbed between the fingers.

The coin most commonly counterfeited in this country is the Fifty Cent piece, this owing to the fact that it is the largest coin in general circulation. As the labour involved in its manufacture, and the effort required to pass it, are the same as in the case of a coin of smaller denomination, the resultant profit is much higher. Due to a Fifty Cent piece being larger in size it is easier to handle when it comes to making the moulds and finishing off the coins. As far as the cost of material is concerned, this is negligible as the material used in an unplated Fifty Cent piece only costs about half a cent, while that in a plated coin is worth very little more.

Owing to the fact that the majority of counterfeit coins in circulation are Fifty Cent pieces, the public are more prone to inspect coins of this denomination, and for this reason some careful counterfeiters are content to turn out coins of smaller value.

The moulds in which counterfeit coins are cast are usually made from plaster of paris. However, occasionally metal moulds are also used, these can only be made by an expert and are more desirable than the plaster of paris mould, furthermore castings made in a metal mould are much harder than those made in a plaster or sand mould. Both consist of two sections, one of which contains the reverse impression of one side of the coin and the milled edge, while the other bears that of the opposite side of the coin. The two sections of the mould are so made that the same parts are always in contact when fitted together. They contain the pour and vent holes through which the molten metal is poured and the air and gasses escape.

In the manufacture of a counterfeiting mould a genuine coin is used to impart the impression to the plaster and the coin to be used for this purpose is selected carefully by a counterfeiter. Some prefer to use an old coin, such as one bearing the image of King Edward, because as such a coin is somewhat worn and smooth it does not matter so much if the design on the counterfeit is not as clear as it might be, and the public are less likely to question the authenticity of a coin which appears to have been in circulation for some time. To give such a coin an appearance of wear a counterfeiter sometimes places a number of them in a small sack and shakes them, while to remove the shiny appearance he may bury them in the ground for a short time.

The average plaster mould will only make from ten to twenty coins before cracking or becoming too indistinct for further use, and owing to the fact that it is not always possible to obtain another master coin, as the model is called, without some difficulty, a counterfeiter often places this coin to one side ready for use when the time comes to make another set of moulds. When making searches or arrests in cases of this kind it is always very important for the investigator to look for the master coin, as it will invariably be found to bear scratches and the other markings that coins in circulation, even for a short time, accumulate. Just as the pattern formed by the ridges on the finger tips afford positive identification of an individual, so the scratches and markings on a coin form a means of identifying it. The scratches on the master coin are transferred as truly and faithfully to the mould, and in turn from it to the counterfeit coin, as are the image of the King and date of the coin. From this it can be seen how an apparently harmless genuine coin found in the pocket of a suspected counterfeiter may afford evidence whereby he can be linked to the moulds, which might be found in the room of an accomplice in another part of the city, as well as to counterfeit coins found on the premises of the suspect or his accomplice, and also to similar counterfeit coins passed in the city for months past and turned over to the police by those receiving them.

The equipment required for the manufacture of spurious coins is quite simple and easily obtainable. All the heat necessary can be supplied by an ordinary gas stove, hence there is no need for counterfeiters to use specially equipped workshops. As a rule the coiner works in a cheap housekeeping

room, making use of the gas stove provided with same. The babbitt is melted over the flame in a small ladle, although often a cheap frying pan is used for this purpose. Molten babbitt is poured into the mould through the pour hole. It hardens in a few seconds, when the mould is opened and the coin allowed to drop out.

Then the small "V" shaped piece of metal attached to the edge of the coin is cut off. This consists of the babbitt which did not find its way into the mould and remained in the pour hole. When this has been removed the edge of the coin where it was fastened is filed smooth. As this portion of the edge of the coin does not bear any milling, same is placed on it with a small three-cornered file, or with the heated edge of a dull knife blade.

The coin then has to be cleaned and polished, as in cooling the babbitt has a tendency to oxidize, frequently turning a dark purple or bronze in colour. Any ordinary cleanser is used for this purpose.

Some counterfeiters, particularly when poor plaster has been used in the moulds, experience difficulty in obtaining a natural looking milled edge. To overcome this defect they place the coin on its edge in a small slotted runway consisting of two strips of wood nailed together side by side the width of a coin apart. Then the coin is rolled along the runway by means of a large file, the edge of which is pressed firmly to the edge of the coin. The file used is one on which the teeth are similar in size and spacing to the milled edge of the coin being counterfeited. The teeth on the file cut into the edge of the coin and impart a milled appearance. This method is not particularly satisfactory and coins which have been milled in this manner can always be detected at a glance.

Should it be desired to silver-plate the coins, they are attached to a length of copper wire strung over a flat glass or porcelain dish, in such a manner that they are immersed in the plating solution in the dish. This is a solution of Silver Nitrate or Potassium Cyanide. A silver anode, consisting of a strip of silver or a Fifty Cent piece, is attached to another copper wire and also immersed in the solution. An electric current is then passed through the solution from the silver anode to the counterfeit coins, and in doing so sets up a chemical reaction which results in silver being deposited on the coins. The current is usually obtained from a set of dry cells. After the coin has been plated it is buffed and polished. This can be done by hand, although sometimes a small buffing machine is used. Such a machine is similar to a hand operated emery wheel, with the exception that in place of the wheel a small rotating brush is attached.

It is only natural that a counterfeiter should take great pains to ensure that the coins he turns out are as passable as it is possible to make them, as spurious coins are just so much babbitt until they have been put into circulation and good money obtained in the place. Sometimes a counterfeiter will pass the coins himself, but often he employs one or more partners to do the uttering for him, or else he sells them to members of the criminal fraternity, who themselves dispose of the coins. In this latter case they are sold for about Twenty or Twenty-five cents apiece in the case of Fifty Cent pieces, with corresponding amounts for coins of other denominations. But in any event the coins have to be uttered by someone who is fully aware of the fact that they are counterfeit.

As soon as information is received from a bank to the effect that they have a counterfeit coin in their possession the teller should be interviewed and the coin obtained. Usually the teller will know the depositor from whom he received the coin, often a small storekeeper in the district. It should be taken at once to this person and enquiry made as to the individual who presented it. If there is the least indication of suspicious circumstances surrounding the passing of the coin, an immediate canvass of the stores in the neighbourhood should be made and tills examined to see if other coins have been passed. Frequently a merchant becomes suspicious as soon as a coin has been passed on him and takes it at once to a bank to see if it is genuine or not. In such a case, providing the bank notifies the police immediately, it may be possible to locate the passer of the coin while he is in the act of victimizing other nearby merchants.

In a charge of uttering counterfeit coins it is essential to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the person charged. The fact that a person at the time of uttering had other pieces of base money in his possession, or if he uttered spurious coins either before or after he uttered the coin upon which the charge is based, such has been held by the courts to be evidence from which a guilty knowledge may be presumed.

In a counterfeiting investigation the police are sometimes fortunate enough to receive first hand information from a suspicious citizen or from an underworld informant, which gives them a lead to work on, in which case careful enquiries and shadowing will usually lead to the apprehension of the counterfeiter. But more often than not all the police have to work on are the actual counterfeit coins turned in to them from various sources.

There are always a number of spurious coins in circulation and when the occasional coin is picked up and turned in to the police it is nothing to become unduly alarmed about. Such a coin should be examined to see if it corresponds to the work of some known counterfeiter who has already been apprehended, or if it has the appearance of having been in circulation for some time, or is a recent product and dissimilar to any coins previously received. It is with coins in the latter category that the police are really concerned. Even in this case it is not always possible to do very much as, should a solitary coin be received, it is safe to assume that same is a "floater" and was made in some other part of the country. But when several similar coins make their appearance an investigation should always be commenced at once as doubtless the coins are being made and uttered in the district.

In addition to attempting to locate the source of the coins through investigating the uttering of same, there is another line of attack open to the police. This consists of ascertaining how, and of what, the coin is made, and the source from which the materials and coining equipment have been obtained.

The first step is to examine and test the suspected coin. A simple test is to cut the edge of the coin with a pocket knife. If it is made of babbitt the metal will pare off quite easily. A genuine silver coin will also cut, but a great deal of pressure is required. In cutting a suspected coin one should be careful not to cut away any more of the metal than necessary, as well as not to scratch the surface of the coin, or cut in a place where there are any

irregularities or moulding flaws, which might later be of use in identifying it. The coin should also be compared with a genuine one and variances as regards weight, feel, ring and colour, noted. Coins made of babbitt feel greasy to the touch and are somewhat off-colour. A babbitt coin which has been silver-plated will look and feel like a genuine one, but its weight, as well as the moulding marks, will give it away. Some counterfeiters make their coins slightly thicker than the genuine coin in order to increase their weight, and this can also be looked for. Should the coin have been rolled in a slot with a file, this fact can be easily detected from the uneven and poorly defined milled edge.

The milled edge of a coin should always be carefully examined as there will be a pour hole mark somewhere on it and the file marks, as well as those caused by imitating the milling at this point with the blade of a hot knife, will be seen. Occasionally the pour will have been made on the surface of the coin instead of the edge, but in this case careful examination will reveal the spot where the excess metal has been removed and the surface smoothed down. Frequently there are marks on the coin caused by cracks or imperfections in the mould. Even the most perfect counterfeit coin when examined under a powerful magnifying glass exhibits a maze of cracks and pit holes, due to the porous nature of the plaster mould and the cooling of the molten babbitt.

The Acid Test is a simple and positive means of testing a suspected coin. The solution used in this test consists of twenty-four grains silver Nitrate, thirty drops Nitric Acid and one ounce of distilled water. It can be made up by any drug store and a small bottle, if kept away from the light, will last for years. Care should be taken not to get it on the hands or clothes as it will produce a burn. A small drop of the solution is placed on the coin. If the coin is not made of silver the solution immediately turns black, while if it is a silver coin there is no reaction and the solution remains clear in colour. If no reaction takes place when the solution is placed on a suspected coin, the surface of same should be scratched with the point of a knife to permit the liquid penetrating beneath. Should the solution then turn black it proves conclusively that the coin has been silver-plated. This test should always be made, if for no other reason than as a means of ascertaining whether or not a counterfeit coin has been silver-plated.

The next step is to have the coin analyzed by a Dominion Government Analyst, or if one is not available, by a Provincial or City Analyst, or a firm of analytical chemists. This is done by filing off a small portion of the coin and subjecting the filings to various chemical tests. A quantitative analysis should always be made. Such an analysis not only discloses the kinds of metal making up the alloy, but also the exact percentage present of each.

While this is being done information should be obtained from firms engaged in the manufacture of babbitt as to the quantitative analysis of all bearing babbitts made by them. With this information in his possession the analyst will be in a position to advise the kind of babbitt from which the coin has been made. Owing to slight variations in the mixture used by a counterfeiter, and to the similarity of certain makes of babbitt, it is not always possible for the analyst to state the exact make or trade name of the

babbitt used, but he can give the police a very close idea of the type to look for and the search can be narrowed down to one or two brands of babbitt.

The records of the manufacturing firms should then be checked with a view to ascertaining if they have made any sales of the suspected babbitt to private individuals. Such sales are rather unusual and the plant foreman or cashier will usually recall same and be in a position to give a description of the person making the purchase. Such persons, as well as firms, for instance garages, who are not in the habit of buying this particular brand of babbitt, should be carefully investigated.

In large cities it is not always practicable to check on the sales of babbitt made by every hardware store. But a good substitute is to check the sales of the wholesale hardware firms to the retail stores, as well as to private individuals.

It has been found that a thorough investigation along the above lines is usually productive of results, but if no lead is obtained it is advisable to obtain from the wholesalers the names of manufacturing firms, saw and planing mills, large machine shops and so on, who make use of the babbitt under investigation, the managers of which should then be interviewed as to the possibility of thefts of the babbitt by their employees or others.

If the coins have been silver-plated, enquiries should be made from manufacturing jewellers and silver-plating firms with the object of learning whether they have made any questionable sales of cyanide plating solution or other equipment.

Should the detail on the counterfeit coins be exceptionally sharp and well defined, it can be assumed that a high grade of plaster of paris has been used in the moulds. The best grade of plaster of paris is known as dental plaster and can be obtained through dental supply houses and some drug stores. If it is suspected that dental plaster is being used by the counterfeiters the names of drug stores selling this material can be obtained from wholesale firms handling dental supplies, and their sales to individuals not engaged in the dental profession investigated.

As far as ordinary plaster of paris is concerned, it can be obtained from so many sources that the sale of same is practically impossible to check. However, if the police have an idea of the locality in which a counterfeiter is operating, enquiries at the various drug and hardware stores in that district may bring results.

Before bringing this article to a conclusion it may be as well to outline a typical counterfeiting case which is illustrative of the aforementioned methods of investigation. In this case the spurious coins being turned out by a counterfeiter were directly responsible for his apprehension and conviction.

A number of counterfeit Fifty Cent pieces of similar manufacture began making their appearance. These coins were analyzed and found to contain 86% babbitt and 14% silver. An analysis of the babbitt content of the coins showed same to be a well known brand of babbitt, and it was ascertained that a man had made a number of purchases of this babbitt from a local hardware store, stating that he required same to fix some bearings in a boat. Arrangements were made with the proprietor of the store to inform the suspect upon his next visit that he had run out of babbitt, but that if he

would wait or call back some more would be obtained from the wholesale hardware company. In the meantime a bar of the babbitt was obtained and taken to the C. I. B. office.

Some days later the suspect again called at the hardware store for more babbitt and the proprietor telephoned the C. I. B. office, giving the name of his store, requesting that a bar of babbitt be sent at once for a customer who was waiting. The babbitt was delivered by a member of the Force, while other members shadowed the suspect from the store.

Having located the suspect's premises, a Search Warrant was obtained and executed. Despite a thorough search no moulds were discovered, and only one counterfeit Fifty Cent piece was found, this being in one of the suspect's pockets with a genuine Fifty Cent piece. He claimed he had received both coins, in good faith, as change in a local departmental store. The only evidences of counterfeiting found on the premises were, a ladle in which babbitt had been melted, several files which had been used to file babbitt, a quantity of plaster of paris, two knives which showed evidence of heating and boards on which plaster of paris had been mixed, as well as the babbitt the suspect had purchased. The suspect had a ready explanation for all these articles.

However, an examination of the genuine and counterfeit coins found in his possession showed that the former was the master coin from which the moulds had been made. There were twenty-eight points of similarity, in the way of scratches, dents and abrasions, on the genuine coin, which had been reproduced by the mould on to the counterfeit. The suspect was arrested and charged with making the counterfeit coin found in his possession.

At his trial over thirty counterfeit coins received from various sources were put in as evidence and the similarity in markings pointed out to the court. Evidence was produced to show that the counterfeit coin found in the possession of the accused contained 86% babbitt and 14% silver and was similar in composition to the other counterfeit coins tendered as exhibits. It was also proven that the babbitt content of the coins was identical with the brand of babbitt the accused had purchased, as well as with other babbitt found on his premises.

Further evidence in the way of an analysis of the metal filings wedged between the teeth of the files found in the possession of the accused, was also submitted. This showed that the filings were composed of tin, antimony, copper and silver in approximately the same proportions as in the counterfeit coins, and proved conclusively that the files had been used in the manufacture of the coins. The analysis of metal scum adhering to the inside of the ladle found in the possession of the accused, was also entered as evidence. Tin, antimony, copper and silver were shown to be present, thereby proving that the alloy from which the coins were made had been melted in the ladle.

The plaster of paris, knives and moulding boards seized, were also tendered as evidence and an explanation given to the court as to their uses in counterfeiting.

As a result of the above combination of evidence the court had no hesitation in finding the accused guilty of the offence charged.

DREWRY'S

The advertisement features two bottles of Drewry's beverages. The bottle on the left is labeled 'DREWRY'S CANADIAN PRIDE EXTRA DRY' and 'DREWRY'S DRY GINGER ALE'. The bottle on the right is labeled 'DREWRY'S SPECIAL EXPORT CRYSTAL SODA'. Below the bottles are two glasses filled with the respective beverages and ice cubes. The background is a dark, textured surface with a large, bright circle, possibly representing the moon or a light source. The text 'ESTABLISHED 1877' is located below the bottles. The text 'The ARISTOCRAT of TABLE BEVERAGES' is prominently displayed. The phone number 'Phone 57 221' is also present. The slogan 'Bear in Mind Cleanliness of Plant and Product' is at the bottom. The number '29' is in the bottom right corner.

ESTABLISHED 1877

The
ARISTOCRAT
of TABLE
BEVERAGES

Phone 57 221

Bear in Mind Cleanliness of Plant and Product

29

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ten Commandments from the Law of Evidence

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

WHEN THE constable has investigated a case and it is brought to Court, there are two duties which will probably devolve upon him. The first is to marshal the witnesses who will be called for the Crown, the second is to give evidence himself.

The first demands the exercise of tact and good temper. There may, occasionally, be a witness who enjoys the sensation of being called thus prominently before his neighbors, but such witnesses are by no means the rule. The constable should bear in mind that ninety-nine out of a hundred would much rather be somewhere else, and that few will regard the time they spend around the Court as being spent in the discharge of their duty as citizens. If they are treated with a lack of courtesy or consideration they are excusably apt to be resentful or sullen and their evidence is likely to produce an impression quite different from that which it would have made if it had been given in a normal manner.

In performing the second, the constable's first care should be to be fair. He should give a plain, unvarnished account of the facts within his knowledge, without seeking to embellish them with his own opinions or inferences. He should avoid even a hint of animus, but rather, being without personal interest in the result of the hearing, he should be as ready to state facts which weigh in favor of the accused as he is to relate those which tell against him. He should give his answers definitely, courteously, and without haste; above all, he should keep his temper, whatever the provocation may be to let it go.

He will find that the carrying-out of this second duty is not without difficulty. Perhaps no branch of the law is less generally understood than that which relates to the examination of witnesses. Some time ago, a witness, waiting to be called, sat in Court listening to the evidence of others. Afterwards he remarked that "The college yell of the law school must be 'I object!'" Had he really understood what was going on before him, it is probable that his comment would have taken another form. Of course, it is one thing to raise a substantial objection to the admissibility of evidence, but it is quite another, and one of which the Court soon wearies, for counsel to persist in raising objections to the form or content of questions where no material point is involved. The better the counsel, the fewer of such objections will he make, the fewer the occasions he will give to his opponent to make them. It follows that the witness who has some knowledge of the rules will be less likely to be confused, and will probably be the better witness for that knowledge.

It is with this thought that the following rules are presented. It must be explained that they are adapted from Wrottesley's admirable book, "The Examination of Witnesses." However, since that book is English, the rules as given there are not wholly applicable in Canada, and it has been necessary

for the present writer to make his own application of them. It need hardly be added that they are not absolute.

1. What a person has said, not on oath, is not evidence. This is the rule regarding hearsay which, with its exceptions, has been discussed in previous articles.

2. You may not ask leading questions of your own witness, nor cross-examine him regarding matters at issue.

A leading question is one in which the answer is fully suggested by the question, that answer being usually, although not necessarily, a plain yes or no. Such questions are objected to because "as a rule witnesses are favorable to the party calling them, so that such questions have a tendency to suggest answers favorable to that party." In practice, however, questions which are purely introductory should not be objected to upon that ground. To ask a witness, "Are you a medical practitioner, duly qualified and registered, and practising at the city of Regina?" saves time, but leaves the matter in issue just where it was before the question was asked. But when the witness comes to evidence *material to the issue*, there should be no leading. Of course, in cross-examination leading questions are permitted.

Whether in direct examination or in cross-examination, there is one kind of question which is most objectionable and usually offensive. This is the 'double-barreled' question which assumes the truth of some fact which has not been proved. For example, a witness may be asked "Why did you tell Smith so-and-so?" when it has not been established that he told Smith anything of the kind. "Have you stopped beating your wife?" is the classic example of this sort of question. It is to be avoided always.

The principal exceptions to this second commandment are:

a. Questions of identification, either of persons or things, may be direct. It has been held, too, that it is not leading, when a witness is desired to testify to a conversation, to suggest to him the topic of that conversation.

b. Under Section 9 of the Canada Evidence Act, if in the opinion of the Court a witness proves adverse to the party calling him, that party may, with the leave of the Court, cross-examine him, or confront him with a statement previously made by him in writing and not in accord with his present testimony. Mention of this section brings us to our third commandment.

3. You may not call evidence that a witness called by yourself is not worthy of credence. This means that you may not impeach the credit of a witness called by you, by evidence that he is of bad character generally, or that he has a poor reputation for veracity. This rule is sometimes given a broader meaning than it should have.

When you call a witness you do put him forward as a person to be believed, but it does not follow that you are bound by everything which he may say. Sometimes, to prove a particular point, it may be necessary to call a witness known to be hostile. Sometimes the Crown will call a witness who will swallow everything which he has previously said to the investigator, saying perhaps, "I said that to get rid of him. I wasn't on oath then, but I am now." In such circumstances, there are three courses open to the examiner:

- a. To call other evidence to prove that the testimony of the witness is wrong in certain details;
- b. To apply to the Court for leave to cross-examine him as an adverse witness;
- c. To destroy his evidence by producing, with the leave of the Court, his previous written statement, having first recalled to his mind the circumstances under which it was made. It cannot be overemphasized, because it is so much misunderstood in practice, that the previous written statement is used, *not* to show that what it contains is the truth rather than what the witness has said under oath, but to destroy the effect of his evidence altogether.

With regard to hostile witnesses, and with particular reference to persons suspected or accused of crime, one reads a good deal nowadays concerning devices known as 'lie-detectors'. With the exception of scopolamin, which is a drug, these are based upon the psychology of fear, and are designed to measure and record by scientific means, the influence of that emotion upon the blood pressure, the nervous system or other functions. Some rather sweeping claims have been made for them, and there has been some deprecation of the backwardness of the courts in refusing to permit their use. For example, the following is quoted from a recent article:

"Even though the blood-pressure device in question has never trapped an innocent man or permitted a guilty one to escape, even though scopolamin has proved that it can temporarily paralyze the whole apparatus of falsification, the courts lag far behind the best scientific thought of the day in conceding the value of these methods of obtaining confessions. There are whispers that the law is jealous of its prerogatives, and hostile to the scientific invader. But the scientists' invasion will continue, perfecting their instruments and technique until the last judicial periwig capitulates and the groan of the man-handled suspect is heard no more in the land."¹

These methods and devices are not as modern as might be supposed; no doubt they had their genesis in such experiments as are related by Professor Münsterberg in his book "On the Witness Stand."

Although the above quotation is written with reference to the United States, it is not out of place to make some observations upon these devices from the Canadian point of view. It must be said, then, that they could not be used in this country without radical changes in the criminal law. It would, indeed, be necessary for us to discard the 'accusatorial' basis of our present law and to adopt in its stead the 'inquisitorial' system which prevails in continental Europe and, to some extent, in the United States. A confession obtained by the use of scopolamin could not be said to be a voluntary one, as our law demands it must be. For the rest, they run counter to the old principle of British jurisprudence that a man cannot be compelled to convict himself. There would be no consistency in giving an accused person an elaborate warning that he need not say anything, and then proceeding to test him with apparatus calculated to break down his mental resistance. Moreover, if these tests were to be used upon him in Court, the law would have to be amended so as to compel him to give evidence.

Apart from that side of the matter, it is a fact that fear operates not only upon the guilty, but upon the innocent as well, and the real danger is

that the latter might be misjudged by their bodily reactions. Everyone whose work takes him about the courts knows that, as a rule, a lying witness will look a cross-examiner straight in the eye and brazen it out to the end, while the witness who crumples up and faints in the witness-box is quite as likely as not to be telling the truth. There is a story that Lord Coleridge, when he was Lord Chief Justice of England, was once subpoenaed as a witness in some litigation. Before he was called, he was found pacing the corridor of the Court in a state of painful agitation.

Again, Professor Münsterberg tells of his application of the 'word-association test' to a man who had committed a number of murders, and who had made a confession implicating another man. The murderer answered the test with every indication of truth, from which the observer concluded that he really believed that his confession was true, but—fortunately for the other man—there was other evidence that he had no connection with the crimes.

It may be true, as Professor Münsterberg says, that "the time will come when the methods of experimental psychology cannot longer be excluded from the court of law." Yet he himself seems to indicate that these methods, like those of other experts, belong rather to the field of the investigator than actually before the courts. However, as matters stand, it would seem that the scepticism of the courts is a very pardonable, if not indeed a very healthy one.

4. You may not ask your own witnesses for their opinion. Expert witnesses are, of course, not within this rule, since they are called for the very purpose of expressing their opinions. And, since their opinions are very often formed from facts related by others, they should not be excluded from the Court while other witnesses are testifying. It should be noted here that, under Section 7 of the Canada Evidence Act, the number of expert witnesses who may be called by either side is limited to five unless, before any such witnesses are examined, the Court gives its permission that more be called.

5. You may not prove the contents of a document by oral evidence.²

6. You may not prove the contents of a document by means of a copy.³

7. You may not add to, subtract from, or vary a written contract by oral evidence. When a contract is reduced to writing, it is presumed that the writing contains all the terms upon which agreement has been reached. This rule has exceptions, and it is obvious that it must be of more frequent application in civil cases. Sometimes, however, a contract may be attacked upon the ground that it was obtained by fraud or other unlawful means, and evidence would be admissible to prove such a contention.

8. You may not object to a witness refreshing his memory by reference to a memorandum of the facts, provided that such memorandum was made out or verified by himself at the time of, or soon after the occurrence. Thus, a locomotive fireman called as a witness in proceedings against the engineer with whom he worked, was allowed, by reference to time-checks kept by himself in the course of his work, to testify as to the whereabouts of the two men at certain times. It should be added that if the recollection of the witness depends wholly upon the memorandum, he must produce it. The

opposite party then has the right to inspect it and to cross-examine him upon it.

9. You may not ask a witness whom you have called as to the character of a prisoner, questions concerning particular acts of the prisoner which point to good character, nor may you ask a witness his opinion of the prisoner. Questions of the first kind are irrelevant, and a question of the second kind would contravene the rule with regard to opinion evidence.

A question as to character should concern general reputation—the opinion of the community—and should relate to particular qualities, *e.g.*, to honesty when dishonesty is charged, or to veracity when want of it is alleged. “What is Smith’s general reputation for honesty?” “Is the witness a man who, from his general reputation, is to be believed on his oath?” This rule, however, as it deals with character evidence, should be read with the next.

10. You may not, acting for the Crown, ask a *prisoner who is giving evidence in his own behalf*, or any other witness, any question tending to show that the prisoner (a) has been committed or charged with any offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or (b) that he is of bad character.

The text from which this rule was taken reads “committed, *convicted*, or charged,” but there is here a notable difference between English and Canadian law. Section 12 of the Canada Evidence Act provides specifically that a witness may be asked whether or not he has been convicted of any offence, and if, upon being so questioned, he either denies the fact or refuses to answer, the other party may prove the conviction. But this section again, must be taken to be qualified by Sections 851, 963, 964, and 982 of the Criminal Code. These deal with the procedure in cases where a heavier penalty is provided for a second offence. In such a case the previous conviction must be alleged in the charge, but no inquiry regarding it may be made in Court unless and until the accused is found guilty of the later offence.

Sometimes it has been held that evidence of a previous conviction was irrelevant and prejudicial to the accused. This was so in a case before the Supreme Court of Canada, where, on the trial of a person charged with murder, there was evidence that he had been previously convicted of assault.⁴ Otherwise, the following would appear to be a good illustration of what this rule was intended to prevent:

“Q. I cannot from memory—I forget the exact year, but this will recall it to mind. — A few years ago, when the railroad construction was in full bloom, and the snow went off in the spring, fourteen or fifteen corpses were uncovered, men that had been killed in the winter, and no one knew about it. Now weren’t you one of the men that were indicted for killing those men?

“A. No, sir.

“Q. Weren’t you indicted and tried and acquitted?

“A. No, sir, there is no man can say so.”

This is quoted from the cross-examination of a man on trial for murder. Character had not been put in issue; it was not an attempt to prove a previous conviction. Could anything be better calculated to prejudice an accused person before a jury?⁵

There are exceptions to this rule, and some of them have given rise to much argument. Generally, the character of the accused is not in issue—the inquiry is whether or not he did a particular act—but he is allowed, on grounds of humanity, to set up his *good* character. If, however, evidence is given to that end, it may be rebutted by evidence of *bad* character, referring to specific acts of misconduct, or even to suspicion. Evidence of the prisoner's bad character may be given also when he has testified against another person charged with the same offence, or when, in giving his testimony, he has made "imputations on the character of the prosecutor, or of the witnesses for the prosecution."⁶

Again, the character of the prosecutor is sometimes directly in issue, *e.g.*, in cases of criminal libel, of rape, or of sexual offences in which previous chastity of the prosecutrix is essential. Evidence of her general bad character is admitted in cases of rape, and, "to show consent, she may be cross-examined as to other immoral acts with the prisoner." If she denies them, they may be proved. But if she be asked regarding immoral acts with other men, and denies them, her denial must be accepted, because such facts are collateral to the issue being tried, that being her relation with the prisoner.

Probably the most contentious of the exceptions to this rule is that by which, for certain purposes, evidence is admitted to show that the accused has committed criminal acts similar to that with which he is charged. These purposes arise when the prosecution seeks to prove:

1. A system or course of conduct, *e.g.*, to prove that a person charged with indecent assault upon a child, has committed a series of such assaults;
2. That the act of the prisoner was not the result of accident or mistake. One of the leading cases in English criminal law⁷ deals with this point. It was a case in which a husband and wife were charged with the murder of a child, and there was evidence that the bodies of other children had been found buried upon their premises;
3. That the prisoner had knowledge of some fact.⁸

It is to be observed that such evidence does not necessarily rebut, but that it may, rather, anticipate the defence. The principle underlying its admission is that it bears upon the intent of the accused in doing the particular act with which he is charged; it is not designed to show that he is the sort of person who might be expected to commit a crime of that kind.

"It is undoubtedly not competent for the prosecution to adduce evidence tending to show that the accused has been guilty of criminal acts other than those covered by the indictment, for the purpose of leading to the conclusion that the accused is a person likely from his criminal conduct or character to have committed the offence for which he is being tried. On the other hand, the mere fact that the evidence adduced tends to show the commission of other crimes does not render it inadmissible if it be relevant to an issue before the jury; and it may be so relevant if it bears upon the question whether the acts alleged to constitute the crime charged in the indictment were designed or accidental, or to rebut a defence which would otherwise be open to the accused."⁷

Surely it is not unreasonable to say to a prisoner, "You must have known the quality of your act, because you've done the same thing over and over again."

The principle now under discussion has been applied in many ways. In a case⁹ in which the accused was charged with using a certain instrument to bring about a miscarriage, evidence was admitted to prove that at other times he had caused miscarriages by similar means, and that he had used expressions tending to show that he made a practice of performing operations of the kind.

In cases of arson, evidence of previous fires is admitted to prove design. In one such case¹⁰ it was proven that fire had broken out in two houses previously occupied by the accused, and that he had collected insurance each time.

So in cases of false pretences and fraud. In such cases, however, the other frauds or false pretences must have some connection with the act charged, so as to form part of a scheme or chain.¹¹ They must not be isolated transactions. Where an accused person, representing himself to be carrying on a *bona fide* business as a dairyman, had perpetrated a fraud by means of a newspaper advertisement, evidence was received to prove three transactions, all connected with the advertisement, which formed part of the general scheme.¹²

Everything here written deals, of course, with proceedings *before* conviction. No part of it is meant to detract from the duty of the prosecutor (who will naturally look to the constable to gather the facts), to be prepared, *after* conviction, to assist the Court to arrive at an appropriate punishment by informing it of the prisoner's general character and antecedents. The prisoner should have an opportunity to answer anything so said against him, and if it is "challenged or contradicted by or on behalf of the prisoner, the Judge should either direct proper proof to be given or should ignore the information."¹³

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- ³ *R. C. M. P. Quarterly*, July, 1935.
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- ⁵ *Rex v. Mulvihill*, 22 C.C.C. 354, at p. 373.
- ⁶ *Archbold's Criminal Pleading*, 24th Ed., p. 373.
- ⁷ *Makin v. Att.-Gen. of New South Wales*, 63 L.J.P.C. 41.
- ⁸ *Tremear's Code*, notes to Sec. 259.
- ⁹ *Rex v. Bond*, 75 L.J.K.B. 693. But see also *Maxwell v. Director of Public Prosecutions* (1934), 103 L.J.P.C. 501.
- ¹⁰ *Reg. v. Gray*, 4 F. & F. 1102, 176 E.R. 924.
- ¹¹ *Archbold*, p. 370.
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ESSAY COMPETITION

In connection with the Essay Competition as set forth in the *R. C. M. Police Quarterly*, July, 1935, issue, the closing date which appears in paragraph 8, is hereby amended to read "May 1st, 1936", and not "November 1st, 1935", as stated.

Leninism

by INSPECTOR R. ARMITAGE

THE YEAR 1917 marked the end of what may be termed the era of theoretical Communism and the beginning of a new era of Communism, the era of practical Communism or Leninism. Two important events occurred during the early part of this new era which had a profound bearing upon the development of the international revolutionary movement: (a) The Bolshevik or October revolution in 1917 with its resultant establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia; and (b) The formation of the Third (Communist) International at Moscow in March, 1919.

Both events are historically bound up with the life and work of Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov, better known to the world as Lenin.

In April, 1917, a month after the downfall of the Romanoff dynasty, Lenin emerged from his subterranean existence in Switzerland and together with 31 other Russian exiles returned to Russia with the connivance of the German Government.

In his book on the Great War, General Ludendorf makes the following comment regarding Lenin's return to Russia:

"By sending Lenin to Russia our Government did, moreover, assume a great responsibility, but from the military point of view, his journey was justified. Russia was laid low. But our Government should have seen to it that we were not also involved in her fall."

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, remarked:

"Lenin was sent into Russia by the Germans in the same way that you might send a phial containing a culture of typhoid or of cholera to be poured into the water supply of a great city, and it worked with amazing accuracy. No sooner did Lenin arrive than he began beckoning a finger here and a finger there to obscure persons in sheltered retreats in New York, in Glasgow, in Berne, and other countries, and he gathered together the leading spirits of a formidable sect in the world, of which he was the chief. With these spirits around him he set to work with demoniacal ability to tear to pieces every institution on which the Russian state depended. Russia was laid low. Russia had to be laid low. She was laid low in the dust.

"Her national life was completely ruined, the fruits of her sacrifices were thrown away. She was condemned to long internal terrors, and menaced by famine. . . . Her sufferings are more fearful than modern records hold, and she has been robbed of her place among the great nations of the world."

Following the October revolution, Lenin, being essentially an internationalist, concerned himself with the task of organizing the revolutionary forces for the world revolution under the banner of a single world-wide Communist Party. To this end about forty left-wing socialist groups from all over the world met in Moscow in March, 1919, at Lenin's invitation, and under his leadership founded the Third International or Communist International. This gathering, known as the first congress of the Communist International, issued a manifesto which declares that "the hour of the 'final struggle' between proletariat and bourgeoisie, as expressed by the Communist Manifesto of 1848, has arrived."

Following the second congress held in Moscow, July 17th - August 7th, 1920, the Communist International started to expand, taking roots in all civilized countries. Today it is operating in 76 different countries with a combined membership of over three million. The stated aim of the Communist International is to organize an armed struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of an International Soviet Republic. The "Program of the Communist International" tells us that:

"The conquest of power by the proletariat is a necessary precedent to the establishment of an International Soviet Republic and this conquest does not mean peacefully capturing the ready-made bourgeois State Machinery by means of a parliamentary majority. . . . The conquest of power by the proletariat is the violent overthrow of bourgeois power, the destruction of the Capitalist State apparatus (bourgeois armies, police, and judiciary, parliaments, etc.) and substituting in its place new organs of the proletarian power, to serve primarily as instruments for the suppression of exploiters."

As to the methods by which these objects are to be attained, both nationally and internationally, the "Program" prescribes:

"Strikes and demonstrations, a combination of strikes and armed demonstrations and, finally, the general strike, co-jointly with armed insurrection against the State Power."

In Canada, Lenin's party, the Communist Party of Canada, Section of the Communist International, was organized in 1921 with the financial aid from Moscow. It has since, under the strict supervision of the headquarters staff at Moscow, grown into a formidable organization with branches functioning in all parts of the Dominion.

The trial of the eight leaders of the Communist Party of Canada at Toronto in 1931 threw considerable light on the aims and objects of this party and its ramifications. The following notes taken from the Judge's charge to the jury are of interest. Referring to the oral evidence supplied by the chief witness for the Crown, the trial judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Wright, said:

"I have read his evidence with a view of stating to you some of the salient points of it, regarding the principles and the objects of this organization: He was asked:

"Q. When MacDonald organized the Communist Party of Canada at Regina, what were the objects and aims of the Party that was organized?

"A. The aims and objects of the Party that was organized was to organize the working class of Canada for the overthrow of the existing conditions in this country."

"Q. What was stated as to the existing conditions, to overthrow the existing conditions?

"A. By existing conditions I mean the economic institutions, the state and the social order in general, that is, the governmental as well as the industrial or economic order."

"Q. In what manner?

"A. By the application of violence and force."

"Applicants for membership shall sign an application card, reading as follows:

'I, the undersigned, declare my adherence to the program and statutes of the Communist International and of the Communist Party of Canada and agree to submit to the discipline of the Party and to engage actively in its work.'

'There is a very significant document in evidence here called 'Revolutionary Greetings,' and it is addressed to the Comrades of the Communist Party of Canada. It reads thus:

'Today you have become a full-fledged member of the Communist Party of Canada and of the Communist International.'

A member of both; that, I think, shows the interlocking or the interrelation of the two organizations—

'We welcome you in our ranks as a new recruit to the international army of millions, who, under the banner of Leninism, is fighting for the emancipation of mankind from the yoke of capitalism.

'We greet you in the name of the thousands of fighting Communists of Canada.

'We greet you in the name of those proletarian fighters whom capitalist "justice" has thrown into its jails and prisons.

'We greet you in the name of those comrades whom the murderously brutal capitalist police have tortured on the picket line and in workers' demonstrations. . . . ' and so on.

'We remind you that through your voluntary entrance into our Party you have pledged yourself to carry on firmly the struggle for the overthrow of bourgeois rule in accordance with the decisions of the Party. . . . '

'Not, I point out to you, in accordance with the members' own convictions of how it should be carried on, but in accordance with the decisions of the Party, and if the Party say by force, then it is not reasonable to say that the member is bound to act accordingly.

'From now on, the decisions of the Party and the decisions of the Communist International are your "highest command." '

Not your own opinion. It is to be surrendered to the dictates and the decision of your Party, and of the Communist International.

'If you want to be a Communist then your whole life and all your activities must be devoted to Communism. . . . ' and so on.

'There is one significant statement in the document known as the Programme of the Communist International which perhaps corresponds in some respect to the argument adduced on behalf of the prisoners here, and which reads as follows—you will find it on page 47 (Exhibit 69):

'The dictatorship of the proletariat is a continuation of the class struggle under new conditions. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a stubborn fight—bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, pedagogical and administrative—against the forces and traditions of the old society.' "

The appeal in this case was argued on the 13th and 14th January, 1932, before the Court of Appeal consisting of the Chief Justice of Ontario, The Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton, The Hon. Mr. Justice Grant, The Hon. Mr. Justice Orde and The Hon. Mr. Justice Masten. The judgment of that court was delivered on the 19th February by the Chief Justice of Ontario, The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Mulock. The following quotation from it is interesting:

"The evidence proves that the Communist Party of Canada is a member of the Communist International of Russia and that instead of determining its own policies, purposes, teachings and aims, it adopted and adopts those of the

Communist International, and, therefore, whatever are the policies, purposes, teachings and aims of the Communist International are also automatically those of the Communist Party of Canada.

"The Communist International at the meeting of its Second World Congress (its supreme governing body) held in Moscow in July, 1920, passed certain Theses and Statutes. Two editions of them were published, being Exhibits 27 and 103 at the trial. The following are extracts from Exhibit 27:

'The Communist International makes its aim to put up an armed struggle for the overthrow of the international bourgeoisie and to create an international Soviet Republic as a transition stage to the complete abolition of the state. . . . The Communist International fully and unreservedly upholds the gains of the great proletarian revolution in Russia, the first victorious Socialist revolution in the World's history, and calls upon all workers to follow the same road.'

"*The Worker*, the official organ of the Communist Party of Canada, in its issue of the 17th January, 1925, speaking of the Communist Party, says:

'We have sown much seed during our existence as a Communist Party now we must begin to build up a real revolutionary force in Canada. To be there when the time comes is an empty, hollow phrase. Revolutions don't simply happen. There must be purpose, plan and organization. Lenin taught that Bolshevik parties are hewn and moulded in the everyday struggles of the workers; . . . Enlist for the revolutionary struggle in the ranks of the Communist Party; for a fighting revolutionary party of the Canadian workers, for a Leninist Communist Party.'

Lenin, the man, is dead; Leninism lives. Although more than ten years have passed since Lenin's death his spirit endures, guiding the activities of his followers—members of his party—in Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia, bent on executing his plans for the establishment of a godless international Soviet Republic.

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FAREWELL MESSAGE FROM LORD BADEN-POWELL

My dear Brothers - Scout

One of the things I like best in your splendid country of Canada (besides your mighty locomotives and their solemn whistles) is, of course, your Mounties.

Next time you see a Mountie have a good look at him. Look him well over as he stands there - Smart in his King's uniform, strong, alert and brave, a fine specimen of a real MAN. You can feel safe when he is around, and you know he is ready to do his duty at any moment even if it means risking his life to save or protect others.

Well, you can't do better, as a scout, than try and imitate him, making yourself a Young Mountie smart in your uniform, strong, brave and ready to do any duty that is ordered never minding whether it is difficult or dangerous; and Be Prepared to help other people at all times and to do your duty to God, and to the King.

I heartily wish you success and good luck

Yours faithfully

Penobscquis Baden-Powell of Silcock

N.B.

10 July 1935.
Chief Scout.



VETERANS OF THE FORCE AT CALGARY, JULY, 1935

Back Row, left to right: D. P. Foster, R. S. Kendall, W. G. Moore, Asst. Commr. Newson, E. Nunnally, H. R. Milburn, J. Buxton, J. Valk, G. F. Adams, Insp. J. T. Jones, Insp. E. W. Bavin.
Second Row from rear: J. G. Thomas, H. Sawley, W. Brankley, H. Vaux, J. Allan, H. M. Marcellus, W. Hopps, J. Wade, J. E. Lee, R. M. H. Prissick, F. A. Caswell, E. B. Mitchell, A. Aspinall, R. B. Leard, W. Bookless, J. I. Somers.
Third Row from rear: W. W. Phillips, F. W. Light, I. Forbes, W. C. Grime, E. A. Braithwaite, P. Cutting, D. McCulloch, J. F. Meagher.
Fourth Row from rear: T. Grogan, A. Fleming, Col. G. E. Sanders, J. S. Lambert, J. B. Bibbery, W. W. Smith, C. W. S. James, P. Reggin, J. Nash.
Fifth Row from rear: G. Goodall, E. Raymond, A. R. Brooke, C. A. W. Whitehead, J. R. Manson, J. R. Joyce, P. W. Simonds, J. D. Duggan, W. T. Round, L. H. Large, A. J. Gilmore, Major D. Brooke, W. Gray, L. I. Wood, J. Stafford.
Sixth Row from rear: R. J. Jones, J. Moor, J. T. Watson, A. Wathen, R. M. Patterson, M. T. Millar, G. F. Guernsey, W. H. Cox, T. Barry, A. W. Oaks, G. Ambrose, W. H. Storey, C. F. Draycott, J. Hazard.
Front Row: Captain R. G. Mathews, O.B.E., Major A. E. C. MacDonald, S. Garnham, Peach Davis, J. Herron, R. McCutcheon, Captain W. Parker, Supt. P. Burnett, W. G. Ross, W. Grain Major F. Bagley, J. E. Cullen, J. R. Trotter, G. M. Ross, D. Mayne.

Louis Riel

FOLLOWING THE Red River trouble, Riel was generally given credit for the settlement with the Dominion Government arranged through the efforts of his Commissioners, which resulted in the passing of the Manitoba Act, assented to on May 12th, 1870. He was twice elected a member of the Dominion Parliament but was expelled by a vote from the House.

After the Red River trouble Riel left Canada for the United States where he became naturalized under their laws and was engaged as a school teacher. He returned to Canada in July of 1884.

In common with all revolutions that have taken place in the world, only a small portion of the population of the country took part in the Riel Rebellion. History shows that in all revolutions and rebellions the majority of the population remain aloof and merely await results. While the metis in the North fought under Riel, many of their relatives in the South not only remained loyal to the Dominion, but under the leadership of Jean Legare, a French Canadian trader, were organized into a corps of scouts and patrolled the International line, thus preventing rebel movements across the border.

The first skirmish of the rebellion occurred on March 26th, 1885, at Duck Lake. The final battle, which was at Batoche, opened on May 9th and continued on the 10th and 11th, ending on the 12th. This resulted in the complete route of the rebels, victory for General Middleton and men under him, and was also the means of breaking up the so-called Provisional Government.

Riel was arrested on May 15th, 1885, and taken to the Northwest Mounted Police Guardroom at Battleford, being later removed to Regina. On July 6th, 1885, six charges were placed against him, the Information and Complaint being laid by Alexander David Stewart, Chief of Police of the City of Hamilton in the Province of Ontario. The first charge dealt with the offence committed on March 26th at Duck Lake and reads as follows:

"That Louis Riel being a subject of our Lady the Queen, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, nor having the fear of God in his heart, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil as a false traitor against our said Lady the Queen, and wholly withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity and obedience which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen in the year aforesaid, together with on the twenty-sixth day of March divers other false traitors to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, rifles, pistols, bayonets, and other weapons, being then unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said Lady the Queen at the locality known as Duck Lake in the said the Northwest Territories of Canada and within this realm, and did then maliciously and traitorously attempt and endeavor by force and arms to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm as by law established, and deprive and depose our said Lady the Queen of and from the style, honor and kingly name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in

the like case offending, contrary to the duty of the allegiance of him, the said Louis Riel, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity."

The five other charges were very similar, excepting that the date of offence and crime were changed to meet the situation.

Provision was made in the Northwest Territories Act for the trial to take place before a Stipendiary Magistrate and jury of six. Only lawyers of five years' standing could act as Stipendiary Magistrates in those days. The trial of Riel was set for July 6th and on the same day a copy of the charge, with a list of the jurors to be summoned and witnesses to be called, was duly served on him. It is questionable whether the prisoner had a right to all this information; however, it was provided by the Crown. An adjournment was secured until July 20th, when Riel again appeared in Court and, upon the charge being read, pleaded not guilty. His Counsel applied for and obtained an adjournment until July 21st. On that day defence counsel asked for a further adjournment of one month, stating that the defence wished to call medical experts on the question of sanity. Riel had, prior to the rebellion, been under observation in an Asylum. The witnesses required lived in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and although the Crown had received no previous intimation that a further adjournment was desired by the defence, they agreed to assist in obtaining the witnesses and to pay all expenses incurred by their attendance. Court was adjourned until July 28th, when the trial opened and proceeded continuously until it was concluded on August 1st, 1885.

Twenty exhibits were produced at the trial. These consisted largely of letters written by Riel; also answers which he had received. Exhibit No. 5 is of particular interest to members of this Force, it being a letter to Superintendent Crozier, Officer Commanding at Carlton and Battleford, and reads as follows:

"St. Anthony, 21st March, 1885.

Major:

"The councillors of the provisional government of the Saskatchewan have the honor to communicate to you the following conditions of surrender:—You will be required to give up completely the situation which the Canadian Government have placed you in, at Carlton and Battleford, together with all government properties.

"In case of acceptance, you and your men will be set free, on your parole of honor to keep the peace. And those who will choose to leave the country will be furnished with teams and provisions to reach Qu'Appelle.

"In case of non-acceptance, we intend to attack you, when tomorrow, the Lord's Day, is over; and to commence without delay a war of extermination upon all those who have shown themselves hostile to our rights.

"Messrs. Charles Nolin and Maxime Lepine are the gentlemen with whom you will have to treat.

"Major, we respect you. Let the cause of humanity be a consolation to you for the reverses which the governmental misconduct has brought upon you.

LOUIS 'DAVID' RIEL, Exovede,

Rene Parenteau, Chairman,
 Chas. Nolin,
 Gab. Dumont,
 Moise Ouellette,
 Albert Monkman,
 Bte. Boyer,
 Donald Ross,
 Amb. Jobin,

Jean-Baptiste Parenteau,
 Pierre Henry,
 Albert Delorme,
 Dum. Carriere,
 Maxime Lepine,
 Bte. Boucher,
 David Tourond,
 Ph. Garnot, Secretary."

On the back of this document instructions were written to the bearers by Riel, which read as follows:

"St. Anthony, 21st March, 1885.

To Messrs. Charles Nolin and Maxime Lepine.

Gentlemen:

"If Major Crozier accedes to the conditions of surrender, let him use the following formula, and no other: 'Because I love my neighbor as myself, for the sake of God, and to prevent bloodshed, and principally the war of extermination which threatens the country, I agree to the above conditions of surrender.'

"If the Major uses this formula and signs it, inform him that we will receive him and his men, Monday.

Yours,

LOUIS 'DAVID' RIEL, Exovede."

Exhibit No. 20 was a letter written to Superintendent Crozier by Riel and reads as follows:

"Duck Lake, 27th March, 1885.

To Major Crozier,
 Commanding Officer,
 Fort Carlton.

Sir:

"A calamity has fallen upon the country yesterday, you are responsible for it before God and man.

"Your men cannot claim that their intentions were peaceable, since they were bringing along cannons. And they fired many shots first.

"God has been pleased to grant us the victory, and as our movement is to save our lives, our victory is good, and we offer it to the Almighty.

"Major, we are Christians in war as in peace. We write in the name of God and of humanity to come and take away your dead, whom we respect. Come and take them tomorrow before noon.

"We enclose herein a copy of a resolution adopted today by the representatives of the French half-breeds.

LOUIS 'DAVID' RIEL, Exovede,

Albert Monkman,
 Gabriel Dumont,
 Norbert Delorme,
 Pierre Garriepy,
 Donald Ross,
 Moise Ouellette,
 Maxime Lepine,

J. Bte. Boucher,
 Damos Carriere,
 Bte. Parenteau,
 Pierre Parenteau,
 Amt. Jobin,
 David Tourond,
 P. Garnot, Secretary."

A copy of the resolution referred to in the last paragraph of exhibit No. 20 reads as follows:

"That a prisoner be liberated and given a letter to the commanding officer at Carlton, inviting him in the name of God and of humanity to come and take away the bodies of the unfortunate who fell yesterday on his side in the combat; that far from being molested he will be accompanied by our condolences in the fulfilment of that sorrowful duty, that we will wait till tomorrow noon. Moved by Mr. Monkman, seconded by Mr. Jean Baptiste Boucher, and unanimously carried.

Dated 27th March, 1885."

Riel was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on September 18th, 1885. However, an appeal was entered against the conviction and a reprieve was granted until November 16th, when the sentence was duly carried out at the Northwest Mounted Police Guardroom at Regina.

Very frequently counsel engaged in murder and other trials refer to very old judgments or decisions. This was also done at the trial of Riel, for we find that the following passage was quoted from the articles of Magna Charta:

"No man shall be arrested, nor imprisoned nor banished, nor deprived of life, etc., but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land."

Seventy-three other persons were charged with offences arising from the Rebellion. Big Bear and seven other Indians who took part in the Frog Lake massacre were sentenced to death. A number of Indians and Half-breeds were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

On September 17th, 1885, Riel, after hearing that he had been granted a reprieve, wrote the following letter to the Trial Judge:

"To His Honor Hugh Richardson, Judge,
Regina.

Your Honor:—

"I thank you for having goodly postponed the execution of the sentence against me. I shall make use of those days, added to my life, so as to prepare better. And, if by God's mercy and favorable human decision, my life is to be spared, I will endeavor to render it more useful than it has been in the past. I pray to God that twenty-nine years be added to your life, in reward of the twenty-nine days which you have kindly consented to grant me.

"My thanks to all those who have so generously contributed and worked to save me such a precious addition of my days; to you, and to them all, my thanks, but the warmest of my thanks.

Very respectfully,

Your humble and obedient,

LOUIS DAVID RIEL."

Regina Jail.

The Schooner "*Francis T*"

by SK/LIEUT. J. W. BONNER

A VESSEL OF the Schooner type which had a very active career in the transportation of rum for the benefit of residents of the Maritime Provinces, was the *Francis T*.

She was an auxiliary schooner with gross tonnage 22.46 and approximately 45 feet in length and for a craft her size, had considerable carrying capacity.

Like many other vessels of the rum-running fraternity the *Francis T* was registered at St. John's, Newfoundland, this mode of registry giving the vessel immunity from Canadian Customs laws outside of the three marine mile limits of our shores, whereas had she been registered at a Canadian port, the 12 mile limit would have been applicable.

The vessel was built in 1926, and it is apparent she was constructed exclusively for the rum trade as the files of the Old Preventive Service provide much evidence of her coming under the observation of the patrol vessels for several years prior to this Force taking over Preventive work.

During the first few months following the transfer of the Patrol cruisers to this Force, the *Francis T* was very active and was observed on several occasions making transfers of rum on the high seas at distances up to 40 miles from the Nova Scotia coast, presumably awaiting a favourable opportunity when a thick fog would provide some protection from the search lights of the patrol cruisers and permit a landing.

Early in December, 1932, definite information was received to the effect that a landing would be attempted in the vicinity of Clam Harbour or Owls Head, N.S.

Suitable arrangements were made for members of the Force to make their way through the woods adjoining the bluff above the beach where the landing was expected to be made. On arrival at this spot, access was gained to an old unoccupied fisherman's shack.

Definite work was planned for each member of the search party in the event of the expected vessel being boarded. One member of the party was provided with a hunting knife and was assigned to scramble aboard and cut the rope around the steering wheel, thereby putting the rudder out of commission. One, was assigned for the bow of the schooner, to prevent the escape of the crew by lowering a boat and the remaining two of the raiding party to take care of the main deck.

After a long vigil by the patrol, the expected schooner loomed out of the darkness heading direct for the nearby wharf and very carefully turned so as to be headed seawards for a quick getaway if disturbed whilst unloading.

At this point a truck and a car pulled up alongside the wharf and with engines left running, the hatches of the *Francis T* were removed and the search party held back until they heard three kegs thrown on the truck and then made a dash for the vessel and prearranged plans were carried out without a hitch.

Three of the rum-runners crew unloading from the hatch were called upon to throw up their hands and were handcuffed to each other. The master made for the bow to cast off, as expected, but was intercepted by the member of the party assigned for that duty and was promptly handcuffed and the four who comprised the crew were lodged in the shack which had sheltered the search party a short time before. The truck in process of loading at the time was also placed under seizure.

The cargo was checked and found to consist of 495 gallons of rum in 5 gallon kegs and this was left aboard the *Francis T.* A coxswain off one of our patrol vessels accompanied the search party and he navigated the seized vessel and cargo with prisoners aboard to Halifax, where the seized goods were turned over to the Collector for safe keeping and charges were preferred against the Master and crew. The Master was convicted under Section 181 of the Excise Act and was fined \$1,000.00 with three months definite imprisonment and in default of payment, six months additional. On appeal, the conviction was upheld but the sentence reduced to one month definite imprisonment and \$500.00 fine. The fine was paid.

Similar charges preferred against the crew were dismissed, it being held that these men were acting on instructions of the Master, and could not be considered as "being in possession of liquor, etc." No appeal was taken against this decision.

In due course, the vessel and cargo were forfeited and the liquor destroyed. The vessel was put up for sale by tender and every precaution was taken to ensure that no tender submitted by a bootlegger, or anyone acting on his behalf, would be considered.

It was eventually sold for \$605.00, but it was not long before we found it was back with the old owner and at the same old game.

Shortly after the sale had been completed in July 1933, our patrol vessels were continually reporting they had sighted the *Francis T* contacting rum-running vessels and making transfers of liquor on the high seas, adjacent to the Nova Scotia coast.

In the meantime a new patrol cruiser, the *Ulna*, had been constructed to augment our Marine Section and on July 19th, 1934, this vessel whilst patrolling St. Margarets Bay, N.S., again contacted the *Francis T* rum laden at a point near Shut-In Island inside the Bay.

Drink

Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

As the whole of St. Margarets Bay is considered territorial waters of Canada for all vessels, whether Canadian or Foreign registry, she was placed under seizure and the Master and Engineer who were aboard, were arrested.

The schooner made her second trip to Halifax under seizure, and a check of her cargo revealed 750 gallons of rum contained in 5 gallon kegs. The vessel and cargo were turned over to the Collector for safe-keeping.

The Master and Engineer were charged under Section 208 of the Customs Act, and the former was convicted and a fine of \$600.00 imposed, and in default 10 months imprisonment.

An appeal was entered against this conviction, but was subsequently withdrawn and the fine paid.

The charge against the Engineer was dismissed, it being again held that the Master of a vessel only must assume full control and responsibility for the cargo and manifest covering same. No appeal was entered against this decision.

The *Francis T* together with her liquor cargo were again forfeited but the future of this schooner was anything but bright, in view of a change in the policy dealing with the disposal of seized rum-running vessels, by which change such vessels were to be destroyed. The only alternative was, that these vessels be taken over and fitted as patrol vessels and thereby assist in suppressing the trade they had formerly fostered.

Early in the morning of March 6th, 1934, the R. C. M. P. cruiser *Ulna* steamed out of Halifax Harbour with all members of Marine Section Class number 4 on board. They were bound to the firing ground for target practice. On the deck was a canvass target on loan from the Royal Canadian Navy, but straining at a tow rope astern was *Francis T*. Suddenly, as if rebellious at the ignominy of her portending fate, she sheered off to starboard and parted the towing hawser. Circling around, the broken line was refastened and *Ulna* proceeded seaward with her tow.

Arriving at the firing grounds, *Francis T* was cast adrift and *Ulna* steamed a mile away. Under the expert supervision of a Commissioned Gunner of the R. C. N., the gun was manned by the first gun crew. Ranges were given, deflection set, and a three pound projectile went hurtling through the air towards the drifting rum vessel. A splash in the water indicated that the projectile had gone over, but, was correct for alignment. The sights were altered and soon the flying pieces of wood, showed a direct hit.

Rating after rating fired at, or into *Francis T*. Still she floated, and from a mile away didn't seem to settle any lower in the water. The range was shortened, and then it was seen that the hull and superstructure were riddled and torn, but all holes were above the waterline.

At close range several shots were fired, and although they ripped up the hull, all punctures were well above the waterline, and though the water was seen to slap into the hull with each wave, it would take hours to sink.

A dory was lowered and several of *Ulna's* crew went on board *Francis T* and set fires in the lazarette, engine room, wheelhouse and fore-castle. When they returned, the Petty Officer in charge reported that the ex-rum vessel had several feet of water inside her hull. Soon the flames were seen bursting

through the wheelhouse windows and heavy smoke rolled skyward from the lazarette and engineroom. The fire in the forecastle had gone out. After waiting an hour it was apparent that the fire would burn all afternoon before the ship would sink.

Approaching slowly and carefully, the bow of *Ulna* was rammed against *Francis T* but she flew sidewise like a rubber ball. The paint barely was scraped off her side. Backing away to a distance of several hundred yards, *Ulna* again proceeded to ram the other vessel. This time the steel stern punched a hole into the wooden hull between two frames, and with a loud hissing noise as the flaming woodwork came into contact with the sea, the burning vessel began to settle. In five minutes she was level with the waters edge, then settling below the surface she disappeared, leaving a scum of charred wood floating on the surface.

The cruiser steamed through the debris to make certain that all articles were thoroughly destroyed. Altering course, *Ulna* steamed towards Halifax. Never again shall this crisp wireless message be received in the Marine Section Office, "Standing by *Francis T*."

The Riders of the Plains

by S/CST. R. WATKINS-PITCHFORD

Ride on, — ride on,
Riders of the plains,
All the prancing horses
Are tugging at the reins.
Hear the merry jingle,
See the stirrups shine:
Five and twenty cavaliers
Trotting into line.

Ride on, — ride on,
Riders of the King,
Westward and eastward
Riding with a swing.
See the red coats flashing,
Jogging into rythme,
And a jaunty lot o'stetsons
Nodding to the time.

Ride on, — ride on,
Riders of the Crown,
Listen to the cheering
Up and down the town.
Riding with a swagger
That tingles in your veins:
They're for law and order,
The riders of the plains.

The Art of Being Disciplined

by CORPORAL T. G. SCROGG

HAVELOCK ELLIS says that discipline is not an art; but he would be the last to deny that there is art in living within discipline; and that the Art of life without self-discipline, social-discipline, or that specialized and codified form of military discipline, with which we are here chiefly concerned, would be imperfect and practically inartistic.

The first two forms are acquired to uncertain extents according to the individual and his environmental influences and are enforced by natural and social rebuffs. One need not learn either of these forms but continue to be punished for transgressions of natural and social laws. Military discipline, on the other hand, is constantly taught and enforced; it is not haphazard; it has definite aims and objects; it is taught to the soldier and policeman alike whether they like it or not.

In every organization, where discipline is essential, one comes across a minority of men to whom discipline is irksome, and indeed a path of suffering and bewilderment. It is for these that this is written. They are of great variety of character; yet characteristics common to them are high emotionalism, sensitiveness, irregular ideas of social structure and movement, combined with the grace of wide sincerity. I have often been troubled watching this unnecessary play of morbid emotions and self-inflicted pain; and because of their vanity helpless to point the way of light and contentment. Apart from the presence in these cases of possible psychopathological features, I find two points, or reasons, why they are unable to conform. In the first place they do not know what discipline is. This type of spirit is unhappy unless he knows the why and wherefore of his actions. Spinoza in his Ethics proposes that "Man, in so far as he is *determined* to do anything, by the fact that he has inadequate ideas cannot absolutely be said to act from virtue, but only in so far as he is determined by the fact that he understands." The other difficulty is the antipathy they feel for the disciplining superior, who is often—in every instance rather—a man of thoroughly opposed make-up, emotionally controlled, stern, unswerving. (Irrelevantly here let me say that men have a fondness for a strict disciplinarian who can punish without anger. It makes for security. There is no uncertainty. The bounds and rules are definite; and are not flexible according to caprice).

Thousands of years before the rise of the Sumerian kings and the Egyptian priest-overlords, man had coalesced into communities and tribes, leaders had assumed power and created laws. In the dim beginnings of society and intelligence when inter-tribal wars were as common as rainstorms and just as short, and intra-tribal conflict only rarer, leaders had begun to notice and to understand certain phenomena expressible in the words of today as control, co-operation, co-ordination, courage, morale. When a hundred men in phalanx charged simultaneously upon the enemy their mutilating effect was infinitely greater than a thousand solo or less concerted attempts. But more wonderful than this tremendous discovery, which seems so simple now, it was found that the individual fought with higher courage, a new spirit permeated the ranks. Some mystic mathematics were involved, for it was

seen that the courage of a hundred men acting in unison was larger than that of a hundred times the courage of one man. And so the sciences of Tactics and Discipline were born. The task of the scientists of discipline was to discover methods of increasing the control and courage of the soldier. For the one they devised exercises, and for the other they inculcated ideas. Their ideal was to create a soldier who would cast life itself aside as worthless rather than disobey. Self-preservation is the first law of the individual; self-preservation is also the first law of the State; the individual is less than the State, and, if needs be, must be sacrificed to it.

How magnificently does History show the triumph of this science through the centuries. The armies of Alexander following him to the ends of the then known world in conquest, colonization and the spread of culture; the legions of Rome, ultimate of discipline, carrying Caesar's eagles to a laughing, slashing death and victory, sure of Rome's divine destiny—and coming to defeat and disintegration only when the Ideal slowly perished in the decadence of later Roman art and thought. Then out of the Orient came Ghengis Khan at the head of his superb cavalry brigades, conquering half of Europe, and the other half only spared from the sword when China demanded the Khan's return. He had found the conquest of Europe child's-play—just as the Saracens found in Spain. What chance had Europe, where the ideal of discipline, nurtured to the beauty of virtue by the Greeks, had died with the Roman Empire, against the freshly idealized Mongolians! But from the gloomy slough of medieval times the ideal was reborn and came to glowing flower under Napoleon, who, as a cadet—even then aware of his shining destiny—demands a severer discipline. Napoleon *was* discipline; Wagram was won before it was fought; and without the Napoleonic discipline the awful retreat from Moscow would have been incomplete, and inglorious France trodden under the vengeant feet of the nations. Triumphant even in defeat, army after army of terribly emaciated soldiers whose eyes were stark with the horrors of the Russian wastes, marched into Paris hailing the emperor as if he were a sun-god. At Waterloo he threw his brave brigades upon the British squares and there they were smashed by a stronger discipline. History is beautiful with pages of these triumphs. Balaclava, and six hundred men raced to their deaths knowing the action to be unwise and barren, but dominated, to their everlasting glory, by the ideal. In 1914 we took from his counter the grocery clerk, who most probably would have shied from a punch in the nose even in a righteous cause, taught him discipline, and when his superior commanded him to follow, he went with tight lips through an inferno such as man had never before devised.

Such is the ideal. The drills, exercises, routine, are means to this noble end. You ask, what has this incessant round of practices to do with that "one hour of crowded life?"—might as well ask Paderewski what his daily eight hours of scales and finger exercises have to do with the beauty of the sonata he will play at the concert. When first learning the piano the technique is entirely within consciousness: you see the note on the paper, by reasoning you discover its identity and value and its place on the keyboard, and the key is consciously depressed after choosing which finger to use. As music often calls for the playing of hundreds of notes a minute in intricate patterns it will be seen that the conscious method of technique is absolutely inadequate.

One must practice interminably so that this process becomes a matter of habit and is left entirely to the lower or subconscious, and the reasoning portion of the mind reserves only the task of interpretation and expression. So it is with all the exercises of discipline; the constant practice to words of command reduces the technique to the subconscious and it becomes instinctive to OBEY. We do not slope arms to look pretty on parade, that is a very minor manifestation, we slope in order that we may obey.

Our second point is easily disposed of. The men chosen to train and teach are necessarily of a certain type. They have their duties to perform according to definite instructions, and having been fully trained themselves they will carry out these duties to the limit of their abilities. To the emotional minority I have mentioned these instructors often appear to be brutal, tyrannical and completely without feeling for the finer shades of temperament. Such a conception is fatal to happiness. I need not expatiate here, but anyone who has taken the trouble to analyze is aware that when we dislike a person, that dislike colours all our relations with that person and makes for discord. Therefore here is the situation: the emotional one dislikes the teacher and by virtue of his sentiment obeys the other only unwillingly. The instructor notices this undisciplined manner, labels it stubbornness, and increases the pressure; but *not* from punitive motives. Quickly the sufferer comprehends the special attention and concludes that his instructor hates him. (Spinoza; Ethics; Prop., 40: "He who imagines himself to be hated by another, and believes that he has given the other no cause for hatred, will hate that person in return"). He is at the mercy of his ideas;—we all are—and his unwillingness becomes accentuated only to be met with sharper reprisals. And so the miserable circumstance grows. It was just an idea that started it. Really it would be amusing if it were not tragic.

When a man cannot conform with disciplinary measures the fault lies entirely with himself, for none of the instructors are as inhuman as he imagines them. (I smile as I cast back in memory and recall half a dozen of my superiors whom I once thought were especially inimical towards me, who seemed to single me out as an object for their sadistic tyranny. Today, in the light of maturity and experience, I find them to be just as understanding and considerate as I would wish them or myself to be). We live as we think. Ideas are life; and there is an art in living; the art consists in the best choice of ideas and their fulfilment. And so I would say: Know the meaning of discipline, and re-orientate your conceptions of the disciplinarians. If you wish to go further and actually enjoy discipline steep yourself into the valourous history and traditions of your force, your country, and your empire.

WANTED— We are anxious to secure a copy of the sixth edition of "SCARLET and GOLD". This copy is now out of print and it will be much appreciated if anyone having a copy will be good enough to present it to this Headquarters.

A Heavy Day for Sergeant Cawsey's Shepherd Dog "Dale"

ON THE night of August 17th last word was received at the Calgary Detachment that little Eileen Simpson, whose parents reside some ten miles from Carstairs, a village forty miles north of Calgary, had been missing since about 1.30 p.m. and that the country had been scoured by numerous friends in an unsuccessful search to locate her. The weather was cold and damp and the child was only two and a half years of age. Shortly after midnight Sergeant Cawsey left Calgary Detachment with two Constables and his dog "Dale". Reaching a point eight miles from Calgary the patrol came upon a parked car, containing an occupant named R. A. Johnson, which attracted their attention. He was questioned and it was observed that a quantity of articles were piled up in the car in a manner that suggested they had possibly been stolen. Johnson denied that there was anyone else with him but his explanation was not satisfactory and Sergeant Cawsey set his dog "Dale" to work. The dog very quickly led them to a man crouched down in a wheat field with his coat over his head. Later his name was learned to be Thomas Muske. He was taken back to the car and denied any knowledge of it or the occupant. He was searched but nothing was found on him. It was thought that possibly he had disposed of some articles so "Dale" was commanded to search and he soon came back with a fountain pen sticking out of his mouth like a cigar and with a pleased expression on his face. To make sure that there was nothing else the dog was commanded to search again and before leaving the scene recovered another pen and pencil in the wheat field. It must be remembered that the wheat at this point was about four feet high and during the day there had been an extremely heavy rain which was still falling.

The patrol returned to Calgary with their prisoners and, after checking over the property, returned to continue their original mission. Arriving at the Simpson farm they found a large number of neighbours present. The dog was given the scent of the child and shortly before 7 a.m. gave tongue violently in the middle of a wheat field. On arriving at the scene the patrol found "Dale" licking the face of little Eileen who had crouched down with her head to the ground. Constable Rasmussen immediately carried the child to the house and applied first aid. The patrol had the satisfaction of hearing Eileen talk in a cheery manner before they left. At the time of writing the child is making satisfactory progress, no complications having set in.

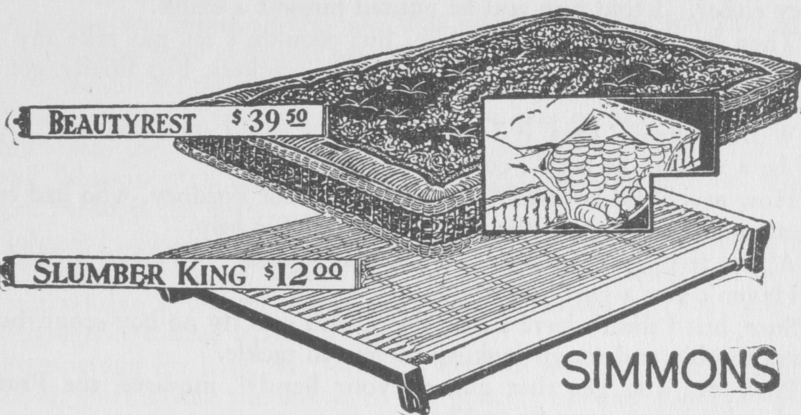
On returning to Calgary, Sergeant Cawsey continued his investigation into the case of the two men arrested and ascertained that the goods found in the car, namely, leather coats, ladies' purses, jack knives, flashlights, fountain pen sets, also a .22 rifle, had been obtained by the men when shop-lifting at Red Deer the day previously. The prisoners later appeared for trial and were convicted. Both have lengthy records.

This is considered to be outstanding work and "Dale" is certainly living up to his reputation.

A short time ago a complaint was received from a resident in Forrest Lawn to the effect that a quantity of goods had been stolen from his property. Sergeant Cawsey took "Dale" out with him to investigate. The dog set out on a trail and led the patrol eight blocks to the residence of one Komer where the stolen goods were found. Komer admitted the theft and agreed to return with the Sergeant. When the owner found out who had stolen the wire he declined to prosecute. Komer is not yet eighteen years of age but has caused the police a lot of bother in that district. He was turned over to the Child Welfare Department.

"Dale" in this case again proved his value.

A COMBINATION RENOWNED FOR SLEEPING SUPREMACY



Beautyrest Mattress and Slumber King Spring—companion pieces known the world over for their buoyant comfort and sleep-inducing qualities. Scientifically constructed of the finest materials by expert craftsmen, they embody all the desirable features of a perfect Mattress and Spring. Prices slightly higher West of Fort William.

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Minute Problems

Try and solve each of the following problems in one minute.

Answer in next issue.

1.—Question:

We have received at this detachment a Warrant issued in England for the arrest of John Jones for the offence of counterfeiting. The penalty for this offence exceeds one year's imprisonment with hard labor; therefore the Fugitive Offenders Act is applicable.

- (i) The Warrant has been endorsed by Magistrate Brown, *now deceased*.
- (ii) We also find that John Jones is at the present time serving a sentence of imprisonment for theft.
- (iii) The Police Authorities enquiring for Jones also wish us to search his former place of residence in Canada with a view to securing additional evidence to support their charge.

Please instruct.

2.—Speakeasy Stick-Up*

"I had counted the cash, and as I was working the combination to open the wall safe I heard this guy behind me say, 'Get 'em up, Bo, this is a stick-up.' I reached for the ceiling as he says, 'Make a move and I'll drill you!' He didn't sound like he was foolin', so I kept still.

"Well, he comes over, gives me a prod in the back with his gun, pockets the dough, and asks me where the best liquor is, saying he don't want no bar whiskey either. I told him and he poured himself a drink.

"Then he gets real sociable-like, but wouldn't let me take my hands down. He kept on talkin' and makin' wise-crackers, but finally got tired, I guess.

"With a warnin' that, if I moved before I could count twenty, my wife would be a widow, he beat", concluded Sullivan.

"How much did he take?" inquired Professor Fordney, who had entered the speakeasy after hearing the bartender's call for help.

"About five hundred dollars", Sullivan replied. "We had a good day."

"Haven't you a gun here?"

"Sure, but I didn't have a chance. I ain't exactly no boy scout, but this mug was too big and tough-looking for me to tackle."

"How did you get that cut on your hand?" inquired the Professor, "And that bruise on your finger?"

"Opening a case of lemons", answered Sullivan.

"Well", said Fordney, "if your whiskey isn't any better than your attempt at a fake hold-up, I'll have ginger ale."

"You're right. The bruise had nothing to do with it, but . . ."

How did Fordney know the stick-up was a fake?

3.—Sergeant Reynolds' Theory*

"Inspector Kelley picks out such nice messy jobs for me."

Professor Fordney smiled as Reynolds made a wry face.

"We found him lying against a boulder about ten feet from the bottom of a fifty-foot embankment of solid rock. While there were no traces of the path of his fall, the concrete road directly above him was stained with blood. I don't know why people insist on walking along the highway.

"That's such a bad curve right there. I don't suppose we'll ever find out who struck him. And then, it's possible for someone to have hit him without knowing it. And I believe the car that did, stopped and the driver seeing how badly he was hurt, in fear, drove on."

"What makes you think that, Reynolds?"

"There are tracks of a car skidding along the shoulder of the road, and footprints in the blood where the fellow dropped on the pavement. I suppose the poor man regained consciousness, staggered to his feet, and rolled down the embankment. That finished him. Ugh—it was a messy affair!"

"Who is he?"

"We're not sure. The only identification was a small scrap of paper in his pocket with the name Tabor. By a queer coincidence there was a large T deeply cut in the blood-stained boulder which stopped his fall."

"No doubt, Sergeant, the murderers intended you should take exactly the inference you have, but don't you see t-w-n-b-t-r-a-t-b-?"

What did the Professor tell Reynolds?

4.—Murder at The Lake*

"Here's all we've been able to learn, Professor. I wish you'd see what you can make of it," said Sheriff Darrow.

"Garden's cottage fronts the lake at a point about halfway between the head and foot of its mile length.

"A strong east wind off the lake that morning caused him and his two guests to abandon their proposed fishing trip. Garden remained behind while Rice and Johnson set off hiking in opposite directions.

"Rice said that fifteen minutes later as he was retrieving his hat which had blown into the lake, he heard a shot and hurried to the cottage. There he found Johnson with blood on his hands bending over Garden, who had been shot through the heart.

"Johnson said he had gone only about two hundred yards when he heard the shot and rushed back. He claims he got the blood on his hands when ascertaining if Garden was alive. He also admits moving some furniture, although cautioned against it by Rice.

"Fortunately for Rice, we found his hat still wet, but discovered he had changed his shirt before the arrival of the police. He had also gone through Garden's desk, but said he removed nothing.

"Both men entered through the back door, though the front entrance was more convenient.

"We haven't found a gun or any other weapon and we haven't been able to establish a motive yet", concluded Darrow. "What do you make of it?"

"It's a bit muddled, Sheriff", replied Fordney, "but I would question . . . further."

Of whom was he definitely suspicious, and why?

* From *Police Chronicle*.

A "Rum" Disguise

by A/ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER C. D. LANAUZE
and INSPECTOR J. P. BLAKENEY

SOME YEARS ago the then small Force of R. C. M. Police in Nova Scotia were having considerable success in capturing contraband spirits. The Province was officially dry. Local conditions tended to make smuggling easy, and large seizures were the rule. However, there was a constant flow of smuggled rum from the "South West Shore", and it was learned that a certain elderly and prosperous sea captain had retired from the rolling wave and had gone into the wholesale rum supply business with great success.

About the only Customs and Excise Enforcement Officer then in this big district was our local Detective Sergeant. He had learned that the Captain was boasting he could not be caught, and as the Captain was extremely wily he determined to catch him by hook or by crook. After considerable work and a slice of luck (which sometimes happens in Police work), the Sergeant discovered that a man in Halifax, named Cox, had secured 25 cases of various brands of whiskey for the wily Captain and he had got it through another party who owned a boat-building shop in that district and was known as "Bill, the boat-builder".

Bill, however, knew the Sergeant well, and was known to do a little bootlegging on the side and the Sergeant considered that the best way to catch the Captain was through "Bill, the boat-builder". The trouble was that Bill knew the Sergeant and in order to circumvent this the Sergeant went to a young and good-natured lawyer who was a leading light in amateur theatricals and asked him to loan him a disguise. The lawyer lent him a moustache, eyebrows, wig and grease paint and even "made him up" on trial. The Sergeant was well satisfied with the result and the disguise was then placed in a parcel ready for use.

The next step the Sergeant made was to write to "Bill, the boat-builder". He told him he was in the liquor business and asked if he could get him 25 cases of the best, the same as supplied to Mr. Cox or, failing this, 50 gallons of good rum. He signed his name as James Wilson, and said he would be at his boat-shop at 11 p.m. on a certain date and urgently requested Bill to arrange for the supply. On the night mentioned, the Sergeant with the Police car and driver headed for Bill's boat-shop. Before he reached it he stopped and donned his disguise, and he is not yet sure whether the driver thought the disguise improved his looks or otherwise. The driver was not known by sight in that district.

At 11 o'clock sharp they pulled up in front of Bill's boat-shop, all in darkness, and the Sergeant knocked gently on the door. A large bar was removed inside and Bill opening the door asked "who are you" and received the reply "I am Mr. Wilson". Bill said "come in" and the usual hand shake and "glad to meet you", etc., took place. The driver was also invited in but was not introduced. Bill, in answer to the Sergeant, said he could not supply him with the whiskey but could get him 50 gallons of good Demerara rum. The Sergeant said "he was a little disappointed as he would like to have

obtained 25 cases of whiskey the same as Mr. Cox had got, but if the rum was good he would take it" and asked Bill "if he could get it right away". Bill said no, that they would have to go 9 miles for it, which was good news to the Sergeant as it was just 9 miles from the boat-shop to where the Captain lived. Bill suggested that before starting they all have a drink and produced a bottle of what he said was a mixture of good rum and cherry brandy, together with three glasses. The driver was an absolute teetotaler and tactfully poured out his drink on the shavings. The Sergeant took his drink and said "it tasted pretty good". The party then started off for the 9 mile drive, Bill still in possession of the bottle which he generously passed around. The Sergeant refused on the grounds that he had stomach trouble and more than one drink would hurt him, and the driver refused on the grounds that he would not take more than one drink while operating the car. Bill was satisfied with these excuses and took a good generous swig himself.

Before reaching their destination, Bill began to talk very freely and said that besides doing a little bootlegging himself, he acted as Agent for the Captain from whom he said they would receive the liquor that night. Bill also told the Sergeant of a very clever hide he had in his boat-shop which would hold two cases of whiskey. This he said could not be located by the local Temperance Act Inspectors or even the Sergeant himself whom he said he had to be very careful of in that district. The Sergeant then asked Bill if he knew the Sergeant and he replied, "Yes, I know him well".

On arriving at their destination, Bill instructed the driver to stop the car about 50 yards from the Captain's house and went in. In ten minutes he came out and said, "All right, he is going to get you the rum but we will have to drive towards the sea and remain in that direction for one hour, then come back again and we will get the rum by the corner of the road, about three hundred yards below the Captain's house." This was a little disappointing to the Sergeant as he knew the district well and realized the Captain would bring the rum there from his main "hide" either by car or boat, and he would have no means of knowing from what direction it had come. However, they went out the sea road and remained an hour.

It was then 1 a.m. and Bill still kept on talking, telling of his own and other rum running activities in that district. Upon return to the appointed place, the small glimmer of a flashlight was observed by the side of the road near a gate, inside of which was a small building that appeared to be a pig-pen or hen-house. The driver stopped the car by this gate and two men came out. It was a clear fine night. Bill introduced Mr. Wilson (the Sergeant) to the Captain and again the usual "glad to know you Captain" and hand shaking took place. The Sergeant then said "Have you got the stuff?" and the Captain replied "right in this little building. We will roll it out, and if you like, I have a brace and bit here you can test it before buying it." Five ten gallon kegs were then rolled out. The Sergeant after examining the kegs was satisfied they contained rum and told the Captain there was no need to test it as he would take his word that it was good rum. The Sergeant anxious to secure evidence that would convict the Captain said, "Do you own the rum yourself, Captain, or does it belong to Bill, the boat-builder, you know I don't want to pay the wrong man." The Captain replied very emphatically that the rum belonged to him and he paid Bill a commission for selling it, and

he would not supply any customers he did not know unless they were recommended by Bill. The Sergeant then told the wily Captain who he was, and that the rum was under seizure. Bill said "Captain, he is a liar. I know that Sergeant and this is not him. These men are hi-jackers." The Sergeant then told the driver to turn on the car lights and told Bill not to get excited; he then took off his disguise and Bill said "It is the Sergeant, By——."

The Captain was not immediately placed under arrest, but told to be at Magistrate Hollaway's Office at Mahone Bay at 6 o'clock that same morning. The rum was loaded into the Police car. Mahone Bay was on the road leading to Halifax and about 14 miles from the Captain's house. After the rum was loaded in the car, Bill was asked to get in and he would be driven back to his home. Bill climbed in on top of the rum and after the car started he began to laugh and said it was too good a joke to be sore about, but said "Look what I have been telling you fellows tonight, and to think I was damn fool enough to tell you where my hide was in the boat-shop."

The Police car with its contents pulled up in front of Magistrate Hollaway's house at Mahone Bay at 5.30 that morning, where the Sergeant intended to remain until the Captain arrived. Mr. Hollaway was not sleeping and on hearing the car stop looked out and recognized the police car and Sergeant. He said he would be right down and let him in, which he did, and a charge was laid. The Captain arrived sharp at 6 o'clock, pleaded "guilty" and paid a fine of \$200.00 and costs. Upon the conclusion of the case he told the Magistrate, in the Sergeant's presence, that if he could be fooled that easily, he had no right to be in the liquor business and was going to quit it, and it is a known fact that he did.

At 6.30 that morning the Police were on their way home with the seizure and the \$200.00 fine, well satisfied that in addition to adding to the country's revenue they had had a good night's sport and had landed the wily old sea Captain.

Magistrate Hollaway, mentioned in this story, has since passed to the Great Beyond. He was an excellent type of Magistrate, and a friend in general to the Mounted Police. At his funeral his widow requested that members of the Mounted Police act as pall bearers, and due to the good feeling that had existed between him and the Force, this request was granted by the Officer Commanding the Division.

Lethbridge, Alberta, Celebrates Its Golden Jubilee

by CORPORAL J. K. BARNES

FIFTY YEARS is but a short space as Time marches, but the truism is unquestioned that time is only relative; so from the whiskey trading Fort Whoop-Up and the struggling mining settlement of Coal Banks of 1885 to the present social, commercial and educational centre of Southern Alberta, the City of Lethbridge, an outstanding achievement in progress is marked.

In 1867 two traders, Healy and Hamilton, left Fort Benton on the Missouri River, made their way through Indian infested country some two hundred miles northward to the junction of the St. Mary's and Belly Rivers and there established a fort, which was probably the Whiteman's first permanent settlement in the Southern portion of Alberta. Their trade of whiskey-running eventually had its natural effect and the Fort was destroyed by fire at the hands of liquor-maddened Indians in 1871. It was, however, re-built and was flourishing in 1874 when the first Detachment of Mounted Police trekked across the prairies to establish Law and Order.

Fort Whoop-Up might have been picked as the location of the Headquarters of the Force in this part of the Country, for we are told that Colonel Macleod attempted to buy the Fort, but was unsuccessful. Consequently the Mounted Police continued westward for some thirty miles and established Headquarters on the Belly River, naming it in honour of their Commander, Fort Macleod.

Perhaps had Colonel Macleod been successful in purchasing Fort Whoop-Up and thus established Headquarters of this Force at that point the present Town of Macleod and City of Lethbridge might not have been.

Within the next few years, with Mounted Police influence being felt, Fort Whoop-Up fell into decay. Its log walls rotted and fell down and it became an unmarked spot on the northwestern corner of the Blood Indian Reserve, almost forgotten until this year when Lethbridge discovered that in a measure Fort Whoop-Up was its progenitor.

With Mounted Police Headquarters established at Macleod, what is now Lethbridge, in all probability, would have been built on the site of old Fort Whoop-Up but for the fact that one Nick Sheran, while prospecting, discovered vast seams of coal some eight miles to the northward. Naturally as these prospects were developed, settlement grew at the scene, and this settlement was known as Coal Banks. Coal thus mined was transported westward to Macleod by bull team and eastward down the Old Man and South Saskatchewan Rivers by stern-wheelers.

There was clearly indicated a future in coal-mining at this point and consequently a Company was formed which was known as The Northwest Coal and Navigation Company. The first President of this Company was William Lethbridge and the name of the settlement was changed from Coal Banks to Lethbridge, in his honour.

With the development of mining, better transportation facilities necessarily followed and, in 1885, Lethbridge was connected by narrow-gauge railroad with Dunmore, then a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, one hundred and twenty miles East. Incidentally the Canadian Pacific, then being built westward, had reached Dunmore but two years previously.

With William Lethbridge was associated Sir Alexander T. Galt and Elliott Torrance Galt, and to the efforts of these three men is credited the development of the collieries now at Lethbridge, with a capacity of two thousand tons per day, the building of about three hundred miles of railway in Southern Alberta, and the building of about one hundred and twenty-five miles of irrigation ditches for agricultural purposes, with the subsequent development of farming areas throughout which these ditches coursed.

Lethbridge was incorporated a City in 1906.

During its Golden Jubilee Celebrations this year, Lethbridge was fortunate in having as its guests a goodly number of the old-timers through whose efforts this City became what it now is. Of these old-timers many were men who had served in this Force in earlier days and during the Jubilee Celebrations here they held a re-union and dinner.

Many were the tales told of events seen and epic accomplishments, and all prefaced by "I remember when . . .". Space does not permit listing here the names of the old-timers, famous though they are, but many were proud of the fact that they were members of this Force when Regimental Numbers consisted of three digits and many of only two.

One interesting feature of the celebration was the publication of a special Golden Jubilee Edition of one hundred and thirty-eight pages by the *Lethbridge Herald*, in which was outlined the story of the progress of Lethbridge. This edition was profusely illustrated.

For three days the City was decked in gala attire; Mounted Police in their scarlet; Old-Timers, picturesque in any garb; Indians in feathered headdress; cowboys in five gallon hats and chapps and citizens in holiday attire from all parts of Canada and the United States. "Old Man Depression" was forgotten as everyone joined in good-fellowship and the spirit of the occasion.

A huge street parade opened the festivities in which were members of the Force mounted, Indians, cowboys and floats depicting scenes of earlier days and modern times. The parade, as well as almost every other feature of the celebration was not without humour. For instance, one float which struck the humour of the crowd was a large platform truck, on which was fixed a table and some chairs, with a large placard reading "Reserved for Old-Time Teetotallers". Needless to say there were no passengers on this float.

The Exhibition and Stampede held at the Fair-Grounds was formally opened by His Honour W. L. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Each evening a Pageant was staged, depicting the coming of white men to this part of the Province, and unfolding a panorama of events in sequence until the present date.

One feature of this most interesting spectacle was the coming of the North West Mounted Police, and those participating in this wore the uniform of that period.

The Pageant was produced by Malabar Productions of Toronto, under the direction of Mr. W. A. Hemmingway, from a locally written script.

Space prohibits dealing in more detail with this gala event, but it may well be said that during the three days of the celebration, the joys and sorrows, the successes and failures, the romance and tragedy of those sturdy pioneers of Lethbridge were lived again. All who were fortunate enough to be present at this celebration will bear a deeper appreciation of their efforts—an appreciation which will urge them to realize that during the next fifty years they, too, have a part to play.



A better leaf,
A cooler blend,
A smoke for all the
while,
A smoke for every time
and place.

Smoke Buckingham *and Smile*

SAVE THE PREMIUM CARDS IN EVERY PACKAGE

NO "TRADING" NECESSARY TO MAKE SETS

Metropolitan Police Report

EXTRACTS FROM the report of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. The total strength of the Metropolitan Police is 19,659. The total number of persons accidentally killed in the area patrolled by the Police during the year 1934 was 1,434. The total number of persons injured by accidents reported to the Police during the same period is 58,907.

Dealing with the scientific investigation of crime the following statements appear:—

“It is a truism to say that in police work, as in almost every other sphere of life, the part played by science becomes daily more important, and the properly trained up-to-date policeman, though he need not be himself a scientist, must know enough of the elements of certain scientific subjects to realize at what points the experts can help him.

“The Metropolitan Police have relied in the past on the services of outside experts for assistance in the scientific investigation of crime, and for these purposes they have had at their disposal the advice and help of eminent pathologists, chemists, etc., whenever they were required.

“Although it will still be desirable to have access from time to time to the recognized authorities in various branches of science, the steadily increasing importance of the scientific aspects of police work—not only as regards the investigation of crime, but in several other directions—has made it necessary to reconsider the question of establishing a scientific Department within the police organization itself.

“This question was therefore thoroughly examined rather more than a year ago, and the conclusion was reached that it was essential to the efficiency of the Force that such a department should be included in its organization.

“Most large foreign police forces have already reached the same conclusion, and a number of provincial forces in this country have also started to develop the scientific side of crime detection to a greater or less extent with beneficial results. What is required is not merely to have access to the services of qualified scientists who will deal with police cases as a side line of their ordinary work, but to have a small domestic scientific staff which will give its whole time and thought to these aspects of police work.

“It has therefore been decided to set up a laboratory at the Police College at Hendon, and Dr. James Davidson, of the Pathological Department of Edinburgh University, has been appointed to take charge of its formation.

“His duties will be by no means confined to the investigation of crime. He will give lectures and instruction to College students, Peel House candidates and serving officers; he will undertake original research, and will keep in touch with scientific developments in relation to police work at home and abroad. In other words, he will endeavour gradually to educate the Force in general to look at their problems with a ‘scientific eye,’ and to direct their powers of observation on to profitable lines.

“This step was taken only after prolonged consultation with medico-legal authorities and other professions concerned throughout the country, and it cannot fail, in my view, to raise the standard of police work in many of its branches to a higher level.”

A Tale of the Long Long Ago

(*The National Revenue Review*)

THERE CAME to the *Editor's* desk recently a well preserved copy of Instructions to Officers of Her Majesty's Provincial Customs, prepared by order of the Governor General by J. W. Dunscomb. It bears the imprint of Desbarats and Derbishire, Queen's Printer, Montreal, and is dated 1844. It was issued to Collectors, and in his foreword, Mr. Dunscomb states the instructions are for their guidance and to enable them the better to execute their important duties.

The instructions of nearly a century ago are equally pertinent to-day. Collectors were warned that no undue preference was to be given in the despatch of any person's business to the disadvantage and delay of another, they were not to receive fees, perquisites, gratuities or rewards, distinction was to be made between persons wilfully transgressing the laws and persons doing so inadvertently, and travellers were to be informed of the risk they incurred if they offered their horses and carriages for sale.

The book contains a general table of Customs duties to be collected from November 16, 1843. One column provided for Imperial duty and the other Provincial duties. Among the prohibited goods were arms, ammunition or utensils of war, books such as are prohibited importation into the United Kingdom, base or counterfeit coin, and gunpowder.

One of the general instructions to Preventive officers, in the quaint phraseology of that day, is worthy of mention:—

You will no doubt find your judgment, for a time, severely taxed, to discriminate between wilful and unintentional violations of the law, and your difficulties will be increased in that respect, unless you bear in mind that your appointment has been made more with the view to prevent the violation of the laws in future than to take cognizance of past evasions of them. Upon assuming your duties at a station, where no Customs House was previously established, and where the inhabitants in your immediate neighbourhood have been so long accustomed to obtain their supplies from the United States, without the payment of any duty, principally from the circumstance of their residing at so great a distance from any Custom House, you will no doubt find the execution of your duties opposed to their feelings, and as the Revenue Laws are never regarded with favour by the public in general, your attention is particularly directed to the foregoing circumstances, which are likely to aggravate such feelings, as involving an additional reason, that in the strict enforcement of the Laws you give no just cause of complaint, of the manner in which you execute that trust; and you will avoid a fruitful source of complaint by exercising great caution, and which you are strictly enjoined to do, in making the most particular inquiry respecting all informations which may be given to you, before acting upon them, so as to avoid being made subservient to the vindictive feelings of individuals, who have frequently no other object in view but to harrass their neighbours with whom they may have quarrelled.

Admissability of Confessions in Criminal Cases*

by H. A. POWELL, K.C.

THE CONFUSION and inconsistency existing with regard to judicial decisions in the matter of confessions by accused persons, have long been subjects of complaint by Judges, test book writers and lawyers.

Some decades ago Sherwood, C.J., in *The State v. Patterson* (1881) 73 Mo. 695 remarked at page 705:—"There is no branch of the law of evidence in such inextricable confusion as that relative to confessions."

Wigmore in his voluminous treatise on Evidence, 2nd ed., vol. 2, s. 831 refers to the "hopeless inconsistency of the earlier English rulings" and gives as the chief cause the fact that the rulings were virtually in different jurisdictions, that is by single Judges acting in different circuits and living in different generations, and, therefore, not necessarily harmonious with the rulings of their colleagues or their predecessors.

Confusion and inconsistency also characterize the numerous rulings of Canadian Judges on the same subject. The confusion and inconsistency of judicial rulings are to be found, not so much in the application of positive law, as in the exercise of judicial discretion.

In this note only statements made to persons in "authority" who are constables and police officers will be considered. It may be taken as universally admitted that the duty of a constable or police officer is to endeavour to discover the author of an alleged crime by making such inquiries as he may choose as to whether a crime has actually been committed, and if it has been committed as to who were the perpetrators of it; it may also be taken as universally admitted that any statement which a person may think proper to make as to the commission of a crime can be given in evidence against him, but these two admissions are subject to the four following propositions, "A", "B", "C" and "D" hereinafter mentioned.

(A) Any statement made by an accused party and sought to be given in evidence against him must be a "voluntary" one. (B) The onus rests upon the Crown or prosecution to show that the statement is a voluntary one before it can be received in evidence. (C) The question as to whether the statement is voluntary or not is a question for the trial Judge whose judgment unless clearly wrong is final. (D) The trial Judge in arriving at his judgment must look at all the facts and circumstances connected with the making of the statement.

Proposition "A". The statement of an accused person to be admissible in evidence must be "voluntary".

This is a rule of law and has been settled authoritatively for Canada by the Privy Council in *Ibrahim v. The King* [1914] A.C. 599. Lord Sumner who delivered the judgment of the Court thus laid down the law at p. 609:—"It has long been established as a positive rule of English criminal law, that no statement by an accused is admissible in evidence against him unless it is shown by the prosecution to have been a voluntary statement, in the sense that it has not been obtained from him either by fear or prejudice or hope of advantage exercised or held out by the person in authority."

* From Vol. XLII, C.C. Cases.

Lord Coleridge, C.J., in *Reg. v. Fennell* (1881), 7 Q.B.D. 147, laid down the same principle in other words at pp. 150-1:—"The rule laid down in Russell on Crimes, 5th ed., vol. iii., pp. 441, 442, is, that a confession, in order to be admissible, must be free and voluntary: that is, must not be extracted by any sort of threats or violence, nor obtained by any direct or implied promises, however slight, nor by the exertion of any improper influence."

This rule is an anomaly so to speak and is an exception to the general law of evidence that any statement of a party relevant to the matter in issue is admissible against him. It grew out of the feeling of aversion in the British people to securing confessions by means of the rack, etc., and it has been the law ever since the time of Judge Jeffries.

The terms "voluntary" and "authority" used in the statement of this rule are used in artificial or technical senses. Originally, like the expression "free and uninterrupted use" as definitive of a person's right of travel on a highway, they represented very simple concepts, and were when first used appropriate terms; but in the process of evolution of common law, they have come to represent very complex concepts, and are now misleading. It is beyond the scope of this note, however, to enter upon a discussion of their complexity.

Lord Sumner states the above rule as a "positive rule of English criminal law." Whether the statements sought to be admitted be "voluntary" or not is, it must be borne in mind, however, a question of fact. When that fact is determined, the law steps in and declares the statement admissible or inadmissible in evidence according as the trial Judge finds it is "voluntary" or not.

Proposition "B". The onus rests upon the Crown or prosecution to show that the statement is a "voluntary" one before it can be received in evidence.

This proposition is a corollary to the above rule laid down by the Privy Council, but Lord Sumner also expressly approves of it and says in *Ibrahim v. The King*, [1914] A.C. 599, at p. 610:—"The burden of proof in the matter has been decided by high authority in recent times in *Reg. v. Thompson*, [1893] 2 Q.B. 12."

The Court in this case, consisted of Lord Coleridge, C.J., Hawkins, Day, Wills and Cave, JJ., and the judgment was delivered by Cave, J. See p. 16 where, quoting from Taylor on Evidence, [8th ed., vol. 1, s. 872], he says:—

"The material question consequently is whether the confession has been obtained by the influence of hope or fear; and the evidence to this point being in its nature preliminary, is addressed to the judge, who will require the prosecutor to show *affirmatively*, to his satisfaction, that the statement was *not* made under the influence of an improper inducement, and who, *in the event of any doubt subsisting on this head*, will reject the confession."

The case cited in support of this proposition is *Reg. v. Warringham* (1851), 2 Den. 447 (*n*), where Parke, B., (a Judge whose views favoured the admission of all statements of accused which are relevant) says to the counsel for the prosecution, at p. 448:—"You are bound to satisfy *me* that the confession, which you seek to use in evidence against the prisoner, was

not obtained from him by improper means. I am not satisfied of that, for it is impossible to collect from the answers of this witness whether such was the case or not."

Parke, B., adds:—"I reject the evidence of admission, not being satisfied that it was voluntary."

Later at p. 17 Cave, J. [*Reg. v. Thompson*, [1893] 2 Q.B. 12] says that the Judge has to ask "Is it proved affirmatively that the confession was free and voluntary—that is, Was it preceded by any inducement to make a statement held out by a person in authority?" and he ends his judgment by saying at p. 19:—"but, on the broad, plain ground that it was not proved satisfactorily that the confession was free and voluntary, I think it ought not to have been received."

Lawrence, J., in *Rex v. Voisin*, [1918] 1 K.B. 531, at pp. 537-8, says:—

"The general principle is admirably stated by Lord Sumner in his judgment in the Privy Council in *Ibrahim v. Rex* as follows:—"It has long been established as a positive rule of English criminal law, that no statement by an accused is admissible in evidence against him unless it is shown by the prosecution to have been a voluntary statement'."

The cases establishing and illustrating this rule are very numerous both in England, Ireland and in Canada. A very clear and concise statement of the rule is to be found in *Rex v. Tutty* (1905), 9 Can. Cr. Cas. 544, a Nova Scotia case. It is there laid down at pp. 547-8, that "The onus was upon the prosecution to establish that the statement of the prisoner was entirely free and voluntary, and I think it was not sufficient for this purpose that the officers should swear to this. He should have proved it by negating the possible inducements by way of hope or fear that would have made the statement of the prisoner inadmissible."

Proposition "C". In early times intense aversion arose to the inquisitorial practices prevalent in obtaining evidence against a prisoner whether such evidence was obtained by torture or not. In those days the only question for the trial Judge to determine would be the relevancy of the admissions and confessions offered in evidence, and if relevant they would be admitted in evidence and go to the jury without any consideration as to whether or not the obtaining of them was improper or unfair. The weight to be attached to an admission or confession on account of the unfairness in obtaining it, or of the facts and circumstances under which it would be obtained, was for the jury after hearing the evidence adduced. Gradually in view of the popular aversion to these inquisitorial practices and of the liability of a jury to be affected by an admission or confession, and of the serious results flowing from conviction, the course grew up not to submit the admissions or confessions to a jury at all, unless it had been previously clearly established that they were voluntary. Therefore *ex necessitate rei* the question of their being voluntary or not had to be determined by the trial Judge alone. The rule then is an anomaly and is an exception to the general rule of evidence, that a declaration or admission of a party is evidence against him.

Some Judges, including Baron Parke, inclined strongly to the opinion that this practice should never have found its way into British Jurisprudence, but whether it was introduced rightly or wrongly into our law, is to-day merely an academic question.

Continued in next issue

Notes on Recent Cases

A SEIZURE WHICH has been effected under the Customs Act off the coast of Prince Edward Island within the past few weeks indicates the success which often follows a well planned scheme in dealing with what at first appears to be a difficult situation.

During all last season, it was known by the local detachments in Prince Edward Island that bootleggers were peddling liquor to the lobster fishermen in the vicinity of Miminigash, P.E.I. These bootleggers transported their liquor in a vessel to the fishermen whilst the latter were operating their lobster gear and traded liquor for lobsters, the rate of barter being a quart of liquor for twenty pounds of lobsters.

This type of traffic resulted in the fisherman returning ashore with little else beyond a state of intoxication to show for his labors.

This is a difficult type of offender to deal with, as the rum vessel stays out until the liquor has been successfully bartered, and when returning to port has only a cargo of lobsters aboard.

On this occasion members of the Force engaged a fisherman to take them out concealed in the bottom of his fishing vessel.

The fisherman began to put his gear over the side, and it was not long before a boat was seen making for the lobster vessel from the direction of the New Brunswick shore.

The two members of the Force lay down in the bottom of their boat, in the hope that the rum-runner would pull alongside and thus obviate the necessity of a chase or the possibility of escape due to greater speed than that of the fishing vessel. Furthermore, in the event of a chase the alcohol would be thrown overboard.

The fisherman meanwhile kept hauling his lobster traps, and finally the rum vessel came alongside. The two men immediately sprang up and boarded her and found seven and one-half gallons of alcohol aboard, and at once placed the vessel and gear, as well as the alcohol, under Customs seizure. Two men were aboard the rum-runner at the time, and both were charged and convicted under the Customs Act.

The vessel was brought to Miminigash and is awaiting disposition at that point.

At the time of seizure, the bootleggers had apparently been successful in making a few barterings as there were eighty pounds of live lobsters aboard. These, being perishable, were sold locally and the proceeds handed to the accused men.

Although this would not be considered a "major seizure" insofar as quantity or value of seized goods is concerned, the case was well handled from start to finish, and reflects good judgment and prompt action on the part of the members of the Force concerned.

* * *

A small dark spot in the tall rushes a quarter of a mile away on the far side of a small lake, surrounded by dense bush—that was what caught the eye of Const. K. A. Pettapiece, Weyburn Detachment, and Const. A. Rivett,

Swift Current Detachment, on the afternoon of August 1 and brought about the safe recovery of Andrew Scarrow, two and a half year old Arcola district boy, fifty-one hours after he had wandered away from his home in the unhospitable bush country at the foot of the western slope of Wood Mountain. The finding of the boy, nearly eaten alive by mosquitoes and having spent more than two days and nights in the wild bush lands, eased an emotional tension which had gripped thousands of people over a wide area, the child having been lost for over two days.

A score of Boy Scouts joined in with the R. C. M. P. and systematically scoured the country till late that night. At daybreak the search was continued and carried on throughout the day and night, the sizzling hot sun adding to the strenuousness of the task of combing the wild bush country and dense undergrowth. Fifteen more Boy Scouts from Weyburn joined in the search.

On the morning of the 1st, R. C. M. P. from Weyburn, Swift Current and Regina, Boy Scouts from Carlyle and Weyburn and Indians from the Carlyle reservation joined in the search. At 1 p.m. Consts. Pettapiece and Rivett, and Calvin Ingram, farmer, set out on saddle horses to assist in the search, all the time fearing that exposure, mosquitoes and hunger had proved too much for the lad. They encountered a well-built fence and travelled along it for a mile looking for a place to get through, not wishing to take it down. They therefore doubled back a quarter of a mile and followed a faint trail till they came to a small lake. This they skirted. Const. Pettapiece observed a small dark spot among the rushes on the far side of the lake and was drawn to it. The riders made their way through the dense brush and finally came upon the dazed and mosquito-bitten boy, clad only in a short undershirt. He had apparently managed to exist on wild strawberries.

Every one of the searchers were greatly fatigued, but the tenseness which had gripped those for several miles around was eased when the lad was delivered safely to his parents.

* * *

Co-operation of U. S. Federal Agents with members of this Force finally brought Milton Talbot to justice and a 15 month term in Regina Gaol on a charge of stealing 15 head of cattle from Dr. Houze of Meyronne District. The offence was committed during 1929. Talbot had, however, successfully evaded arrest by the U. S. authorities for a period of six years but was finally arrested at Wyoming where he was identified by photographs and fingerprints. Extradition to Canada was ordered and Talbot was escorted back to Weyburn where he appeared for trial and was convicted before Police Magistrate Martin.

* * *

A novel system of distribution was adopted by a member of the boot-legging fraternity in the Maritimes. He would secure a five gallon keg of rum which he bottled, disposing of the keg and placing the filled bottles in suitable hiding places within a short radius of his store but off his own property. A prospective customer, after paying over his money for a bottle, was then directed to where the goods were located. For example, he might

be instructed to proceed to the base of the fourth tree by the side of the road leading to town, where his purchase would be found. This method of distribution is described as the "Hunt" system.

The securing of evidence against the vendor of the liquor presented some difficulties. A search of the premises was useless, no liquor being at any time taken there, the bottling being done in the woods. The members of the Force responsible for law enforcement in the area decided on an air attack. They accordingly selected a well leafed and exceedingly tall tree in which they secreted themselves and were thus able to obtain a bird's-eye picture of the whole transaction.

The climax came with the conviction of the bootlegger on a charge of selling.

* * *

Several methods of checking traffic have come to light recently, but far the most amusing method was lately uncovered by an N. C. O. and Constable of a Western Division while on a patrol checking re The Vehicles Act.

The patrol was proceeding through a small town, and when at the other end they were accosted by a man in civilian clothes. The two members of this Force were also in mufti. On questioning this man and noting a soiled piece of blue ribbon on his lapel, they discovered that he was a Special Constable of the Town Police. This S/Const. informed our men that they were speeding at 20 m.p.h. through the town. Our N. C. O. was curious to know just how he knew the exact speed. "The Town Constable dropped his hat," was the reply. Still more curious, the members of the patrol solicited an explanation, and so the S/Const., who seemed proudly anxious to "spill the beans", explained the system.

"Do you see that little cloud of dust at this end of the bridge as the car is now coming over? That is just one quarter of a mile from this clump of bushes where the Town Constable is hidden"—and in a theatrical undertone, "The Mayor is also hidden there with him. The Constable starts a stop watch when this dust arises, and when the car passes the bush he stops the watch. A sheet of paper covered with figures, already worked out, tells him how many miles an hour the car is travelling, having covered the quarter mile in so many seconds. If the car is going at 15, he takes his hat off; if it is doing 20, he drops his hat; if it is going 25, he throws his hat up in the air. . . ." "Good heavens," replied our N. C. O., "don't tell me what he would do if a car were going at 60 m.p.h.!"

* * *

An investigation was conducted regarding injuries received by a farmer while clearing land with the help of explosives. It appears that this man had been in the habit of igniting the fuse before inserting the charge in the holes drilled in the stumps. Also that he had been using the explosive in this manner for fifteen years.

The injured man stated that he received the injuries as a result of the fuse burning much faster than usual, stating that he had always estimated that fuse burns at the rate of one foot per minute. This is a common error.

There is no fuse on the Canadian Market with this rate of burning. Manufacturers have standardized the rate of burning to 90 seconds per yard with an error of 10% either way. Fuse burns, therefore, at the rate of between 27 and 33 seconds per foot.

* * *

A somewhat interesting case dealing with that mischievous pest, the anonymous letter writer, was recently successfully dealt with in Alberta.

Extending over a period of ten years, such letters had been received by various citizens of a small town. These letters were of a scurrilous, obscene, and threatening nature and all attempts to trace the source of them had proved abortive.

Recently, however, the suspicions of the local Postmaster, who had taken a keen interest in the matter, were directed towards a clerk in an old established store; as a result, the information he had acquired was placed in the hands of this Force and it was decided to endeavour to secure the necessary evidence by means of marked postage stamps which, it was hoped, the unwitting suspect would place on the anonymous letters.

The modus operandi was as follows: Stamps marked by the investigators with invisible ink were sold by the Postmaster to the suspect. Later, three anonymous letters appeared and, after the stamps on same had been treated with heat, it was found they were three of the stamps which had been marked as set out above.

While the case against the suspect was now very strong, the evidence was not yet definite, owing to the fact that there were in all three persons connected with the store, these being the following:

- (a) The owner—a well-respected old-timer.
- (b) His daughter—also well-respected.
- (c) The clerk—also well-respected.

All of these may have used the store stamps and, in addition, there was always the chance that some of the marked stamps might have been sold to customers. The store, therefore, was at once visited by the investigators, the balance of the stamps on hand secured and, in the presence of the owner, were treated with heat and found to be marked. Both the clerk and his employer were then interrogated, both of them protesting their innocence. Eventually, however, the authorship of the anonymous letters was admitted by the owner of the store, and he subsequently pleaded guilty to charges of threatening to burn or destroy.

The use of invisible ink was of great assistance in this case, the method of marking being to write on the stamp the initials of at least two of the investigators. Carefully executed, nothing can be seen by the naked eye, but, when heat is applied with a match or in any other manner, the initials come out quite clearly.

* * *

The value of First Aid training was amply exemplified recently at one of our Posts in the far North. A man arrived at the detachment during last Winter in a very pitiable condition as a result of lack of food and exposure.

His tale briefly told, showed that on March 21st he had started out to hunt dog feed with his team in the district North of McKay Lake, intending to return that same afternoon. Consequently, he carried neither sleeping bag, cooking utensils or tent—in fact nothing except a rifle and a shovel.

About noon of the same days it snowed and the wind blew so hard he was compelled to dig himself into a snowbank and stay there for two days. When the storm cleared off he had lost his bearings entirely and his eyes were in very poor condition. The third day he shot two caribou taking the meat for himself and his dogs to eat, he kept the skins to sleep on. He ate the tongues of the caribou in the raw state.

For five more days he wandered around “burning” the caribou meat on a stick and drinking snow water from the shovel. Without a bed-roll he could get little or no sleep but spent most of the nights keeping a fire going. On the ninth day he was able to identify the hills on McLeod Bay, Great Slave Lake and his lead dog, picking up a trail on the lake, followed it to the Post.

First Aid treatment was administered. His eyes, hands and feet responded and improved daily although it was necessary to lance his finger ends to allow the Pus to escape. Pus also came from beneath his toe nails and his arms broke out in a rash probably as a result of the continued “burnt” meat diet combined with dirt. They, too, improved daily and finally cleaned up altogether.

After nine days at the Detachment, he said he felt fit enough to start back and as he would have no load he would be able to ride most of the way.

"Old Timers" Column

WE ARE indebted to ex-Sergt. Major Fred A. Bagley who joined the Force on May 1st, 1874, for the following account of the very early history of the Force.

In his record he states that on the morning of October 10th, 1873, the first contingent of men for the Northwest Mounted Police left Toronto under the command of Major J. F. Macleod, C.M.G., en route to Western Canada. The journey was made by train from Toronto to Collingwood, where the Great Lakes Steamboat *Frances Smith* was boarded and the Company proceeded across Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, arriving at Port Arthur's Landing, now Port Arthur, two days later. Then on to Shebandowan, the Eastern terminus of the Dawson Route, from which point the men had to practically work their passage to Fort Garry, Manitoba. Through a misunderstanding, the authorities had closed the Dawson Route for the winter, which meant that on the different portages along the Route, where, in the busy season they kept stopping stations, the staff had been withdrawn to Fort Garry and the stations closed.

With only a limited quantity of supplies it was a hazardous undertaking to travel the Dawson Route, which was a succession of lakes and portages for hundreds of miles.

Winter caught the Northwest Mounted Police outfit in open boats on Rainy Lake, where they experienced their first snowstorm. Eventually the contingent reached the Hudson Bay Post at Fort Francis, literally famished. Bad news, however, awaited them here, for on going to the Post to purchase food, they were informed by the Officer in charge—"All I can sell you is loaf sugar." The Hudson's Bay Company boats had not yet arrived with the winter supplies and there were about 300 Indians at that point practically starving.

The men worked the boats down Rainy River and at an Indian camp on the way they were able to secure some dried whitefish and dried ears of Indian corn. At the mouth of the river they were met by a steam tug, but three days had to be spent here waiting for a snow storm to subside before daring to cross the Lake of the Woods to the North West Angle. At this point the contingent disembarked, and with two ox carts to carry tents and kits, they proceeded on foot through deep snow towards Fort Garry.

A few days later they arrived at Point du Chien where a violent storm was raging. It was impossible to light fires and the tents could not be pitched owing to their being frozen so hard. The men, therefore, bivouacked on the open ground until daybreak, when all hands "hit the trail" for Fort Garry—about 19 miles distant. With the thermometer registering 35 degrees below zero and the snow drifted high, boots and summer clothing were not conducive to personal comfort. That night the men were hospitably entertained by His Grace Archbishop Tache at Saint Boniface and the following morning—in fear and trembling—they crossed the Red River in single file, the ice being only one night old.

At last Fort Garry, where warmth and comfort awaited them. The following day Lower Fort Garry (The Stone Fort) 25 miles further on down

the river, was reached, where the winter was passed in drilling, equitation, and other "soldierly" occupations, preparing for the Great March to the Far West the following summer.

The record kept by ex-Sergt. Major Bagley also contains details of the death of Regimental No. 247, Cpl. F. Baxter, and Regimental No. 228, Cst. Thomas D. Wilson, the first deaths in the Force. On Christmas Day, 1874, both men were on patrol from Fort Kipp to Fort Macleod, and as the temperature was particularly low and the line of patrol very exposed, they were severely frost-bitten. Owing to their condition, they were later removed to the hospital at Fort Macleod, where they died on January 1st, 1875.

Sergt. Major Bagley also records that the first legal hanging in the Northwest Territories was that of Kah-kee-see-koo-chin (The swift runner). He was arrested at Big Lake near St. Albert on May 27th, 1879, on a charge of murder; it was also alleged that he was a Cannibal. This man was tried by Stipendiary Magistrate Richardson on August 6th and found guilty, the hanging taking place at Fort Saskatchewan on December 20th of the same year.

. . .

On Sunday, July 7th, 1935, the spacious quarters provided by Honorary Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Woods, C.M.G., in the Southam Building, Calgary, Alberta, was the scene of the arrival of Veterans from all parts of the West. These quarters supplied a large reception hall and barrack rooms fitted with beds, blankets, etc.

By noon Monday, one hundred and twenty-four were registered, including many of the original seventy-four men, who all took part in the Stampede parade, riding in different kinds of transport, from Red River carts to limousines. They were the guests of the Exhibition and Stampede Board for the week and, if reports are true, thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The exhibition, to them, was only a side line; what they most enjoyed was meeting old comrades who they had not seen or heard of for twenty to forty years. Some realized that this opportunity would not present itself again in this life.

On Tuesday the Veterans were personally introduced to our Commissioner, Major General Sir James H. MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and listened to his address with keen attention and appreciation.

Dominion President of the Association, S. Garnham of Vancouver, took the chair at their short meetings, and arrangements for the week were in the hands of ex-Sergeant Major A. R. Brooke (the youngest old veteran of the group), ex-Sergeant Julian Nash and ex-Sergeant Mitchell, the latter being Secretary Treasurer of "G" Division Veterans Association.

At the end of the week duffel bags were wearily packed and heads turned towards home, all feeling that time and money had been well spent in attending the Calgary 1935 re-union.

. . .

Acting-Assistant Commissioner LaNauze had the pleasure of meeting the Misses Alexis and Flora MacLeod of Shrewsbury, England, this summer.

The Misses MacLeod are nieces of Commissioner MacLeod. They remember him well and distinctly remember his keenness for a semi-military life. The Misses MacLeod were born near Niagara Falls and their father, Commissioner MacLeod's brother, was rector of a parish there. They are still keenly interested in the Force and its doings and were very pleased with the history of their distinguished uncle, as published recently in the *Quarterly*.

While in London the same Officer met his old friend Reg. No. 4767, Ex-Cpl. H. F. O'Connell whose address he had learned through the *Quarterly*. He reports "Paddy" as looking splendid, just as good a Mounted Policeman as ever and entirely conquered his handicap of the loss of his left arm with the "Princess Pats" in 1915.

Together they visited Ex-Reg. No. 3052, Lt. Colonel A. M. O'Kelley, D.S.O., Legion of Honor, who now holds a high position in Canada House. Colonel O'Kelley served from 1894 to 1903 as Corporal in Prince Albert District and was in the Almighty Voice Affair. Colonel O'Kelley is still a good policeman and with "Paddy" O'Connell's help, tries to keep the ex-members of the Force together in the British Isles.

They report that all Ex-members in Great Britain are extremely interested and pleased with the *Quarterly*.

. . .

On July 24, 1935, a re-union of Old Timers was held at North Battleford to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Relief of Battleford. Patrol Sergeant P. J. Lane, Consts. F. A. Robertson, H. I. McDonald and P. B. Millbank were in attendance. Their main duty was to keep order among the Indians present.

P/Sergt. Lane was requested to act as a judge of the best dressed Indians, of the tepees and the best dancers; he also distributed the prize money. His co-judges were Mrs. Parker, wife of ex-S/M. Parker and born in the Barracks at Battleford, and two old timers from the City. At the conclusion of the Pow-wow and dances, a number of the old Rebellion Chiefs gave speeches regarding the Rebellion days and thanked the white people for the way they have treated them. The chiefs wanted them to continue to be their friends and thanked them for the very enjoyable day.

The R. C. M. P. in attendance were introduced to several old ex-members, including the Burke brothers whose brother, "Tough" Burke, died in the service and is buried at Onion Lake, and ex-S/M. Parkers and others, all 1883 or 1885 men.

. . .

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

Reg. No. 3802, Sgt. Major Hanna, J. G., of "C" Division—June 17, 1935; 4987 Earnscliffe Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.

Reg. No. 5856, Cpl. Clark, H. J., of "F" Division—August 17, 1935; 2128 West 21st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 5871, Cpl. Bates, A., of "F" Division—May 31, 1935; Kipling, Sask.

Division Notes

"C" Division

Going to pension after a lifetime of service in the Force is not at all easy. Sgt. Major Hanna has reluctantly and regretfully left us. We bought him a typewriter as a farewell present; and we are expecting him to publish his memoirs at any time now. It has been suggested that the Q.M. supplement the typewriter with: tables, plain, one; chairs, common, one; Shannon fyles, slightly bent, six; and stationary and carbon paper, so that the ex-S.M. can rig up a room at home to look like a detachment office, fully furnished, and thereby assuage his "homesickness".

Corporals Noel, Chamberlain, and Dodsworth have gotten themselves married in this period—a kind of marital epidemic. We attended their weddings, gave them presents, wished them luck, and saw them off on their honeymoons. Already they have acquired that responsible look; which serves them right for deserting the boys and the rigours of the barrackroom.

Post-war members of "M" and "K" Divisions will be interested in this. Corporal Sirr paused in Montreal the other day, before returning to Fredericton, N.B., long enough to stage a little re-union party with Corporals Lewis and Scrogg. Almost tearfully they reminisced of the splendours of Southern Alberta. Lewis sprang the surprise information that "Snagtooth" Douglas-Scott-Allan was in Montreal, too. He was called to the party by telephone and arrived with his face split from ear to ear in that famous grin with both teeth fully exposed. Then the stories began again. "Snagtooth" claims his vaunted prowess remains undiminished with age.

An interesting series of revolver matches is being shot between teams of the Verdun City Police and members of this division in Montreal. Fortnightly matches call for teams of five men, each man turning in two deliberate and two rapid fire targets. The Verdun men use their service .38 Colts with six inch barrel; and the R. C. M. P., their service .45's. Results have been remarkably close; our first match gave Verdun a lead of two points; the next was a draw; and the third placed the R. C. M. Police three points ahead. Subsequent matches have given us a slight lead, with Verdun showing possibilities of more than balancing the deficit. Members of the team and spares are: A/S.M. H. Mulhall, D/Cpl. J. A. Churchman, Constables A. J. Daviau, J. B. K. Osborne, J. D. George, W. Bordeleau, and A. W. Reipert.

"D" Division

The grounds of "D" Div. Headquarters have recently been enclosed with a four foot Stelco Chain Link fence, which greatly improves the appearance of the property.

On August 9th, a Smoker and Variety entertainment was held in the Auditorium, in connection with the presentation of the Shaughnessy Shield for the Western Canada Championship in First Aid, and the Sherwood Police Shield and Trophies to the team members for the Dominion Championship. Recipients of the Trophies, presented by the Officer Commanding, were Cst. H. B. Sundkvist, Capt., and Csts. A. J. Calverley, A. Als vold and E. Stanley. Cst. Sundkvist replied to the address of the Officer Commanding upon request of 'Speech, Speech', which he did right well. The whole Division joins in hearty congratulations to the Team. Music was furnished throughout the evening by Cst. Hartley's Royal Canadians, an orchestra of seven pieces. From their showing, great things are expected from them this coming Season. We are indebted to several civilians for their contributions which were first rate, particularly Mr. Fred. Kimpler, better known as 'The Singing Fireman', a member of the Winnipeg Fire Brigade, and Mr. Sam Layfield, whose rendition of the corpulent and over-indulgent gentleman reciting 'Casabianca' will be long-lived. Our many thanks to all who contributed so handsomely to our entertainment. Donations of refreshments were received and are gratefully acknowledged from Drewry's, Shea's, Kiewel's and Pellitier's. An address was given by the Officer Commanding, dealing with 'Esprit de Corps' and the get-together spirit of the whole Force. His talk was well received and was immediately followed by the whole assembly joining in 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow'.

During the sojourn of the Trekkers in Winnipeg, one bright spot is to be remembered by the members of the various Eastern Divisions present and our own members. It was the Major Bowe's 'Amateur Hour'; impromptu entertainment by the members themselves. Master of Ceremonies was Cpl. S. G. Gumm, "A" Div., who sponsored the 'programme' on behalf of Clark's Pork and Beans. Mjr. Bowes, impersonated by Cst. J. Harmer, "D" Div., gave the amateurs every assistance with the 'Wheel of Fortune'. Although no Broadway Contracts were awarded, the evening was thoroughly enjoyable, and undoubtedly eased the strain of prevailing 'Stand-to'. Mr. Sam Layfield was to the fore on this occasion also, always ready with a yarn or recitation, our sincere appreciation is tendered to him.

"E" Division

The following letter has been received at our Vancouver Office from the Canadian Airways Limited:

"We wish to extend our grateful thanks to the crew of your patrol launch *Imperator*, for their very splendid assistance in rescuing the passengers and pilot of the seaplane which was capsized by a towing cable off Pier 'A' on Thursday, May 16th. The immediate response of your boat and this very willing assistance was responsible for assuring the safety of the lives of those involved. We appreciate your valued co-operation and wish that our expression of thanks be tendered through you to the crew of the launch."

Official reports indicate that a seaplane from Victoria carrying four persons, when about to land in Vancouver harbor, accidentally struck the tow-line attached to a tug and barge, and nose dived into the sea, precipitating the occupants into the water. Prompt action on the part of P. O. Olsen, who witnessed the accident from a nearby wharf, in getting the *Imperator* under way and assisting in the rescue of the passengers and pilot, also salvaging the plane, was very gratefully appreciated and prompted the writing of the above letter. GOOD WORK, *Imperator*.

"F" and Depot

On June 8th last the R. C. M. Police Chapel at Regina was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Miss J. V. K. Stoddart became the wife of S/Inspector G. J. M. Curleigh.

After the ceremony the happy couple were entertained by members of "F" and "Depot" Divisions, and later left for Aklavik, N. W. T., where S/Inspector Curleigh will take over the command of the Sub-Division.

We wish them the best of health and happiness.

On July 9, 1935, Corporal G. H. Mitchell, in charge "F" Division Liquor Squad, was married in Moose Jaw to Miss Jacqueline McGreevy, daughter of R. J. McGreevy of Broadview, Sask. Corpl. and Mrs. Mitchell have taken up residence in the Balfour Apts., Regina.

Constable Robert Norfolk, Regina Town Station, was on July 18, 1935, at Saskatoon married to Blanche Constance, eldest daughter of Hon. Richard S. Dundas, Assistant Grain Commissioner, Saskatoon. Const. and Mrs. Norfolk are also residing in the Balfour Apts., Regina.

A few days after Const. Norfolk's return from furlough, he and Corpl. Mitchell were each presented with a pair of blankets in a simple ceremony in the Recreation Room of Regina Town Station on behalf of the N. C. O. in charge and all members of the Detachment.

Recent visitors at the R. C. M. Police Museum, Regina, include three old-timers, ex-members of this Force.

Ex-Staff Sergeant M. A. Fyffe, Reg. No. 2850, who is at present investigator for the Alberta Optometrical Association, Edmonton, was at one time stationed at Balcarres, then at Moosomin Detachment, Sask. Ex-Staff Sergeant Fyffe is a brother of Reg. No. 530, ex-Staff Sergeant Jerry Fyffe, who opened the original Fort Qu'Appelle Detachment.

The second visitor welcomed was ex-Superintendent G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., (South African War), of Calgary. Ex-Superintendent Sanders was for many years

Police Magistrate in Calgary following his retirement from the Force. He was on the Relief Commission who were picketed at Calgary during the passing through of the "on-to-Ottawa" trekkers, and gave evidence at the preliminary hearings in Regina. Colonel Sanders was appointed to the N. W. M. Police in 1884 and retired during 1912.

Our last visitor was ex-Superintendent A. E. C. McDonell, who joined the Force in 1881 and was stationed at Fort Walsh, Maple Creek and the Yukon. He obtained his Commission in 1900 and was promoted to Superintendent in 1912, and retired in 1917 to become Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police, and was later for a number of years Magistrate at Peace River. He retired about a year ago and resides in Calgary. One of ex-Superintendent McDonell's sons, Albert, is at present in training at Regina; another son, Constable C. B. McDonell, is in charge of Canora Detachment; a third son, Constable Donald McDonell, was drowned with an Indian guide while on patrol near Port Nelson in 1930.

"G" Division

On Tuesday, June 25th, at 7 p.m., the Schooner *St. Roch* sailed for the Arctic with a full crew and about 150 tons of supplies, having undergone her first overhaul at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, after four years service in Coronation Gulf. She has since rounded Point Barrow and is now at Herschel Island, and will winter this year at Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island. The *St. Roch*, during her service in the Arctic, has held an enviable record and we wish the crew every success during her next stay.

The R.M.S. *Nascopie* sailed from Montreal on July 17th, with the reliefs and supplies for the Eastern Arctic Posts. Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch was in command of the Police party and will make the inspection of all detachments in the Eastern Arctic. This year the *Nascopie's* course has been changed and, after passing through the Straits, calling at several places in Northern Quebec and the South of Baffin Island, will cross from Port Harrison, Quebec, to Churchill, and then to Chesterfield, returning through the Straits via Southampton Island sailing direct to Craig Harbour, calling at Ponds Inlet and Pangnirtung on the return South. This year the *Nascopie* carried on board a splendid addition to the Arctic water transport, the Motor Boat *Lake Harbour*. This Boat will be stationed at Lake Harbour detachment for the purpose of making patrols from that detachment West along the South coast of Baffin Island to Cape Dorset and East to Frobisher Bay. She is fully equipped as a coastal vessel, powered with an Acadia, 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, valve-in-head, 30-40 H.P. Marine Engine. It is electrically lighted throughout with comfortable quarters for the crew, carrying a fuel supply for a range of 1,000 miles and a freight capacity of about 15 tons. During her trial trip she did 9 knots and behaved very well under sail. She will be used for visiting the Eskimo settlements on Baffin Island between Cape Dorset and Frobisher Bay, and she will also be able to, if necessary, cross over to the Mainland of Quebec. This year two new detachments will be opened, one at Port Harrison, Quebec, on the East Coast of the Hudson's Bay, and the other at Maitland Point, South of Baillie Island.

"K" Division

Lethbridge Sub-Division Headquarters' gardens carried off the Bowman Challenge Shield for the finest showing of garden flowers in the City of Lethbridge, which is widely known as the city of gardens.

Mr. Bowman inaugurated the competition five years ago, and our Lethbridge gardens have on four occasions secured the Shield.

The property occupied by this Force at Lethbridge covers an area of four city blocks in the heart of the city, and is considered one of the beauty spots there.

All honor is due to S/Cst. Hobbs, the gardener and stoker at Lethbridge for his untiring efforts which have resulted in the retention of this coveted trophy.

The fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, a World-renowned event held annually at Calgary, Alberta, and the

sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the first North West Mounted Police Fort at what is now the City of Calgary were celebrated jointly in July of this year in fitting style. The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Major General Sir James H. MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., officially opened the Exhibition on July 8th, after a huge street parade in which one Officer and thirty-four N. C. Officers and men of this Force took part.

It will be remembered that only one week previously these men and horses were engaged in a disturbance at Regina, and the enthusiastic reception accorded them, not only as they rode in the parade, but at each performance of their Musical Ride in front of the Grandstand daily, clearly demonstrated the high regard held by the public at large for this Force.

During the celebration the Commissioner and Officers of the Force attended a banquet given by the South African Veterans, at which about two hundred were present. The Commissioner gave a brief address and renewed acquaintances with many of these veterans. He also attended a meeting of the Royal North West Mounted Police Veterans Association, where he was received with enthusiasm. Of the hundred odd members of this organization nine were members of the original seventy-fivers. The Alberta Military Institute were hosts at a luncheon which the Commissioner and Officers of the Force also attended.

Members of the Calgary Sub-Division entertained visiting members, ex-members and friends at a highly successful dance in the Al Azhar, in Calgary. Among the distinguished guests were His Honour W. L. Walsh, Lieutenant Governor of the Province; Major General Sir James and Lady MacBrien; Brigadier D. W. B. Spry, District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 13; Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Newson, Officer Commanding "K" Division.

Good weather prevailed the whole week. The Musical Ride was put on each evening before capacity crowds. It was performed twice on Friday, and the gate for that day totalled 45,096. Total attendance for the week was 222,808.

The final performance on Saturday was brought to a close with an impressive fireworks display. During the showing of a set-piece depicting Niagara Falls, about 150 yards wide, and a set-piece of a member of the Force mounted, massed bands headed a "March Past" of the Veterans, followed by a parade of forty-five N. C. Officers and Constables. This brought to a conclusion a most successful gala week.

During this week Sarcee Camp of Military District No. 13 was in full swing. Officers of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Forces expressed some very complimentary remarks regarding the Musical Ride. Many prominent citizens were heard to express themselves in the same vein.

During the past quarter sports activities in "K" Division have been greatly retarded due to the industrial unrest which necessitated many members being concentrated at points outside their Divisions. Those who were left have had to assume extra duties, and there has been little if any time to engage in organized sports.

However, at Edmonton the R. C. M. Police cricket team played a number of games and though they were unable, unfortunately, to make a very good showing against their opponents, two members, Cst. Johns, and S/Cst. Lane, through their outstanding play, were invited to play with outside teams. A good indication of the growing prestige of the R. C. M. Police Edmonton Cricket Team.

Those members of "K" Division stationed at Edmonton who have been able to do so have played a few games of golf and tennis, but unfortunately were unable to play with sufficient regularity to participate in any of the local tournaments.

At Lethbridge Sub-Division a baseball team was organized early in the Summer, and much enthusiasm was shown by all members. The team was entered in a local City league and two games were played, when most of the members were sent to Corbin, B.C., and later to Regina on special duty, which necessitated the withdrawal of the league entry. Since then no attempt has been made to enter into any organized sport. However, plans are under way for an inter-branch billiard tournament this fall; it is expected and hoped that a bowling team for entry in one of the local leagues may be organized.

Review of Other Police Journals

The Kenya Police Review. June, 1935.

The issue under review is well produced, but contains rather a large number of advertisements. It is more of a personal Police Journal and written in a lighter vein than the majority of police publications, containing no lengthy articles on criminal investigations.

A correspondent writes warning all bachelors of the danger of matrimony. He gives the following hints how to keep single, which may be of value to the member striving to maintain his 7 years celibacy:

"(1) Immediately upon meeting an attractive female, inform her you are a member of the Kenya Police.

"(2) If this does not discourage her, enlighten her as to your financial position, adding about £200 to your actual debts. As an alternative, attempt to borrow from her, and if successful, carry on until her money or patience is exhausted. When the latter occurs—cut her dead and in any case, refuse to pay her back."

C. D. LaN.

The Outpost. June, 1935.

The Regimental magazine of the British South Africa Police, published at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, comes to us with the Editor's compliments. It contains a good jubilee editorial and some fitting remarks on that Great Empire builder, Cecil Rhodes. *The Outpost* has its own essay competition and the subject "Superstition and Crime in Southern Rhodesia" should create great interest.

The British South Africa Police are now engaged in making history in that some of them are "on location" helping to film the life of Cecil Rhodes, and an article in *The Silver Screen* pours local criticism on those detailed to act.

There is also an article on our own Force reproduced from *Overseas* entitled "Training Canada's Police."

C. D. LaN.

The Police Journal. July-September, 1935.

This journal maintains its solid blue covered dignity and worth. In the number under review the Editor is apparently in the same unhappy state as we are and requests more Police contributions. In effect, he says: "The value of each number of the *Police Journal* obviously depends on the nature of the contents. The contents depend largely on the nature of the articles submitted, and not entirely in the articles which have been 'written by request'."

"Notes on recent Crime" are always of interest and are cleverly summarized.

"The Police and the Law—1910-35" deals with the increase of duties of the Police. It clearly defines the fact that the English Police "are public servants and officers of the Crown and are not servants of the local bodies who maintain them."

The article also deals with "Colourable Evasions of the Law" and the relationship between "Civil and Criminal Law."

"Recent Judicial Decisions" are always of interest to the policeman with that very necessary adjunct, a keen legal mind, and are of great value in the study of what is admissible as to evidence of previous convictions.

"Cartridge Clues" by an N.C.O. Detective of the Palestine Police Force is an extremely interesting account of the brutal murder of a native member of the Palestine Police by escaped convicts and how microscopic photographs of the rifle bullet helped to convict the suspects.

"Defamatory Libel in Anonymous Letters" is a short and practical article written by an Officer recently engaged in such a case. Such letters are against all our moral and social relationship and the writer indicates some useful lines to follow. They especially quote Rule 1 of the Rules approved by H. M. Judges of the King's Bench for the guidance of the British Police:

"When a police officer is endeavoring to discover the author of a crime, there is no objection to his putting questions in respect thereof to any person or persons, whether suspected or not, from whom he thinks that useful information can be obtained."

Apropos to the above, the surprising case of John Binney arrested for sending threatening letters is mentioned in the "Notes on Recent Crime", which case shows that the identifying of handwriting is not an exact science. C. D. LaN.

Book Review

Textbook of Firearms Investigation, Identification and Evidence. By MAJOR J. S. HATCHER. Published by Small-Arms Company, Marines, N.C., U.S.A.

Although essentially technical, this book contains much valuable material to all persons interested in the science of ballistics. The author is a member of the United States Army Ordnance Department; was also Captain of the United States Rifle team that competed at Bisley in 1931, and Ordnance representative at Camp Perry the same year.

A practical knowledge of guns and explosives is of great assistance in many police investigations and much information of value can be obtained from the book under review.

It is a recognized fact that during a murder investigation the primary duties of the investigator are to find the motive for the crime and the weapon used. Should a peace officer in charge of such a case become possessed of the fatal bullet, either by finding same at the scene of the crime or from the doctor performing the post mortem, he is greatly helped in the investigation if he is able to form some opinion regarding the type of weapon from which the exhibit was fired. It is not suggested that he should give evidence on this point, but a knowledge of the weapon most likely used is of great assistance when searching the premises of a suspect.

The following items taken from the chapter dealing with the elementary principles of firearms are of value:

COLT—Some of the early percussion models had seven grooves, right-hand twist.

Many of the early metallic cartridge models, in both rim and centre fire, had 7 grooves, left-hand twist. However, all modern Colt revolvers and automatic pistols have a left-hand twist with 6 grooves.

IVER JOHNSON—Some earlier models had 3 grooves, right-hand twist. However, all the latest models have 5 grooves.

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON—Right-hand twist. Now has 6 grooves in all models. Formerly the .32 and .38 revolver had 5 grooves.

SAVAGE AUTOMATIC PISTOL—Six grooves, right-hand twist.

REMINGTON AUTOMATIC PISTOL—Seven grooves, right-hand twist.

THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN—Six grooves, right-hand twist.

Dealing with the range of pistol bullets, the author states that while the ordinary pistol and revolvers are supposed to be effective only at 50 or 75 yards, all of them will send their bullets much farther than that, and are capable of inflicting fatal wounds at distances up to one mile, depending on the calibre.

Thus the .32 Automatic Colt Pistol, when discharged at an elevation of 26 degrees, will send its bullet over 1300 yards, and the .25 calibre elevated at an angle of 15 degrees will shoot 850 yards.

The dispersion at these ranges is very great, and it would be difficult to hit an object the size of a large house, but stray shots discharged in the air may do serious damage a long way off. I know of a case where a boy was killed at a distance of 639 yards by a .22 shot.

A number of copies of this book have been purchased for use by members of this Force and further copies of same would make a welcome addition to our Police Libraries.

R. A.

Obituary

Regimental No. 1041, ex-S/Sgt. P. H. Belcher

Ex-S/Sgt. Percy Hugh Belcher died at Edmonton on August 4th, 1935.

P. H. Belcher engaged in the Northwest Mounted Police at Edmonton, Alberta, on May 24th, 1884. He was promoted to Corporal on August 2nd, 1885; to the rank of Sergeant on November 13th of the same year, and to Staff Sergeant on March 2nd, 1886. He retired from the Force on May 23rd, 1898.

Belcher was born in England in 1856 and came to Canada in 1878. For a number of years he carried freight and mail between Winnipeg and Edmonton by the overland route. He later took up farming south of Fort Saskatchewan and in 1880 established the first grist mill in Edmonton, which he eventually sold, and joined the Force in 1884. On leaving the Force in 1898 he went to the Yukon where he acted as Recorder in the Gold Commissioner's office at Dawson. Later, he returned to Northern Alberta and in 1915 was appointed Police Magistrate for Grand Prairie, which position he held until 1930, when he resigned and returned to Edmonton.

Ex-S/Sgt. P. H. Belcher was a brother of ex-Inspector Robert Belcher, C.M.G., who joined the Force during November, 1873, and served for almost 33 years.

Burial took place at Edmonton on August 6th and members of the Force stationed at that point attended the funeral and acted as pallbearers.

Regimental No. 4481, ex-Constable A. N. Blake

Arthur Netterville Blake died at Fort MacPherson, North West Territories, on April 24th, 1935, after a long sickness.

Ex-Constable Blake was born in England, and shortly after coming to Canada he proceeded to the Boer War with the Canadian Forces. After the Boer War he remained in South Africa where he was engaged in ranching operations. He later returned to Canada and joined the R. N. W. M. Police on June 4th, 1906. He served in Northern Alberta and the North West Territories and took his discharge on August 24th, 1912, later taking up residence near Fort MacPherson where he was engaged in trapping and trading operations.

A member of the Force was present at his death, and the funeral took place on April 26th, 1935, at Fort MacPherson.

Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Fraser

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Dr. S. M. Fraser at his home in Montreal on September 1st, 1935.

Born at London, Ontario, Dr. Fraser graduated in medicine from Western University in that city and continued post-graduate work in surgery in New York and Baltimore hospitals.

On May 1st, 1889, at the age of 21 years, he was appointed a Medical Officer in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, being stationed at Calgary, Maple Creek, Battleford, the Yukon and MacLeod respectively. During 1920 he was appointed Senior Surgeon of the Force with headquarters at Ottawa.

On February 1st, 1925, Dr. Fraser was superannuated from the Force with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

We wish to extend our sympathy to the immediate relatives, Mrs. Fraser, two daughters and one son, who is at present serving in the Force.

The funeral, which was attended by members of the Force, was held at London, Ontario, and interment made at Woodland Cemetery.

Regimental No. 133, ex-Constable G. C. King

Ex-Constable G. C. King, who died at Calgary on July 18th, 1935, was eighty-seven years of age and had been in ill-health for some weeks.

On April 29th, 1874, he joined this Force and three years later, on June 15th, 1877, took his discharge. He was one of the first members of the Force to set foot in Calgary. Upon resigning from the Northwest Mounted Police, this ex-Constable entered the business life of the new settlement and, in 1885, became Calgary's first Postmaster, which position he held for 36 years.

Mr. King and his wife, who survives him, were Calgary's first host and hostess by virtue of their being the first married couple in the settlement. Last November they observed their 55th wedding anniversary. Mrs. King was born in Winnipeg, the daughter of a pioneer western trader, and was married in Calgary in 1897.

At Calgary's 50th birthday celebrations last year Mr. King was honoured in recognition of his early service; he was also named a member of the Order of the British Empire in the King's honours list of New Year's, 1935.

Regimental No. 1181, ex-Constable W. McNair

William McNair died at Melfort, Sask., on July 14th, 1935.

McNair engaged in the North West Mounted Police at Ottawa, Ont., on April 17th, 1885, and took his discharge from the Force at Battleford on April 16th, 1885, having been stationed at Regina, Fort Macleod and Battleford.

McNair was born in Wakefield, Que., and, prior to engaging in the Force, was a member of the Contingent of Canadian Canoemen organized by Lord Wolseley in 1883 for service on the Upper Nile for which service he received the medals awarded by Queen Victoria, also the Khedive of Egypt. He also received the North-West Canada medal for service with the N. W. M. Police in the Rebellion.

Burial took place at Melfort on July 17th, and members of the Force stationed at that point attended.

Regimental No. 1890, ex-Constable J. C. Routhier

Jean Charles Routhier, son of the late Chief Justice of Quebec, passed away at Pincher Creek, Alberta, on August 18th, 1935, at the age of 70 years. He was a highly respected resident of the Pincher Creek District.

The late Mr. Routhier was born at St. Louis Kamouraska, Quebec, and in 1884 at the age of 19 years, enlisted in the Sixty-Fifth Quebec Regiment, serving with that Unit in the Northwest Rebellion the following year.

On December 23rd, 1886, he engaged in the Northwest Mounted Police at Prince Albert, and on April 21st, 1890 purchased his discharge for the purpose of taking up land southwest of Pincher Creek, Alberta. Later, he extended his farming and ranching operations and became a rancher on a large scale.

Interment was made in the Pincher Creek Cemetery.
