

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

January 1942

A Good Idea For 1942

Stick to

“DREWRY'S DRY”



|||
WHEN
YOU
DRINK
DREWRY'S
YOU
DRINK
CANADA'S
FINEST
GINGER
ALE



Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 9

JANUARY 1942

NUMBER 3

Principal Contents

	PAGE
Frontispiece	244
Editorial	245

SPECIAL ITEM

A Great Public Servant	343
----------------------------------	-----

ARTICLES

Blackouts, by Cst. E. P. Turner	282
Cattle Brands, by Cpl L. S. Hester	305
No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) Canadian Army (A.F.)	321
Pilots of the North, by A/Cpl J. H. Bilton	285
Psychology and Horse Sense, by J. G. Hanna	289
Some Psychological Factors in Rehabilitation, by Douglas J. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D.	299
The Demise of Elijko Malsyz, by A/Cpl M. MacLean	297
The Historic Forty-Ninth, by John Peter Turner	270
Restitution of Property in Theft and Other Cases, by L. J. Hobbs	292

REGULAR QUARTERLY ITEMS

Book Reviews	309
Division Notes	324
Notes on Recent Cases	248
Obituary	345
Old Timers' Column	316
Question Box	308

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER R. L. CADIZ, *Chairman*

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR R. ARMITAGE, *Treasurer*

G. T. HANN, ESQ., M.B.E.

CORPORAL G. S. HOWARD, *Editor*



ASSOCIATE EDITORS

'A' Div., A/Cpl J. R. McFARLAND; 'H.Q.' Sub-div., Cst. E. C. ARMSTRONG; 'C' Div., Cpl E. BRAKEFIELD-MOORE, M.A., LL.B.; 'D' Div., S/Sgt A. R. WALKER; 'Depot' Div., Cpl H. H. Radcliffe; 'E' Div., A/Cpl H. A. MAXTED; 'F' Div., Asst Commr C. D. LANAUZE; 'G' Div., Sgt H. KEARNEY; 'H' Div., Sgt J. L. ROBERTSON; 'J' Div., Insp'r O. P. FARTHING; 'K' Div., Insp'r A. G. MARSON; 'L' Div., Cst. J. C. CAMERON; 'N' Div., Cst. W. N. WILSON; 'O' Div., D/S/Sgt G. J. ARCHER.

The *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly* is published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in January, April, July and October, Subscription, \$1 per year; single copies, 25c.

EDITORIAL OFFICES AT R. C. M. POLICE HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, CANADA.

Subscribers should notify the *Quarterly* of changes in their addresses.



Photo by Miss 'Jackie' Martin, *Chicago Sun*.

Prime Minister Churchill shaking hands with Insp. R. S. S. Wilson of headquarters. The photo was taken in the East Block of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on Dec. 29, 1941.

Editorial

The Commissioner's New Year Message

The Commissioner desires to acquaint all ranks with his sincere appreciation of the manner in which officers, non-commissioned officers and constables have continued to fill the many demands made upon them during the past year. Much of the work could not be forseen, and the difficulties encountered called for strenuous and continued effort, intelligence and much patience.

The next six months may be vital for Canada and the Empire, and the Commissioner trusts that the excellent spirit which has been shown by all members of the Force will continue, and that the vigilance which has been shown in the past will be faithfully maintained.

The Commissioner wishes all members of the Force a happy and prosperous New Year.

* * *

All men of goodwill rejoiced to learn that the Rt Hon. Winston Churchill arrived safely back in England after his conference with democratic leaders on this continent regarding the allied conduct of the war. The **Mr England Visits** 'Fighting Briton' was enthusiastically welcomed by Canadians during his three-day visit in their capital, and the famous V-for-Victory sign received a new fillip as it was tossed back and forth between him and the crowds that thronged the streets to catch a glimpse of him.

In this hour of deadly peril the civilized world is indeed fortunate to have such an inspired leader and champion.

* * *

The obscure relationship between bodily state and behaviour is frequently ignored by police and others unless abnormal conditions are detected. For example, we understand bizarre conduct in an individual if he is inebriated, or if he has suffered a head injury. But in the absence of such evidence we tend to ignore bodily chemistry when behaviour is anti-social.

Sugar and Crime However, it has recently been shown that there frequently exists a state of hypoglycemia in chronic delinquents. Hypoglycemia means simply that the blood of a person is below normal in sugar level. The normal content is taken as 90-110 m.m. per 100 c.c. One investigator found that 2.8 per cent of patients in a general ward had a blood sugar level of less than 70 m.m. per 100 c.c., but in a psychopathic ward 4.35 per cent showed a similar depletion.

Low sugar level is usually 'induced' (e.g. by insulin treatment); there seems to be some controversy as to whether or not it can be 'spontaneous'. In either case the symptoms are many, and may predispose the person to crime. Here are some of the symptoms most frequently met:

Disorderly Conduct: particularly towards representatives of the law, especially policemen.

Traffic Violations: this is another manifestation of social negativism.

Extreme Irritability: coupled with a seeming lack of initiative.

Hypoglycemia has also been shown to exist in such violations as theft, sadism, exhibitionism, and attempted suicide.

It is not here suggested that a large percentage of police cases will be traced to hypoglycemia; but there may be a considerable number in a large police centre.

Prof. D. J. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Western Ontario and a regular contributor to the *Quarterly*, who first brought these observations to our attention, makes the following practical suggestions for the guidance of peace officers:

- (1) In case of assault, disorderly conduct or negative behaviour, especially towards uniformed officials, investigate whether the person is receiving insulin for diabetes. If the offender is, obtain medical advice about dosage.
- (2) In all cases where the usual outline of causes seems inadequate, discover if medical diagnosis reveals hypoglycemia.

Perhaps this procedure would be helpful with regard to all recidivists.

Indications are that the world is on the verge of a more scientific analysis of those facts which, in affecting personality, may in many instances lead to crime. The whole matter calls for further investigation. The police may be able in such studies to provide much original data.

* * *

War philanthropy (if we may so describe the investment of untied funds in war securities) is not alone a matter of consideration for one's fellow man or of one's

loyalty to the sovereign power. It is, or should be, a subject of downright and serious concern to us all—for us all.

War Philanthropy Upon the war effort of each one depends a highly important phase of our democratic state, our well-being in the future. Upon our war philanthropy may well hang the outcome of the titanic struggle in which we and our Allies are engaged.

In like measure as the gratitude of all free people goes out to those who are fighting the usurpers of their rights, or preparing to do so, so will our contributions to the national war chest instil thankfulness and confidence, and provide the wherewithal among those who carry Freedom's torch.

The grim shadow darkening the world can only be dispelled by concerted, unified effort—at home as well as abroad. If we show complacency now, we can expect no sure security should darker days beset us; if we wilfully evade our responsibility, if we resort to petty controversies and beclouding prejudices while the holocaust of war spreads wider.

Supplies, materials, weapons, boats, industrial outputs of every kind, in ever-growing volume, are needed as never in our history. And money—not donated, but returnable with interest—is imperative to maintain our fighting services, to enable our army, navy and air force to carry on.

Let each of us pull his weight. Let every red-blooded Canadian invest to his or her limit in War Certificates or Victory Bonds.

Let us all join in the crusade for Freedom.

* * *

The maintenance of law and order in this country is accepted as a matter of course by most people. Few of us have ever bothered to consider the drastic changes

that would take place in our way of life if law and order were to disappear. Yet we have only to glance at those countries where, on account of civil war, rebellion or other internal disturbances, law enforcement has become non-existent, to realize that fear enters

Law and Order

when order and reason depart. Without law there can be no order, and where there is no order there is chaos and injustice. When might prevails over right, a state of lawlessness exists. Thus law and order are so closely associated as to be almost synonymous.

Our Canadian criminal laws, which are based on the statute and common law of England, are being continuously revised and supplemented to meet the demands of modern democratic conditions. The law is an expression of the will of the majority, and it must be enforced for the benefit of the common good. No person is above or beyond the law. But under it every law-abiding citizen can walk without fear.

* * *

The response to the Commissioner's Gold Medal Essay Competition for 1941 was very satisfactory. The judges remarked that nearly every paper contained valuable ideas and suggestions for improving the efficiency of the **Essay Contest** Force, and that the contributors had obviously given much thought to their subjects.

In conformity with the rules of the competition, the essays, which were anonymous, were read by the judges: Deputy Commissioner R. L. Cadiz, Asst Commr F. J. Mead, Insp'r D. C. Saul. The essays were then submitted to the Commissioner who read each one personally.

The prize winners:

First: The Commissioner's gold medal and \$50 cash to Reg. No. 9767, Cst. G. H. Archer, 'O' Division, Toronto, for his essay on the Intelligence Section.

Second: \$35 cash to Reg. No. 12044, A/Cpl J. A. Peacock, 'F' Division, Saskatoon Sub-division headquarters, for his essay entitled 'Single Members Billeted at Married Detachments'.

Third: \$15 cash to Reg. No. 10096, Cst. F. W. Ashe, Headquarters Sub-division, Ottawa, for his essay on the Finger Print Section.

Honourable Mention, in order of merit:

Reg. No. 12730, Cst. A. A. Lunkie, 'F' Division, Assiniboia, for his essay entitled 'Weapon Permits'.

Reg. No. 12121, A/Cpl H. L. Hoyt, Headquarters Sub-division, Ottawa, for his essay entitled 'Centralization of Stores'.

Reg. No. 11025, Cpl W. G. Fraser, 'H' Division, New Glasgow, N.S., for his essay on the Criminal Investigation Branch.

The Commissioner, board of judges, and the editorial committee of the R.C.M.P. *Quarterly* extend their hearty congratulations to the winners, and commend all the other contestants on their interest.

* * *

Correction

ON page 159 of the October, 1941, edition of the *Quarterly* appears an error. The statement, "Lt R. Y. Douglas, retired inspector now living in Saskatchewan," should read "Lt R. Y. Douglas, retired superintendent now living in Ottawa." This error is very much regretted.

Notes on Recent Cases

R. v. Attis et al

Cattle Rustling—Conspiracy—Strange Method of Identification

On July 16, 1941, Rev. Father Alyre Richard reported to the R.C.M.P. detachment at Moncton, N.B., that during the night three yearlings had been stolen from a pasture belonging to the Agricultural School and Model Farm at Rogersville, N.B., which is run by the Trappist Priests. Local investigation disclosed the next afternoon that the missing cattle were corralled in the live-stock pen of the Swift Canadian Company plant at Moncton. Identification of the animals was established by Brother J. B. Thibeau, who attended them at the institution. That the yearlings, which were very tame, recognized their keeper as soon as they saw him was clearly evident from their behaviour; for when he beckoned with a mere wave of his arm they immediately walked out from the herd of their bovine companions and shambled over to him. In this remarkable case the owner instead of identifying the animals reversed the usual procedure and had them identify him.

* * *

To get at the truth, investigators on several occasions have manifested a Solomon-like wisdom by taking cognizance of the actions and probative intuition of the beasts of the field and fowl of the farm yard.

In *R. v. Nelson*, 8 R.C.M.P. Q. 256, the identification of two stolen, unbranded calf hides assumed what may be described melodramatic characteristics. Regarding this novel case, the New York State Police *Bulletin* commented: "A complaint was received from a cattle raiser in Alberta that two calves had been stolen from his ranch. An investigation commenced immediately and it was shown that shortly after the disappearance of the animals, two brothers

—Ralph and Albert Nelson—sold two calves to the proprietor of a meat market in Cardston. Unfortunately, when the investigation actually began the calves were no more. Some of the meat still remained in the butcher shop but most of it, in the form of roast veal, veal stews and veal cutlets, had long ago disappeared in the stomachs of good Canadians. The investigators were about to give up when one of them was inspired by a most unusual thought.

'True,' he mused, 'the calves went to the land from which no travellers return, but the two mothers of the calves are still alive; and, what is more significant, the hides of the two calves still remain in the butcher shop.'

And soon, a most unusual experiment took place: the hides were placed on stumps in the complainant's pasture, and with unerring instinct one mother cow immediately claimed the hide of her child. It may be stated that she was only a wild ranch cow, not given to emotional outbursts over the tragedy of the grim reaper, but strangely she knew the hide of her offspring and trudged woe-fully and mournfully after it when it was dragged around among the bushes in the pasture.

Although standard books on evidence never mention such cases, the investigators were satisfied that the identification was complete enough. When the Nelson brothers witnessed the experiment, they—possibly overcome with admiration at the unusual display of maternal feeling—admitted their guilt.

We have read a great deal in our lifetime of the spiritualistic experiments of the late Sir Conan Doyle with ectoplasm, but this is the first time that the odoriferous emanations from the partly-decaying hide of a calf, and its effects

on a mother cow, have appeared in the literature of criminal identification. We strongly recommend the experiment to investigators confronted with thefts of calves in rural districts."

In such investigations difficulty is almost invariably presented by the complainants' inability to identify the missing property or parts thereof. To illustrate further the value of this kind of identification, we take from the same *Bulletin* this paraphrase of *R. v. Burlack*, 7 R.C.M.P. Q. 314: "It is therefore, with a great deal of interest that we read the report of a most unusual method of bird identification. A Mrs Hassner upon losing twelve turkeys, went to the nearest outpost of the R.C.M.P., and expressed the opinion that the turkeys might have been stolen by a Mrs Andrew Burlak who lived on a neighbouring farm. The R.C.M.P. investigator secured a search warrant, and, with Mrs Hassner, proceeded to Mrs Burlak's farm. Mrs Burlak admitted that she had a flock of turkeys but strongly denied that any of the birds were stolen from Mrs Hassner's farm. The investigator asked Mrs Hassner if she could identify her turkeys but Mrs Hassner obviously could not. That is, she could not by ordinary visual examination, and the police officer, being a man of practical experience, believed that all turkeys look more or less alike and that it would be impossible to distinguish one from another. But here he was mistaken, for Mrs Hassner had trained her turkeys. She opened her mouth, raised her voice and uttered a mysterious, esoteric, melodious sound. Twelve of the turkeys immediately left the Burlak flock and, like soldiers in formation, took their place behind Mrs Hassner, who triumphantly proceeded homeward followed by the faithful turkeys.

Mrs Hassner's method of training fowl to identify certain sounds, while by no means new, should be of interest

to all those who are confronted with the problem of fowl stealing.

The technique of Mrs Hassner's turkey call is a mystery to us, but the effect of musical sounds on birds, especially on canaries, parrots and others of higher intelligence, is well known. Regrettably though it be, that phase of musical scientific knowledge is something with which we, in our laboratory, are unacquainted. We know very little about music, and our knowledge of turkeys lies primarily in our ability to carve them improperly (garnished with chestnut dressing and served on a platter ornamented with candied sweet potatoes and a substantial quantity of cranberry sauce) and to partake of liberal portions."

A final abstract from the same *Bulletin* concerns an arresting method used to identify some stolen domestic birds: "Mrs Mary Martin complained to one of our sub-stations that a Mrs Bought stole her hens. The sergeant asked the complainant whether she could identify the birds and she replied, 'Yes and no.' Since such an answer would not hold very strongly under our criminal procedure the sergeant was not particularly interested in further investigation. But Mrs Martin assured him that although she could not identify the birds by sight, she had other methods. She was accustomed to feeding her hens with a 'special kind of feed.' An experiment was made and it was definitely established that only twenty hens (the number that were stolen) would respond to Mrs Martin's gastronomical invitation. The evidence was accepted and is the now celebrated case of *People v. Bought*, tried in Albany County, in 1930. Mrs Bought was found guilty by a jury of her peers.

* * *

In the instant investigation (*R. v. Attis*) the *Quarterly* thinks that the curious method of identification employed contributes usefully to the al-

ready considerable literature on animal and fowl identification. While it would not be out of the ordinary in a circus to see a trained creature of the lower order of beings respond to certain cues, such a reaction in domestic creatures is a rarity. The foregoing cases are of importance in that they may prompt investigators to search for some clew, no matter how flimsy, by the thin gossamer of which, owner and property may be linked.

Inquiries disclosed that the cattle had been delivered in a truck owned by Harry Attis, proprietor of the Canadian Meat Market, Moncton, who dealt in junk and cattle. Attis stated that his truck was operated by Melbourn Garfield McCleary, a man he had hired to buy junk and cattle.

When interviewed, McCleary at first informed the investigators that he had purchased the cattle. This statement was obviously false, and the suspect could not substantiate it. Finally he confessed to stealing the cattle from Rogersville. He also confessed to numerous other cattle-thieving forays, and implicated Attis, Robert and George Beers, James McCleary, Harcourt, N.B., and Isaac Roy Little, Beersville, N.B. George and Robert Beers and James McCleary admitted their guilt in many cases of cattle theft.

Subsequent investigations revealed that the cheques derived from these dishonest transactions were made payable to Harry Attis and handed over to him

by Melbourn McCleary. The latter stated that Attis had warned him to be careful; to take cattle only from back pastures so he would not get caught.

Melbourn McCleary, James McCleary, George and Robert Beers were charged with Theft of Cattle. Harry Attis, Melbourn and James McCleary, George and Robert Beers, and Isaac Little were charged with Conspiracy. All the accused appeared in the Northumberland County Circuit Court at Newcastle, N.B., on October 7, before Mr Justice J. H. A. L. Fairweather.

By October 22, all the trials were concluded; on this date His Lordship imposed the following sentences:

Harry Attis, charged with Conspiracy to Commit an Indictable Offence, s. 573, Cr. Code, to five years' imprisonment in the Maritime Penitentiary.

Melbourn McCleary and Robert Beers, charged with Conspiracy to Commit an Indictable Offence, s. 573, Cr. Code and Theft of Cattle, s. 369 Cr. Code, to two years' imprisonment on the first count and to three years' imprisonment on the second count, in the Maritime Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently.

James McCleary, Isaac Little and George Beers, charged with Theft of Cattle, s. 369 Cr. Code, to three months' imprisonment in the Northumberland County Jail at Newcastle, N.B.

Crown counsel commented on the thorough manner in which the investigation had been conducted.

R. v. Bertsch et al

Breaking and Entering—Theft by Agent— Fabrication of Evidence

On the night of Nov. 23, 1941, Anton Bertsch's store in Reward, Sask., was broken into, the safe punched, and a considerable amount of money stolen.

Bertsch's store was in a detached building which was divided into three parts: the store in front, store rooms

and office in the middle, and the proprietor's living quarters at the rear. Entry had been made by forcing the front door with a jemmy or similar instrument.

The safe had been opened by punching out the spindle, following which the

thief had piled his tools neatly on the floor and left them there. Some of these implements had come from a shop a short distance away owned by a man named Lambert. During the ensuing search the investigators discovered that the office of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, almost opposite Bertsch's store, had also been broken into, although nothing had been taken.

Bertsch, who was payer of the Pool and Western Elevator Companies, had locked his store and gone to Unity as was his custom on Saturday nights. In the safe was \$705.53 of Saskatchewan Pool money, \$758.52 of Western Elevator Company money, \$60 Red Cross money and \$4 that belonged to Bertsch.

Accompanying the store owner were his wife and young son, and his brother Peter who was visiting them for a few days. When the party returned home that night they found that the store had been forcibly entered and the money was gone.

That's the story Bertsch told the R.C.M.P. investigators.

Numerous footprints were discovered near the store, the Saskatchewan Pool elevator and Lambert's implement shop, but an extensive inquiry in the neighboring district failed to uncover any other clues. Apparently the perpetrator had vanished into thin air.

As the search continued the investigators began to suspect that the crime was an 'inside job'. This suspicion was strengthened when they checked over the store records and learned that Bertsch had been using money belonging to the various grain companies for his own business.

Before a week had passed Bertsch confessed to both crimes. He had first broken into the Pool elevator office, but hadn't taken anything; then he had forced his way into his own office and punched the safe. There was no money to take because he had previously misappropriated the funds left in his care. At first he claimed he was solely responsible, but it was later ascertained that his brother, Peter, had helped him.

The accused appeared before Police Magistrate S. Mighton at North Battleford, Sask., and pleaded guilty to two charges of Theft by Agent, s. 355, Cr. Code. One charge concerned the theft from the Western Elevator Company, the other, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator Company.

He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment at hard labour in the common jail at Prince Albert on both charges, sentences to run concurrently. He also pleaded guilty to a charge of fabrication, s. 177, Cr. Code, and was sentenced to an additional three months' imprisonment.

R. v. Black

*Breaking and Entering—Safe Blowing—Footprints—Possession of
Explosives—Scientific Laboratory—Appeal—Anti-Safe-
Blowing Squad in Operation*

During the night of July 11 the Pool and Searle grain elevators at Booth Sid-ing, Sask., were broken into and the safe in each office was blown by the 'outside-shot' method.

The charge used in the Pool elevator had been so strong that it had blown the top of the safe through the office ceiling. The \$38.70 in bills and loose

silver which had been in a tobacco tin in this safe was so badly mutilated that it was valueless, as a medium of exchange. On the premises the investigators discovered fragments of the mutilated currency, pieces of soap, and a burnt fuse one inch long.

The head of the safe at the Searle elevator was also blown off although the

explosion there had been milder. The grain buyer had placed \$241.02 in a tobacco tin and locked it in the safe; judging from the fragments of the tin found in the blasted office, the investigators surmised that here, too, the contents of the safe must have been damaged. The money was gone. A brake shoe pin from a railway box car was found on the premises.

The outer doors of both elevators had evidently been pried open with this instrument. The investigators subsequently took wax impressions of the indentations left on the door casings. A number of footprints between the elevators and a clump of bushes about seventy yards away indicated that the perpetrator had lain in wait at that point. The earth was loose, and apart from giving an idea of the size of the footwear worn by the guilty party, the footprints disclosed no identifiable characteristics; consequently no plaster casts or photographs were taken of them. In the bluff the investigators discovered a paper wrapper from a cake of soap, a few pieces of soap, and a bit of cotton waste and adhesive tape which had been the covering for a bottle of nitro-glycerine.

Although there were no likely suspects, the investigators were certain from the mode of entry and similarity of *modus operandi* that the same person was responsible for both offences.

Intensive inquiries throughout the district disclosed that no strangers or suspicious characters had been seen. General calls were sent over all rural telephones requesting the residents to be on the alert. A close check-up of the highways, railways and farms within a forty-mile radius of Booth Siding was also maintained.

Finally about 4.00 a.m. July 14, members of the anti-safe-blowing squad from Saskatoon saw a passenger carrying a pack sack getting off a train at Bulyea, a hamlet on the C.P.R. about thirty-five miles from the scene of the

crimes. Upon becoming aware that he was under observation this man, who was recognized by one of the squad as William L. Black alias John Burke alias Craig, a well-known safe blower formerly of Edmonton, tried to 'run a bluff'. Approaching a farmer who was loading a bull in the adjacent stock yard, Black said, "I am the man sent to help you." The farmer manifested surprise and denied that he had sought assistance. The watching policemen, upon overhearing the conversation, became interested enough to take Black into custody.

From the condition of the suspect's clothes, it was apparent that he had been lying out in the open for some time. In his pockets the investigators found, among other things, a bottle of oil of mustard—the safe blowers' antidote for dog-tracking. A subsequent search of the immediate vicinity resulted in the discovery of a small tin can containing thirty-three inches of fuse with a detonator cap attached, three celluloid 'cheaters' wrapped in brown paper, two small bundles held together with an elastic band—these contained \$160 in bills which had been greatly mangled as though by an explosion.

The investigators also found a bottle filled with yellowish liquid; this solution, tested at the R.C.M.P. Scientific Laboratory, Regina, proved to be pure nitro-glycerine. The farmer stated that he had noticed the bottle in his wagon shortly after Black's arrest; assuming it was of no importance he had thrown it away. The farmer was emphatic that no-one but the prisoner had had an opportunity to plant the bottle in the wagon.

After a thorough investigation, Black vouchsafed a statement regarding his recent movements. He stated vaguely that he had been working with a farmer whose name and the location of whose farm he had since forgotten. The investigators drove Black to several vil-



**THUMBS
UP!**

**Smoke
Buckingham
and Smile**

lages in the vicinity and gave him a voters' list (property owners only) to examine, in a vain endeavour to refresh his memory. As he was unable to substantiate his alibi, the suspect was taken to Booth Siding where the old footprints, although indistinct, were still visible; these were found to be not inconsistent with the fresh footprints he made on the same ground.

No record had been kept of the numbers of the stolen bills by the elevator agents, but persistent inquiries established that about forty new one-dollar bills of a certain series had been paid over to the agent of the Searle elevator by the Bank of Montreal at Semans, Sask. Nineteen bills of this denomination and series, with consecutive numbers, were in the roll of money found at Bulyea.

Three charges were preferred against Black: two for Breaking, Entering and Theft (safe blowing) at Booth Siding,

s. 460 Cr. Code; one for being in Possession of an Explosive Substance at Bulyea, s. 114 Cr. Code.

At a preliminary hearing on August 7, the accused was committed for trial on each offence. He elected for trial by judge and jury at the next sittings of the King's bench court to be holden at Wynyard, Sask., but later requested speedy trial under Part XVIII of the criminal code. He appeared before Judge J. N. Hanbidge in district court on October 30, pleading guilty to all three charges.

His Honour adjudged that the accused be imprisoned in the Prince Albert Penitentiary for five years at hard labour, and suspended the sentence with the consent of the agent of the attorney-general; that in the event the accused committed another indictable offence he was to be imprisoned for the unexpired portion of the term dating from such commission; that the accused was to

report, by letter or in person, to the clerk of the court at Wynyard once every three months of the term.

The prisoner was released but upon the instructions of the Department of the Attorney-General, he was again taken into custody, on the certificate of conviction. Contending that the unusual sentence was irregular, the Crown entered an appeal which was heard on November 17, before Chief Justice Martin and Justices MacDonald and

McKenzie of the Saskatchewan court of appeal. This court allowed the appeal and held that the suspension of the sentence of five years in penitentiary could not stand following *R. v. Hirsch*, 42 C.C.C. 153, but reserved its decision as to the sentence which should be imposed. Later the accused was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, commencing from Oct. 30, 1941, in the Prince Albert Penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently for the three allied offences.

R. v. Bottier

Refusal to Undergo Military Training—Service of Notice After Refusal—Unusual and Peculiar Defence—Naturalization Act

On July 14, 1941, members of Sherbrooke R.C.M.P. Detachment interviewed Canadian-born Roger Bottier, 21, of Windsor Mills, Que. He had refused to report for compulsory military training, contending that because his father and mother had been born in France he, too, was a French subject.

The police explained to Bottier that as he had been born in Canada, he had had an option under s. 3(a) of the Naturalization Act to retain French citizenship; since he had not done so, he automatically became a British subject, and as such was liable under Canadian laws.

The youth stated that at the beginning of national registration he had given his nationality to the local deputy-registrar as French and not French-Canadian; but despite this he had been registered as being a French-Canadian. He claimed that after he had signed his card, the deputy-registrar had altered the designated nationality.

Inquiries revealed that the Bottier family bore a good reputation and that the young man had never at any time made subversive statements. It was learned, however, that Bottier's father owned property in Occupied France, and that he was known to have said he

would not like to do or say anything which would displease the Petain Government of Vichy-controlled France, for fear his property might be confiscated. He told the investigators that if the time came when England would invade his native land, he did not think his son should be called upon to fight against his fellow-countrymen "like it happened in Syria."

The father was an employe of the Canadian Paper Company and had a very good record. It seemed, however, that several statements made by him were untrue in some respects, particularly his reason for non-service in the last war.

The delinquent draftee refused to accept the Notice of Military Service. But the Department of National War Services had already provided for such cases, by ruling that the contents of the document were to be made known to the individual, and the paper left at his feet or where he could pick it up.

The accused appeared before Magistrate J. H. Lemay of Sherbrooke, Que., on November 19, charged with an offence contrary to s. 31, National War Services Regulations. He informed the court that he would not swear allegiance to the King of England, nor would

he wear the King's uniform. His father voiced similar sentiments. The defence argued that before the fall of France and the signing of a separate peace between Germany and Vichy, the younger Bottier had volunteered for the R.C. A.F., but had been turned down because of his father's nationality.

The case was remanded until December 3 for judgment, but the magistrate

gave his decision on November 26. His Worship stated that as the accused had evidently been confused regarding his status, the violation was only a technical one. He therefore sentenced the defendant to one year's suspended sentence, imposing the condition that if he refused to do military training, next time he was called, he was to be brought before the court again and sentenced.

R. v. Chapman

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Unlawful Possession of Drug—Search by Force—Women Dope 'Carriers'

Narcotic pedlars are rather cagey fellows, always on the alert for some new method of distributing their wares, some loop-hole in the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act that will keep them out of jail.

A few months ago it became apparent that a new stratagem was being used in Vancouver, B.C. It was clear, too, that the police would have difficulty in combating it.

For some weeks it had been noticed that a certain dope pedlar, when making a delivery, was generally accompanied by a woman. The meeting-place for the transfer of dope was usually in the vicinity of a tram station or some other public place where there was a women's lavatory. Delivery evidently was made by the woman after she had visited the toilet.

It was obvious that the woman was concealing drugs—not in her clothes, but in her person. Evidently the pedlars believed that s. 19(1) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, which reads, in part: 'Any constable or other peace officer who has reasonable cause to suspect that any drug is kept or concealed for any purpose contrary to this Act, in any store, shop, warehouse, outhouse, garden, yard, vessel, vehicle or other place, may search by day or night any such place for such drug, and if necessary, by force, may search any person

there found'—did not provide authority for the intimate search of a woman's body. The practice of using women carriers became more and more prevalent.

Finally, C.I.B. investigators raided a room in Vancouver and found a well-known pedlar and his woman in bed. The woman was seen to conceal something in her person, and would not submit to a search by the police matron. The matter was referred to Crown counsel who advised that no search of a woman's body should be made, but that the facts should be referred to the proper department.

The full details were made known to the Department of Pensions and National Health, Narcotic Division, which decided that steps should be taken to test the validity of s. 19(1). It was stipulated that to guard against the infliction of physical injury to the suspect, a competent physician, assisted by two or three police matrons, must conduct the search. It was necessary that all should be peace officers, within the meaning of s. 19 of the Act. Accordingly, the police surgeon was appointed justice of the peace by the attorney general of British Columbia, and the police matrons were sworn in as peace officers under the R.C.M.P. Act.

While these preliminaries were being attended to, the Narcotic Squad main-

tained a constant surveillance over the activities of Winnifred Chapman, an habitual dope distributor. She was suspected of making deliveries from the ladies' room of a bus station. To avoid complications that might result in a dismissal on a technicality, it was decided to apprehend her there, if possible, as it was one of the places defined in s. 19(1).

After hours of patient watching, the desired opportunity presented itself. Miss Chapman was arrested and taken to the police station where arrangements had been made to carry out a search, by force if necessary.

The prisoner was warned that a compulsory examination would be made if she refused to produce the drugs of her own free will. She not only declined the opportunity to act voluntarily, but resisted angrily when the search was

finally made. Two large fingerstalls, each containing twenty decks of opium, were found.

The defendant elected for speedy trial, and on Sept. 3, 1941, appeared before His Honour Judge Ellis, the charge being laid under s. 4(d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary; moreover she was ordered to pay a fine of \$200, and in default of payment, to serve an additional two months' imprisonment.

This case establishes an important precedent in the suppression of drug trafficking. A dangerous drug pedlar was imprisoned, and the underworld now realizes that a woman suspected of carrying illicit drugs is not immune from a thorough search. Indications are that this method of distribution has been discontinued.

R. v. Corbett

Impersonation of Doctor and Secret Service Agent—Attempt to Kidnap by Confining Person Against Her Will—Power of Suggestion— Girl's Mind Affected

On Dec. 23, 1939, Miss Mary Gabriel, an efficient restaurant waitress in Glace Bay, N.S., served a miner named Patrick Corbett who lived in Dominion, N.S. While conversing with the girl, Corbett posed as a doctor and asked her about herself, subsequently advising her that she was suffering from various diseases.

Becoming worried, Miss Gabriel recounted the affair to her parents; and although they tried to persuade her to forget the 'doctor' and his foolish talk regarding her 'ailments,' she insisted upon bringing him home to discuss the matter with them. During his conversation with Mr and Mrs Gabriel, Corbett denied that he had claimed to be a physician stating that he had told the daughter he had worked with a doctor for years and knew a lot about medicine. Before

leaving, however, he said that actually he was a secret service agent, telling them that if he needed the girl to help him in his duties he had the authority to take her along.

The mother and father were not impressed, and warned him to stay away from their daughter. Shortly after Miss Gabriel returned to work, Corbett again appeared at the restaurant but she refused to go near him. At home that night she mysteriously lapsed into unconsciousness and remained in that state for several days. The attending doctor advised that her condition had been induced by mental anxiety.

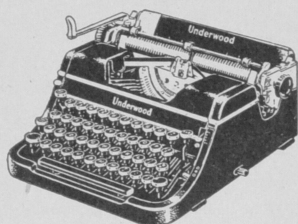
Mr Gabriel laid an information and complaint before Stipendiary Magistrate A. B. McGillivray at Glace Bay, charging Corbett with Unlawfully Attempt-

AT HOME or A-FIELD



An UNDERWOOD *Personal* TYPEWRITER *makes all writing jobs easier*

You'll bless the day you got a trim, speedy Personal Underwood. Easy to use—easy to take along—it'll save you many precious hours. Embodies many of the features that have made the Standard Underwood Canada's 7-out-of-10 typewriter choice. Arrange for a 5-day free trial now.



UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LIMITED

Joseph L. Seitz, President

203 QUEEN ST., OTTAWA, EDWARD GRAND, MGR.
Branches in all Canadian cities.

ing to Kidnap Mary Gabriel by Causing Her to be Secretly Confined Within Canada Against Her Will, contrary to s. 297 Cr. Code.

Corbett was arrested and preliminary hearing was held on Dec. 30, 1939. He was remanded in custody, but later was admitted to bail in the amount of \$6000.

The charge was based on Corbett's pretensions to an authority which enabled him to conscript the young lady and take her away with him. Because the accused had represented himself as a secret service agent, the Crown prosecutor, M. A. Patterson, K.C., deemed it advisable for the R.C.M.P. to conduct further investigations.

Owing to Miss Gabriel's prolonged illness, and several other unforeseen circumstances, the trial was repeatedly adjourned. Finally, on June 3, 1941, the

defendant appeared before His Honour Judge Neil R. McArthur at Sydney, N.S., and pleaded guilty. The court released him on suspended sentence on condition that he:

- (1) keep the peace and be of good behaviour;
- (2) enter into a bond on his own recognizance in the sum of \$200;
- (3) report to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Glace Bay Detachment on the first Saturday of each month for two years;
- (4) take the pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors for two years; and
- (5) before Aug. 31, 1941, pay to the R.C.M.P. the sum of \$30—one-half of which is to re-imburse the municipality of the County of Cape Breton, the other half the Department of the Attorney-General.

R. v. Doell*Police Dog—Breaking and Entering Faked—
Footprints—Cash Box Looted*

Early in the evening of Dec. 14, 1941, George Doell, a clerk who worked for Dyck's Transfer at Winkler, Man., phoned the R.C.M.P. detachment at Morden and reported that the Dyck office had been forcibly entered and about \$125 stolen from a cash box in the desk.

Investigators soon arrived at the scene and found that a pane of glass in a rear window of the premises had been broken and that the window was open. However, the dust on the window sill was undisturbed; nor was there any evidence of snow having been tracked into the room as almost certainly would have happened if someone had come in through the window. Numerous footprints were found outside the window, but they were not suitable for cast-making.

At this stage it was thought advisable to call in the aid of one versed in the art of tracking. Accordingly, Sultan, a police dog from Winnipeg Sub-division,

was put to work on the case. The dog followed the tracks from the window, into a well-travelled lane. Here he doubled back for a considerable distance, crossed a vacant lot and eventually wound up at the front door of the transfer office. When the door was opened, the dog trotted in and baring his teeth, went unhesitatingly up to Doell.

Although accused of the crime Doell steadfastly maintained he was innocent. The next day he was again questioned and, after a lengthy period, finally confessed that the robbery was not genuine. He handed over the stolen money, saying that the dog had followed his tracks perfectly. It was undoubtedly the dog's actions that caused the suspect to admit his guilt.

On December 11, Doell appeared before Police Magistrate C. C. Milne at Morden, Man., and pleaded guilty to a charge of Theft of Money contrary to s. 386 Cr. Code. He was sentenced to three months in jail at hard labour.

R. v. Ferris*Burned Car Abandoned—Smuggling Goods Under the Value for Duty
of Two Hundred Dollars—International Police Cooperation*

On Aug. 18, 1941, information was received by the R.C.M.P. detachment at Fort Erie, Ont., that two days previously at about 10 p.m. an American car had been burned and abandoned on No. 3 highway about seventeen miles from Fort Erie. Apparently the machine had been travelling westward from the Peace Bridge to Port Colborne.

The wreck was towed to a garage and appraised as junk at \$35. Fifty-eight cans were found in the bottom of the vehicle and under the hood. The fire had destroyed the labels on fifty-seven of them, split open their sides and burned the contents. But one can had escaped

damage and was intact. This contained three pounds of Blue Ribbon Malt Extract made by the Pabst Brewing Co., Peoria Heights, Ill., U.S.A.

It was subsequently learned that malt extract retails at 48c per three-pound tin. The fifty-eight cans therefore were worth \$27.84 in the United States or \$30.90 in Canadian funds. A seizure was made and the total duty-paid value of the malt and the ruined car was estimated at \$116.39.

The licence plates of the car, an Oldsmobile coupe, were checked, and it was learned from the Buffalo City Police

that the owner lived in Buffalo and called himself Gordon Ferris.

The investigators recalled that some months earlier a member of the R.C. M.P. detachment at London had reported that an Oldsmobile coupe with a New York licence had been used in the vicinity of Langton by a person selling malt extract.

At Fort Erie an information and complaint was laid against Ferris under s. 203, Customs Act, and a warrant to apprehend issued. It was believed he had himself driven the car into Canada, or that he had hired a driver to do so. The machine had been abandoned when the fire took place. The case however presented difficulties. Ferris possessed a commuter's permit, which, until it expires, permits the holder to cross and recross the border at will. Therefore no record of Ferris' movements between Canada and the United States had been kept; and the time of his entry into Canada could not be determined.

Ferris had reported to the Buffalo City Police that he had missed his car on the day of the fire. The time of its disappearance was given as approximately four hours before the estimated time of the car's burning. The next day

he phoned to tell them he was certain it had been stolen. Later it was discovered that he was making arrangements to purchase a new car.

The investigators also learned that Ferris had been born in Canada, and that his correct name was Joseph Arthur Ferris.

The Buffalo City Police cooperated and tried in many ways to induce Ferris to cross the border into Canada. They refused him permission to purchase another car licence until he produced the markers from his burned car.

Finally, on November 8, Ferris crossed the border to visit his wife in Toronto. The next day he was arrested. Upon being questioned he stated that he was Joseph Arthur Ferris, not Gordon Ferris. Gordon, he claimed, was a brother who had lived in the United States for some time. It was later ascertained that he had used his brother's name in an attempt to cover up his misdeeds.

On November 10, Ferris appeared at Fort Erie before Magistrate J. B. Hopkins. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$75 and costs, or in default of payment to thirty days' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

R. v. Frost

Murder—Policeman Receives Complaint Regarding His Own Crime— Defence Counsel and Judge Laud Ballistic Expert—Insanity

On June 17, 1941, at about 10 p.m., Sgt Arthur Frost of the Glace Bay (N.S.) Town Police Department was seen going down an alleyway that ran alongside Hyman Brody's home. He went into the house through the rear entrance, and a minute or so later, shots were heard. Frost then reappeared, walked back up the alley, and returned to the police station where he was on desk duty. Brody was Frost's landlord.

Shortly afterwards someone reported over the phone that a local merchant named Hyman Brody and his wife had been shot. The man had been killed

instantly, his wife dying on the way to hospital.

Sergeant Frost, who received the message, proceeded at once to the scene of the double tragedy. Police Chief McInnis, who was already there investigating the crime, arrested Frost for the murders.

Later, R.C.M.P. investigators learned that because Frost was in arrears of rent, Brody had served a notice of eviction on him that day. The weapon, a .38 revolver, was found in a rubbish heap, and identified as one usually kept in a locked drawer at the town police headquarters.

The prisoner had been in possession of a key that opened this drawer.

Crown evidence was strengthened after this revolver and five bullets, three of them recovered from the bodies of the victims, were examined by Sgt J. A. Churchman, F.R.M.S., R.C.M.P. ballistic expert of the scientific laboratory staff, Regina. He testified that in his opinion all the bullets had been fired from the gun which had been retrieved from the debris.

The accused was tried on Nov. 8, 1941, before His Lordship Mr Justice J. S. Smiley and jury at Sydney, N.S., for an offence under s. 263 Cr. Code. M. A. Patterson, K.C., E. McK. Forbes, K.C., and H. F. Muggah conducted the prosecution.

J. W. Madden, K.C., defence counsel, intimated that his case would embrace evidence of sanity. It was decided that the issue should be tried in the manner provided by s. 967 s.s. 3 Cr. Code. Mr Madden pleaded that his client was subject to many ailments, all of which

had combined to cause a mental breakdown. After his cross-examination of Sergeant Churchman, he remarked, "This (ballistics) is a study in which I am interested, and about which I know something. I am convinced that the witness is a very thorough and efficient and competent officer." Later he told the jury that the sergeant was the best expert ever to give evidence in the Supreme Court of Sydney.

In his summing up, His Lordship also said of Sergeant Churchman, "I am sure that this officer must have impressed you gentlemen as being very efficient in his line of work."

At the end of a two-hour deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty by reason of defendant's insanity when he committed the act. The court ordered that the patient be kept in close confinement at the county jail, apart from the other prisoners, pending the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

R. v. Gareau

Breaking and Entering—Pay Office in Soldiers' Camp Robbed—Insured Mail—Speedy Action by Police

During the week-end of Nov. 15, 1941, the paymaster's office of the Governor General's Foot Guards' Military Camp at Sussex, N.B., was broken into and over \$2000 stolen. The crime was committed between one o'clock Saturday afternoon, November 15, and early Monday morning, November 17.

R.C.M.P. investigators took charge of the case. All members of the pay-office staff were searched, and Cpl J. A. Gareau was suspected when three ten-dollar bills of a series that had constituted part of the stolen funds were found on him. Gareau claimed he had won the money playing poker. A receipt for an insured parcel which he had sent to his wife in Ottawa was also found on him.

In an attempt to locate the remainder of the missing money, the investigators checked the post office and telegraph office. But no money or postal orders had been sent by Gareau. In Ottawa investigators were present when Mrs Gareau opened the insured parcel. They found a pair of ladies' slippers and \$2060 in bills, which bore serial numbers corresponding with those of the bills that had been stolen.

Meanwhile Gareau had confessed to the crime and revealed where he had hidden the rifled cash box. In it were bank deposit slips, a cheque book, a cloth change bag and two un-endorsed cheques.

On Nov. 20, 1941, an information was laid before Magistrate B. Smith of

Sussex, N.B., and a warrant to apprehend for the arrest of Gareau issued.

Gareau was escorted outside the camp gates where he was placed under arrest. He was taken to the detachment office, and finger-printed, then lodged in the county jail at Hampton, N.B.

On November 19, Gareau was brought before Magistrate Smith at Sussex and remanded until November 26. At the closing of the court Magistrate Smith complimented the investigators on the very efficient way in which the case had been handled.

On November 27, Gareau appeared before His Honour Judge L. P. D. Tilley at Hampton and elected to be tried by way of speedy trial. The judge accepted his election and court was adjourned until Thursday, December 4.

On that date Gareau appeared before Judge Tilley at Hampton, charged with (1) Theft of Money over the Value of \$2000, s. 386, Cr. Code, (2) Theft of Documents under the Value of \$25, s. 388, Cr. Code, and (3) Breaking and Entering and Committing an Indictable Offence, s. 460, Cr. Code. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary on all three counts, sentences to run concurrently.

The court ordered restitution to the proper authorities of all money and documents produced as exhibits in the

lower court, including the money recovered at Ottawa.

After passing sentence the judge called the R.C.M.P. investigators, Corporal Thivierge, and Constables Lavers and Loughheed, before him and made the following comment:

"I want to compliment you three men, and particularly Constable Lavers in charge of Sussex Detachment for the most efficient piece of work I have seen in many a time.

You realized in this case that hours counted. Had this man, the accused, been given a day or two in which to get a letter through to his wife, or a telegram as to what to do with this \$2000, you would have had no evidence whatsoever.

It was a case that needed immediate action. First you did the proper thing in my opinion by having everybody in the pay office personally examined and you followed up the thread of this receipt from Green's Post Office for a package from the accused, found on the accused with the address to his wife.

You did not waste any time. You communicated immediately with Ottawa. The Ottawa Police took out a search warrant and secured the box just practically at the time it arrived for delivery at his wife's residence which gave you conclusive and confirming evidence that this man stole the money. I have asked you to come before me to compliment you on a very efficient piece of business."

R. v. Heinrich

*Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Right of Police Informant to Serve
Summons—Peace Officer Acting on Behalf of His Majesty
the King—Appeal—Expert Testimony*

This case brought out some very interesting points of law, and resulted in a judgment which will prove of interest to every law-enforcement officer in Canada.

On Jan. 25, 1941, members of the R.C.M.P. detachment at Abbotsford, B.C., searched the premises of Peter Heinrich and found approximately fifteen pounds of poppy heads, appar-

ently from the plant known as *Papaver Somniferum* which is listed under Part I Schedule, s. (9), and which is, therefore, a drug within the meaning of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929.

A charge under s. 4(d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was laid by Cpl C. J. Young, the N.C.O. in charge of Abbotsford Detachment. The accused was tried summarily before two justices

of the peace at Mount Lehman, B.C., and the charge against him was dismissed. The presiding justices were of the opinion that the heads from several varieties of poppies contained morphine, and questioned whether the poppy heads seized from Heinrich were actually *Papaver Somniferum*. The justices also felt that the accused had grown the poppy heads for their seeds and not for their narcotic content.

In the district where Heinrich lives, the cultivation of the poppy for its narcotic content has been very prevalent. A few satisfactory prosecutions had served to deter the growers; but it was feared that the dismissal of this charge, and the opinions expressed by the presiding justices might encourage the practice again.

Accordingly, the Crown entered an appeal, and, on March 19 and 22, Corporal Young served notices of appeal on Heinrich and the two justices. The appeal was called before His Honour Judge D. Whiteside in county court, Chilliwack, B.C., on Apr. 9, 1941. Mr D. J. McAlpine appeared for the appellant and Mr D. Sturdy, Chilliwack, for the respondent.

At the hearing, defence counsel raised a point that has been a bone of contention for years: Has a policeman, who has laid the information, the right also to serve the summons on the defendant or to conduct other such formalities in connection with the ensuing prosecution?

The defence pointed out that Corporal Young was the informant in the original information and complaint, that he was named as the appellant in the appeal, and that he had sworn to personal service of the notices of appeal. Defence counsel contended that because the informant had served the notices of appeal, the said service was invalid, and that the appeal should therefore be dismissed. In support of his argument, counsel cited *In re Kennedy* 17 C.C.C. 342 and *Rex v. Kennedy* 1933, 2 W.W.R. 213.

In re Kennedy, decided by the Prince Edward Island court of appeal on July 15, 1907, was an application on behalf of William Kennedy for a writ of *certiorari* to quash a conviction made by the stipendiary magistrate for Summerside against him for selling intoxicating liquor contrary to the Prohibition Act, (P.E.I.) 1900.

The ground upon which the application was based was that when the stipendiary magistrate made the conviction he had no jurisdiction over the person of Kennedy because the summons issued in the cause had not been served by a constable **qualified to serve the same**. The summons had been served by the person who had laid the information and complaint and it was held by the full court of Prince Edward Island that "neither a sheriff nor a constable can perform his official functions in a proceeding in which he is a party."

The Saskatchewan court of appeal upheld this ruling in *Rex v. Kennedy* on Mar. 7, 1933. In this appeal which arose from the dismissal on the facts of a charge under the Liquor Act, R.S.S., 1930, Chap. 232, the informant—a constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—served the notices of appeal; and the defence raised the objection, which was sustained, that the court had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

In the appeal at bar, Judge Whiteside followed the two aforementioned rulings and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Contending that Corporal Young had laid the original information on behalf of His Majesty the King, and therefore was not the aggrieved person as decided by Judge Whiteside, the Department of Justice instructed the Crown prosecutor to apply for a writ of *mandamus* compelling Judge Whiteside to hear the appeal proper. This application was heard before Mr Justice Manson in Vancouver on June 20, 1941, and refused. The learned judge stated that, although



OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

Tailored - to - Measure

• Officers' uniforms for the Navy, Army and Air Force are hand-cut and tailored by Tip Top Tailors to individual measurements and requirements, yet conform strictly to regulations. Fine materials and top-flight workmanship ensure smart and comfortable wear under all conditions. Officers will find scrupulous attention given to every detail of fit, style and tailoring at Tip Top Tailors, plus intelligent and helpful service.

OFFICERS' GREATCOATS for all branches of the service also tailored to personal measure. Superb woolens that stand up under stress are featured in these expertly-tailored coats.

TIP TOP TAILORS Ltd.

he considered the decisions followed by Judge Whiteside were no longer good law, their reversal should be made by the court of appeal.

The Crown prosecutor was then instructed to appeal this decision to the court of appeal, and on Sept. 24, 1941, a peremptory writ of *mandamus* was granted commanding the judge of the county court at Westminster to hear and study the appeal. A very gratifying feature of this decision is that it was supported by the full court of appeal. The court held that the informant, Corporal Young, had been within his legal rights when he served the notices of appeal on Peter Heinrich and the other respondents; see *Rex v. Westminster Judge & Heinrich* (1941) 3 W.W.R. 577 (C.A.)

In his written decision, the chief justice (the late Honourable Mr Justice M. A. McDonald) referred to *Rex v. Cruitt* (1928) 2 W.W.R. 377 decided

by the Saskatchewan court of appeal; in this case the informant acted as a prosecutor before a justice of the peace, and also executed a search warrant at the home of the accused whom he arrested. These actions, which were much more serious than the mere service of a summons, did not, it was held, affect jurisdiction. The learned judge stated that there was no statutory provision anywhere preventing service of a summons by the informant. "If it is not objectionable," said he, "for a police officer to conduct a case as advocate and to execute warrants it should be less objectionable to perform the ministerial act of service." His Lordship referred to policemen stationed in outlying parts of the province where no-one else may be readily available.

The Honourable Justices O'Halloran and McQuarrie agreed with the decision of the chief justice; and Mr Justice Sloan in a rather lengthy written de-

cision, which is well worth reading, referred to the fact that a plaintiff's solicitor can serve a writ of summons. Solicitors are officers of the court, and the plaintiff's solicitor would not be construed as being an impartial person; yet the validity of such a service cannot seriously be questioned.

In thus reversing the decisions of the junior courts, the court of appeal of British Columbia has done much to erase, for all time, bad law which in the past has influenced the decisions of many courts, and interfered to a great extent with the efficiency of law enforcement.

The appeal was heard before Judge Whiteside at county court, Chilliwack, B.C., on Oct. 15, 1941; and the defence questioned the evidence of H. O. Tomlinson, Dominion Analyst, that the poppy heads seized were actually *Papaver Somniferum*.

Defence counsel produced Dr J. S. Davidson, associate professor of Botany at the University of British Columbia, who, quoting from recognized authorities on botany, raised some doubt in the mind of the court as to the description of *Papaver Somniferum*. These authorities held that a capsule of *Papaver Som-*

niferum should contain exactly ten stigmas; the exhibit before the court contained thirteen stigmas.

The Dominion analyst testified as to the morphine content. The Judge admitted himself to be in a quandary when it came to deciding between the evidence of the botanist and that of the chemist. Both witnesses were experts in their respective fields; both had arrived at their conclusions from different angles, conclusions that differed. His Honour favoured the opinion of the botanist and dismissed the accused.

Because of Judge Whiteside's decision, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was amended by order in council, P.C. 9615, dated Dec. 9, 1941. Under the amendment, s. (9), of Part I of the schedule to the Act, which refers only to the opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*), was deleted and the following section, which includes in its terms any plant containing morphine, was substituted therefor:—

(9) Any plant of any description whatsoever, whether dried or otherwise, which contains morphine, or any part of any such plant, excepting the seed of the poppy plant.

R. v. Hodgin

Arson—Breaking and Entering—R.C.M.P. Constable and His Privately-owned Dog Praised by Judge

During the last few years a number of R.C.M.P. detachment men have, with much patience and at considerable personal expense, acquired and trained their own dogs with a view to using them in police work. The following case illustrates the good results obtained by one such member with his privately-owned dog.

Early in the morning of Sept. 21, 1941, a vacant house owned by Richard Hodgin of Bloomfield Ridge, N.B., was razed by a fire of incendiary origin.

Accompanied by his dog, Cst. D. R. Maffett and another constable, both of Sussex Detachment, commenced an investigation shortly after midday. They learned from spectators who had gathered to look at the fire that a man had been acting suspiciously at the edge of the woods about a hundred yards from the ruins. He had been carrying two small windows and an armful of wall-paper. All those who had seen this individual were of the opinion that he was Herbert C. Hodgin, the complain-

ant's brother. Upon realizing that he was being watched, the man had dropped the two windows and disappeared into the woods.

The complainant stated that these window frames, which were unburned, had belonged to his house. A small piece of edging from the wall-paper was also found at the place where the man had last been seen. Constable Maffett's dog at once took the scent from these articles, and tugged eagerly at the leash as he started off into the woods. Several times along the course he stopped at small pieces of wall-paper; and after about a half-a-mile's tracking, he uncovered a pile of wall-paper, consisting of three full and two partly-used rolls, hidden under a thick evergreen. This paper had evidently been stolen from the premises before the fire occurred; it had been left inside the locked house by the complainant on the afternoon of the previous day.

The dog then led to a road, up a private drive-way and in through the open door of Herbert Hodgins's dwelling. Entering the kitchen, the dog passed several people and went straight to Herbert Hodgins. When the animal sniffed at him, the suspect moved to another part of the room; but the four-legged Nemesis nosed after him and lay down at his feet.

Hodgins claimed that he had not been out of doors all day, that he had been upstairs sleeping. A pair of leather-top gum rubbers which he said he had worn that morning were examined; about a handful of spruce needles, fresh green shrub leaves and small twigs were clinging to them. A quantity of spruce needles, burrs and leaves were also found on the bed.

A further search of the vicinity where the man had been seen, brought to light four lengths and two elbows of new stove-pipe, and a large mirror from a dresser. These articles were identified by the complainant as having been in the house before its destruction.

Herbert Hodgins was brought before Judge L. P. D. Tilley and jury at Hampton, N.B., on October 29, charged with Arson, s. 511 Cr. Code, and Breaking and Entering a Dwelling-house by Night, s. 457 (a) Cr. Code. Upon a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, the jury found the accused guilty, but, because of his large family, urged clemency. The arsonist was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labour in King's County jail on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

At the conclusion of the trial, His Honour commended the investigators upon the thoroughness of their work and the splendid performance of Constable Maffett's dog.

R. v. Lusignan

Theft—False Pretences—Army Racket—New Variation of Confidence Game

Pte Armand Leclerc of St Paul D'Abbotsford, Que., is completely convinced that it's impossible to buy a discharge from the army.

On July 6, 1941, Leclerc, 18, arrived home from the military camp at Longueuil, P.Q., accompanied by a man who gave his name as Albert Toussignant. Toussignant claimed to be a major-general 'in and out' of the army, imply-

ing thereby that he could enter or leave the army whenever he wished. A natty dresser and apparently a man of means, he spoke French and English fluently, had a glib tongue, and seemed well educated. He stated that on many occasions he had been instrumental in procuring the exemption or discharge of persons from the Active Forces.

Young Leclerc told his father that Toussignant had offered to procure his release from the army upon payment of \$100. This sum was paid, and the recipient departed for Montreal. Private Leclerc went back to his unit to await developments, but was subsequently transferred to Sherbrooke and Camp Borden.

Toussignant made frequent trips to the Leclerc farm. Each time he requested more money, intimated to the parents that he was working hard for them, and informed them that their son's release was imminent. He warned them that all negotiations should be kept strictly secret, that it might be dangerous if they talked about the matter. In all, he fleeced the farmer out of \$444 which was raised by mortgaging the stock on the farm.

Eventually realizing that he had been victimized by a pure and simple fraud, the elder Leclerc on August 5 requested an investigation. The R.C.M.P. detachment at St Jean took up the inquiry, but many difficulties were encountered before the impostor could be traced. However, on September 17 the complainant notified the police that Toussignant had shown up at the farm that morning, and had promised to return at seven that evening. The confidence man

had feigned great surprise on learning that Leclerc's son had not yet been freed from the army; by way of preparing the ground for another 'touch', he had stated that he would have to approach the authorities through a different channel.

Investigators were on hand to welcome the exploiter, and when he arrived they immediately placed him under arrest. He turned out to be Albert Lusignan of Farnham, P.Q., a man with a previous criminal record.

At the time of his arrest, Lusignan was engaged in obtaining large sums of money, totalling well in excess of \$1000, from a resident of Rougement, P.Q., named Sylvia Ostiguy, using the same *modus operandi* as he had with Leclerc.

The prisoner, whose papers showed that he had been discharged from the army as medically unfit, appeared before Magistrate Emile Marin at St Hyacinthe on October 17, on a charge of Theft. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The previous day he had been convicted on a charge of False Pretences laid by Sylvia Ostiguy, and was sentenced to two years in the same penitentiary. Both sentences were to run consecutively.

R. v. MacInnes

False Complaint—Attempt to Collect Theft Insurance— Public Mischief

Early in the morning of June 18, 1941, Colin F. MacInnes of Belmont, N.S., reported to Antigonish R.C.M.P. Detachment that his car, a black 1939 Dodge sedan, had been stolen the previous evening while he attended a dance at the Cloverville school-house.

MacInnes stated that he had gone into the dance-hall, leaving the ignition keys in the switch, and that when he returned the car was gone. The vehicle was insured against theft. While making the

report MacInnes showed evidence of having been drinking.

He asked that the police of Moncton, Truro and Sydney be informed by long-distance telephone of the theft, volunteering to pay for the calls, and stated quite frankly that he was making such a request to show the insurance company he had tried to find the car.

The missing auto was later found lying on its side in a deep gulch about three-quarters of a mile north of Clover-

ville. Evidently it had crashed over the side of a concrete bridge. The heel of a woman's shoe was found in the front seat. The investigators surmised that the persons in the car at the time of the accident had been unhurt, and that they had climbed out through the window on the driver's side.

Subsequent investigations revealed that MacInnes had picked up two girls in Antigonish and taken them to the dance in Cloverville. Later they had gone for a drive, and the accident occurred. The girls were located and statements taken. It was concluded that MacInnes had deliberately made a false com-

plaint in an attempt to collect the insurance. MacInnes claimed he didn't remember what had happened, that he had lost his memory due to the consumption of too much liquor.

On Sept. 16, 1941, MacInnes appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate H. R. Chisholm at Antigonish and pleaded guilty to a charge of Public Mischief, s. 15, Cr. Code. He was fined \$25, in accordance with the provisions of Cr. Code s. 1052 (2), and costs, or in default was sentenced to three months in jail. The fine was paid.

The rarity of such a charge marks this case as one worthy of notice.

R. v. Nelson

Theft of Automobiles—Breaking and Entering—Finger-print and Screw-Driver Clues—Police Photography—Commendation from Attorney General

During the night of Aug. 25, 1941, a Pontiac coach in Edmonton, Alta, and a Plymouth coupe on the Cooking Lake Highway were stolen. At the same time a drug store in Tofield was broken into by someone apparently after narcotics.

The next day the Pontiac was located near its owner's home, and the Plymouth was recovered in Edmonton. In the Plymouth was found a brown leather bag which belonged to the Pontiac owner and which had been in his car when it was stolen. This fact signified that both cars had been stolen by the same person.

R.C.M.P. investigators from Edmonton Detachment discovered a thumb print on a window of the Pontiac. This print was photographed and identified. Subsequently George Nelson, an Edmonton painter, was arrested and charged with Theft of Auto, s. 377, Cr. Code.

At the drug store in Tofield, photographs were taken of impressions

found on the front door. Apparently the unknown offender had used a sharp instrument to force an entry. The investigators found a screw-driver in Nelson's room which fitted the indentations perfectly.

On Nov. 20 and 21, 1941, Nelson appeared in Supreme Court at Edmonton before His Lordship Mr Justice T. M. Tweedie on two charges of Automobile Stealing, s. 377 Cr. Code, and one charge of Breaking and Entering with Intent, s. 461 Cr. Code. He pleaded not guilty to all three offences but was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Prince Albert Penitentiary on all charges, sentences to run concurrently.

In a letter addressed to the R.C.M.P. Criminal Investigation Bureau, the Attorney General of Alberta commended the excellent work and efficiency of the R.C.M.P. finger-print expert and the thoroughness he displayed throughout the entire case.

R. v. Schoplein

War Measures Act—Attempt to Trade with the Enemy—Mail Censorship

When Ludwig Schoeplein, who ordinarily goes under the name Fred Braun, contravened the War Measures Act by attempting to give secret metallurgical information to the enemy, he found himself in serious trouble.

Schoeplein, a resident of Toronto, came to Canada from Nuremberg, Bavaria, on Apr. 1, 1929. He had worked in Munich, Germany, for twenty-two years as a chemist, inventing chemical preparations and manufacturing his own products. In Canada he continued in the same employment and received a membership in the Chartered Institute of Inventors of America. In 1936 he became a naturalized Canadian citizen, and the following year attracted the attention of the authorities when Customs officials seized an automobile in which he was attempting to smuggle chemicals into the United States.

Among Schoeplein's inventions was an excellent Anti-Pyro Fire Extinguisher, and a special heat-resisting compound. This compound was demonstrated in November, 1933, by being applied in a paste form as a protective covering on areas adjacent to metal parts in the process of being welded. Schoeplein soaked a handkerchief in a solution of his product, hung it over his face and permitted a companion to turn the flame of a blow-torch on the saturated cloth. Despite the intense heat the inventor's face did not even become warm and the handkerchief remained cool to the touch throughout the experiment, according to eye-witnesses. Schoeplein claimed that his F.B. Welding Powder could be mixed with paint to provide protective surfacing for airplanes.

The inventor was alleged to have demonstrated the efficacy of his Anti-Pyro Fire Extinguisher by putting out

burning motion picture film that had been saturated with gasoline. It was also reported that he sustained no injuries when his bare hand, after having been treated with the powder, was exposed to a blow-torch flame.

At the outbreak of war, investigation of this enemy alien disclosed that he was not in any way anti-British or engaged in subversive activities. He was properly registered and had continued to report to the authorities in the regular manner.

The moment Schoeplein wrote a letter to the Maatschappij Voor Oppervlak En Metaaltechiek 'Mavom' Corporation in German-controlled Holland, his activities again came to the attention of the police. The letter, intercepted by the British mail censorship at Bermuda, contained a contract authorizing the company to manufacture certain of the inventor's chemical preparations. This contract bore Schoeplein's signature.

In reply to an inquiry from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Schoeplein stated that he had not given any rights under patents he held to any person or company in continental Europe. When questioned by R.C.M.P. investigators he denied having negotiated with any firm in Holland. But as soon as he was confronted with the signed contract he admitted that he had authorized his New York representative to bargain with European companies for the sale of his formula.

Accused appeared before Police Magistrate Prentice at Toronto on Oct. 15, 1941, and pleaded guilty to a charge of Attempting to Trade with the Enemy, contrary to the provisions of order in council P.C. 3959. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, or in default of payment to undergo thirty days in jail. He served the imprisonment.

R. v. Schwartz*Nova Scotia Lands and Forests Act—Unlawful Purchase of a Pelt—
Illegal Attempt to Export a Pelt*

In the early part of May, 1940, the Bridgetown, N.S., R.C.M.P. Detachment received information that someone was violating the Nova Scotia Lands and Forests Act in that vicinity. Yarmouth Detachment and the local Forest Rangers assisted in the investigation. Suspicion was directed to an unknown man who, on several occasions, had been seen motoring in remote parts of the district. A check-up of the suspect's automobile licence revealed him to be Julius L. Schwartz, a fur buyer of Yarmouth, N.S.

Sixty-six pelts *en route* to Montreal were seized at Digby, N.S. When questioned, the sender denied being acquainted with Schwartz, but stated he had shipped the parcel at the request of an unknown man who said it contained hooked rugs. Afterwards it was proved that his statements were false. Other witnesses, subsequently located, definitely identified Schwartz as a purchaser of illegal furs.

As a result of the seizure in Digby and evidence obtained through the investigation, sixty-six charges under the Lands and Forests Act of N.S. were laid against Schwartz. Thirty-seven of the charges were for Unlawful Purchase of a Pelt, contrary to s. 122 (a), and the remaining twenty-nine were for Attempting to Export a Pelt, contrary to s. 158 (1).

Schwartz appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Richardson at Stellarton, N.S. Regarding the thirty-seven charges, convictions were recorded; these were confirmed on appeal. Of the other twenty-nine only one was proceeded with, and upon being dismissed was appealed by the Crown.

Meanwhile inquiries in the Halifax Sub-division, principally in Antigonish

County, disclosed that Schwartz, who did not hold a resident's fur-buying licence as required by the Act, had purchased a large number of fur pelts. Sixteen informations were laid charging Schwartz with infractions of s. 150 (1) of the Act.

Only one of these charges was dealt with, and a conviction was recorded. During the trial it was established in the direct examination of a witness that the defendant had unlawfully purchased five pelts of fur-bearing animals. This witness, upon being cross-examined, testified that Schwartz had also purchased 979 other pelts. The magistrate registered a conviction for 984 offences. S. 184 of the Act provides that each pelt involved, constitutes a separate offence.

Schwartz was fined \$25 in each of the 984 offences and \$17.60 costs, in default of payment, as provided by s. 192 of the Act, he was sentenced to one day's imprisonment for each dollar of the fine imposed, the sentences to run consecutively. The defendant immediately applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* under the Liberty of Subject Act, with *certiorari* in aid. The defence alleged that the conviction was bad on the grounds that: s. 184 has no application to offences under s. 150; and that s. 184 does not authorize conviction for a multiplicity of offences upon the trial for one offence. The application was heard before the full bench and subsequently dismissed. It was ruled, however, that it would be necessary to have separate warrants of commitment issued in regard to each of the 984 offences.

The total sum in fines and costs amounted to \$30,262.60. The convicted 'fur-dealer' paid only \$430. He will therefore have to serve approximately eighty-two years in jail.



APPROACH TO THE GREAT COUTEAU—A LAND BEYOND THE WORLD.

The Historic Forty-Ninth

by JOHN PETER TURNER

(Continued)

The preceding instalment of this article traced the initial evolution of the western portion of the boundary between Canada and the United States. The final stage is here recorded—a brief story of full cooperation between two great friends, who today, with combined resources and regardless of boundary, stand shoulder to shoulder against tyranny and barbarism.

THE WORK on the international boundary had been well advanced. Approximately half the long line of nine hundred miles between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains had been surveyed and marked in 1873 by the Canadian and United States joint commission.

The two great Anglo-Saxon countries of North America, in keeping with the spirit of the Oregon Boundary Treaty (1846), had extended their interests westward in full harmony and cooperation. The 49th parallel was on the way to becoming a symbol of peace and concord, an example to the remainder of the world.

Though separated in their respective quarters at Dufferin and South Pembina, the men of the surveying parties under Commissioners Cameron and Campbell lived almost as one community

during the winter of 1873-4. Despite the isolation, there was no lack of diversion. The months passed pleasantly in a continual round of card parties, dinners, dances, get-togethers, sing-songs and various outdoor sports. A free and easy cordiality prevailed and even the natives participated in the dances. In addition there was considerable visiting back and forth in the growing Manitoba town of Winnipeg (Fort Garry) to the north, the neighbouring Dakota and Minnesota settlements and the big north-western town of St Paul several hundred miles away at the head waters of the Mississippi.

In the spring all was bustle and activity.

William Hallett, the trustworthy Scotch half-breed who had been in charge of the scouts the previous year, was forced to retire. He had grown too

old. Captain East, R.A., was commissioned to engage forty experienced plainsmen who were to ride in advance of the expedition and report on the country—give the location of streams, lakes, pasturage and wood; and, most important of all perhaps, to act as intermediaries in the event of trouble with the Indians.

All established depots between the Red River and the Great Couteau were replenished with supplies and made serviceable. A reconnoitring party, accompanied by a commissariat train, was sent forward to build a substantial depot at Wood Mountain. And before summer was under way all hands were busy continuing the line beyond Wood End.

It was known that a veritable realm of savagery lay ahead. On the plains north of the 'forty-ninth' probably thirty thousand Indians lived, hunted buffalo and intermittently waged inter-tribal war. In addition to the great Blackfeet Confederacy—Blackfeet, Pie-gans, Bloods and Sarcees—wandering bands of Plain Crees, Assiniboines and Saulteaux occupied the country to the west. Except for the widely-separated Hudson's Bay Company posts and a few scattered half-breed settlements, where white and half-breed traders trafficked for the produce of the buffalo ranges, and a few missionaries who strove to gain dark-skinned proselytes, the red men were the only inhabitants of the interminable grasslands.

South of the international line, Indian warfare was being waged continually, and the scanty white population was running free of the restraints of established authority. Strategic points were garrisoned by soldiers. The westward march of civilization to the trans-Mississippi plains had rendered the Indian lands valuable; and, despite treaties between whites and aborigines, the red men, like the buffalo, were forced to seek sanctuary wherever they could find it. Concurrently, men whose misdemeanours had driven them far out the



MAJOR GENERAL DONALD RODERICK CAMERON,
C.M.G., F.R.G.S.

western trails had come northward into Canada.

The great Sioux nation was all powerful along the river highway of the Missouri, the natural outlet to the West. But bad elements from the east, many of them men and women 'on the dodge' who sought exemption from the clutches of the law, were in the ascendancy. Ever westward an army of occupation was pressing on. A colossal movement had been launched, a hegira before which all native life faced complete forfeiture of its primordial ways, a wave of bloodshed in which brave men laboured to establish law and justice and liberty in the face of debauchery, breach of trust and murder. An American saga was being written. Outrages by desperadoes, hideous massacres, heroisms, crowning adventures, and violent deaths were commonplace.

These conditions had reached British territory. Liquor had come from the Missouri to the Blackfeet country, where



SIoux CAMP ON FRENCHMAN'S CREEK, 1874. BUFFALO-SKIN LODGES.



SURVEYORS' CAMP ON NORTH ANTLER CREEK.



HALF-BREED RESIDENCE AT WOOD MOUNTAIN, 1874.

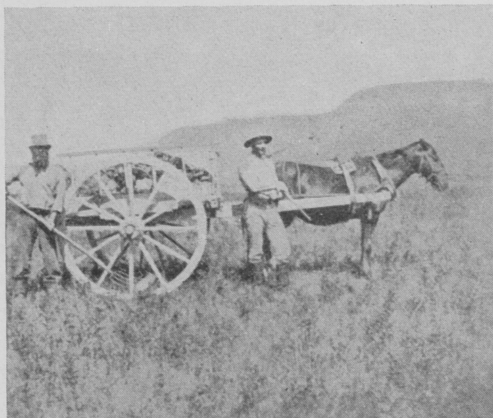
it was said strongholds had been erected to gather spoils from the Indian hunters.

The West was running wild, probably wilder than before the coming of the white man. Flaming colours were being added to the story of a great transition.

For more than six hundred miles across this last retreat of Indian life, the huge glacial moraine of the Missouri Couteau saddled the plains from north-west to south-east. Awesome, treeless and windswept, its interminable undulations, given over to wolves, birds of prey and wandering nomads, seemed like a land beyond the world. And into it penetrated the surveyors of the boundary.

Many days were needed to cross the dreary uplands of the Couteau; finally however as a climax to a scene which had become irksome, the toilers reached a river valley, gloomy and uninviting in its general aspect and devoid of vegetation. Probably the Big Muddy. The surveyors continued on, passing several branches of the Poplar River. Gradually the surroundings improved; and soon, to the relief of all, the Couteau lay behind. Wood Mountain loomed ahead.

Midsummer came, bringing another important movement on the plains. The North West Mounted Police, three hundred strong, had assembled at Dufferin late in June preparatory to its epic march westward. The Canadian Boundary Commission buildings had been adopted temporarily as a headquarters and stepping-off point; and, travelling faster than the surveyors, despite cumbersome transport and 'beef on the hoof', the newly-organized Force had taken a course northward of and paralleling the boundary. As the slower-moving surveyors were overtaken, supplies threatened to run short, and the commissioner, Col George A. French, decided to seek assistance from the nearest settlement. Making a detour from the line of march and reaching Willow Bunch, a small half-breed community nestled in the folds of Wood Mountain,

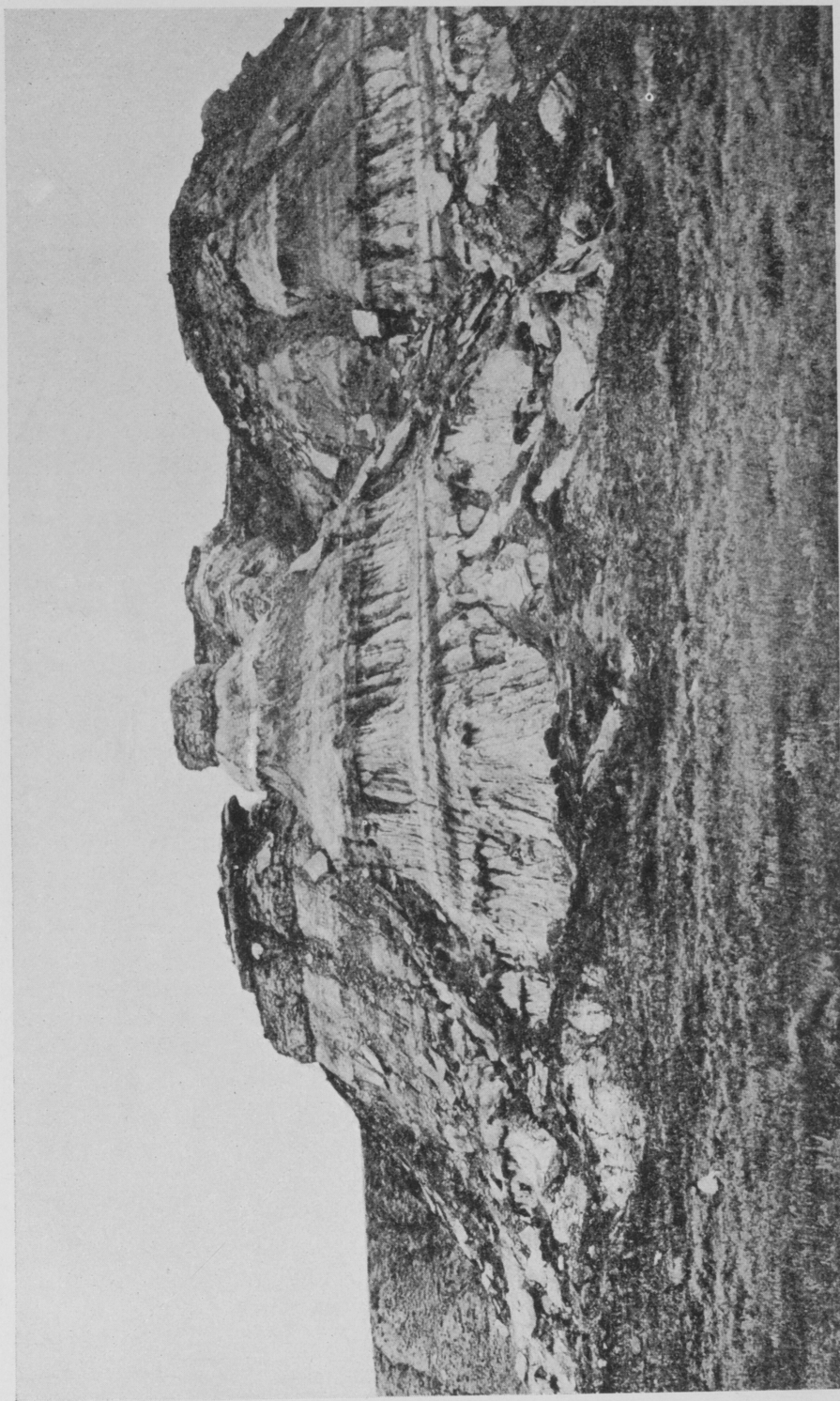


GATHERING 'BUFFALO CHIPS' FOR FUEL

the assistant commissioner of the little red-coated army, Major James F. Macleod, accompanied by five men and six Red River carts, purchased a quantity of buffalo pemmican and dried meat from the half-breed traders at that point. Shortly afterwards, he transported a needed supply of oats to the Mounted Police from the surplus stores in the boundary commission depot at Wood Mountain, and arranged for an additional amount to be furnished as required. The following year, the buildings at this depot became the Wood Mountain Detachment of the Mounted Police.

Meanwhile the boundary commissariat, under the able direction of Capt. Lawrence Herchmer, had functioned capably and had tended to sustain a fine *esprit de corps* among the men. Though the food was rough, it was of the best procurable in this distant land. 'Buffalo chips'—the dried dung of buffalo—served admirably as fuel, especially on the Couteau where there was a marked scarcity of wood, and the water carts offset the misery of dry camps.

Soon after leaving Wood Mountain depot, buffalo were sighted for the first time—a small herd browsing quietly on the side hills of Cottonwood Coulee. Antelope were plentiful. By the sparkling waters of Frenchman's Creek, one of the most attractive camp-sites of the entire undertaking awaited the men.



BADLANDS—"LIKE A PART OF HELL WITH THE FIRES BURNED OUT."

This locality was to furnish a rendezvous for Sitting Bull's refugee Sioux in 1876-7 after the Custer Massacre south of the boundary.

The surveyors spent several days here resting the horses, washing, and making everything shipshape. Here also they had their first meeting with the Indians of the farther plains. A few miles down stream, an adventurer named Juneau operated a small trading post; nearby was an encampment of about forty lodges of Sioux.

The red men received the white visitors with obvious delight, doubtlessly expecting some favours; in turn they visited the boundary camp and were reassured when they received an affirmative reply to their question, "Are you the King's men?" Apparently they referred to King George III. Their forbears had been allies of the British troops, and their chieftains had received medals for their services; but, of more significance, they had gained a lasting respect for the red-coated servitors of the King. They proffered buffalo tongues as special gifts to the surveyors and provided them generously with fresh meat.

"In another two days of travel," the feathered and painted Sioux told the white men, "you will find the buffalo thick upon the plain."

The expedition was reluctant to leave this pleasant camp. But it was imperative they push ahead. Crossing the east and west forks of the Milk River, they encountered more badlands. Here the buffalo were amazingly plentiful. Every slope lay sprinkled with white skulls and skeletons—a slaughter field of centuries. To the westward, a long blue shadow appeared, but instead of the hoped-for Rocky Mountains, it was soon discovered to be the unmistakable Three Buttes of the Sweet Grass Hills, shown on Palliser's map.*

The travellers scanned the prospect in silence. Here was utter loneliness—a high, open plateau broken at intervals by some river-bed, or deceptive hollow,

where a man, a hundred men or a herd of buffalo could disappear in a moment. Little did the spectators realize that a few miles away the bewitching fastnesses of the Cypress Hills, with their infinite variety of forest and glade, lush meadows and tumbling brooks—a paradise of natural beauty—, rose from the encircling prairies. It was there that a fiendish butchery of Assiniboine Indians by Missouri desperadoes had occurred in the previous spring, a base episode that had hastened the formation of the North West Mounted Police.

Slowly but steadily the combined survey parties progressed towards the farther plains, meeting small bands of Indians almost daily. And presently, as the main stream of the Milk River was crossed, the Sweet Grass Hills loomed more distinctly.

The travellers were now in the 'Land of Painted Rocks,' where, according to Indian legend, the spirits of the departed dwelt. Here, amid scenes where they had fought, hunted, performed their strange rituals and passed to the Happy Hunting Grounds, the ghosts of by-gone red men were wont to return and camp among the strangely-moulded and painted rocks. To the Blackfeet, this was holy ground; Writing-on-Stone, they called it. Tribal incidents were crudely etched on the faces of grotesquely-shaped cliffs. Decked in a thousand shades, this region of Nature's caprices was strangely beautiful as sunlight and cloud, alternately, played upon it. At close of day, it was as uninviting as might be a part of Hell with the fires burned out; in darkness, it was a nightmare land of bleakness and weird configurations.

Almost on the line of demarcation, the Three Buttes, towering several thousand

*EDITOR'S NOTE: In 1857, the British government dispatched an expedition under Captain Palliser to explore the vast unknown territory of British North America west of Lake Superior. Captain Palliser had special instructions to attempt a practicable horse route on British territory connecting eastern Canada with British Columbia. The subsequent explorations extended over four years.

feet above the plains, and surrounded by deep-cut coulees and broken lands, now loomed in majestic outline. While exploring the vicinity several of the men came upon the bodies of many dead Indians. All had been shot. One corpse bore sixteen bullet wounds. Near-by were small pits strewn with empty cartridge shells as though a defensive battle had been waged. It was learned later that the dead were a band of Crows from the Missouri country who, while on a horse-stealing foray, had been 'cleaned out' by Piegans.

Onward past the Three Buttes the surveyors pressed. And now the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies could be seen, a hundred miles away. The magnificent Chief Mountain showed distinctly, its gigantic sugar-loaf top a distinguishing landmark among its fellows. Buffalo, in prodigious numbers, roamed freely. Little exertion was necessary to kill one or more at any hour of the day; and carcasses, shorn of their skins, lay everywhere.

Beyond the last crossing of the Milk River the land gradually ascended to the foothills. A few miles further west the travellers came to the St Mary's River, which presented the most fascinating and picturesque scene yet reached. Use was made of coal deposits found on its banks. Down stream, near the present site of Lethbridge, Nick Sheran, an Irish-

American from New York, had set up a small coal-mine four years earlier, which was destined to develop into a great industry.

The boundary work became more difficult as the men ascended towards the huge, continental backbone; and, for the first time since leaving Turtle Mountain, the axe-men were fully employed. Many bridges had to be built over the various streams; and wide detours were necessary to get the wagons and other equipment through.

Here was presented to many eastern eyes for the first time a magnificent panorama of snow-crowned mountains, timbered valleys, and splashing streams—a new land in every sense, and a hunter's paradise. Wild life abounded. Luscious trout teemed in the tumbling waters that flowed from the snow-fields among the clouds. An immense herd of elk (wapiti) was seen near Chief Mountain; monstrous moose and small deer were continually in evidence. Mountain sheep and goats stared curiously from their rocky ledges. On more than one occasion, fire-arms were used to provide sport and fresh meat. Grouse were in constant demand. Once, some of the men out ahead encountered a grizzly bear, and preparations were made to lay him low; but, upon the 'silver tip' showing fight, the hunt quickly subsided. Later a member of the U.S. Commission shot a mountain lion.

At last the persevering surveyors and their co-workers neared the end of their task at Kootenay River. The line crossed the river at right angles. Pack-horses were used to negotiate the short distance still to go.

About twenty miles remained. But it was twenty miles of hard work; heavy timber that had blown down during wind storms had become interlaced in a bewildering jungle which obstructed the route of travel. In this last span mounds were erected at only two points: the passage of the Belly River and the crossing of Lake Waterton.



SMALL PITS AND HUMAN REMAINS OF CROW
RAIDERS KILLED BY PIEGANS.



FIELD COOK-HOUSE, CANADIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, 1874.

The boundary between British Columbia and the United States had already been surveyed from the Pacific coast to the Kootenay when the American Civil War intervened, and a monument had been placed at the eastern extremity. At that time, it had been intended to continue the survey eastward to the Lake of the Woods; but now, a decade later, the actual undertaking had been reversed.

At last the men lay down their tools. It was the end of the trail.

* * *

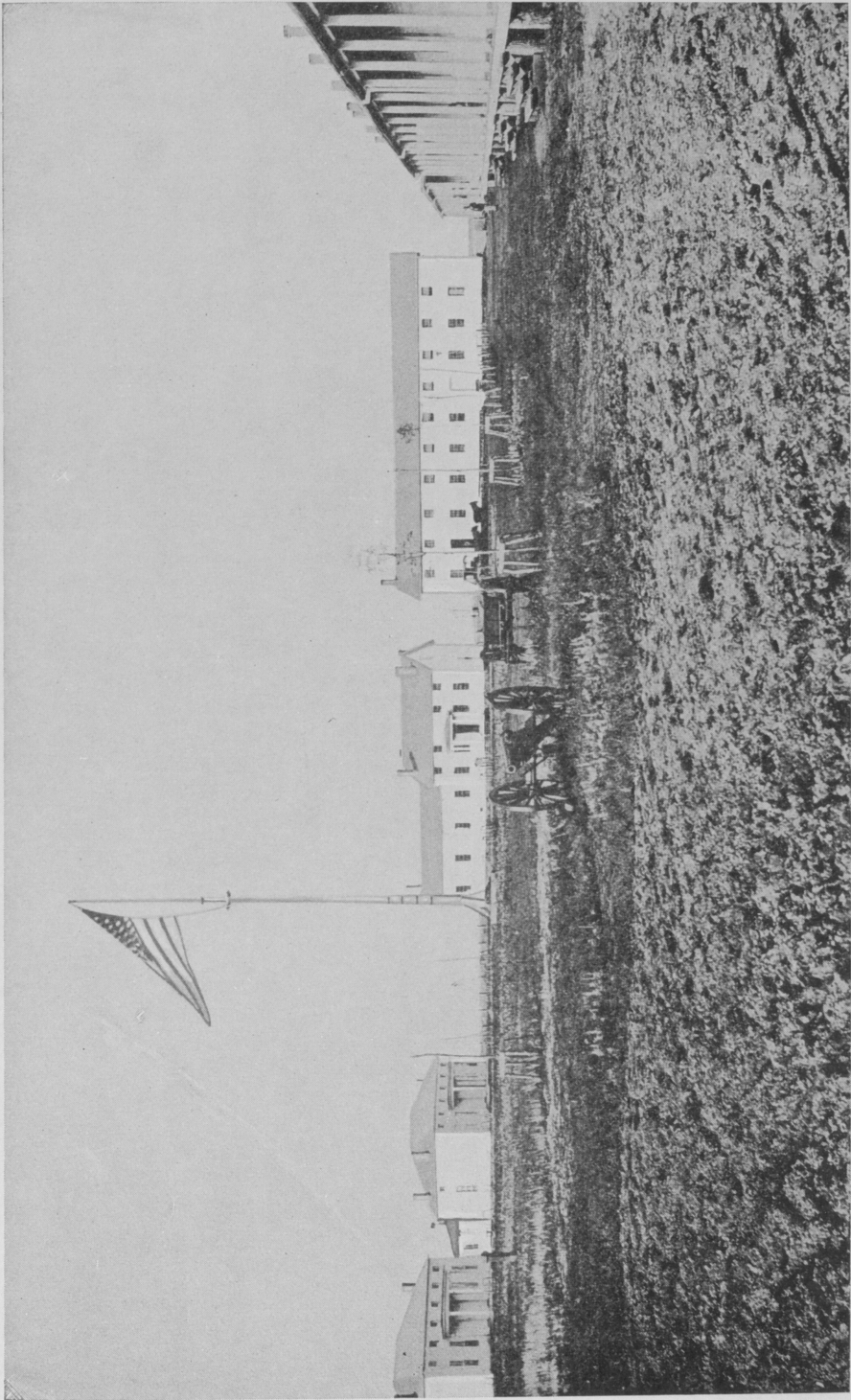
IT WAS still early autumn, but the weather at night was cold. Many of the men had hoped to winter in the Rockies, and some equipment for that purpose had been transported from Dufferin. Orders, however, were given for the homeward march.

On the return trip, a rest camp was established by the commissioners at Fish Lake in the neighbourhood of Chief Mountain from where the men visited a Missouri trader's 'hang-out' in the vicinity. The least harmful purchases made were cans of brandied peaches. Ponies were also bought from some traders who claimed to be from Fort

Whoop-Up on the St Mary's River. Inquisitive stragglers from the whisky trading camps appeared on the scene, also a number of U.S. soldiers on a friendly visit from Fort Shaw in Montana.

Another stop was made at the Sweet Grass* Hills. And here on a day in mid-September, the lean and weathered troopers of the North West Mounted Police, under Commissioner French and Assistant Commissioner Macleod, arrived. With fine *cameraderie* and jovial spirits, the two forces commingled for a brief spell. Charles Conrad, a prominent trader of Fort Benton, also turned up with a bull-train loaded with oats and other commodities for the police. At that time Fort Benton was a thriving and riotous centre on the Missouri River. It had been named after Col Thomas H. Benton who had played an important part in Washington in fixing the boundary on the 49th parallel. Not least among those present was Jerry Potts, a

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Sweet Grass was a term commonly used among the plainsmen to designate good pasturage. In this locality it had no reference to the scented grass often used by the Indians in their sacred rituals or in basket-making.



UNITED STATES MILITARY POST AT FORT PEMBINA, N.D., 1874.

Piegán half-breed who later became famous as a guide in the service of the N.W.M.P.

Long to be remembered was that stop at the Three Buttes! Thither, in curiosity, had come many Indians, among them a band of Unkapápa Sioux under the noted warrior, Long Dog, a fiery individual who was later to take a major part in the annihilation of Custer's command on the Little Big Horn, in June 1876, and who afterwards was to become a thorn in the flesh of the Mounted Police when the Sioux took refuge in the Wood Mountain area. In the 7th U.S. Cavalry, accompanying the U.S. commissioner, was Major Marcus Reno who by reason of an order from Custer to attack the Sioux on a separate flank was to be one of the few surviving officers of that historic blood-bath. The city of Reno, Nev., famous for its divorces, perpetuates his name today.

The time passed pleasantly at the Sweet Grass until the inevitable farewells. Some of the men under the U.S. Commission who were released from duty left hurriedly for Fort Benton, which they hoped to reach before freeze-up. From there they could travel eastward towards their homes in Mackinaw boats. Navigation by river steamers on the Missouri had already terminated for the season.

Shortly after their departure, an immense cloud of dust was seen moving in a northerly direction toward the camp. One of the police scouts watched it with an experienced eye, then declared it to indicate a large herd of stampeding buffalo. Onward they came with Indian horsemen hovering on their flanks. Forty mounted men were sent out to turn the animals aside. A concentrated gun-fire split the herd, one division heading north-east, the other north-west. The shaggy beasts intercepted a train which had previously pulled out, and in no time they were thundering among the men and horses. One huge bull was shot as its horns became entangled in a wagon

wheel. So great was the confusion they created that the surveyors lost twenty-four hours through sheer inability to move on.

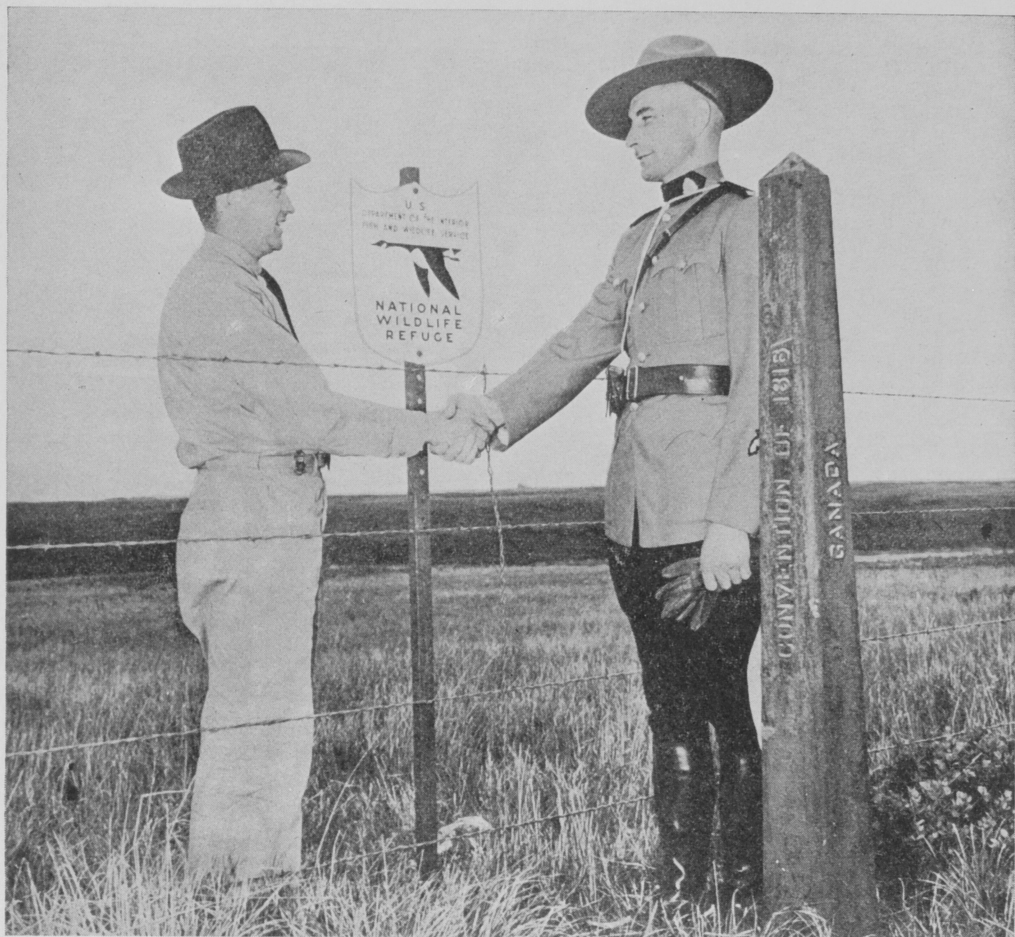
Few incidents happened on the remaining homeward trek. Once, while passing a large camp of half-breeds, the party paused to watch the women making pemmican—dried and pounded buffalo meat mixed with fat and placed in buffalo-skin sacks. As the returning workmen progressed, they found that prairie fires had swept large tracts of country, and thereby deprived of pasturage and the indispensable buffalo chips, they carried wood and forage from one camp to another.

At Frenchman's Creek they came upon a naked half-breed tied to a tree. He was dead, and obviously had suffered terrible agony. To allow the sun full play, the tree's branches had been removed, and a near-by stream had added to the man's torment; for he had been left to die of starvation, thirst and exposure. The on-lookers were stunned at this display of fiendish cruelty by vengeful Indians.

Cameron and his followers experienced trouble with the natives only at Wood End, where one man, who had incurred the enmity of a band, was threatened. Immediately the threat blossomed to include the entire commission. The men formed a corral with carts and wagons, and each was given forty rounds of ammunition. At night skulking Indians were detected, and signal lights appeared on the adjacent hill-tops. Pickets were stationed around the camp, but, naught save a prowling wolf appeared and the expected attack failed to materialize. From then on, however, strict vigilance was maintained; and in due course Dufferin was reached without mishap.

* * *

PART of the N.W.M.P. staff was occupying the buildings at Dufferin, awaiting spring when they would move to the headquarters barracks which were



THE 49TH TODAY. CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES JOIN HANDS.

being erected at Swan River, far to the north-west. Later, two troops under Commissioner French, on their return from the Sweet Grass Hills, also spent the winter here, pending completion of the new buildings. Meanwhile, Assistant Commissioner Macleod with three troops had struck towards the foothills and, on reaching the Old Man's River, erected Fort Macleod—the first police outpost in the Far West. Part of another troop which had accompanied the commissioner eastward, took possession of the uncompleted barracks at Swan River.

The detachment of Royal Engineers, which had formed a large part of the survey party, had left Liverpool on Aug. 20, 1872. The expedition had

commenced work at Dufferin on September 20, a month later. And now, after two years, it had traversed more than two thousand miles of desolate region, a land tenanted by tribes who, in freedom from restraint, were second to none in stark and implacable savagery. The expedition had marked nearly nine hundred miles of boundary and accomplished a survey of over five thousand square miles of British territory. During the last year (1874), between May 20 and October 11, a period of 144 days, the two parties had moved back and forth over fifteen hundred miles in longitude, determined and marked 357 miles of the parallel of latitude, and surveyed in detail fifteen hundred square miles.

In addition to all this, they had to contend with many hindrances: the winding of the main trail; the essential wanderings of the surveying parties; the devious routes taken by those distributing supplies; the obstacles of the country itself; inclement weather; heavy transport. Yet the joint expedition accomplished an average of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles a day. Truly a remarkable feat. One that redounds to the credit of the men who executed it. For his services, Captain Cameron received the honour of Commander of Michael and George from Her Majesty, the Queen.

Thus, as 1874 drew to a close, an engrossing period of frontier history in

North America had begun. And in the making of this land of freedom and opportunity, the North West Mounted Police were destined to play an important role.

The 49th was now an established boundary line between two great nations. The lure of the West was on the verge of being a tremendous thing.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: With a single exception, all of the official, authentic photographs accompanying this article were generously supplied from the private collection of Mr W. T. Cameron, son of the late Major General D. R. Cameron who was head of the Canadian Boundary Commission. We wish to express our warmest thanks for these invaluable pictures.

Maple Creek - A Memory

MAPLE CREEK! These two words mean much in the annals of the Force. Among the older generation, they recall the story of a task well done. The mere mention of that once glamorous outpost of the police brings up something poignantly commemorative of high adventure and exacting service on the Western plains half a century or more ago.

Old Maple Creek Detachment played a conspicuous role between what might be called the first and second stages of the Force's activity in the West. Fort Macleod, Fort Calgary and Fort Walsh—names to conjure with—stood forth as pioneers in an unbridled realm. Maple Creek, midway between the flaming frontier of Montana and the old trading highway of the North Saskatchewan, came into being with the taming of the red man and the passing of the shaggy herds. By a constructive and tolerant application of the law, it assisted in the transformation of a vast Indian battle ground and buffalo pasture into an immense agricultural and stock-raising area. With the approach to that district of the C.P.R. in 1883, the activity previously concentrated at Fort Walsh to the south was transferred there.

Since the closing of old Maple Creek Detachment in 1922, the buildings stood as silent reminders of a romantic chapter of Western history. But in July, 1941, they came under the auctioneer's hammer, and, with the exception of two structures acquired by the local golf club, those revered quarters of former days have disappeared.

Today, the modern Maple Creek Detachment operates from a town station a short distance from the site where for four decades its historic predecessor rendered such exemplary service.

Blackouts

by CONSTABLE E. P. TURNER

Here is a brief picture of blackouts in action during the last and the present war linked up with blackouts of the past when night was a time for sleeping.

THE people of Canada now undoubtedly realize that distance and the oceans are not adequate protection against attack. Recent events have made this quite clear.

The Dominion has already experienced blackouts along its western coast; not merely tests, but the real thing. In other Canadian metropolitan centres wartime conditions have prevailed for set periods as though enemy bombers were flying overhead. It's serious business. Laws have been passed providing for the prosecution of persons who refuse to fall in line. That's everyday horse sense. No place in the world is safe; Pearl Harbour learned this to its sorrow.

How will blackouts affect our national life? Let's face the facts. In smaller communities, rural dwellers, particularly in the prairie provinces, will suffer little inconvenience; they are accustomed to dimly-lit areas at night. But city life will undergo a drastic change; it will be like living in an age that never knew Edison and his electric light.

What of it? Two centuries ago city and town streets after sundown were not the 'milky ways' they are today. They were avenues of darkness in which lurked all sorts of criminals. Homes were poorly illuminated; reading at night was rare. No wonder our forefathers went to bed early. At that time blackouts were the accepted thing. And civilization as we know it has been compelled to retrogress, not through lack of facilities as in the old days, but because the Four Horsemen are on the prowl again.

IT was only 150 years ago that William Murdock discovered coal gas. Before that there were the oil lamps, rushlights and candles. The rushlight was simply a rush taken from a marsh, stripped of its green skin, except for a narrow ribbon, and dipped when dry into boiling fat. Held in an iron upright it would burn for half an hour. The oil lamp with flat wick and cog-wheel wasn't invented until 1783, and no-one thought of a glass chimney until some time later when an assistant to Aime Argand, the Swiss scientist who introduced the circular wick, dropped a broken bottle over a flame to protect it from a draught in the laboratory. The flame immediately burned more steadily and with greater brilliance.

Our ancestors had dark streets every night, and were content. Was not night a time for sleeping? Indeed, it was the custom to cover all windows with heavy curtains and prevent illumination reaching the street. In 1668 an attempt to restrain the activities of criminals resulted in a proclamation in London that respectable citizens were to hang out lanterns which would partially light up public thoroughfares.

Apart from this nothing was done to render travelling after dark safe and easy. To go further, it was argued, would be interfering with nature. Night was sent that man might rest. The London proclamation caused much controversy. Many believed it unfair to expect those who did not use the streets after nightfall to illuminate them. Let those who roamed abroad at night carry torches. Nothing should be done to encourage people to turn night into day.



Salute to the Navy!

Out on the ocean high-ways, where lurk the enemies of freedom, men of keen eye and steady hand steer the ships that guard the road to Britain. Behind them the tradition of glorious achievement, before them the dawn of a new day of human liberty.



Player's Please

MILD OR MEDIUM

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Plain End or Cork Tip

"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"

These arguments are expressed even today in certain rural communities.

During the last Great War street lighting was controlled from a central switch, which, when pulled, plunged homes and streets into darkness. Complete blackouts, however, were not necessary all the time; there were 'safe' periods when dim street lighting was permitted. At that time the Zeppelin was the 'long distance bomber'. Because of its comparatively slow speed there was ample time to give warning and get ready for the attack.

The writer recalls that during the recurring raids over England, he, as a boy messenger cyclist attached to Home Defence and City Police Units, on more than one occasion had the rather terrifying experience of becoming lost in districts well known to him. No light whatever was allowed during air-raid alarms. I assisted the police in patrolling the streets, checking up on lights and

improperly-fitted window blinds, and helped attend casualties of the first blackouts. Cyclists and pedestrians had to make their way as best they could, the only aid being a luminous button worn by pedestrians. Street lamps and similar objects were marked with white or slightly luminous bands.

* * *

IN the present war, at a given hour a Stygian blackness descends. All transportation is curtailed and all stores close at 6 p.m. to encourage civilians to hurry home before the zero hour. Nothing is so completely disconcerting as to have usually well-lighted cities and towns suddenly grow dark. Familiar streets and paths become as pregnant with adventure as a bush trail in Africa. A tall shadow that looks like a policeman turns out to be a telephone booth, and what seems to be a lamp-post breaks the dead silence with a cheery, "Goodnight."

It's all very confusing. On the darkest night it is impossible to see more than a foot or so ahead. Bruises and lumps are frequent from collisions with other pedestrians or solid obstructions. More thrilling, and dangerous, too, is a trip abroad in a car, driving, of course, with practically no lights.

Under such conditions it is necessary that the police have a thorough knowledge of every inch of their territory. Regular police and special volunteers are on duty day and night; but during the dark hours the duty is doubly nerve-racking and arduous. Criminals welcome such conditions, and increased police protection is necessary, for darkness is the haven of crime. The law-enforcing bodies must patrol constantly, control all necessary traffic, assist belated wayfarers, enforce blackout regula-

tions in home and factory, and in addition discharge their regular duties in crime prevention, protection of property and detection of crime. All this in complete darkness.

Such are blackouts.

But our forefathers endured far greater inconveniences, and our fathers in the last war took blackouts in their stride. We, too, when the time comes, must do likewise, thankful that we can be certain of good roads to walk on, of silent helpers, of white lines and red reflectors to guide us. Equipped as we are with modern contrivances we should experience far less discomfort than those who lived before us.

Meanwhile let us make it part of our 'policeman's prayer' that the time is not far off when the world will be rid of the scourge that necessitates blackouts.

Qualities of A Good Policeman

A GOOD policeman is one who thinks more of other people's feelings than his own rights, and more of other people's rights than his own feelings.

—*The Outpost.*

The Graveyard Shift

The Other Side of the Midnight Shift, as Seen by a Policeman's Wife.

So it's the graveyard shift you call it,
That dreary midnight round to dawn;
But there are other names to fit
Those dragging hours that you are gone.

Am I a coward to lie in bed
And fear the house afire, or see
The hosts of terrors yet unread,
Unleashed, and very real to me?

Yet with the day and you my dear,
My phantoms of the night dispelled
I laugh with shame, at foolish fear
My lonely mind alone impelled.

But you must sleep, so through the day
The baby must not laugh or cry;
Nor throw her blocks or pail in play
Though she's too young to tell her why.

The piano played by neighbour's child,
The builder's hammer, saw and blast,
Nerves on edge and temper riled
When you, still tired, arise at last.

It's hell for you, the graveyard shift,
But worse for me, I will contend.
You get a daily few hours' lift,
But I rest not 'til its long-drawn end.

by LELA MCKAY.

Pilots of the North

by ACTING CORPORAL J. H. BILTON

*The far north unfolds a tale of courage and daring
in a game whose only stakes are life and death.*

ON OCT. 20, 1933, the Northern Waterways power schooner *Speed II*, towing a scow loaded with thirty-five tons of freight and supplies for Port Radium from Fort Franklin, pushed its nose into the quickly-chilling waters of Great Bear Lake. A trip of nearly four hundred miles, it was the last one before freeze-up.

Engine trouble and poor sailing weather caused much delay, and on October 26 a terrific storm arose. The schooner's crew—Captain Victor Ingraham, engineer Potts, and two deck hands, S. Currie and Harry Jebb—struggled frantically to navigate the ship and save the precious cargo. The captain glanced backwards towards the cumbersome scow. He grew anxious about the seven freight handlers aboard her, men who were looking forward to jobs in the mines that winter at Port Radium, twelve hundred miles north-west of Edmonton. He knew that the barge's small engine was powerless in such stormy waters. He heard faintly the barks of the four sleigh dogs owned by one of the freight handlers.

The storm's fury increased. The waves, as if sensing a victim within reach, leaped and struck out like the tentacles of an octopus. The skipper realized there would be no let-up. He must take precautions quickly for the safety of the scow. Only drastic measures, he knew, would save the two vessels and prevent them crashing together. Taking advantage of a favourable onshore wind, he changed his course, skirted perilously close to land and cut the scow loose.

The barge ploughed through the lashing waves and eventually ran aground;

the men with the dogs waded ashore. On the schooner Captain Ingraham fought against time. He steered into deeper waters and the teeth of the gale. Night was coming on. With luck he would maintain steerage until the storm abated.

The floundering *Speed II* fared badly. Seasickness set in among the crew and Harry Jebb grew so weak he was unable to stand. His companions carried him past the cargo in the hold and made him as comfortable as possible in the fore-castle. For two days the ship drifted, driven like a cork before a relentless wind.

Down below it was no easy task to refill the fuel tanks as they emptied. Engineer Potts took every precaution, but just before midnight of the third day after cutting the barge loose, an explosion thundered inside the engine room.

Guessing what must have happened, the captain rushed to investigate. Probably while the engineer was filling the tanks a sudden backfire had ignited the gasoline and—yes, that was undoubtedly what had occurred. The skipper opened the engine-room door. Flames and smoke enveloped him. He called to Currie on deck to lash the wheel and lend a hand.

Together they fought their way into the fire, but were driven back. Again and again they attempted to rescue their trapped comrades. Jebb in the fore-castle, Potts somewhere in the engine room, no doubt knocked unconscious by the force of the blast. But they fought a losing battle; smoke, flames, heat, formed an impregnable barrier which they could not pass. The struggle lasted for what seemed hours. Finally

the skipper realized it was no use and that it was only a matter of minutes before the whole ship would blow up.

He and Currie retreated to the deck. Their eyes smarted, their throats were parched and their bodies ached with utter exhaustion. Reluctantly they lowered a rubber life-boat. There were no paddles. Quickly they drifted away from the blazing funeral pyre. And several seconds later when the life-boat was about a hundred yards distant the captain's surmise came true. With a thunderous boom the *Speed II* became so much debris—bits of twisted metal and scorched pieces of wood. Engineer Potts and Harry Jebb were never seen again; their bodies are entombed in the depths of Great Bear Lake.

* * *

THAT night was one of agony for the survivors. Their clothes and footwear, almost totally ruined in their fight with the fire, were poor protection against the sub-zero weather and spray from the waves as it splattered over them and froze; their small craft was half full of water; they were tired and hungry and haunted by the awesome memory of their experience on the schooner and their failure to save Potts and Jebb. Now and then a groan escaped the skipper as the pain in his badly-burned feet and hands intensified.

Time dragged on until the life-boat drifted ashore with its two ice-coated figures of misery. For a long time neither man could move; their limbs were cramped and numb. Finally, however, they managed to scramble to land and gain the shelter of a stand of timber about three hundred yards from the water's edge. Currie broke the ice on the remnants of his outer clothes, produced matches and laboriously built a fire.

The life-giving heat from the flames seeped in through frozen garments, partially drying them, and warmed the cold bodies underneath.

Presently the men slept—for how long neither knew. The fire was out when they awoke, and snow had fallen.

Somewhat refreshed, they struggled to their feet and followed the shore line hoping to locate the scow and its crew. The skipper had no respite from his burns; in addition, he was tortured with frost-bite. Later he was afflicted with temporary blindness, and for two days Currie was the 'eyes' for both.

About noon of the third day after abandoning ship the blind captain and his guiding companion came upon the scow party. A bright fire burned on the beach near the water, a beacon for search parties. The new arrivals were made as comfortable as possible, but there was no medical equipment to render first aid and relieve the captain of his suffering.

The two days that followed were drawn-out stretches of hardship for the marooned men. They lived on a diet of dried potatoes and other foods that had not been ruined by water. They went hunting. The single caribou they got helped sustain the captain's strength. Two of the men set out with the sleigh dogs in an attempt to reach the R.C.M.P. detachment at Port Radium. While crossing a bay the ice cracked open. The men saved only two dogs of the team of four and lost their sleigh. They returned to the camp, rested a day or two and started out again.

But none of the party suffered as much as the captain. He lay in the camp besieged by ceaseless aches and intense pain. There was no relief, no let-up, and as hour succeeded hour, hope of rescue dwindled.

Then on the third day a tiny speck appeared away off up in the blue. As it drew nearer there was a faint hum. The men on the ground looked up. Joy surged through them. It was a plane.

The machine circled carefully and presently landed upon the frozen surface of a small lake about three or four miles from the camp site. The scow crew

Men of Experience Endorse

JOHNSON PRECISION BUILT PRODUCTS

for Service . . . Economy . . . Dependability

●
*Sea-Horse
Outboard Motors*

●
*Chore-Horse
Generators*

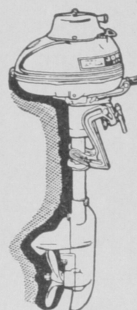
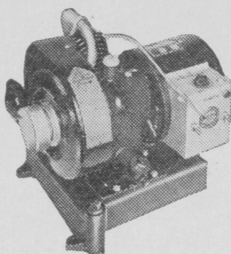
●
*Johnson-Tremblay
Centrifugal Fire Pumps*

● Dependable Water Transportation . . . Safe and Convenient Electric Light . . . Adequate Fire Protection . . . In the vast reaches of Canada's Northland with the trapper; prospector and forest ranger; with the mining and lumbering industries Johnson Products are recognized as "The Standard of Quality".

● Johnson Products are built in a most modern Canadian plant by Canadian craftsmen from finest Canadian materials, and the production of these products adds materially to the economic wealth of the Dominion.

JOHNSON MOTORS

595 MONAGHAN RD.
PETERBORO - CANADA



Complete information, with illustrated literature on any or all products gladly sent on request.

hastened through the bush and soon met up with the intrepid pilot, Harry Hayter, and his mechanic, a man named Mills. Hayter and the scow crew exchanged stories as they walked back to camp.

* * *

FOR two weeks at intervals Hayter of the Mackenzie Air Services Ltd had cruised over the lake and along the shore-line in a ski-equipped plane. With the lake still open, engine failure would have meant disaster to him. It was the off-season for northern flying, the time of year when northern pilots are awaiting hard surfaces to form on the rivers and lakes. Pontoons then are impractical and dangerous for landing on the open water. Ice forms on them and weighs the machine down as soon as it lands.

Hayter had known 'Vic' Ingraham a long time, and was worried at his non-

appearance. He decided to take a chance and go out to see if he could locate him. With Mills he set out from Port Radium on the afternoon of October 29. The bay was frozen over; with the exception of a few small bays at widely-spaced distances there was nothing but open water.

Heavy fog the first day of his flight had forced him to return to Port Radium. It was not until November 8 that he spotted the barge about four miles from Caribou Point. Incidentally while he was searching for the crew of the *Speed II* he located five other encampments of prospectors who had been delayed by the storm and early freeze-up and were overdue at Port Radium.

Hayter's search set a new all-time record for off-season flying in the north. His machine was out of the air only twelve days.

A STRETCHER was speedily improvised and the helpless skipper carried through the tundra and bush to the waiting plane. Mills, the mechanic, remained with the scow party as there was only room in the machine for the pilot and the sick captain.

Meanwhile two human icicles and two dogs had walked into Port Radium. They were Stan Hooker and Bill Parker, the two men who had set out with the dogs six days before. They had travelled on foot the 125 miles from the wreck to the mining town. When they related what had happened, Sgt E. G. Baker in charge of the R.C.M.P. detachment lost no time in sending out a second plane to the stranded men. In short order the entire scow crew were safe in Port Radium.

Dr Byrnes, the local physician, treated them, but he realized that an operation was necessary to save the captain's life. The small mining town did not have suitable equipment or accommodation for such a case.

It was impossible to fly south as freeze-up was not complete and landing was dangerous. Aklavik, 600 miles north, had by this time been frozen over for a month. It was therefore selected.

All was made ready. The patient was carried into the cabin of the plane. Dr Byrnes followed and pilot Walter Bythell opened the throttle. They were away for Fort Norman *en route* to Aklavik.

Late that afternoon the flying ambulance swept down into Fort Norman to spend the night. Dr Byrnes received medical supplies for his patient from the police stores. Captain Ingraham seemed to be his old cheerful self, but his drawn

face indicated that his bandaged hands and feet gave him great pain.

Early the next morning the wireless operator got in touch with Aklavik. Unfavourable flying weather was reported. Aklavik was thereupon asked to direct Dr Urghart to have everything in readiness at the hospital and to keep Fort Norman advised concerning the changing visibility.

At nine o'clock the weather showed signs of clearing. Bythell decided to go aloft and look things over. The R.C.M.P. personnel were standing by at the lake. The suffering man was already made comfortable in the plane when the pilot arrived from the wireless station with word that things did not look promising farther north. He resolved however to chance it. In a moment the machine soared into the skies.

A few hours later the trip was accomplished. Captain Ingraham was rushed to the hospital where Dr Urghart performed several major operations to save the injured man's limbs. Gangrene had reached an advanced stage, but the surgeon checked it successfully. Amputation at the ankles was necessary and portions of the captain's fingers had to be removed.

* * *

TODAY in Yellowknife, not far from Port Radium, the local postmaster and proprietor of a small store faces the rigours of the north. His feet are artificial, his fingers are mutilated, tangible reminders of an incident in his past when pilots of the air fought successfully against time and the formidable elements of the north to save a pilot of ships from death.

Comment

BEFORE going to the expense of having your piano retuned, call in the R.C.M.P. Maybe all it needs is the removal of an escaped German prisoner.

Ottawa Citizen.

Psychology and Horse Sense

by J. G. HANNA*

Little grains of wheat take root in a perjury case and produce a harvest of convictions among kindergarten criminals.

IN THE autumn of 1909, the Claresholm Detachment of the old 'D' Division, Macleod, was called in on a case that subsequently branched out into several others like a tree spreads out in foliage.

The affair started when a homesteader named Dow was suspected of stealing wheat from a granary belonging to a man called Benson. The evidence was apparently unbeatable. Dow was known to have driven into Claresholm from his homestead in an empty wagon on the evening preceding the morning during which the theft occurred. Late that night he left the town, not for home, but in an opposite direction, and early the following morning appeared at Stavely, fourteen miles north of Claresholm, with a wagon-load of wheat which he sold to a grain buyer. Hoof marks and wagon tracks found on the Benson property coincided in every respect with the hoof prints and tracks of the Dow horse and wagon. Wheat, evidently dropped from the wagon *en route*, was found all the way from the Benson granary to the elevator at Stavely; it was generally known that Dow had grown no wheat that year.

Dow was arrested and came up before a justice of the peace in Claresholm for the preliminary hearing. The accused was represented by counsel, and the police, as was then customary, conducted the case for the Crown.

During the hearing grain experts testified that samples of wheat which Dow had sold at Stavely were identical to grains of wheat left in the Benson

granary. All the evidence pointed to an easy conviction.

But contrary to the usual procedure of reserving its evidence at the preliminary hearing, the defence threw out a bomb-shell. On the stand a young man named Miller swore that Dow and his team had spent the night at his, Miller's, farm. The distance between Miller's farm and the Benson granary was so great that theft of the grain in a single night was an impossibility. This evidence provided an iron-clad alibi for the accused, and Miller refused to be shaken by cross-examination.

In the face of this testimony the circumstantial evidence was inadequate. The case blew up; and the magistrate was forced to discharge the accused.

During the hearing it had become obvious that Charles Dea, a brother-in-law of the accused, was the chief instigator of the proceedings. He directed the case, passing on his instructions to the lawyer defending Dow. Dea was known to be the leader of a gang of young toughs whose activities had already drawn the attention of the police.

* * *

AFTER the trial the non-commissioned officer in charge of the sub-district, who had conducted the case, walked down the board walk. From the Chinese restaurant Dea and his followers, including Dow and Miller, emerged and congregated in the path of the oncoming officer. They snickered and jeered, and gave a recognizable rendition of what is known as the 'horse laugh'. Yet like furtive jackals they refrained from any action that could be construed as a breach of the King's peace.

The policeman merely granted them a glance of derogatory appraisal and

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr Hanna first joined the Force on Aug. 1, 1901, with Reg. No. 3802. He retired with the rank of sergeant major on June 17, 1935, and is now living at 5225 Grenier Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, Que.

passed on. But in that moment he resolved that the case was not ended; that the gang of young ruffians should be taught a lesson. The grain robbery was the first serious outbreak; prior to that the incipient crooks had confined their activities to disturbances at country dances and minor infractions of the liquor laws.

But the bald-faced perjury resorted to during the trial was something very different. It was a direct rebellion against the administration of Justice.

Further investigations were made quietly whenever the innumerable duties of this busy sub-district, covering several hundred miles, permitted. The motor car had not yet rolled into being, and Supt P. C. H. Primrose, the O.C. from headquarters at Macleod, drove his hard-bitten riders relentlessly. In rain or shine, in blistering heat or howling blizzard, the men were in the saddle and continually on the move. There was work to do,—always.

* * *

YET in spite of the pressure of these other duties the Dow case was constantly in mind. About six months after the trial it was learned that Dea had actually offered a sum of money to a man named White as a tentative bribe to perjure himself in court with evidence similar to that later given by Miller. White rejected the offer. He had remained silent only because he was Dea's friend and a member of the gang.

Driscoll, a farmer for whom White had worked, reported to the police that he had overheard Dea and White talking about the theft of the Benson wheat. Driscoll said he got the impression that Dea was urging White to appear as a witness in Dow's behalf.

Upon being interviewed White denied all knowledge of the affair, but grew alarmed when he perceived that the police possessed apparently unlimited information regarding his iniquity. Finally he confessed and testified in a

written statement that Driscoll's report was correct.

White was not charged with perjury, as he had given no evidence during the trial, yet it was apparent that an attempt had been made to suborn him to commit perjury.

As the case was out of the ordinary it was referred to headquarters. Here a decision was reached to proceed against Dea under the common law for attempted subornation of perjury and the necessary steps were taken. The late W. M. Campbell, K.C., then Crown prosecutor, remarked that the case was the first of its kind in Canada. (Blackstone, speaking of subornation of perjury, in a footnote says, 'mere solicitation is a misdemeanour at common law').

Dea was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Dea's arrest threw his gang into a panic. Dow fled to the United States. Miller, frightened and cowed, remained close to home, expecting arrest at any moment. But a charge of perjury is hard to prove,—practically impossible without a confession or plea of guilt.

Then Fate stepped in.

The fact that the escaped Dow was writing letters to relatives in Canada was made known to the police. Miller was subtly advised that the police knew about Dow's letters and that the grain thief had betrayed Miller in writing. At the same time rumour from strange sources—or were they strange?—reached Miller that Dea, from the cloistered seclusion of his prison cell, had also sold him down the river.

Miller boiled over with anger. He considered himself already a condemned man. Desire for revenge blinded him to all personal danger. He appeared at the Claresholm Detachment and made a full and free confession of the whole affair.

Miller was already in custody when the N.C.O. in charge returned next day from an extended patrol. The perjurer

was quite comfortable and inclined to admit that the Mounted Police were not such bad fellows after all.

Dea's sentence was increased. He was given two years in the penitentiary for subornation of perjury, in addition to his uncompleted term of three months for attempted subornation of perjury. Miller, because of his youthfulness, and inexperience, drew only three months for perjury. Dow, the original offender, remained at large, as headquarters decided not to spend the money necessary to have him returned for trial.

* * *

THUS the cases were satisfactorily concluded by a judicious and discreet use of what scientists call psychology, but which many of us recognize as

an ordinary everyday application of common horse-sense. The police were well pleased that they had nipped in the bud a band of potential gangsters and had pioneered in the application of principles of the old common law to the criminal jurisprudence of Canada; for in these days, when mostly all offences and crimes are docketed, numbered and neatly labelled, we are apt to forget that the ancient customs of our forefathers are the solid foundations upon which our present laws exist. The legislators responsible for the compilation of our criminal code did well when, by the enactment of section 15, they gave legislative sanction for the perpetuation of these ancient customs, or common law, within the framework of our Canadian criminal jurisprudence.

'Brother Scoop' Gets Leave

As I've told you before, 'Brother Scoop' is our sub-constable. Such a rank does not fit him entirely though, as his duties are multifarious.

For instance, he's the 'chief exporter of the superfluous' in our office, for which purpose he wields a broom and duster with complete disinterestedness. His inventive mind has been turning over the question of more space under radiators, as what is normally apportioned fills up too quick.

Since the quarter-master has decreed that extravagance in the use of stationery supplies must cease, 'Brother Scoop' has been appointed chief bartering agent at the stores. One of his many duties is to appear before the Q.M. in red serge and stripped Sam Browne, and haggle for supplies. His ability in such matters will be more readily understood when you realize that an amicable trade agreement was reached the other day whereby six sheets of a motor-transport form, which we don't need anyway, were exchanged for an even dozen dips out of the Q.M.'s ink-bottle.

Now why I'm telling you all this, is to show that the exigencies of the service, during these stressful times, have not permitted much leisure. There is a minimum of leave; so 'Brother Scoop' decided it was time to test the bouncing tendencies of an application for annual leave.

In any event, the pass was granted, three weeks ahead of the leave-starting. One would have thought this would ease the noble mind. Not so. The question now was, "Will something develop to cancel the pass?"

Buttons took on a lustre never known before. The sergeant major was systematically avoided; first class constables were addressed standing to attention, and Corporal Rhubarb-Face was spoken to as "Sir". No chances were to be taken. This was a crucial era in the life of 'Brother Scoop'.

Last night the Continental Ltd carried a jubilant passenger miles away from here. As I write, he's still travelling, and I hope . . . jubilant.

I'm wondering to whom I should assign the duty of 'chief exporter of the superfluous'.

—THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN.

Restitution of Property in Theft and Other Cases

by L. J. HOBBS*

The history of the law respecting the restitution of property in criminal cases is one of some interest, and this summary should assist considerably in understanding the present law on the subject.

A COMMON law an order of restitution could only be made where a conviction was obtained on an appeal of larceny or robbery; that is to say, where the prosecution was instituted by an accusation made by a private person. If on the other hand, the conviction was brought about by an indictment or accusation by a grand jury, the goods found in the convict's possession were forfeited to the Crown. It was not until the time of Henry VIII that a statute was passed¹ giving the trial court the power to order restitution to the owner, where the thief was prosecuted by the owner and convicted on indictment for robbery or larceny.²

In England, the power to order restitution was extended in its scope by the Larceny Act of 1861, and in Canada, prior to the passing of the Criminal Code in 1892, a very similar extended power existed. Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1886 provided that,—

"If any person who is guilty of any felony or misdemeanour, in stealing, taking, obtaining, extorting, embezzling, appropriating, converting, or disposing of, or in knowingly receiving any chattel, money, valuable security, or other property whatsoever, is indicted for such offence by or on behalf of the owner of the property or his executor or administrator, and convicted thereof, the property shall be restored to the owner or his representative."

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Ex-Sergeant Hobbs is well known to *Quarterly* readers through his many contributions on legal subjects. He is now an officer in the Active Army, having taken his discharge from the Force on Nov. 11, 1941.

¹21 Henry VIII, Chapter 11.

²9 Halsbury's Laws of England, page 559, note "o".

The passage of the Criminal Code in 1892, repealed the Criminal Procedure Act of 1886 in its entirety, and in place of section 250 of the latter Act, section 838 of the original Criminal Code was enacted, subsection 1 of which provided as follows,—

"If any person who is guilty of an indictable offence in stealing, or knowingly receiving, any property is indicted for such offence, by or on behalf of the owner of the property, or his executor or administrator, and convicted thereof, or is tried before a judge or justice for such offence under any of the foregoing provisions and convicted thereof, the property shall be restored to the owner or his representative."

The law has remained in that form to the present day.

Several points are of particular interest in connection with this development of the law. Firstly, it is evident that the power to order restitution is derived entirely from statutory sources, and did not exist at common law in the case of the ordinary trial by indictment. Secondly, it will be noted that the present statutory power is still dependent upon one of the main incidents of the old procedure of appeal of larceny, i.e., the requirement that the prosecution be by or on behalf of the owner of the property. It would appear that if the prosecution is initiated and conducted entirely by the Crown officers, there is no power to order restitution upon the conviction of the offender.

It is also to be noted that the wide range of offences which were subject to orders of restitution prior to 1892, has apparently been considerably diminished by the passing of the Criminal Code in that year. The old law seems to have

FOR SAFETY AND VALUE

Buy Quality

Manufacturers of and Agents for the most representative line of Police Uniforms and Service Equipment available in Canada. Badges, Buttons, Belts, Caps, Helmets, Clubs, Handcuffs, Twisters, Revolvers, Bullet Proof Vests, Tear Gas, Whistles, Water Proof Coats, etc.



WM. SCULLY LIMITED

1202 UNIVERSITY STREET
MONTREAL

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICES

covered cases of theft, false pretences, extortion, and the receiving of stolen property. Under the present law the power is limited solely to cases of theft and receiving, and it seems quite apparent that no trial court can now order restitution upon a conviction for false pretences, or of some forms of extortion. In this connection it may be in point to mention section 795 of the present Criminal Code, which reads as follows,—

"The magistrate by whom any person has been convicted under the provisions of this Part (XVI) may order restitution of the property stolen, or taken or obtained by false pretences, in any case in which the court before whom the person convicted would have been tried but for the provisions of this Part, might by law order restitution."

It is to be noted that Parliament retained in this case the offence of false pretences—the wording of section 795 is identical with that of section 27 of

the Summary Trials Act of 1886—but in view of the later words of section 795 it would seem that as the superior courts have no longer any power to order restitution in cases of false pretences, a magistrate under Part XVI has not the power either.

* * *

IN cases of theft, where the thief has the property in his own possession, or that of an agent, at the time of his conviction, no difficulty can arise as to the power to order restitution, and the same can be said of those cases in which the property has been passed to a person who has knowledge of its stolen character or has acquired it by gift, or other method not amounting to a sale, from the thief.

Where the property has passed by sale to a *bona fide* purchaser for value, the matter will be governed by the provisions of the Sales of Goods Acts for the various provinces. In this particular field

the legislation in the various provinces of Canada is of a particularly uniform nature. The following is a typical section dealing with the transfer of title to goods,—

"Subject to the provisions of this Act where goods are sold by a person who is not the owner thereof and who does not sell them under the authority or with the consent of the owner, the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had unless the owner of the goods is by his conduct precluded from denying the seller's authority to sell;

Provided also that nothing in this Act shall affect;

(a) the provisions of the Factor's Act or any enactment enabling the apparent owner of goods to dispose of them as if he were the true owner thereof;

(b) the validity of any contract or sale under any special common law or statutory power of sale or under the order of a court of competent jurisdiction."

Provisions to this effect may be found in the various provinces as follows,—

ALBERTA—Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, ch. 146, sec. 23.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1936, ch. 250, sec. 28.

MANITOBA—Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, ch. 174, sec. 23.

ONTARIO—Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1937, ch. 180, sec. 22.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, 1927, ch. 149, sec. 21.

NOVA SCOTIA—Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, ch. 206, sec. 23 and sec. 24.

SASKATCHEWAN — Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1940, ch. 284, sec. 23.

Three of these provinces also have a section specifically dealing with the re-vesting of stolen property in the original owner,—

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1936, ch. 250, sec. 31.

MANITOBA—Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, ch. 174, sec. 25.

NOVA SCOTIA—Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, ch. 206, sec. 26.

The term 'goods' as defined by these various statutes includes all chattels personal other than things in action or money.

The three prairie provinces, Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, have made special provision in connection with stolen grain sold to *bona fide* elevator agents, and other licensed buyers. The following is typical of the provisions of the respective enactments,—

"Where grain is sold and delivered at any elevator licensed under the Canada Grain Act, being Chapter 5 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, to the manager or operator thereof as defined in the said Act, or to a track buyer licensed under the said Act, the buyer acquires a good title to the grain so bought and delivered, provided he buys it in good faith and without actual notice of any defect or want of title on the part of the seller in the grain so sold and delivered; and where the manager, or operator, or any track buyer, or other party licensed under the Canada Grain Act advances money on the security of grain so delivered, the party advancing the money shall have a charge or lien on the grain to the extent of the advance made and any charges which may accrue for storage or interest in priority to any claim whatsoever to such grain, provided that such advance is made in good faith and without actual notice of any adverse claim or lien or of any defect or want of title on the part of the party receiving the advance in the grain so delivered."

Such provisions can be found in the respective provinces as follows,—

ALBERTA—Statutes of Alberta, 1933, ch. 19, sec. 24A added to the main Act.

MANITOBA—Statutes of Manitoba, 1934, ch. 39, sec. 24A added to the main Act.

SASKATCHEWAN — Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1940, ch. 284, sec. 25.

Thus, save in the cases of sales coming within the terms of the proviso to the section, and in the case of sales of grain, the buyer acquires no better title than the seller had, and a restitution order may be granted even against a *bona fide* purchaser for value.

G E S T E T N E R

The All-British Duplicator

SOLVES ALL YOUR DUPLICATING PROBLEMS



THOUSANDS of clear copies from one stencil. Reproduces typewriting, handwriting, printer's type, or drawings, in one or more colors. Letters, Forms, Maps, Charts, House Magazines, etc. Easily operated. Adaptable to the needs of business organizations of any sort or size.

*"G" stands for GESTETNER.

D. GESTETNER (CANADA) LIMITED

117 KING ST. W.

TORONTO

Factory Branches in All Leading Cities

It is also to be noted that the term 'property', as it is used in section 1050, subsection 1 is governed in its meaning by section 2, paragraph 31 of the Criminal Code, subparagraph (b) of which states that 'property' includes:

"not only such property as was originally in the possession or under the control of any person, but also any property into or for which the same has been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise."

Restitution can, therefore, be ordered of either the original goods or of the proceeds of the sale or exchange of them; but not of both the original goods and the proceeds;³ and the order may be made not only where the proceeds are in the hands of the convicted person, but also when they are in the hands of an agent, who holds them for him.⁴

³Ex. p. Dettmer (1908) 72 J.P. 513.

⁴R. v. Justices of the Central Criminal Court (1886) 16 Cox. 196.

The order of restitution can only cover those goods which have been included in the charge upon which the conviction is based, and in those cases where the offender is connected with several offences involving a large amount of property, great care should be taken to see that he is brought up for trial on appropriate charges covering all the items of property. Any property which is not included in the charge, even where it is proved to have been stolen, cannot be returned by means of an order of restitution issued by the trial court.⁵

Subsection 3 of section 1050 makes provision for the restitution of property where the accused is acquitted, but there is some doubt as to the constitutionality of these provisions.⁶ However, it is submitted that in all cases of acquittal a court order should be obtained directing

⁵R. v. Goldsmith (1873) 12 Cox. 594.

⁶See Harding v. Johnston (1909) (Man.) 8 Man. L.R. 629.

the disposition of the property involved. Apart from this subsection, there does not appear to be any legislation similar in effect to the English statute—the Police Property Act, 1897—whereby the police can obtain a court order as to the disposition of property left in their hands. It seems that, in the absence of any such court order, the police act entirely at their own risk in making any disposition of such property. In *Winter v Bancke*,⁷ A., was the owner of a gig which he had purchased. It was stolen from him, and later found by the police in the possession of B., who was charged with the theft and acquitted. After his acquittal, B. wrote to the police officer in possession of the gig demanding its delivery to him. The original owner A., also, by letter and in person, applied to this police officer to have the gig returned to him. The police officer, acting on the instructions of his superior officer,

after giving notice to A., of his intention to do so, delivered the gig to B., as the person from whom it had been taken by the police. In an action for trover, it was held that the police officer who delivered the property was liable to A., in damages, and was not relieved of this liability by reason of the fact that what he did was done upon orders received from his superior officer.

In conclusion it may be observed that the fact that the summary order of restitution provided for by section 1050 of the Criminal Code has been refused or omitted, does not in any way affect the right of the original owner of the property to take action in any court of competent jurisdiction to establish his title even against an innocent purchaser. This will also apply in summary conviction cases where apparently there is no power to order restitution at all.⁸

⁸*R. v. Westerland* (1929) (Alta.) 52 Can. C.C. 127.

⁷(1901) 19 Cox 687.

Long-Lost Shot-Gun Traced to Owner

THREE months ago a resident of Viking, Alta, reported to the local R.C.M.P. detachment that many years earlier a shot-gun had been stolen from his parked automobile.

The complainant was able to furnish a full description of the fire-arm. This information was passed along to the branch at headquarters responsible for registering such weapons. Back came word that the missing gun had been registered by a respectable citizen of Lavoy, Alta, on Sept. 13, 1940.

When interviewed by the police, this person stated that he had bought the weapon for \$10 at an auction sale in 1929 or 1930. The auctioneer and the man who had held the sale are now dead, their records long since destroyed by fire. So the history of the gun, who stole it, and what happened to it before going on the auction-block, will probably never be known.

Beau Geste

A TRULY generous action by our red brethren in Old Crow, Y.T., was the unsolicited donation of \$432.30 to be used for the relief of homeless or orphaned children in bombed London. Peter Moses, the Indian Chief, called at the R.C.M.P. Old Crow Detachment on Sept. 3, 1941, and handed in this money, which had been voluntarily raised by local residents. The chief had contributed \$100; his followers gave amounts varying from \$1 to \$25. Yukon Indians are not wealthy, by any means, and their effort is a splendid one that surely involved considerable personal sacrifice.

The Demise of Elijko Malsyz

by CORPORAL M. MACLEAN

A man's body hanging in a barn, a makeshift coffin, a strange burial problem, and then twenty years later.

ALTHOUGH very often the actual solution of a case presents few difficulties, occasionally many aggravating little obstacles must be overcome to bring the inquiry to a successful conclusion. This seemed especially true of an investigation I made a few days after taking charge of my first detachment.

I was stationed at Punnichy, Sask. In the late afternoon of Aug. 18, 1915, before the days of telephone service in that district, a telegram was received from Coroner F. C. Middleton of Kelliher, Sask.:

"Farmer of Beckenham hanging by neck in barn since yesterday morning Police investigation requested."

I re-read the message several times, and still pondering its contents, saddled my horse,—there is reason to believe that in this art I failed to follow all the instructions received during my training at 'Depot'. My mind was too concerned over the impending suicide investigation. Or would it be murder?

Fortified with my *Constables' Manual* and necessary equipment, I headed for Beckenham, travelling the thirty odd miles to the nearest stop at Kelliher in record time. I learned from the coroner that news of the tragedy had been brought to him in relays by residents of the district north towards Beckenham. No details were known; just the fact that the deceased was hanging by his neck from the roof of a barn he had been building.

To speed things up, the only automobile in the village was hired to take us to the scene. The trip was hellish! The coroner and I were bumped and jostled as we drove the twenty miles

north-east over roads made rough by recent rains. We arrived at eleven o'clock next morning.

The barn proved to be of the usual homestead variety constructed of poplar poles covered with plaster made from straw and earth. Inside, the dead man had been hanging for approximately fifty-two hours in high-temperature weather. He wasn't pleasant to look at and I didn't relish the job of helping to lower the body.

Investigation disclosed that it was a clear case of suicide, brought on by financial worries. No inquest was considered necessary.

Upon completion of the investigation, I discovered that the urgent matter of burial created a problem itself. The immediate family, relatives and neighbours of the deceased, all of whom were Galicians, believed that, because he had taken his own life, the dead farmer was untouchable and nothing short of the work of the devil. The man's wife left home with her five children immediately after finding the body and stoutly refused to return until it was buried. This attitude prevailed throughout the entire neighbourhood. Every person refused to have anything to do with the corpse.

Thus it became imperative that the investigators attend to the burial. A preliminary search of the farm revealed that there was a dearth of material suitable for making a coffin. Eventually, however, we removed two boards about eight feet long and ten inches wide from the floor of the owner's shack—the usual makeshift structure one half lumber, the other half earth. These boards provided the sides and ends of the coffin; we didn't dare take any more of

the flooring for fear of completely ruining the shack, but resorted to barrel staves for the top and bottom. We placed the staves cross-wise and the curvature provided some extra space which was needed owing to the narrow width of the sides. My experience as a carpenter, acquired before joining the Force, came in handy.

We placed the body reverently into the home-made casket which we carried across the yard and set carefully across the back doors of our touring car. Slowly, we conveyed it to its last resting-place at the little parish church, about three miles away. We were followed by a cortege, which consisted of a team of horses pulling a democrat and driven by the deceased's aged father who was accompanied by the local justice of the peace. The J.P. had persuaded the old man to assist in the burial of his son.

The parish priest and a large crowd of people were waiting at the church. We thought at first they were there to pay their last respects to the dead. But to our consternation we soon learned that such was not their intention. The priest let it be known in no uncertain terms that he would have nothing whatever to do with the burial; nor would he allow the interment to be made in the church cemetery. However, after a discussion which included the entire congregation we reached a compromise. It was decided to permit burial within

bounds of the church property but outside the cemetery fence. The body was committed to the earth without any form of religious ceremony.

Later, Coroner Middleton and I returned to Kelliher where I remained for the night. Next day I bade him farewell, saddled up and rode back to the detachment. I recorded full particulars of the investigation in the usual sudden death report and considered the file concluded.

* * *

UNOFFICIALLY though, the case was brought back to my attention almost a score of years later when I had occasion to interview the Deputy Minister of Public Health for Saskatchewan at his office in the legislative buildings, Regina. At the conclusion of our interview, the deputy began outlining an experience he had had with a young constable of the Royal North West Mounted Police while investigating a suicide at a place named Beckenham, near Kelliher, Sask. He told me he was a coroner for the district at the time. I listened attentively until I was sure he referred to the case of Elijko Malsyz; then told him who I was.

"I was the young constable, Doctor Middleton," I interrupted, "who assisted you on that occasion." The deputy minister's eyes opened wide with surprise.

We had quite a chat and renewed our brief acquaintanceship of that day away back in 1915.

Blind Man Rejects Counterfeit Note

LED by his 'seeing-eye' dog, a blind man, who operates a filling station with his wife in South Carolina, called at the Atlanta office last week and related his experience with two men, one of whom had attempted to take advantage of his affliction by submitting a counterfeit \$10 note in payment for two gallons of gasoline. He told agents he 'examined' the note carefully and rejected it with the remark that it was only a piece of paper. The stranger's companion observed the discussion over the note and terminated the incident by furnishing the correct change after the note was returned to his associate. Although the blind man admitted his ability to distinguish counterfeit notes by their 'feel', he was unable to explain his gift of determining the denominations of paper money.

—*The Record.*

Some Psychological Factors in Rehabilitation

by DOUGLAS J. WILSON, M.A., PH.D.

*Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of
Western Ontario, London, Ont.*

In the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, it is not so much the morals of the child that need attention as it is the child's way of living—of behaving. Dr Wilson tackles this age-old problem from a practical angle, and suggests that a conscientious study of motivation would be a great aid in effecting a solution.

REHABILITATION is one phase of the social problem of salvaging personality for useful service to the community. In the attainment of this worthy end, the obstacles are numerous, and include such obvious factors as the stigmata which cling to delinquents, the incapacities of such persons for industrial or other employment, and faulty attitudes against which it is difficult to direct the efforts of re-education. Although any written analysis of the re-educative process must naturally seem academic and artificial, I will attempt to arrange here—under an outline of those phases of personality which, to me, appear to be pre-eminently involved. The scheme is largely borrowed from one by Professor W. E. Blatz of the University of Toronto¹. Although designed primarily with reference to children (and undoubtedly open to several objections on the systematic side), in actual practice it is applicable to adults.

Primary Motivation:

1. *Life Activity.*

Secondary Motivation:

1. *Appetites:*

Thirst,
Hunger,
Excretion,
Rest,
Change,
Sex.

2. *Attitudes:*

Withdrawing,
Approaching.

3. *Emotions:*

Fear,
Rage,
Love, joy, etc.

4. *Self Tendencies:*

Negative,
Positive.

It will be noted that this analysis is centred almost wholly upon systems of motivation. Not touched upon are such other dimensions and aspects of personality as the amount of intellectual ability and the presence or absence of specific interests and aptitudes. In ignoring these and other highly important features of human nature, we do so because it is likely that the most pressing problems of misbehaviour and delinquency fall within the field of motivation; in other words, feeble-mindedness and its relation to delinquency and re-education is, in great measure, a matter of recognition and supervision. But the question of how to get people to do the things that society would like them to do, or even that they themselves know they should do, is one of much greater proportions. For the remainder of this article, therefore, let us consider the plan that purports to describe human motivation.

We may dismiss primary motivation merely by saying that the reason, first of all, anyone does anything is because he is alive. There is, however, some point in our noting that life energy, depending on conditions of health, can have its ups and downs. It is not within my abilities to relate matters of physical health—questions of diet, muscle tonicity, glan-

¹Blatz, W. E. & Bott, H.: *Parents and the Pre-School Child*. (Morrow, N.Y.), 1929, 340 pp.

dular unbalance and others—to the causation of delinquency, though I have no doubt that the organic bases contribute greatly to the ease or difficulty even of social adjustment.

It is with the secondary or directive motives that I am chiefly concerned. For it has long seemed to me that the foundations of a good character go back to these fundamental appetites. Among juvenile delinquents, it will be found that the habits surrounding the expression of these appetites are far from orderly or consistent. The lack of an organized habit scheme, of course, varies in significance as among the six appetites listed. Irregularities in drinking, for example, as long as we confine ourselves to the drinking of water, will not be seriously regarded by society. Drinking fountains are installed in many office buildings. Unorganized methods of eating, however, are a little more frowned upon; the eating of lunches at irregular periods in some offices would probably not be tolerated. And so we could go on through the list.

Anyone who has had experience with juvenile delinquents, knows how faulty are their ordinary routines of life. Poor habits of eating, fitful and ill-timed sleeping, demands for excessive novelty, and indiscretions in sex behaviour—all of these can be discerned in the lives of young delinquents. For example, in a certain public school system it was ascertained that about 4 per cent of the juvenile population was afflicted with enuresis;* and yet, in a juvenile-court boys' camp, with which I was associated, boys in the same age range and gathered from the same city, showed an incidence of enuresis to the extent of 10 per cent. Equally impressive illustrations could be drawn from each of the other five appetites.

But it is not to be supposed that irregularities in the routine habits of

life are what caused the delinquency; many children, with faulty appetitive training, become quite normal citizens. The point here emphasized is that these abominably irregular habits were symptoms of a fundamentally faulty discipline or training which, carried over into more serious fields, led to socially unstable or undesirable behaviour—the superstructure could not stand the stresses and strains of life when the foundation was unsound.

With respect, therefore, to rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, it seems quite evident that the practical problems of re-education centre around the re-education of these appetites. It is not so much the morals of the children that need re-educating, (though indeed this may be necessary) as it is the children's way of living, or, better still, of behaving.

* * *

OF ALL the situations where the re-education of appetites can be made, none seems so strategic as the carefully supervised summer camp; the chief advantage there lies in the fact that it is possible to exercise twenty-four-hour oversight of the boy per day. By following regular hours for sleeping, eating, eliminating, finding diversion, and so forth, the boy comes to learn by doing, not merely by hearing, that life pays better dividends to *him* than he had ever realized.

It is possible to conduct our treatment on a very selfish basis, and because it is selfish, therefore, very powerful. People tend to do the things that pay them the greatest psychological wages; and if we want children, particularly, to behave in a socially acceptable manner, we must make that kind of behaviour bring the greater results.

Relatively the same position can be held with respect to the attitudes. Briefly, our stand here is that attitudes are engendered by experience; that at some time in the past the attitude of a

*Enuresis means chronic lack of control in urination. Of the two forms diurnal and nocturnal (day and night) the latter is more stubborn to treatment.

Instruments Limited

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF

Scientific Instruments and Equipment

DRAUGHTING OFFICE SUPPLIES

BLUE and SEPIA PRINT PAPERS

and CLOTHS



Executive Offices:

240 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA, CANADA

Branches:

MONTREAL

TORONTO

REGINA

WINNIPEG

EDMONTON

VANCOUVER

child toward society may have been upset by, let us say, an unfortunate experience with the primary school teacher. To change these attitudes is sometimes very difficult. If they have taken deep possession, almost of the child's neuro-muscular system, it may be necessary to institute a whole new reconditioning process; the individual has to be led to react positively in the presence of a stimulus that ordinarily would elicit a negative form of behaviour. Put in more simple language, this means that the policeman who formerly produced withdrawal, rebelliousness, or other negative attitudes, now has to be associated with some stimuli—perhaps games—that are more powerful on the positive side. The main point here is that attitudes cannot be changed by arguments or other didactic processes. It may be because society and social institutions stand before the delinquent as deterrents of behaviour that

any expressions of social control may arouse negative impulses within him.

In a recent article,² Dr Bromberg has illustrated admirably the difficulties of attitude that may interfere with helpful therapeutics. Similarly, all along the line, even the best efforts of society may stand as stimuli for negative responses in the individual involved.

Re-adjustment of negative attitudes is one of the major problems of rehabilitation, and there can be no clear-cut rules for its solution. It is noteworthy that every day more mental hospital patients are regarding the efforts of their hospital as designed to help them 'get better'. A similar attitude by delinquents, especially where juveniles are concerned, should be the ideal of legal officers; in other words such officers should strive to have juvenile delinquents believe that the measures adopted

²Federal Probation, V, No. 3, 1941, pp. 15-19, especially p. 16.

for their treatment are designed to help them recover from what amounts to a social disorder.

In dealing with the emotional life of an individual, we come to a phase of human dynamics the importance of which is very great. Here again conditioning is easily possible, as we have been amply warned by child specialists. Pedagogical methods generally agree in stressing the positive, satisfying emotions rather than the negative, fear-producing emotions. The older method was to stress fear of consequences; the new one is to stress the pleasurable and hopeful phases of a person's opportunities. Rehabilitation, turning so largely upon the factor of powerful motivation, must constantly take stock of the various emotional patterns of the individuals concerned.

In coming to grips with the so-called self-tendencies, we reach one of the features of personality which is of paramount importance. It is customary for psycho-analysts to deal intensively with what they call the ego, the super-ego and other similar concepts. Undoubtedly there are unconscious factors at work in a person's self-regard which merit such exhaustive treatment. For my own part, I prefer, at the moment, to deal only with those outward, observable features which are gathered together into a unified continuity.

One of the most readable accounts of the process by which a consistent personality can be developed is to be found in *Social Psychology*, by MacDougall, a book which is now very old. Chapter 7, entitled 'The Growth of the Self-Conscious', provides what is still good reading on the positive and negative forces at work in the forging of a distinct individuality. Unquestionably, MacDougall's treatment of 'self-regard' and 'self-negation' has influenced Dr Blatz in his treatment of the self-tendencies.

Taking our cue from the attitudes, we note that some stimuli, through condi-

tioning, evoke positive responses while others evoke negative responses. The child early comes to identify himself with those influences that minister to his positive self-regard. He also manifests certain consistencies even in his rejection of other stimuli.

It is worth noting that the very nature of human infancy builds up a preponderance of the positive self-regarding tendencies. The environment of an infant is benign. He is sheltered from cold, from injury, from infection, indeed, from all possible blights. This treatment, which is inevitable in the case of the infant, cannot fail to produce, well before the end of the first year, a self-centred, egotistic organism.

From the end of the first year up to school age, negative influences begin to roll in upon the child: In his early experimentation with locomotion he suffers many falls; playmates begin to thwart his unbridled forms of behaviour; language has provided a medium by which parents can insist on some form of obedience. Altogether the world is not such a fine place to live in as it had at first seemed.

The whole process of socialization turns on this unceasing balance between positive and negative forces. It is likely that very few stimuli are completely neutral with respect to any given person. Either they tend to build up or to tear down. This leads us to the practical consideration that if a satisfactory compromise is not made between complete submissiveness, on the one hand, and complete rebelliousness, on the other,—complete conformity or anarchy—then we have the rudiments of a maladjusted personality on our hands.

* * *

AT FIRST sight, it might appear as though the child whose life has had an over-share of negative influences, that is, has had more than his share of failures, thwartings or frustrations, would develop that kind of a distorted

personality that already is moving towards the mental hospital, whereas the child who has been so protected, so pampered, so spoiled as to have had more than a normal share of success, would be more likely to demonstrate his distortion by aggressive acts and anti-social behaviour generally. Curiously enough, we find discrepancies in the views of mental hygienists and parents about these two lines of behaviour.

The parent who lives with the child twenty-four hours a day is annoyed and inconvenienced by the boisterous, noisy behaviour of the overly-aggressive infant. Accordingly, parents list very high in their order of misdemeanours those forms of conduct which grow out of the positive reactions. Professional workers, on the other hand, in the nursery school, in the mental hygiene clinic and in other such places, are wont to ascribe far more importance to those forms of behaviour which, they insist, are the forerunners of schizophrenia.

It looks as though one group of people is trying desperately to keep children out of jail while the other group is trying just as desperately to keep the same children out of the mental hospital. However, no such generalization is possible, for frequently a child's anti-social behaviour arises, not because he has been spoiled, not because he has had more than his share of success, but because he is actually seeking his share of success, his share of those forms of response that minister to his positive self-regard. Such child seeks to build up his personality, and strengthen himself in any way possible; unfortunately, this often includes forms of behaviour that society will not tolerate.

The way in which a person is continually strengthened or weakened with regard to his view of himself, and demands of his 'self', seems to me to lie at the very root of the major problem

of rehabilitation. I am of the opinion that rehabilitation is not possible, in any complete sense of the word, unless we have an identification of the positive self-regard with those forms of conduct that are regarded with approval by society. There seems to be no way that this identification can be effected, except by creating situations in which the element of personal success comes to an individual by way of socially-approved behaviour.

The imposing of some responsibility—a task, even of maintaining law and order in a given group,—in the community, may actually transform some people from public nuisances into useful citizens. There is no force which has such revitalizing effects upon a social misfit as for him to believe that society itself has a particular job that can be filled best by him. I am not thinking entirely of vocational guidance in the sense of fitting square pegs into square holes, though this, of course, is desirable and necessary. I am thinking rather of the responsibilities that can be *progressively* imposed upon the delinquent. In short, the major task of anyone who attempts to rehabilitate another is to provide some means of contributing to that person's positive self-tendencies.

Incidentally, it may be noted that this is one of the chief functions served by a hobby. In the pursuit of a hobby, an individual, relatively quickly becomes an expert in a rather restricted field. The more esoteric the field, the more likely it is to bring high personal satisfaction. A boy of thirteen, for example, talks to our professional adults at great length about his methods of etching copper or doing bead work, and this total experience places him, for the time being, in the ascendancy; and, if we are wise, we will foster this trend rather than neglect it.

An example, which might easily be typical of more serious forms of anti-

social conduct, will illustrate this principle of rehabilitation. When I was at college, a very self-complacent student was elected one year to a certain disciplinary committee. His conduct on that committee was little less than disgraceful. He wasted time. He aired his personal grievances. He wantonly interfered with the work of the committee; and, in general, he sabotaged their efforts. Put in psychological terms, he was building up his positive self-tendencies at the expense of his social group. The following year, by some freak of college politics, he became president of the same committee; and in that particular year one of the most acute disciplinary problems imaginable arose. It was the cause of great amazement to most people to discover that the same person guided the committee wisely and safely through the crisis, attracting, as he did so, the attention of all observers to his poise, judiciousness and even humility.

The word 'probation' might seem unfortunate. It is one thing for a man to believe that society is condescending enough to give him one more chance to keep out of trouble, and quite another for him to believe that there are responsibilities which he can discharge, and that society needs him urgently to do so. In short, if society makes him feel 'small', he inevitably must look in irregular places for the support of self. But if he can be made to feel bigger because of a role that he can fill, then his positive self-regard is strengthened.

It requires true artistry on the part of the social worker to put into effect these rather theoretical considerations. But in the long run they provide, in my estimation, the only permanent hope of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation must come from within, not from without. Perhaps society or its representative is just as much on probation as the anti-social individual!

Psychological Methods of Crime Detection

SEVERAL years ago in the murder case, *Frye v. U.S.*, 54 App. D.C., 293 Fed. 1013, counsel for the United States' government objected to the introduction of evidence obtained on the basis of a blood pressure test. His objection was sustained in the following decision:

"Just when a scientific principle or discovery crosses the line between the experimental and the demonstrable stages is difficult to define. Somewhere in this twilight zone, the evidential force of the principle must be recognized, and, while the courts will go a long way in admitting expert testimony deduced from a well-recognized scientific principle or discovery, the thing from which the deduction is made must be sufficiently established to have gained general acceptance in the particular field in which it belongs. We think the systolic blood pressure deception test has not yet gained such standing and scientific recognition from physiological and psychological authorities as would justify the court in admitting expert testimony deduced from the discovery, development and experiments thus made."

Cattle Brands

by CORPORAL L. S. HESTER

The practice of branding is not new. But modern science has yet to find a more efficient system of identifying cattle and horses.

AWAY BACK before 2000 B.C. the Egyptian Pharaohs branded their cattle and slaves; the ancient Greeks in like manner marked thieves on the cheek with the letter 'F'; as late as 1840 galley slaves in France were branded. When Hernando Cortez conquered Mexico in the early sixteenth century the captured Aztecs, who were sold into slavery, were branded on the face with the letter 'G'. Cortez became the first North American rancher and branded his cattle with three Christian crosses, the first cattle brand in the New World.¹

From Mexico the ranching industry spread north into Texas and California and later into the North West. Cattle brands were used to denote ownership.

The first cattle to reach the Pacific North West were brought from Mexico and California into this country by the Spaniards between 1789 and 1795. These cattle were unloaded from boats at Nootka Sound on the coast of British Columbia. The North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company also brought cattle into this area about the year 1817, but used them only as a source of milk. There is no record of branding them. The exact date when brands were first used on cattle in Canada is unknown, but it seems probable that the practice was introduced on a herd of two thousand cattle which the Hudson's Bay Company purchased in California and shipped to British Columbia in 1840.

Today the Criminal Code of Canada (section 989) provides that a recorded or registered brand on cattle is *prima facie* evidence of ownership.

¹See *The Trampling Herd* by Wellman.

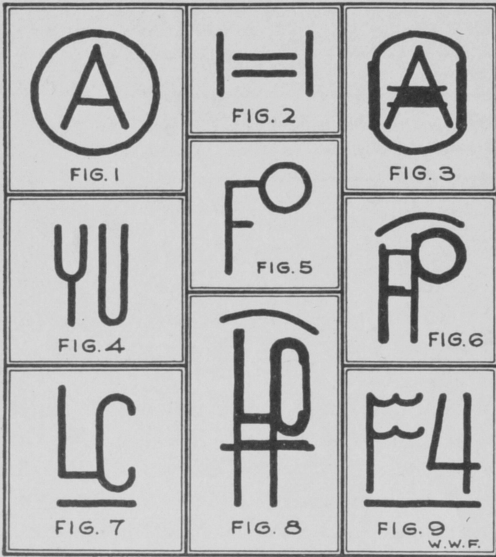
Before the passing of the vast open range—even as late as thirty years ago—ranches were more frequently referred to by the ranch brand than by the name of the ranch owner. Old buffalo skulls with branded foreheads were common around ranch buildings. These skulls inspired Charles M. Russell, the artist, who first saw them during a visit to Montana about 1880, to adopt the buffalo head as a trademark for his famous works.

During the period of the large open ranges, corrals were few and far between. Frequently colts not branded during the horse round-up were later found on the range; these were sometimes roped on the spot, tied down and branded with an ordinary pocket knife. The owner's brand would be cut into the skin deep enough to draw blood, but not completely through the skin. Such a brand was permanent, but difficult to see during the seasons when the hair was long.

* * *

CATTLE stealing did not cease with the passing of the large herds common in open range days. One method still employed is to work over the brand on animals and change it to another—the brand of the thief.

Several years ago a noted Alberta horse thief acquired the registered brand, letter A inside a circle (Fig. 1). Within a year he was convicted of stealing a mare bearing the 'pigpen' brand, (Fig. 2). He had worked it over to resemble his own brand. (See Fig. 3). Considerable interest was aroused during the trial when the learned Judge, a former cowboy, questioned a brand expert who had been called by the defence.



“What happens,” he queried, “when a hot branding-iron is applied to the surface of a brand already on the animal?”

After some hesitation the witness replied that he did not know. But his hesitation was not convincing.

To read the original in a worked-over brand, it must be borne in mind that a burned brand on an animal is nothing more than a grisly hard formation somewhat higher than the adjacent skin; a branding-iron, no matter how hot, when applied to this grisly formation will slip to one side. The original brand lines are thus increased according to the width of the iron. By ignoring the thin lines (on the worked-over brand) and closely examining the wide lines, the original brand can be read.

About five years ago, through the cooperation of members in ‘F’ (Saskatchewan) and ‘K’ (Alberta) Divisions of this Force, a sergeant of the U. S. Customs Patrol and the sheriff of Hill County (Havre) Montana, twenty head of stolen horses with worked-over brands were recovered and two men convicted of the thefts. A valuable mare bearing an original brand YU (Fig. 4) on the left thigh was found among

them. This brand had been cut away with a knife; but points of the upper portion had not been removed, which resulted in identification of the brand, location of the owner and conviction of the thief.

A stolen mare belonging to a resident of Havre, Montana, was also recovered. The Montana brand on this animal was F O monogram (Fig. 5). This had been worked over into an H P monogram with a quarter circle placed over the top (Fig. 6), which was a brand belonging to one of the horse thieves.

Several head of Saskatchewan horses bearing an original brand, L C monogram with a bar underneath (Fig. 7), were restored at the same time. This brand had been worked-over into the H P monogram with a quarter circle over the top and a bar run through the lower part in an obvious attempt to cover the original bar and make one think it had been used as a vent (Fig. 8). In addition the brand of an accomplice was marked on the opposite shoulder.

In cattle-killing cases (s. 350 Cr. Code), the hide of the slaughtered animal can often be recovered as evidence. Frequently it is necessary to clip the hair to read the brand correctly; in some instances even this procedure does not suffice for proper reading of the brand.

In Lethbridge in late April, 1940, this difficulty was surmounted by soaking the hide in warm water for thirty-six hours until it became what is known as



a 'glue hide', after which the hair and thin outer covering were easily removed, leaving the hide clear and the brand visible. The illustration, which is of a hide so treated, shows clearly the 'Flag Four with a bar underneath' brand (Fig. 9).

FOR thousands of years branding has been employed as a means of identification. For many years cattle thieves have attempted to jockey it into becoming a pathway to 'easy money'. But sooner or later they are themselves 'branded' as criminals.

A Chemical Detective

ON OCT. 28, 1941, the following news item appeared in one of the local newspapers:

"New York—Police today reported that a 21-year-old brunette model had been caught 'blue-handed' in the act of robbing a co-worker's purse. The inside of the pocket-book, police said, was sprinkled with aniline dye following reports of petty robberies in the model's dressing room of a clothing company.

Powdered aniline, invisible until the hands are washed, turns a brilliant blue when coming in contact with water. Arrested with blue-stained hands, the girl confessed and was placed on probation by the court."

The placing of various dyes on objects which are the choice of petty thieves, is a method of criminal detection that is being used by many large business houses and schools. The dye, if properly dusted on whatever the object may be, is almost invisible. However, as soon as moisture comes in contact with it, a brilliant coloration results and it is most difficult to remove the stain.

In New York State, Malachite Green has been successfully used in the apprehension of persons involved in petty thefts of money and jewellery from the dormitories of a large college. The Malachite Green was sprinkled on some money which was placed in a very tempting spot. After the money was taken, the suspect was examined and the telltale green revealed his guilt.

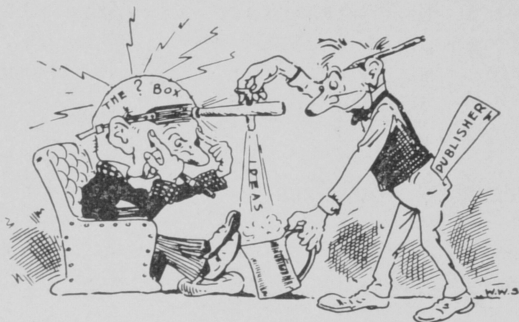
On page 106 of volume 7, *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly*, it was reported that the use of Malachite Green was largely instrumental in securing the conviction of John Edward Hughes for burglary and theft.

Here are a few suggestions as to the application of Malachite Green and its subsequent detection:—

1. Apply with a soft brush on the green printed parts of the bill. The powder becomes almost invisible.
2. Immediate contact of the powder with any garment produces a stain which becomes fixed on contact with moisture. Perspiration will fortify the colour, while washing will bring it out very forcibly.
3. The suspect's hands should be examined immediately. If they appear clean superficially, use a magnifier, examining the crevices of the skin around and under the finger-nails and under any rings. If slight traces of green are found, examine towels, soap, faucets and anything that the suspect may have used or touched.
4. Examine handkerchiefs and interior of nostrils.
5. If suspect is a man, examine the insides of all pockets. As cases have occurred in which the money was hidden under socks, examination of shoes and socks should be made.
6. If suspect is a woman, the money may have been placed in her stockings, bosom or pocket book. It is suggested that examination be conducted accordingly by a matron.
7. Examination of the aforementioned garments and objects may be carried on by using a moistened cotton swab. As soon as any dye comes in contact with the moisture, brilliant green spots will be noticed on the cotton.
8. Malachite Green or aniline dyes are available at any large chemical supply company.

—New York State Police *Bulletin*.

The Question Box



(Inquiries on matters of a legal, technical or general nature are invited from members of the Force. Such questions will be answered on this page in future editions of the Quarterly)

Q. A justice of the peace is about to try a charge of common assault. He is of the opinion that if he finds the accused guilty, suspended sentence would be sufficient. As he cannot suspend sentence himself, could he ask another J.P. to sit on the case with him so that suspended sentence might be given?

A. Common assault is an indictable offence under s. 291, Cr. Code, but there are two modes of trial—by indictment and by summary conviction. Thus, although this is an indictable offence, any justice, may summarily hear and determine the charge: s. 732. By the following section, the charge may be dismissed if the assault is so trifling as not to merit punishment.

If the justice wishes to register a conviction, he is empowered by s. 748 to require the accused to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace, in lieu of other sentence. This power is a branch of preventive justice, in the exercise of which magistrates, or justices, have large judicial discretionary powers for the preservation of the public peace: *Lansbury Case*, 1914 2 K.B. 237. Therefore the justice could impose restraining conditions on the accused, without having to try to comply with s. 1081 (suspended sentence).

The word 'court' in s. 1081 is defined in s. 1026 as meaning, in part, "a magistrate within the meaning of Part XVI acting under that Part or Part XV." A magistrate

under s. 771 means and includes two justices in B.C., P.E.I., Sask., Alta, N.W.T. and the Yukon only. Therefore in the other provinces it would appear that two justices have not the power of a magistrate within the meaning of Part XVI, and so could not suspend sentence, unless any of the officials mentioned in s. 771 (1) (a) (i) and (ii) are defined as including two justices by provincial statute: see *R. v. Isbell*, 50 C.C.C. 109, and *R. v. Bush*, 15 O.R. 398; and see, for example, R.S.Q., 1925, c. 145, articles 359 and 360.

Thus in the present case if the two justices can sit as a magistrate, and they then try the case under Part XV or XVI, they could of course suspend sentence. However, the maximum terms of imprisonment under s. 291 are so small that suspended sentence might be for such a short period as to render it of no more value than the recognizance mentioned in s. 748.

The fact that the justice evidently had his mind set on conviction might well be considered as 'bias'. To prevent an inferior court officer from adjudicating upon a case in which he is biased, a writ of prohibition may be obtained: *Mayor of London v. Cox*, L.R., 2 H. of L. 239; *R. v. Brown*, 16 O.R. 41; *Ex p. Perry*, 51 C.C.C. 105. If, however, the case goes on to conviction, the objection of bias may, when there has been no waiver of the objection, be used as a ground to attack the conviction by *certiorari*. Such bias could well be used as the basis of an appeal.

E.B.M.

Book Reviews

CLARENCE DARROW FOR THE DEFENSE, by Irving Stone. McClelland, Stewart and Co., Toronto. 570 pages. \$4.

This book, by its very title, is bound to command attention, for an account of Darrow's forensic career is essentially an account of most of the famous cases which were tried in the United States while he was in practice. And it is a fact that such an account is also a record of the turbulent early years of the American labor movement. This is a grim story of violence in which no scruples restrained either the employers or the unions in the pursuit of their aims. However, Darrow's connection with it ended in bitterness after his defence of the McNamara brothers in 1911. This, it appears, is a result which would have happened even if Darrow himself had not been made the victim of a vindictive prosecution upon charges of bribing prospective jurors, an experience which almost broke him in every way. Yet it was his connection with organized labor, notably in the defence of Eugene Debs and of Big Bill Haywood, in the woodworkers' conspiracy case, and as well in his conduct of the case for the anthracite coal miners before the investigating commission set up by President Theodore Roosevelt, which really established his reputation.

A large part of Darrow's success as an advocate was due to the fact that, to him, a case was not merely an isolated personal problem. He did study the personalities of his clients, but as a rule he saw a case against the wider background of a social question. Thus the trial of Dr Ossian Sweet in Detroit raised in his mind the question of the status of the coloured population everywhere in the country. The famous Scopes trial, 'the monkey case', was a crusade for tolerance and for the freedom of religious thought, although here Darrow cannot be absolved from a certain malicious desire to break a lance with William Jennings Bryan. The trial of Loeb and Leopold, probably the best-known of all his cases, was to Darrow a campaign against capital punishment. It is recounted at length and, apart from its revolting details, the Canadian reader concerned with the administration of the criminal law will find

it interesting to observe the differences in trial procedure between this country and the State of Illinois.

In its picture of Darrow as a man the book is less happy. It is as difficult to label him as it is to put your finger on a drop of mercury. He was not above a bit of posing either in or out of court and, in his public appearances at least, was accustomed to take a position in advance of (or behind) his company. He was an anarchist before socialists, a socialist before conservatives and always, perhaps more consistently, the agnostic before professing Christians. He was a tireless examiner of ideas, accepting them in whole or in part as they pleased him, but mostly rejecting them, for his mind was rather destructive than constructive. He leaves the impression that he was almost pathetically anxious to find some religious belief of which he could really take hold, but, we gather, he died without having found it.

The appearance of the book at a time of labor strife—since largely dissipated by the Japanese attack—was most timely, but it may be that this timing is accountable for some of its imperfections. For example, a trivial anecdote introduced into the narration of one of Darrow's most effective and impassioned pleas, (p. 107,) distinctly fails of effect. When the author tells us, (p. 425,) that Darrow "flayed against those faiths" etc., he is not using the word 'flayed' correctly, and his statement (p. 377,) that "all that had gone before was but a gentle zither compared with the tornado" etc., is surely one that Mrs Malaprop might have envied. These are small matters, perhaps, but this book is a serious work which should be free of such faults. J.C.M.

A KALEIDOSCOPE OF JUSTICE, by John H. Wigmore. Washington Law Book Co., Washington, D.C. 751 pages. \$5.

Although this book was written avowedly for the entertainment of its readers, it would be enough to earn for Dean Wigmore a reputation for scholarship if he had not already a well established reputation. Here he has compiled, sometimes from obscure chronicles, often from books of travel, and

in all from many sources, scores of trial scenes. As a rule they are first-hand accounts and each is presented in the words of the original, with introductory notes. They range in time from the Egypt of 2700 B.C. to the trial of a Choctaw Indian chief by tribal law in Florida in 1940, after a white man's court had acquitted him of a charge of murder. They range in space from the Greenland of the Eskimos to the New Zealand of the Maoris.

The result is a book which is interesting and entertaining, but it is one which is to be browsed through rather than read straight away. Even in this narrow view it is a valuable contribution to semi-legal literature. The present reader found most interesting the trial procedure among the Arabs and Bedouins of the desert, but there is variety enough for many opinions.

"Yet the temptation is strong," Dean Wigmore says, "to draw inferences from these scattered instances to some general truths,—truths of evolution and principles of policy," and to that end he concludes the volume with a chapter "for those who might care to draw deeper lessons." This deals chiefly with the evolution of trial methods; sometimes cases have been decided upon the whim of a despot, sometimes they have been referred to divine intervention by various forms of ordeal or even by chance, but as man has advanced, he has developed more careful if not always more elaborate procedures.

The book is called a kaleidoscope but there is in it a discernible pattern—a mosaic, if you like—for the reader must be struck by the fact that in a number of ways the Mosaic law is almost universal. Murder, theft, and the bearing of false witness have been and are wrongs calling for punishment by the community in widely-scattered jurisdictions and in all ages; yet the compiler comes to this conclusion:

"So the grand question still remains to be answered: At what point in the evolution of trial-procedure in the various peoples did Justice become a conscious motive in the community's control of that procedure?"

It is worth noting, because it is not so with all books, that this one is well made and printed in a type so clear as to enhance the pleasure of the reading. J.C.M.

CRIME AND ITS TREATMENT: Social and Legal Aspects of Criminology. By A. E. Wood and J. B. Waite. W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto. 742 + ix pages. \$2.85.

There are at least three major approaches to the complex problem of criminal behaviour. These are legal, sociological and psychological respectively. The first of these disciplines defines, establishes and metes sentences for, crime; the second seeks to understand the social forces that beget criminal behaviour and especially the changing patterns of society that imperceptibly transform types of behaviour from criminal to acceptable, or vice versa; the third and least-developed field seeks to understand the deep personality forces that condition some people to anti-social behaviour.

The present volume succeeds, I believe, in synthesizing the first two of these approaches. Criminology is presented from at least these two points of view and indeed deals at some length with the personal factors involved.

Of the five parts, viz. I Introduction, II Causal factors, III Legal Aspects, IV Penology, V Resumé and Prevention, it is likely that part III is most apropos police work. This section describes and explains criminal law, deals with the acquisition of evidence, trial proceedings and imposition of consequences. With respect to prevention there are a few interesting pages (p. 724ff.) on 'The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention'. Herein are described the experiments, largely successful, of the police departments of Berkeley, Boston, New York and other cities.

The material in this volume is comprehensive and gains by the large amount of historical data leading up to present views and practices, for example how the feuds of Kentucky gradually merged into labour disorders—a change of form but not of spirit. It gains also by having been written in each section by a specialist in law and sociology as the topic merited. Considering the mass of data presented, the clear presentation and the up-to-the-minute outlook, this book would seem to the present reviewer as of great significance to all whose interests or work concerns the problem of crime. D.J.W.

HITLER'S COUNTERFEIT REICH, by Karl Robert. Longmans, Green and Co., Toronto. 122 pages. \$1.35.

Undoubtedly there is an ardent hope in the heart of every thinking person in the rank and file of the Allied nations that from this catastrophic conflict will emerge a better world. By just what means that end is to be secured, or what the attributes of this new world will be, has not become clearly discernible because we are too closely engulfed in the swirl of current events to obtain a clear understanding of their real purport or of the ultimate destination to which we are being swept.

On the other hand we all have a pretty definite idea of at least one kind of a world we do not want—the world proposed by Hitler as illustrated by Nazi Germany and by the conquered countries. To prevent having this national socialist philosophy forced on the entire world, the British Commonwealth, although almost disastrously ill-prepared, has assumed the leadership in a crusade to exterminate it. No conscientious citizen can know too much about this philosophy which we have undertaken to eradicate.

Douglas Miller, himself the author of a recent best seller, *You Can't Do Business With Hitler*, in a foreword explains that Karl Robert is a pseudonym cloaking the identity of an Austrian who is not only considered an outstanding authority on economic subjects but who, for twenty-five years, held an important business position in the city of Vienna. He is now a refugee in America.

While this book was probably designed primarily as an argument for participation in the war by the United States, the fact that this has now come to pass does not lessen its value to Canadian readers.

The author provides as good an answer as any I have read to the question of how a modern nation of eighty million intelligent 'cultured' people has permitted a group of unscrupulous gangsters to perpetrate on them such a colossal hoax.

The underlying argument clearly elucidated is that even before this war, the Nazis had seriously weakened, if indeed they had not completely wrecked the German internal economic structure; and that a national economy based on what is popularly known as 'Guns before Butter' can last only so long as it is possible to seize and plunder new

countries. This does not mean that Germany was not well prepared to make a real attempt at world domination; the point that is emphasized is that Hitler had to make that attempt, and conquer and rob and pillage, otherwise an absolutely bankrupt Germany would have sunk into complete economic chaos if she attempted to carry on in competition with other countries in a world at peace.

Another interesting theme developed by the author is the part played by the officer caste. It is pointed out that professional officers were not particularly enamoured of the Nazi philosophy; what they were interested in was revenge for the defeat they suffered in 1918. While Hitler and his shyster confederates were working along different lines, they were able, for that reason, to enlist the powerful assistance of the army. Thus was designed and finally set in motion the machine which has already brought to the German people the loss of personal liberty, the loss of property, the loss of their standard of living, and the loss of the respect of most of the civilized world; and which is destined to bring them still greater tribulations and humiliation.

This little book is recommended to all who are desirous of gaining a better appreciation of the origin and nature of the evil forces which have swept out of Germany and threatened to enslave the world. D.H.C.

SATAN IN TOP HAT: The Biography of Franz von Papen. By Tibor Koeves. Longmans, Green and Co., Toronto. 359 pages. \$4.

This book is well named, for it concerns one of the worst scoundrels in history, a wretch equipped by fate for every kind of mischief-making. Von Papen is here shown to be the most successful conspirator of our times. Even before the Great War his career was interwoven with German politics; today, at his post in Ankara, his machinations continue.

Satin in Top Hat draws a clear picture of this modern Lucifer, a conniver ready with plots and intrigues to achieve his overmastering object—power. The record of his treachery and deceit runs like that of a man who in a pact with the Devil has bartered his soul for mundane laurels.

In tracing the life of this Westphalian Junker, Tibor Koeves tells, with thorough-

ness and clarity, of Germany's rise to power under Adolf Hitler. Events conspired to throw these two arch criminals together and make them bedfellows in the game of power politics. From the beginning they were antagonists because each had an insatiable desire to rule the roost. Each was ready to oust the other to serve his own ends, but chance decreed that they were to reach a compromise and work together in their diabolical aims.

When the fortunes of Hitler and his Nazi assassins were at a low ebb, von Papen came to the rescue—not to save them but to climb to power on their backs. He succeeded in manoeuvring the Fuehrer into the driver's seat, and when he found himself stringing along as a lesser light he plotted against his master while pretending to serve him.

Von Papen, a sleek, refined and well-mannered aristocrat, is the founder of a new double-crossing diplomatic school that unites Prussian brutality with smooth, smiling slyness. As a German diplomat he has had a vital influence on world affairs, and has caused endless suffering to the human race. Hitler is a rough-and-tumble gangster. But in cruelty, hypocrisy and lust for power, there is little to choose between the two.

The author points out that civilization's only hope is to destroy such men and the whole diseased party they represent. We must cut Nazism from Europe's body as a surgeon would remove a deadly cancer from a patient.

The sordid tale is excellently written by a man who has been very close to the scene. For students of international affairs it will make profitable reading.

I.Z.

OLD YUKON: Tales, Trails, Trials. By Judge James Wickersham. Washington Law Book Co., Washington, D.C. 514 pages. \$4.

The Hon. James Wickersham, U.S. District Judge in Alaska from 1900-1908, delegate to Congress from Alaska for fourteen years, and compiler of the renowned *A Bibliography of Alaskan Literature*, gives in his latest work a fascinating account of his personal experiences, of judicial and administrative ups and downs in a new and fabulous country. The pages of this book unfold a colourful history of a region far beyond the marts of men, tell of the brave

lore of pioneers who blazed the trails of civilization, of human endeavour and ambition that but a few years ago throbbed on the great artery of the Yukon. *Old Yukon* is a cosmorama through which the arm-chair spectator may view the stupendous landscapes, mighty mountains and rivers, vast forests, rich gold deposits, primitive dwellers, and the more recent prospectors, traders, Soapy Smiths and what-nots of the north-western gable of North America.

This vivid picture is bound to grip the imagination of every fireside lover of adventure, many of whom will want to read it over and over if only to regather its red-blooded human values and sincere portrayals of frontier life.

Judge Wickersham's book bears the hallmark of the reliable historian, abounds with good humour, scintillates with spicy anecdotes; it is enriched by the touch of a tolerant, charitable and unassuming hand. It is a study that should be duplicated with regard to many other parts of this continent, to link, before it is too late, the ever-bulging present with the swiftly-shrinking past.

J.P.T.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES, by W.

Macneile Dixon. Longmans, Green and Co., Toronto. 51 pages. \$1.

It is difficult to speak of this book without superlatives. Originally an address delivered late in 1940 before a British university, it is one of the best pieces of literary work which, so far, has come out of the war, and it is quite worthy to stand beside Sir James Barrie's *Courage* or Sir William Osler's *Aequanimitas*, each of which was an address delivered upon a somewhat similar occasion.

If you want straight and honest thinking about present-day conditions, expressed in the clear and vigorous English of which Dr Dixon is a master, by all means read this book. True, it is a little book, but then, a gem does not make a very bulky parcel.

J.C.M.

CIVIL DEFENCE, by C. W. Glover. Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y. 794 pages. \$16.50.

With the entry of Japanese suicide aviators into the war, the offensive range of long-distance bombers was automatically

doubled. If you have a bunch of bomber pilots who aren't worrying about the return trip to their home bases, you can send them twice as far on their errands of destruction. Simple arithmetic: one long trip equals two only half as long.

What all this means to us on the North American continent is just this: no spot in the western hemisphere—or for that matter in the whole world—can sit back and pride itself on being immune to attack from the air. From now on, American and Canadian population centres must face the stark reality that death may rain down upon them at any moment.

Civil defence is not just a subject that it would be 'nice to know something about'; it's one we **MUST** know something about. It is vital that every man, woman and child acquaint themselves with all they can about air-raid defence technique. It *can* happen here! *Civil Defence* is a comprehensive encyclopedia of air-raid measures as developed and employed by the British, French, Russian, Japanese, German and Swiss governments. It follows that such an authoritative work should be in the hands of every A.R.P. and Home Defence organization; lecturers and instructors will find it invaluable as a complete text on the subject.

The book contains chapters on the construction of all shelter-types from the simple and inexpensive Anderson-style to elaborate affairs designed to accommodate three thousand or more people, and which can be converted to underground garages or parking-places in peacetime. Methods of strengthening existing buildings are described: building stresses and other constructional details are thoroughly covered. Diagrams and charts make possible the estimation of construction costs of the different types of shelters. One point not fully treated, however, is the problem of heating.

Numerous tables, charts, and diagrams give the best available data pertaining to shelters, bombs, respirators, emergency services; the whole field of civilian and property defence is covered in detailed, revised form. Six appendices embrace: summarized particulars of war gases; official tests on a gas-protected house; air requirements of animals and man; bibliography; metric equivalents; camouflage paint surfaces chart; index.

The organization of A.R.P. personnel by municipal authorities and private employers is discussed thoroughly and many useful pointers on training workers are given.

In the final part of the book the author brings his material well up to date by including new data gathered from lessons learned in recent actual warfare. The fact that the volume is in its third edition reflects its importance and usefulness. A.J.

BELLE STARR. 'The Bandit Queen'. By Burton Rascoe. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., Toronto. 340 + viii pages. \$3.50.

This book will appeal especially to persons interested in the frontier history of Oklahoma and its bordering states. It is a story of banditry during the late seventies and early eighties, the days of the stage-coach, that period when two-gun men and spreeing cowhands 'whooped it up' by shooting out windows and riddling saloons with bullets.

The biographee's real name was Myra Belle Shirley. Born on Feb. 5, 1848, she lived until Feb. 3, 1889, when buckshot from an unknown murderer's gun ended her life—forty-one years, most of them in the company of such outlaws as the Younger brothers, the Daltons, the Jennings and the James boys. Her career bore out the proverb 'birds of a feather flock together'. For a time she was a poker-player and faro dealer in a Dallas dance hall. Undoubtedly her early intimacy with the pious Cole Younger, from which brief union a daughter, Pearl, was born, gave Belle her inclination for bad company.

Later, while living with Jim Reed, a member of the James-Younger gang, the bandit queen gave birth to a son, Edward. Reed died with his boots on in 1874, leaving his widow free to 'marry' Sam Starr, a Cherokee Indian. She lived on the old Indian Territory at Younger-bend, which quickly deteriorated into a rendezvous for outlaws 'on the scout'. In 1885, Sam was shot in a duel, and she took up with Jim July, a horse thief, whose name she promptly changed to Starr.

Some writers glorified the lives of Belle Starr and many of her contemporaries until many of these desperadoes have been all but acclaimed as national heroes, friends of the poor, unerring agents of justice. The author,

who is a deputy sheriff of Pottawatomie County, Okla., shows up these outlaws as a nondescript, cowardly, thorough-going pack of scoundrels—men, if such they can be called, devoid of honour, decency and humanity. And he robs Belle Starr of all glamour. Considering the scum of the south-west with which the notorious 'hanging judge' had to deal, Burton Rascoe contends that Judge Parker's reputation for cruelty was undeserved.

Mr Rascoe has carefully sifted a mass of reference material—public records, newspapers, many books and magazines. A perusal of his work has convinced this reviewer that much which has been written and believed concerning the desperadoes of two generations ago is sheer nonsense.

E.J.D.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF POLICE PHOTOGRAPHS, by Hugh C. McDonald and Harry W. Rogers. De Vorss & Co., Publishers, Los Angeles, Cal. 89 pages. \$4.

The McDonald and Rogers system of classifying photographs, described in this book, should prove to be a valuable supplement to such time-honoured aids to criminal investigation as police publications, Finger-print, Modus Operandi and Fire-arms Sections. Briefly, it consists of segregating police photographs into five main groups.

The first, or primary classification, is based on the height of the subject, which, in turn, is sub-divided into face, eyes and lips. The second, or secondary classification, deals with the ear. Next is the sub-secondary classification which concerns the nose. Then comes the second sub-secondary classification which applies to facial scars. Finally, the subject's build, complexion and hair are classified.

Each of these classifications also can be broken down if descriptions of sufficient detail are at hand. Build, for example, may be segregated into medium, thin, and stocky; faces and lips into medium, thin, and full; eyes into blue, brown or dark, and hazel. Some idea of the scope attainable will be gained when it is understood that the primary classification alone can be split up into twenty-seven parts.

After classification, the photographs are filed behind guide cards. The short title

8 F I L E N S B H C

5 N U F O H L T R M

would appear on the picture of a person described as five feet eight, narrow face, blue eyes, full lips, ears away from head, hooked nose, scar on left side of face, thin build, red hair, and medium complexion. Only the pictures of persons with all these general characteristics would appear in the same category. Thus selection is narrowed down to a minimum, and the possibility is eliminated of confusing a victim or witness by showing him hundreds of pictures that, according to description of suspect, could have no bearing on the case.

The effectiveness of the system depends largely upon proper filing. The two last chapters, which deal with this and the use of descriptive cards, might well have been more fully explained.

Explained in simple, understandable language, the M & R system is apparently designed solely for police forces of small or local jurisdictions. Within this limitation, it should be useful to those who specialize in the identification of criminals. G.S.H.

THAT DAY ALONE, by Pierre van Paassen. Longmans, Green and Co., Toronto. 548 pages. \$4.50.

This is the contemplative work which Pierre van Paassen interrupted last May to dash off at fever heat, *The Time is Now*. Its opening chapter, "Farewell to France," sets forth the author's impressions and activities near Paris before the German blitzkrieg of 1940 overwhelmed France. The author declares that this phase of the war was lost before the first shot had been fired; that the French people were deliberately sacrificed by Weygand and Laval, Petain and Flandin, Bedouin and Bonnet. When Weygand, the principal saboteur, arrived at the front he immediately quarreled with British officers over the technique of the withdrawal from Belgium, and then deserted his Allies by ordering, without their knowledge, the French divisions to fall back. Hopeless confusion ensued. Weygand succeeded in accomplishing what he had desired for a long time—the ruin of France.

In the next two chapters, van Paassen makes a poignant contrast in the conditions

at his birth-place, a village in Holland named Gorcum. A peaceful community for centuries, the burying-place for the last twenty-eight generations of his family, he tells how overnight it was given over to suffering, pillage and misery, how serenity and contentment were driven out by the scourge of war.

The final chapter, "The River Flows Home," emphasizes the evident truth that the only hope now for the liberation of down-trodden Europe rests in the concerted strength of Great Britain and the United States.

In certain passages van Paassen writes in a fine descriptive vein and with a passion seldom achieved. In places *That Day Alone* is foreboding and pessimistic, but all in all, it is a moving and absorbing story which explains much current history. D.J.S.

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1941, The King's Printer, Ottawa. 1053 + xlix pages. \$1.50.

This latest edition of the official statistical account of the resources, history and institutions of Canada contains, as usual, much information of value to all Canadians; facts and figures that tell the inside story of the Dominion's social and economic status, of her war effort in the fight for freedom.

New material deals with the gasoline tax, succession duties, and unemployment insurance; the chapter on public finance is based on research by special organizations.

The price of this annual merely covers production costs. As a result of government economy, the supply is strictly limited. Teachers and ministers of religion may secure paper-bound copies at fifty cents each by applying to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

G.S.H.

CANADA, by Lady Tweedsmuir. Collins, Toronto. 48 pages and illustrations. \$1.25 in paper boards; \$1.50 in cloth.

As the wife of Canada's famed late Governor General, Lady Tweedsmuir had ample opportunity to see the Dominion, even the most remote parts. And as a skilled writer, who knows and loves her subject, she has given us a charming little book, superbly illustrated with twelve colour plates and thirty-two reproductions in black and white.

In the first part, a sketch of Canada's history and development is outlined; in the second, we are given a glimpse of each of the provinces; the last describes the Canadian way of life.

The booklet is one of a series entitled, 'The British Commonwealth in Pictures', and if other parts of the empire are as well presented as Canada is, the success of the series is assured. W.N.W.

THE SOVIETS EXPECTED IT, by Anna Louise Strong. Longmans, Green and Co., Toronto. 279 pages. \$3.

No-one will deny that Miss Strong is well fitted to tell the story of the U.S.S.R.'s elaborate defence plans. For nearly twenty years she lived in Russia and was a personal friend of such leaders as Litvinoff, Molotoff, Budenny and Kiroff. Accordingly, she was able to study the Russian picture, not as a hurried tourist, but as a resident citizen.

In addition, Miss Strong is a widely-travelled, experienced observer, a war correspondent and forceful writer. More than ten years ago she founded the Moscow *Daily News*, first English newspaper to be published in Russia.

As its title implies, this book deals with the far-sighted and thorough preparations the Soviets made for the inevitable struggle against Germany. And although the author's background is such that she is strongly biassed by her political views, she has here given us information on Russia's great potential strength that makes encouraging reading. W.N.W.

Old Timers' Column

Veterans' Association Holds Reunion

The Toronto Division of the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association held a banquet on Nov. 15, 1941, at the Winchester Hotel in Toronto. Among the guests were the following members of the Force: Supt V. A. M. Kemp, Officer Commanding 'O' Division; Insp F. W. Schutz; Insp S. Bullard; Insp G. B. McClellan; D/S/Sgt G. J. Archer; S/Sgt G. McLewin; D/Sgt F. E. Smith; D/A/Cpl W. Kelly; A/Cpl W. Nichol.

Other guests included the following members of the Association: Reg. No. 6309, ex-Cst. W. W. Allison; Reg. No. 5627, ex-Cst. A. C. Armstrong; Reg. No. 2788, ex-Cst. H. P. E. Francis; Reg. No. 691, ex-Cst. J. Hayes; Reg. No. 3887, ex-Cst. W. Hayward; Reg. No. 4328, ex-Cst. R. L. Hornidge; Reg. No. 3661, ex-Cst. E. H. Jones; Reg. No. 704, ex-Sgt P. Kerr; Reg. No. 2182, ex-Cst. J. W. LeMessurier; Reg. No. 5379, ex-Sgt A. Moss; Reg. No. 7677, ex-Cst. J. H. Ticehurst; Reg. No. 790, ex-Cst. Thomas Waring; Reg. No. 5838, ex-Cst. G. J. Purrott.

And then, of course, ex-members of the Force were well represented by the following: Ex-Deputy Commr (Lt-Col) T. Dann; Reg. No. 5491, ex-Sgt (Lt-Col) C. J. Whebell; Reg. No. 4499, ex-Cpl Rev. R. J. Shires, M.A., B.D.; Reg. No. 9491, ex-Cst. G. C. Andrew; Reg. No. 5067, ex-Cst. B. H. Boulton; Reg. No. 5625, ex-Sgt T. Corless; Reg. No. 4679, ex-Cst. T. G. Coventry; Reg. No. 5388, ex-Cst. G. S. Dellinger; Reg. No. 9520, ex-Cpl C. G. Fairman; Reg. No. 9531, ex-Cst. J. T. Goudie; Reg. No. 1073, ex-Cst. C. E. Helmer; Reg. No. 10262, ex-Cst. M. Inglis; Reg. No. 6041, ex-Cst. W. R. McIntosh; Reg. No. 10589, ex-Cst. E. McVeity; Reg. No. 4873, ex-Cst. J. F. Patten; Reg. No. 8864, ex-Cst. E. J. Quinn; Reg. No. 6151, ex-Cst. E. A. Simmen; Reg. No. 6101, ex-Sgt A. J. Stretton; Reg. No. 11926, ex-Cst. F. W. Thompson; Reg. No. 12597, ex-Cst. W. Windsor; Reg. No. 7699, ex-Sgt W. Withers.

Many happy reunions occurred during the evening,—two old timers who were in the Force in the old North-West-Rebellion days shook hands with each other. It was

the first time they had met since they left the Force in the late 80's. Short talks were given by Supt V. A. M. Kemp, Insp G. B. McClellan and D/S/Sgt G. J. Archer. The speakers also proposed various toasts.

Superintendent Kemp voiced a message from Commissioner Wood in which he sent his best wishes to the Association and all ex-members of the Force, and stated that in these times of strain and stress it is more necessary than ever to revive old associations with comrades who have a clear understanding of loyalty and courage. Superintendent Kemp also urged the old timers to keep this branch of the Association active and offered to place the new barracks at their disposal for future meetings and social gatherings.

Ex-Sergeants Moss and Kerr spoke on behalf of the Association, and a very interesting talk was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Dann.

The party wound up with the expressed hope that more ex-members of the Force would join the Association and that meetings be held more frequently.

'A' Division of the Association Elects Officers

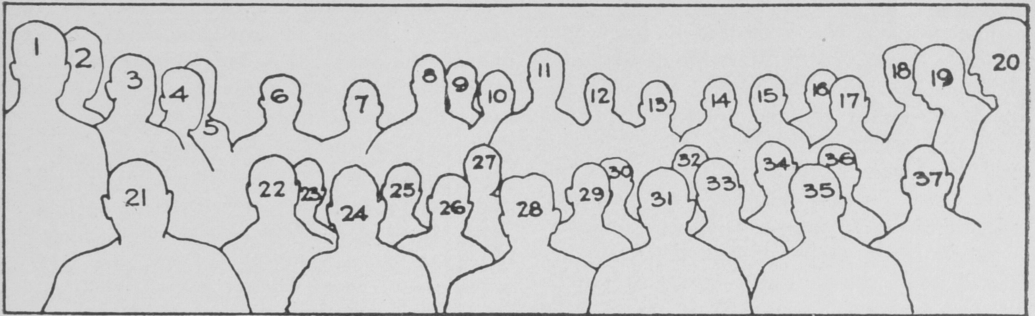
At a meeting on Nov. 25, 1941, members of 'A' Division R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association, Vancouver, B.C., elected the following officers: Capt. W. J. Bowdridge, past president; C. P. Filtness, president; W. S. Jealous, vice president; Frank Corby, secretary (his fifth term). Executive: Major H. A. Crane, Wm Henderson, Geo. Clifford and J. MacAlpine.

Policemen, Printers and Press

The *Quarterly* has discovered that it comes by its printing proclivities honestly. Years ago this tendency for 'printing the news' was demonstrated by Reg. No. 808, Cst. Thomas Clarke.

Early in the autumn of 1882, nineteen-year-old Constable Clarke who had joined the N.W.M.P. on April 28 of that year and was then stationed at Calgary, 'E' Division, became the chief of staff on the *Calgary Herald*. The newspaper had been established some six weeks earlier in the little frontier town.

GUESTS AT THE R.N.W.M.P. VETERANS' ASSOCIATION BANQUET



From left to right: (1) Reg. No. 9877, S/Sgt G. McLewin; (2) Reg. No. 11926, ex-Cst. F. W. Thompson; (3) Reg. No. 11516, D/Sgt F. E. Smith; (4) Reg. No. 4328, ex-Cst. R. L. Hornidge; (5) Insp'r S. Bullard; (6) Reg. No. 12001, D/A/Cpl W. Kelly; (7) Reg. No. 8865, ex-Cst. E. J. Quinn; (8) Insp'r G. B. McClellan; (9) Supt V. A. M. Kemp; (10) Reg. No. 6151, ex-Cst. E. A. Simmen; (11) Reg. No. 7677 ex-Cst. J. H. Ticehurst; (12) ex-Deputy Commr (Lt-Col) T. Dann; (13) Reg. No. 704, ex-Sgt P. Kerr; (14) Reg. No. 9520, ex-Cpl C. G. Fairman; (15) Reg. No. 3661, ex-Cst. E. H. Jones; (16) Insp'r F. W. Schutz; (17) Reg. No. 4678, ex-Cst. T. G. Coventry; (18) Reg. No. 9531, ex-Cst. J. T. Goudie; (19) Reg. No. 10589, ex-Cst. E. McVeity; (20) Reg. No. 5627, ex-Cst. A. C. Armstrong; (21) Reg. No. 5491, ex-Sgt (Lt-Col) C. J. Whebell; (22) Reg. No. 12597, ex-Cst. W. Windsor; (23) Reg. No. 5379, ex-Sgt A. Moss; (24) Reg. No. 10262, ex-Cst. M. Inglis; (25) Reg. No. 2182, ex-Cst. J. W. LeMessurier; (26) Reg. No. 6101, ex-Sgt A. J. Stretton; (27) Reg. No. 3887, ex-Cst. W. Hayward; (28) Reg. No. 5838, ex-Cst. G. J. Purrott; (29) Reg. No. 5067, ex-Cst. B. H. Boultee; (30) Unidentified; (31) Reg. No. 2788, ex-Cst. H. P. E. Francis; (32) Unidentified; (33) Reg. No. 6309, ex-Cst. W. W. Allison; (34) Reg. No. 4499, ex-Cpl Rev. R. J. Shires, M.A., B.D.; (35) Reg. No. 691, ex-Cst. J. Hayes; (36) Reg. No. 5388, ex-Cst. G. S. Dellinger; (37) Reg. No. 1073, ex-Cst. C. E. Helmer.

Here's how this rather unusual situation was created. Two men came to the small seven-year-old town from Ontario on one of the first trains that pulled into Calgary after the construction trains had proceeded west. They were T. B. Braden, a former school teacher, and a printer named Armour.

Together they set about establishing the *Calgary Herald* in a fourteen-by-twenty-foot tent with equipment that was sadly inadequate as viewed from a present-day standpoint. It consisted of a small army press, a number of fonts of display type and three or four cases of news type 8 and 9-point Roman, a quantity of newsprint, inks and other articles used in the printing trade. The two men got busy. Braden attended to the business end while Armour, a practical printer, looked after the mechanical duties of the venture.

Business was brisk—beyond their wildest expectations; and it soon became apparent that additional machinery and equipment were absolutely necessary. To obtain these involved a trip to the East. Armour was the logical man for the job; but his absence would probably lead to suspension of publication.

The problem was presented to Supt Sam B. Steele at the North West Mounted Police detachment across the street. Superintendent Steele called for the muster-roll of his men and when each man's occupation in civil life was investigated it was learned that Cst. Thomas Clarke had formerly worked on a Winnipeg daily as a printer.

When made aware of the situation and offered leave, the constable agreed to 'pinch-hit' for Armour. Excused from police duty he became the *Herald's* one-man staff. He took over at once and worked with Braden.

Braden wrote the editorials, collected the news and put his heart into the task of turning out a paper worthy of the name; how well he succeeded is evidenced by the *Herald* today, 58 years later.

* * *

In an interview several years ago with a *Herald* reporter concerning his early connection with that fine Western newspaper, Mr Clarke related in his own words a conversation he had with the late famous Father Lacombe who on many occasions rendered great service to Canada by pacifying the Indians. This conversation is reprinted from the *Calgary Herald*:

"One afternoon I had been left alone in the office, Braden having gone uptown soliciting advertisements. He had left me with sufficient 'copy' to keep me employed during the time he expected to be absent. Presently I heard shuffling foot-steps approaching the door, followed by a timid rapping thereon. An elderly and benevolent-looking man, clad in the garb of a priest, entered. A large golden cross hung at his girdle. He introduced himself as Father Lacombe, from the Blackfeet reservation, near Gleichen, and accepted a seat at Braden's desk, an upended dry-goods box. He told me to keep on working.

Presently he produced a bunch of papers, saying he was anxious to get a book printed, and asked whether the office was in a position to 'do it for him? He explained that he had prepared a Blackfeet dictionary, the first ever attempted. A glance through the manuscript convinced me the office was quite unprepared to undertake the work, there being many symbols to be made requiring the services of an expert engraver. Years later a copy of the book turned up.

Before leaving he began talking about his experiences among the Cree Indians during the dread plague of smallpox which broke out in the year 1870. The Indians, he said, died like flies, whole families being wiped out. The disease had spread from the Missouri River, where white traders, in a spirit of revenge, had left on the banks of that great river garments and blankets infected with smallpox. These articles were picked up by a band of roving Indians, and taken away. Soon every Indian was stricken and the disease spread all through the West.

Sometimes Lacombe was occupied until midnight with the sick. The hour before sunrise was the time taken to bury the dead. Then he would call the young men to help him, warning them that if the bodies were not buried everyone would catch the disease and die. Finally, all were down, and the father had to carry on alone. His greatest task was in digging the graves. His only implements were knives and axes; the clay was sometimes scooped out with his hands or improvised wooden scoops. Sometimes ten to twelve bodies were placed in one pile and loosely covered with dirt, the bodies being carried from tepees in blankets. In their delirium many of the sick left their tents and wandered into the willows where



UNDERWEAR

Worn by the

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police
for 50 Years**

many of them died. Frequently the dogs of the camp feasted upon the remains of their late owners.

But one evening he felt so deathly ill he was sure his time had come. He fought the nausea by drinking painkiller and taking exercise. The next morning when he awakened, the ailment, whatever it was, had disappeared.

Many of the sufferers, in an effort to help themselves and get relief, erected sweat lodges. These lodges were made by covering low huts of branches with several thicknesses of blankets. A fire was built inside. Several large stones and a vessel containing water were also necessary. The stones would be placed in the fire and heated to a cherry red. The party undergoing the sweating-out treatment would then crawl into the hut while friends would cover the opening. The red patient would run out of the hut and dive into a near-by river, strange to say, frequently recovering from the shock of such drastic treatment.

It is estimated that 3,000 Cree Indians alone fell victims to the scourge. By the end

of September, 1870, the epidemic had run its course.

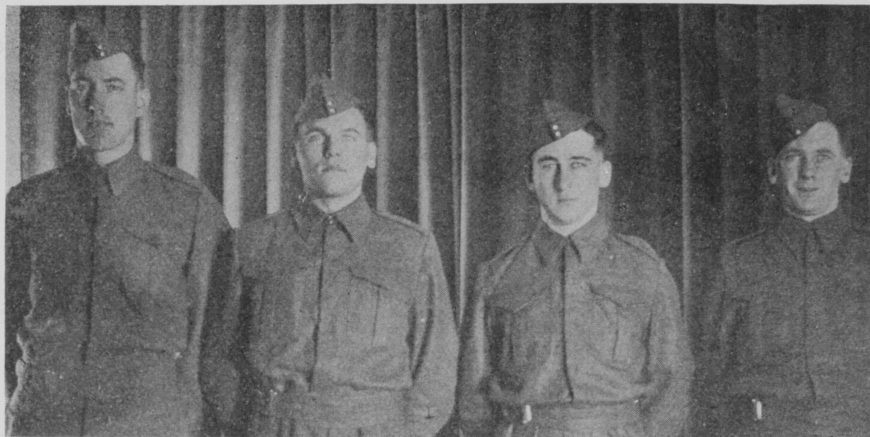
All honour to the noble and heroic Father Lacombe!"

* * *

Mr Clarke, who now lives in Macleod, Alta, took his discharge Apr. 27, 1887, at Lethbridge, 'D' Division, upon expiration of his term of service. His police-printer inclinations must be hereditary. Today his two sons are members of the Force: Reg. No. 11692, Cst. R. E. Clarke was with the A. P. P. two years previous to his engagement in the R.C.M.P. on Apr. 1, 1932—at present he is in charge of Viking (Alta) Detachment; Reg. No. 6158, Sgt C. H. Clarke in charge of Grande Prairie (Alta) Detachment, joined the Force on Sept. 3, 1914. Mr Clarke's two grandsons, Arthur and G. Clarke, are printers and proprietors of the Times Press, Calgary.

Two generations following in the dual footsteps of their sire, who with great satisfaction watches the work he started in 1882 being carried on so splendidly.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR NO. 1 PROVOST COMPANY (R.C.M.P.)



Top, left to right: Reg. No. C32713, Pte R. C. A. Leach; Reg. No. C32715, Pte D. E. Foster; Reg. No. C32714, Pte J. McLeod; Reg. No. C32712, Pte B. O'Callaghan. (Thirteenth draft of reinforcements; see page 212 October, 1941, *Quarterly*).

Middle: Reg. No. C32615, Pte D. T. Saul; Reg. No. C32616, Pte B. A. Lane. (Twelfth draft).

Bottom: Reg. No. C32629, Pte A. H. Knight; Reg. No. C32617, Pte S. H. Pond. (Twelfth draft).

No. 1 Provost Company

Canadian Army (A.F.)

Just before Christmas Cpl R. A. Denton landed in the hospital with a broken arm. He was on point duty in a blackout, and had to leap from his motor cycle to avoid being run down by a truck.

* * *

Cst. A. R. Allen, formerly stationed at McLennan and Edmonton, Alta, 'K' Division, is now staff sergeant in the Provost Company. In December he married Miss Vera McAllister, beautiful erstwhile dancer, publicly known as Miss Snowy Maurice, who performed at the London Coliseum.

* * *

Pte B. B. O'Callaghan, who joined the Provost Company in October, 1941, (Thirteenth draft of reinforcements) has been granted a testimonial from the Royal Canadian Humane Association in recognition of his bravery. He rescued Maurice I. Henning from drowning in the Harmon River, near Nampa, Alta, on June 29, 1941.

* * *

With regret the *Quarterly* records the death of L/Cpl Charles F. Patterson, second member of the Provost Company to die since the war began. Late in November he was overcome, while taking a bath, by gas fumes escaping from a heater in his billet. Most of his companions had retired early after a strenuous day out on the road. He was not missed until seven o'clock next morning. Artificial respiration failed to revive him. He was buried with full military honours, his comrades firing a volley of three shots.

See obituary notice page 345.

Reinforcements for Provost Company:

Fourteenth Draft: (required for November, 1941).

Reg. No. 12027, Cst. A. W. McQueen (Pte C-32958), 'F' Div.

Reg. No. 13123, Cst. F. A. McIntosh (Pte C-32959), 'F' Div.

Reg. No. 13263, Cst. F. S. Morris (Pte C-32960), 'O' Div.

Reg. No. 13437, Cst. E. A. I. Cosstick (Pte C-33176), 'D' Div.

Fifteenth Draft: (required for December, 1941).

Reg. No. 13945, Cst. W. R. Reid (Pte C-33177), 'K' Div.

Reg. No. 13058, Sub-Cst. W. G. Thivierge (Pte C-33159), 'N' Div.

Reg. No. 13826, Sub-Cst. P. Morris (Pte C-33180), 'F' Div.

Reg. No. 13963, Sub-Cst. B. O. Barker (Pte C-33158), 'A' Div.

* * *

Frank Smith, formerly sergeant in the Finger Print Section, is now R.S.M., Canadian Detention Barracks. He writes:

"Went to Portsmouth and Gosport last week with Major Ball. It was a pretty tough sight but believe me, it does not seem even to dent the surface of the English people's determination.

On one corner was a lone dingy pub standing amid a pile of ruins. I heard a spot of music through the open door and walked in. There were people sitting around laughing and chatting; some were playing darts. A seedy old boy sat at a piano with a cigarette hanging from his under lip.

It all seemed so amazing; the *sang froid* of the folk in there. It gives one so much courage; to witness such situations gives the answer why Hitler will never conquer England."

* * *

Lt. C. W. Graham, O.C. Canadian Provost Corps Depot, was promoted to the rank of captain early in November, 1941.

* * *

Ladies' Auxiliaries of the R.C.M.P.

As soon as war broke out, the women of the R.C.M.P. decided to do their share in supplying comforts to our men on active service. On Nov. 13, 1939, the officers' wives at Ottawa held a meeting and formed the Ottawa Women's Auxiliary of the R.C.M.P. Mrs S. T. Wood was elected president; Mrs D. Saul, treasurer; and Mrs T. B. Caulkin, secretary. In October, 1941, Mrs Caulkin answered the beckonings of the Pacific, when her husband retired on pension, and left to reside in Victoria, B.C. She was replaced in the secretaryship by Mrs J. Healey.

A \$25 contribution from the R.C.M.P. Band started the wool balls rolling. So great has been the enthusiasm that the Auxiliary

has been able to dispatch at least one ten-pound parcel of knitted garments every two weeks to No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) and the former Marine and Aviation Sections. In addition to these comforts, cigarettes, flash-light batteries and razor blades have also been sent to 'our boys at the front'.

At the bi-monthly meetings, there is an average attendance of eighteen. Each member pays fifty cents; this amount provides for a good quantity of wool and also enables the Auxiliary to send extra comforts to the men periodically.

The zeal and activity manifested in this commendable work reminds us of the story about the fellow who stuck his head inside the door-way of the Red Cross headquarters and said to the knitting ladies:

"Remember Pearl Harbour and purl harder!"

At the time of writing (Jan. 13, 1942), the Ottawa Auxiliary has turned in the undermentioned knitted goods which have already been dispatched overseas: 301 scarves, 87 sweaters, 306 prs of socks, 9 prs of gloves, 168 prs of mitts, 6 prs of wristlets, 73 helmets, 1 chest protector.

* * *

The branch of the Auxiliary at Edmonton donated \$10 towards the purchase of razor blades which, along with chocolate bars—individually wrapped and addressed to each member of the Provost Company—were sent off for Christmas.

Most of the ladies belonging to the Auxiliary are engaged in one or more other charitable organizations. Many of them have sons in His Majesty's Forces. Clearly, the Auxiliary has established an enviable record for consistent work.

* * *

The Regina Ladies' Auxiliary, R.C.M.P., continues to function most efficiently. At the annual meeting held on Sept. 10, 1941, the following officers were elected: Mrs B. J. O. Strong (re-elected), president; Mrs E. W. Crump (re-elected), vice president; Mrs Culbert, secretary treasurer.

The dance at Regina on Sports Day, September 3, brought in \$78, while an additional sum for comforts for the Provost Company was realized from the raffle of a patch-work quilt kindly donated by Mrs Ramsey.

The Auxiliary, composed of the wives of members of 'Depot' and 'F' Divisions, now has about sixty members; they are divided into five working groups which meet every two weeks at one another's homes. Then a general 'bee' is held to wrap parcels and so on. Forty-nine Christmas parcels have already been sent over; by the end of January another fifty will be dispatched.

The numerous letters from members of the Provost Company are greatly appreciated. The auxiliary wishes to announce that every one is read with extreme interest at the meetings, and it is regrettable that due to the large number received they cannot be acknowledged individually.

During the past two years 'F' Division itself has contributed and sent to headquarters \$192.79 for comforts. This good work will be continued during 1942, and every effort will be made to increase the amount.

* * *

'O' Division Ladies' Auxiliary is a hard taskmaster. Organized shortly after the outbreak of the war, it is composed of wives of the members of the division as well as lady members of the civil staff. Many of the men of 'O' who used to dash home after a hard day's work, flop on the couch and catch up with the war news while friend wife juggled pots and pans getting the evening meal, now of necessity drape the family apron around their own midriffs and go through the culinary motions themselves. Socks for soldiers and sweaters for old sweats is the order of the day, and all other activities have as a symphonic background the click of knitting needles and the chant, 'knit one, purl one'.

The auxiliary, as re-organized, is divided into groups that hold joint meetings every month under the guidance of Mrs V. A. M. Kemp, honorary president, Mrs G. R. Johnson, president, assisted by: Mrs A. M. Veitch, vice-president; Mrs H. J. Spanton, secretary treasurer; Mrs R. W. Irvine, custodian of garments; Mrs G. J. Archer, custodian of wool; Mrs G. B. McClellan, ways and means committee.

The stenographic staff has worked hard and produced good results as a group under Mrs M. G. G. Goldie.

Truly, the ladies are doing a grand job, not only by their knitting, but in raising

Mercury Mills, Limited

Manufacturers

MEN'S AND LADIES'
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Head Office: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

money to pay for the wool. Of their many schemes—social functions and the sale of knitting bags and crests of different organizations, which are suitable for attachment to the knitting bags—the most successful was a home-cooking bazaar and tea held at the residence of Mrs G. B. McClellan on December 5. The ladies all rallied round for this affair; stenos made candy and wives knitted thingummies. The cash proceeds of the day's work were well over \$100, which, turned into wool, represents a whale of a pile of socks and so on.

All articles from 'O' Division Auxiliary have been forwarded to Supt A. N. Eames at Halifax for distribution to ex-members of the former R.C.M.P. Marine and Aviation Sections now serving with the R.C.N. and R.C.A.F. Shipments have also been made to distressed sailors of the Merchant Marine at Halifax. An additional undertaking is the preparation and mailing of layettes to Lady Tweedsmuir in England for babies who are victims.

The Ladies' Auxiliary at 'H' Division also directs all its efforts to supplying comforts to ex-members of the former R.C.M.P. Marine and Aviation Sections.

* * *

To make certain that all members of the Force serving overseas will receive comforts, whether such members are with the No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.), or attached to other Provost Companies, arrangements have been made with the different Ladies' Auxiliaries to dispatch all knitted goods and gifts to the R.C.M.P. Supply Stores, Ottawa. Individual parcels addressed to the men personally will be made up and sent from this central shipping point. All overseas packages will be designated as forwarded by the Ladies' Auxiliaries of the R.C.M.P., and no particular division will be mentioned.

As reinforcements join the Provost Company and are attested, the Supply Stores make up bundles for them.

'O' and 'H' Divisions will continue to send their goods to the men in the Navy.

Division Notes

'A' Division

For awhile it looked as though there'd be no marriages to report this issue. But two of the lads finally broke down and came through:

Cst. R. S. Edge, i/c Brockville, Ont., Detachment married Miss Dorothy Biggs at Pembroke, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1941.

Cst. W. J. Meagher, of division headquarters married Miss Dora Linton Armstrong of Moose Jaw at Ottawa, on Dec. 20, 1941.

Cpl James J. Somers has good reason to be proud of his four sons; they are all serving in His Majesty's Forces: Cpl Gerald E., 22, is in the R.C.A.S.C., overseas; Sgt Pilot D. Joseph, 27, who recently received his wings at No. 8 Service Flying Training School at Moncton, N.B.; Cst. Lorne M., 26, stationed at 'C' Division headquarters, R.C.M.P.; L/Cpl Edward, 18, of the R.C.E., Reserve Army.

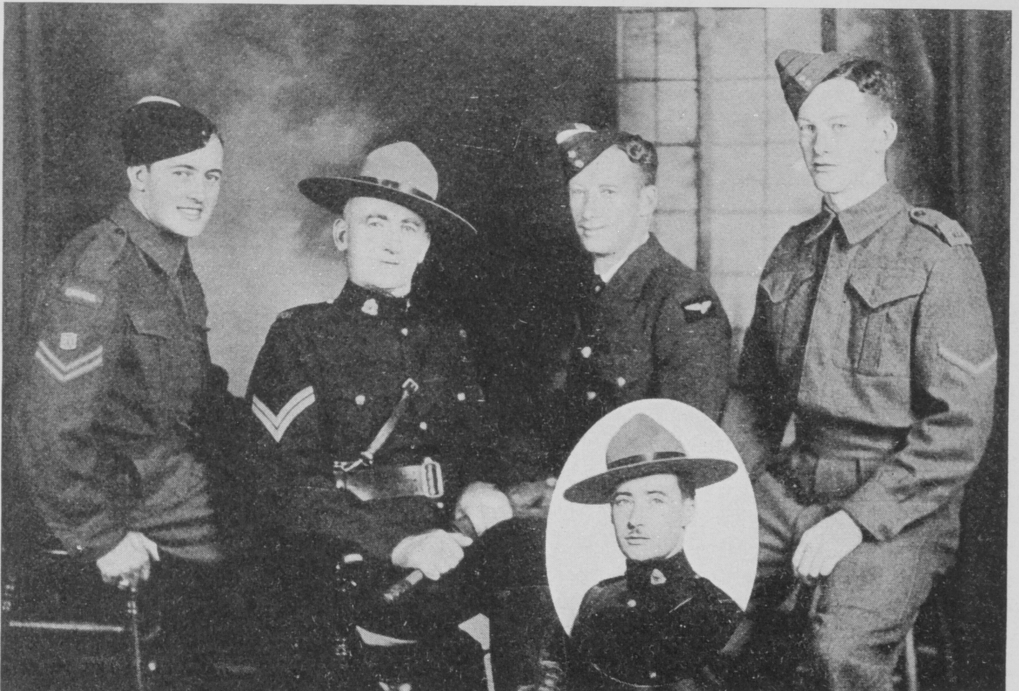
Cst. Ernest Bergeron comes from a family who do things on a grand scale too. His

three brothers are wearing the King's uniform: Harry and Lionel in the R.C.A.F., Maurice in the R.C.N.

Sympathies are extended to Sgt R. J. Heeney on his recent bereavements: his brother, Mr G. R. Heeney of Gravenhurst, Ont., and his son, Cpl Cecil G. Heeney, R.C.A.F. wireless air-gunner.

The Department of National Defence for Air announced early in January that Corporal Heeney was listed as missing as a result of air operations near an eastern Canadian port. He was reported to have been employed with a reconnaissance unit on convoy protection duty.

In 1935, he engaged with the Force as a special constable in 'A' Division and for about a month was employed in the Adjutant's Branch, headquarters. In September, 1935, he joined the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals at Camp Borden where he studied to become a radio operator. After nearly three years in the R.C.C.S., he made application to join in the Force. An excerpt from his letter to the Commissioner: "I hope to



CPL JAMES J. SOMERS AND HIS FOUR SONS IN UNIFORM.

OVERSEAS

\$2.50 SENDS 1000

"BRITISH CONSOLS"
"MACDONALD'S MENTHOL"
"SCOTCH BLENDS"
"EXPORT"
or "LEGION"
Cigarettes

to any single Military Address Overseas

Soldiers in the Canadian Army OVERSEAS
and CANADIANS IN UNITED KINGDOM
FORCES (Postpaid).

SEND THE BOYS THE BEST



\$1.00 SENDS 300

"BRITISH CONSOLS"
"MACDONALD'S MENTHOL"
"SCOTCH BLENDS"
"EXPORT"
or "LEGION"
Cigarettes

or 1 lb. Tobacco — BRIER SMOKING or
any MACDONALD'S FINE CUTS (with
papers) also DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE
TOBACCO Postpaid to Soldiers in the
Canadian Army OVERSEAS and
CANADIANS IN UNITED KINGDOM
FORCES.

The Boys will thank you

Mail order and remittance to

Overseas Department, W. C. MACDONALD INC., P.O. Box 1929, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Canada

THESE OFFERS SUBJECT TO ANY CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

devote the greater part of my life to the police service. The police officer as a social worker is just beginning to come into his own and his greatest field of service. It is a much greater feat to prevent crime than to apprehend the criminal, though the wrongdoer should not go unpunished. For God and man, I wish to identify myself with such a cause."

On July 21, 1938, he signed on again as a special constable for duty as a telegraphist in the R.C.M.P. Marine Section serving on the patrol ship *Macdonald*.

Special Constable Heeney took his discharge in Mar. 31, 1939, at the expiration of his time. In September, 1939, he joined the R.C.A.F. to train as a wireless air gunner.

* * *

On Dec. 3, 1941, members of the division assembled in an Ottawa hotel to enjoy a turkey dinner and smoker in honour of ex-Csts O. J. Meehan, T. Fisher, J. A. A. Lavoie and P. B. Heatherington, who were recently retired to pension. Constables Meehan, Fisher and Lavoie were each presented with a silver tea service. Constable Heather-

ington received a club bag. It was a most pleasant get-together, and everyone had a good time.

'C' Division

Cupid's arrows have flown high, wide and handsome in the division during the past year: On Jan. 2, 1941, Cst. Victor Dubé was married in Quebec City to Miss Madeleine Plouffe of St Jean . . . On April 13, Cpl George Genest, Chandler, married in Gaspé to Miss Kathleen McCallum of the same town . . . On May 31, Cst. J. C. E. Dubord, Lacolle, to Miss Alice Frizell of Knowlton in that town; honeymoon to Sask. and Alta . . . On June 7, Cst. 'Phil' Vaucher, Quebec, married in Rimouski to Miss Antoinette Vallee of that town . . . On August 18, Cst. B. A. R. Bienvenue of Sherbrooke to Miss Gwendyleen Edgecombe, of that city, in the former's home in South Brookfield, N.S. . . . On September 1, Cst. J. T. A. Charron, Sutton, to Miss Marcelle Dandenault of Abercorn; honeymoon to Ottawa . . . On September 1, Cst. Palma Raymond married in Cabano to Miss Angela

Guerette of the same town . . . On September 20, Cst. Raymond Lefebvre, Quebec, married in Westmount to Miss Catherine Johnston of the same city . . . On November 22, Cst. J. A. Van Elslande, Montreal post, to Miss Louise Mary Kennedy in Westmount; an R.C.M.P. guard of honour was formed for the couple following the ceremony . . . On December 2, Cst. J. Romeo Roy was married in the ancient capital to Miss Andrée Dugal of the same city.

* * *

A daughter came to brighten the lives of Cst. (now Cpl in 'A' Div.) and Mrs C. B. Boivin in Quebec City on Dec. 1, 1941 . . . Cpl and Mrs N. J. E. Taillefer were presented with an eight-pound, thirteen-ounce son on Jan. 3, 1942, in Montreal. We hope the latter number is a good omen.

* * *

The tennis court behind the barracks in Quebec City was popular again during last summer and autumn. The neighborhood kids are now flooding it for their winter hockey in the 'Our Gang' big league. We are betting on you, Quebec Detachment!

* * *

The highlight of the social season was the 'C' Division supper dance held on November 10, in the Windsor Hotel, where members of the Force and the fighting services with their ladies danced to the music of the R.C.M.P. dance orchestra from Ottawa. An innovation, Strauss waltzes by the entire police band, met with enthusiastic reception. Many prominent men attended, including Mayor Rhenault and other city officials.

The notable success of the dance was largely due to the work of the committee chairmen: Finance, Inspr J. P. A. Savoie; reception, D/Inspr C. W. Harvison; dance, Sub-Inspr J. R. Lemieux; tickets, D/Sgt W. H. Lewis; decorations, S/Sgt I. Delvallet and R/Constables Harvison and Fauteux; and hotel arrangements, D/Sgt C. R. Broome.

The net proceeds of the dance together with the receipts from the R.C.M.P. band concert held in Plateau Hall on November 9, were presented to the Director of the Queen's Canadian Fund by Sub-Inspector Lemieux and Detective Sergeants Lewis and Broome in an appropriate ceremony. The cheque was for \$1095.55. This was the

division's third contribution to the fund. On May 10, 1941, a diamond brooch, donated by Mrs H. A. R. Gagnon, was raffled at a dance in the gymnasium and \$68.25 was realized; on May 26, the R.C.M.P. band concert in Fletcher's Field netted \$152.30 which was also donated to the fund.

* * *

The Armistice Day parade was led by the R.C.M.P. Band of Ottawa, followed by members of the Force stationed in Montreal. Supt H. A. R. Gagnon and Sub-Inspector Lemieux headed a group of eighty regulars, marching eight abreast; Detective Inspector Harvison and Detective Sergeant Broome led about a hundred members of the Reserve; and Sgt J. O. Reeves marched at the head of sixty-five members of the Veteran Guards.

* * *

The division Rifle and Revolver Club was formed on December 5, and the following officers were elected: President, Cst. J. H. Blais; secretary treasurer, Cpl Y. Girard; and Cst. F. Dobbs. The club's first event was the Christmas turkey shoot for which 'good luck' targets were used. Turkeys were won by Staff Sergeant Delvallet, Sergeants Reeves and Noel, and Constables Lauzon and Plouffe. Regular weekly shoots are now being held.

* * *

The skiing season has opened on the slopes around Lac Beauport, near Quebec City, and devotees of the sport are giving their old boards a coat of shellac for another season.

* * *

Members of 'C' Division extend sympathy to Cst. Maurice Nadon of Quebec whose two brothers, Sgt Yves and LAC Giles of the R.C.A.F., were killed on Jan. 4, 1942, in a level-crossing accident near Westboro (Ottawa). Constable Nadon miraculously escaped with minor injuries, but six were killed and two seriously injured when the trans-Canada passenger train struck a car, whose windshield was badly iced, which stalled on the tracks after giving another car a push.

* * *

The first half of the season's training of Reserves ended with an 'investigation' and 'court trial' held on three lecture nights. Among those taking part were Detective Inspector Harvison, as trial judge, Cpl E. Brakefield-Moore, M.A., LL.B., lecturer to the Reserves, as Crown counsel, R/Cst. René

Reeves, advocate, as defence lawyer, and Corporals Thornton, Fournier and Molyneux, and Constables McLean, Douglas and Andrews of the Regulars. Many of the Reserves acted as investigators and civilian witnesses.

* * *

Twenty new members were sworn in just before Christmas. Following the ceremony, presentations were made to Detective Sergeant Broome, Corporals Thornton and Brakefield-Moore, and Constable McLean for their services during the past year in connection with the training of the Reserves.

‘D’ Division

‘D’ Division was unfortunate in losing a ‘good head’ when Asst Commr F. J. Mead was transferred to Ottawa to take over the post of Director of Training. We take this opportunity of welcoming the new officer commanding, Asst Commr T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, and of assuring him that we are with him 100%.

* * *

As in former winters, bowling is again one of the favourite pastimes. A league of four teams was formed—Detectives, Staff, Highway Traffic, and Winnipeg Detachment. The first half of the schedule ended December 22 with Detectives in first place, Highway Traffic a close second. On that date the Highway Traffic team held the high three-game score of 3252 and single game score of 1214. Individual high scores are held by Cpl R. P. Cudmore, three games 739; Cpl D. G. Taylor, single game 315.

In competition for the C. R. Gibson Trophy, a team consisting of Cpls R. P. Cudmore and D. F. Taylor and Csts C. E. Hannah, W. E. Marshall and J. A. Morrison came second in a field of 105 teams. They were only sixty-eight points behind the winners.

* * *

On December 23, the usual Christmas Tree entertainment was provided for the children of married personnel. After a delightful program of singing, dancing and musical numbers rendered by a group of juvenile artists, refreshments were served. And, of course, Santa Claus made his appearance, to the joy of the younger dependents. Our newly-formed division orchestra filled in the awkward moments with several enjoyable musical selections.

Cst. R. F. Pitcher of Wasagaming Detachment was married at Winnipeg on Nov. 28, 1941, to Miss E. F. Sydenham of Swift Current, Sask. His canine assistant, P.S.D. ‘Major’ will in future no doubt be left out in the cold. Such is a dog’s life.

* * *

Police Dog ‘Sultan’ is making a name for himself in these parts and is becoming a source of worry to persons inclined to evil ways. Recently he proved that what had been camouflaged as a genuine breaking and entering was actually an ‘inside’ job. See *R. v. Doell*, page 258.

* * *

In Manitoba the R.C.M.P. have always enjoyed the closest liaison with the Attorney-General’s Department, almost to the extent of a deep friendship. This spirit of cooperation was evidenced once again, at the presentation of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals in the Auditorium on Oct. 8, 1941, when Attorney-General James McLenaghan presented medals to S/Sgt G. A. Renton and Sgt W. J. Goodey. Members of the Winnipeg area attended in full review order to witness the impressive ceremony.

‘Depot’ Division

In October, 1941, the O.C., Asst Commr T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, left to take command of ‘D’ Division after only a few months in Regina. The best wishes of the division went with him and his family. Because of their enthusiasm for all things horticultural, we now have two useful greenhouses which will greatly facilitate the work of the ‘Depot’ gardener.

The division extends a very hearty welcome to Supt A. S. Cooper, M.C., who has now taken over command.

* * *

The division recently bade farewell to two members of the staff who left—‘Time Expired’—to join the Active Forces:

Sgt L. J. Hobbs joined the Regina Rifles as a replacement officer. He is at present in Victoria, B.C., taking a course, though we were able to extend the season’s greetings to him at Christmas when he was home on leave. Before leaving Regina he was entertained in the Sergeants’ Mess at a smoker, and presented with a silver identification bracelet.

Cst. J. D. Taylor, who was employed on the staff of the scientific laboratory in the identification of fire-arms, joined the R.C.N. Before his departure a small get-together was held at Corporal Robinson's home and a presentation made. He attended a training course in Victoria, and is now back in Regina as officer in command of naval training.

* * *

On December 19, our Christmas dance was held in the gymnasium. It really was one of the best that have ever been put on—the music was good, the supper wonderful. The funds of the Ladies' Auxiliary benefitted considerably.

* * *

The annual Christmas Tree was held on December 23 for children of members in Regina. The big tree, supported by three smaller ones, was set up in the gym which was a mass of colour, all decorations having been left up from the dance. A recruit orchestra supplied music, and young pupils of Miss Doreen Dunfee entertained by dancing. The eats were good and plentiful; but above all, Cpl James Robinson as Santa Claus was the outstanding feature and main attraction—he and his gifts.

* * *

Cpl Bill (W. H.) Nevin was married in Toronto on October 2 to Miss Margaret Field of Chilliwack, B.C.

* * *

The division, and in particular the laboratory staff, was sorry to bid farewell to Sgt J. A. Churchman who was recently transferred to 'A' Division, Ottawa. We are happy though to welcome Cpl 'Andy' Mason-Rooke who is now employed in the

laboratory on the same branch of work—ballistics.

* * *

The badminton season opened most auspiciously with over sixty players taking part on the first night. Curling, skating and volley ball are in full swing also.

* * *

Word was received early in December that ex-Cst. Frank L. Campbell-Rogers is a prisoner of war in Germany and is not dead, as would appear from the obituary notice in the October, 1941, *Quarterly* which listed him as missing.

'E' Division

Activities in 'E' Division have changed somewhat during the past few months. The outbreak of hostilities with Japan has added tremendously to our usual duties, and there has been little time for social affairs. The early days of December saw us spending nights in complete blackout. It is hard to describe the feelings that one experiences when a radio announcer interrupts your favourite program to warn that an enemy attack is imminent. The whole world about you is plunged into the depths of total darkness. One must actually experience the blackout to appreciate all its sombre meaning. In a thoughtful mood one might appreciate the horrors of actual blindness.

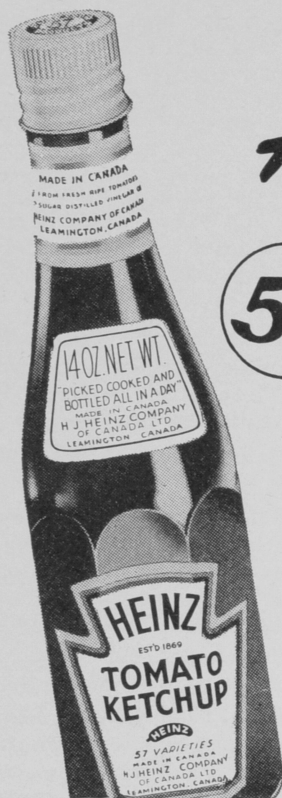
We out here on the coast have often groused about the fog. After the first night of blackout though there was nothing sweeter than daybreak—even though it was somewhat shrouded in fog. We now live in a state of partial blackout. No more street signs, no brightly-lit store fronts; in fact when friends call at our front door, we dare not light up the porch. It is all very disconcerting, but it does, in a very big way, make us realize that we are in this war up to the hilt; that much remains to be done, and we are now determined to do it. Unfortunately some did not realize this before; now they do. A few nights of blackout fixed that.

* * *

The New Year's Eve Party for which extensive preparations had been made at Fairmont Barracks was cancelled due to the war crisis and the danger of blackouts and so forth.



CHRISTMAS TREE AT 'DEPOT'



Heinz

TOMATO

57

Ketchup

● Heinz Tomato Ketchup is such a universal favourite you can get it wherever duty calls you. Cold cut or sizzling steak, chop or roast or hasty snack—all taste better with a dash of this appetizing, pedigreed-tomato sauce from the red Heinz bottle.

H. J. Heinz Company of Canada, Ltd.



Some compensation for this however was found in the children's party held at Fairmont Barracks on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1941.

Old St Nick was present in all his regalia. Sgt 'Tam' Taylor filled the bill and with the assistance of a few pillows and a bit of disguise soon warmed up to his new task. All the children of married personnel, numbering forty-four, received an appropriate gift from the huge, brightly lit tree, which filled the front of the mess hall. Some of the children seemed to be on quite friendly terms with the old bearded fellow, while a few, including little Miss Taylor, seemed a little dubious of his intentions. We still think that Corporal Owen-Jones' should have told his little girl about Santa Claus before the party.

The funds with which the party was held were obtained by raffling, to members only, a splendid radio that had been in use at the barracks for some time. During the party the winning ticket was drawn. The winner was Sergeant Taylor, and some of us have since tried to convince the lucky gent that Santa Claus is supposed to give, not take.

It was our first venture with this particular type of entertainment, and its enormous success was due largely to the untiring efforts of Cst. A. E. Thomas and the committee who assisted him. To these folks we all say many thanks for a splendid show. Prior to the distribution of gifts from the tree a program of entertainment was rendered which included an up-to-date news reel, Mickey Mouse and a puppet show. Afterwards we had a very tasty lunch prepared by our own Bert Abel.

* * *

Speaking of Bert Abel, he will once more have an opportunity to display his culinary ability when the mess reopens at Fairmont Barracks in the middle of January. Bert's reputation as a cook is well known, and the single lads are due for some rare old feeds.

* * *

Badminton has come back into its own at Fairmont. New racquets have been purchased, and noon-hour matches take place in the old gym in the midst of grunts and giggles, the latter from our stenographic staff. A tour-

nament is being organized, so we may have more to tell you later.

* * *

Table tennis activities at the barracks came to an abrupt halt recently when the Japanese 'invaded' Fairmont, and the recreation room, including the ping-pong table, was commandeered for registration purposes.

Before this, however, the C.P.R. social club had entertained, fed and trounced our team and in a return match at Fairmont dished out another trouncing.

* * *

We learn with regret that our old friend Sgt Major F. P. Watson is soon to go to pension. The S.M. is known to members of this Force from coast to coast and as far north as Craig Harbour. He has been a sort of father confessor to many young recruits, and his guiding hand at Fairmont Barracks will be missed. He leaves soon with Mrs Watson to take up residence in Victoria. To both we extend our best wishes for their future good health and happiness.

* * *

Cst. A. G. Handford has left the Force and is now a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy. He is stationed in Vancouver as security officer.

* * *

Many will remember ex-Cst. Tommy Fell. He is now an observer in the R.C.A.F., and when last heard from was stationed in Edmonton, Alta.

* * *

Ex-Cst. T. J. Quirk is now a lieutenant in His Majesty's Armed Forces overseas. Before the war he served with the 15th Field Brigade (Vancouver) R.C.A., with the Seaforths R.C.A., and with the Seaforths Battalion N.P.A.M. The division wishes him good luck and success in his new venture.

* * *

Ex-Asst Commr James Tupper, recently retired to pension, has arrived in Vancouver to take up permanent residence there.

* * *

A detachment has been opened at Prince Rupert, B.C., and Cst. John Piper has gone north with his family to take charge. We wish you luck, Johnny.

* * *

Cpl W. H. Wilson from Cranbrook Detachment and late of Claresholm, Alta and

other points in 'K' has been transferred to Vancouver to work on civil security. Cst. H. J. Giles from Creston will take over Cranbrook, with Cst. R. Whittaker of Grand Forks going to Creston.

* * *

D/Insp J. Fripps has been in hospital for the past month, but we are pleased to report that he is on the mend and will be back on duty in another few weeks.

* * *

We regret to announce the death on Dec. 18, 1941, in Shaughnessy Military Hospital of S/Cst. A. T. Streatfield who has been employed on guard duty here for the past two years. The pallbearers at the funeral were six special constables with whom he had been associated.

* * *

Cst. 'Stu' Craig was a recent visitor in Vancouver from H.Q., Ottawa. We understand that wedding bells tolled long and loud while Stu was here.

* * *

Miss E. Flewelling, a stenographer with the C.I.B. in Ottawa, has recently been transferred to this division and is now ensconced in the orderly room—a very nice addition.

* * *

Cst. and Mrs R. Whittaker of Grand Forks now have a bonny boy. We haven't received any details as yet, but wish all three the best of everything.

* * *

On Sept. 30, 1941, in the North Vancouver General Hospital to Cst. and Mrs J. R. Cheetham, a daughter, Cathleen Ann, weight 3 lb 1 oz. The birth was a real family affair because the wife of Cst. F. R. Jefferson, a registered nurse who fills in occasionally at the hospital, assisted at the birth. Those who know Cheetham and his 232 lbs of muscle, will realize why we look with scorn on John at the mention of 3 lbs 1 oz. We are however happy to say that she and her mother are now well and hearty and were in attendance at our Christmas party.

* * *

There was a time when crime reports came in for some discussion in the C.I.B. office where, by coincidence, sit D/Sgt Jim Woods and D/Sgt Jack Wood. The latter received a Christmas gift on Dec. 23, 1941 at the Vancouver General Hospital—a daughter.

D/Sgt Jim became a grandfather for the first time a few days ahead of this. Now the topic has changed from crime to formulas, diapers and nocturnal meanderings.

* * *

Those members of the Force who have at some time or other been stationed on these balmy shores of the blue Pacific and enjoyed our semi-tropical winter months will appreciate knowing that the holiday week ushered in a severe cold snap that brought the mercury down to fifteen above. Brrrrr! We had ice skating for the first time since 1935.

'F' Division

The following members of 'F' Division have taken their honourable discharges since the outbreak of war in order to join the fighting forces. They are widely scattered now, and not very much is heard about them. They are still in our thoughts though, and 'F' Division takes pride in placing their names here upon the record, in the hope that we will be given the pleasure of welcoming them back in due course: Cst. J. R. Gilmore, North Battleford; Cst. J. T. Slater, Regina; Cst. A. L. D. Hassan, Lloydminster; Cst. R. Hodge, Weyburn; Cst. H. C. D. Ellis, Estevan; Cpl T. M. Lowe, Goldfields; Cst. S. Darling, Yorkton; Cst. R. C. Torrens, Regina; Cst. A. M. Johnson, Yorkton; Sub-Cst. W. B. Wheeler, Saskatoon; Sub-Cst. J. D. Buchanan, Regina; Cst. J. P. Brown, Prince Albert; Cpl A. Matthew, Vonda; Cst. R. J. J. Ball, Goldfields; Sub-Cst. C. I. Rathgeb, Swift Current; Cst. C. R. H. Salt, Onion Lake; Cst. R. E. Asher, Kindersley; Cst. J. H. Kay, Swift Current; Cst. F. C. Culbert, Regina.

'F' Division's associate editor would be very pleased to receive news from our 'lost nineteen', and a few lines from any of them would be greatly appreciated throughout the division.

* * *

Reg. No. 12713, ex-Cst. Alex. L. D. Hassan, 31, who left the Force on July 4, 1940, to join the R.C.A.F., was reported missing after air operations overseas on November 8.

Constable Hassan, who was mentioned in 'F' Division notes in the October, 1941, edition as having had a narrow escape over Berlin in August, engaged with the R.C.M.P. at Edmonton on July 5, 1935. He served in



ALEX. HASSAN

many different Saskatchewan detachments. Three sisters are living in the West: Mrs Allan Lester, Edmonton; Miss Cecilia Hassan, Edmonton; Mrs Walter Check, Moose Jaw.

Last autumn he wrote the following letter to one of his old N.C.O.'s, Sergeant Hill of North Battleford:

Just a line to let you know I'm still at it. I am now posted to a Canadian bomber squadron and am doing my trips over enemy territory as per schedule. All good stuff so far, kind of get the wind up sometimes, but I guess that must be natural. It's not too bad and a person is too busy with the job to take anything else into account. Jerry will really soon realize that the strong arm of the air has yet to hit. Well, he asked for it and all I can say is 'God bless the innocent on that side of the fence'.

I hope my bombs never kill any of them, but for the rest let them all get under my tonnage. It's the target that counts. It's always a military target and is always found though sometimes at a great cost,

but I guess that is the fortune of war. Funny, this game. Today we live and tomorrow—what? Well, if it's fight to live I'm going to live a long time, so help me—too mean to get it I guess.

Remember me to the boys back there. I have labelled several packages for them that I hope have done a lot of good in bringing things to an end.

* * *

Eight marksmen of Prince Albert Sub-division shot it out at the revolver range on October 4. Grand aggregate winner, and therefore recipient of the Eiler Cup, was Cst. R. D. Walters; Cpl P. T. May, runner-up.

Competing members were: Cst. R. J. J. Ball, Cpl J. Sixsmith, Cst. J. D. Lewak, Cst. G. B. Pickering, Cst. R. D. Walters, Cpl P. T. May, Cpl B. T. Saunders and Cpl D. C. Reynolds. Insp. T. B. Hutchings was range officer, and Chief Constable F. Lesley, Prince Albert City Police, acted as time-keeper.

This competition was so successful that it is hoped such meets will be made yearly events and also be open to the municipal police in northern Saskatchewan.

At the conclusion of the shoot, the R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented to Cpl J. T. Wilson of Shellbrook Detachment by our good friend Chief Constable Lesley.

* * *

We are glad to announce the safe arrival on October 8 of a baby girl to Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Buchanan at Melfort.

We are also happy to announce the birth of Margaret Mary Leach of Cabri on September 23. The Leachs have done well since they came back off duty from Australia in 1939.

Another important news item: September 4, at Maidstone, to Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Slinn, a son.

* * *

A/Cpl H. Blair of Macklin Detachment married Miss Elfredia E. Brinson of Turtleford on Sept. 4, 1941, at Spruce Lake.

Cst. H. L. Jordan of Regina T.S. married Miss Marion McLeod on Oct. 4, 1941, at Saskatoon.

Cst. H. Jackson of Saskatoon Detachment married Miss M. I. McEwan of Ottawa on Oct. 18, 1941, at Saskatoon.

Cst. N. J. McKenzie of Naicam Detachment married Miss Vera A. Wharington of Dafoe, on Nov. 30, 1941.

Cst. E. H. R. Nesbitt of Glaslyn Detachment married Miss Frances Handfield in North Battleford on Nov. 28, 1941.

* * *

Cpl H. E. P. Mann of Radville Detachment has three sons in the armed forces: one in each of the services. It was with deepest regret that we heard on December 2 that Sgt Wireless Gunner Ronald Mann was missing. We unite with Corporal and Mrs Mann in hoping for the best. The second son, Quinby, is with the R.C.O.C. in England; the third son with the R.C.N. on the West coast. Corporal Mann, 43, is a D.C.M. of the last war.

Ronald's commanding officer wrote to Corporal Mann as follows:

It was with the deepest regret that I had to ask the air ministry to cable you yesterday the news that your son, Sergeant Ronald Percy Mann, was reported missing from air operations on the night of Nov. 30, 1941.

Your son was in a machine returning from a sortie when news was received that trouble was being experienced with the aircraft and that a forced landing would have to be made in the sea. All available airplanes and crews searched the whole of the following day for survivors, but I am sorry to say that as yet there is no trace at all. If there should be any news later you will of course be informed immediately.

I would like to say that your son was a most popular and enthusiastic member of the squadron, and is sadly missed by us all. His loss is one we can ill afford in these important days.

'G' Division

Cpl B. Allan of Whitehorse, Y.T., Detachment, was married to Miss Grace Short of Ottawa on Nov. 15, 1941, at Whitehorse. The division extends best wishes for the future happiness of the corporal and his bride.

* * *

Deepest sympathy is tendered to Cst. R. E. Medley, Good Hope, N.W.T. Detachment, on the death of his mother.

'H' Division

At the commencement of hostilities in 1939, the R.C.M.P. Marine Section was taken over *in toto* by the Royal Canadian Navy.

One of the former police boats was the 117-foot steel-ribbed wooden-planked *Adversus*, built for the Department of National Revenue before the R.C.M.P. assumed the duties of the Preventive Service in 1931. While in the Force, the cruiser rendered a good account of herself from 1933 to 1937 on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast. She was capable of a speed of fifteen knots and was equipped with wireless transmitting and receiving sets.

A week before Christmas, the *Adversus* was in the news again. Off the coast of Nova Scotia, near Shelbourne, while engaged in war work, the good ship was caught in a raging gale and dashed up on a shoal. She is now partly submerged on the north-east bluff of McNutt Island.

All of the crew were saved, but several members had to swim ashore through heavy seas. The captain, John William Clothier, Reg. No. 12274, ex-able seaman in the former R.C.M.P. Marine Section, suffered a great deal of pain from four fractures in one arm.

* * *

When the patrol ship *Otter* caught fire and foundered off Halifax last March nineteen of her crew of forty-one were lost. Among the nineteen was ex-Engineer Daniel E. Gillis, whose obituary appeared on page 481 of volume 8 of the *Quarterly*. Chief Mechanic Gillis' final words were a message of cheer and courage to the remaining crew, his last act was to support Motor Mechanic Drew in the water until a life-boat came to their rescue after their own had capsized.

All through the rush and clamour of the fire at sea Chief Mechanic Gillis displayed remarkable fortitude and bravery; his actions were exemplary. Later his name was mentioned in dispatches for his courage and devotion to duty.

* * *

The division extends sympathy to Cst. T. E. Wallace on his recent bereavement—the loss of his father.

Sgt Nelson Bryan, wireless air-gunner in the R.C.A.F. and a brother of Cst. W. C. Bryan, division headquarters, has been reported missing after air operations overseas. Another brother, Charles, is a gunner with the R.C.N. Their father is Lt-Col W. C. Bryan, former commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police, now retired and living in Victoria, B.C.

'H.Q.' Sub-division

Cupid has been at it again. Miss Joan Shellard was married to George A. MacIntyre on Nov. 8, 1941, at Ottawa. Joan hasn't deserted the Force, however, and is now back at her post in the Adjutant's Branch. Congratulations to you both, Mr and Mrs MacIntyre.

* * *

On Jan. 14, 1942, a son was born to Cst. and Mrs H. Wilson. Little 'Hughie' will probably be telling big 'Hughie' off most any day now.

Flt-Lt and Mrs Alex Kennedy are keeping their names in the division notes these days. The reason? A little bundle of happiness, 'Holly Margaret Mary Kennedy' who introduced herself on Dec. 9, 1941.

* * *

The H.Q. Sub-division Rifle and Revolver Club held its annual turkey shoot the week before Christmas. Keen competition heralded this event. When the pall of smoke shrouding the gobblers had finally cleared away, the winners were: Cpl J. W. Sutherland, Csts E. C. Armstrong, G. I. E. Brown and H. W. Kirkpatrick in the rifle competition; Cpl G. H. Prime, Cst. S. Heath and Mr Prehn in the revolver. The rifle club would like to challenge any other team or teams to rifle or revolver (or combined) matches. The girls in the club are also interested in seeking outside organizations. Drop us a card, folks.

* * *

The H.Q. Sub-division and 'A' Division Bowling League for 1941-42 is the biggest and best yet. There are 120 bowlers. At the Christmas turkey bowling tournament the girls led the men a merry race, and Misses Diamond and Newton won the prizes. The following were also winners: S/Sgt C. C. Mason, Cpl W. C. Beatty, Cst. A. Wallace and Mr C. J. Doyle in the men's high crosses; Misses Armstrong and Saslove in the

ladies' high crosses; Cpls J. P. Sanche and W. C. Beatty, Csts G. Lawrence and T. C. Pryor in the men's high singles; Misses Armstrong, Saslove and Marsh in the ladies' high singles.

* * *

The 'gals' of headquarters staff held a 'stagette' dinner at the Chateau Laurier on November 4. About 135 girls were present, and all had a wonderful time. At the conclusion of the dinner the speakers were introduced by the chairman, Miss J. Nixon. Toasts were proposed, and then entertainment proceeded. Selections by those talented members of the staff, Miss Drever, elocutionist, and Miss Scobie, pianist, were greatly enjoyed. Cst. Gordon Black braved the feminine element to render several songs in his heart-warming baritone. The innovation was quite an event, and proved so successful that it presages more entertainments of the same nature.

* * *

On December 30, clinking spurs and bright red serges were much in evidence in the Justice Building. Why? Prime Minister Winston Churchill was in town. That was reason enough for spirited demonstration. Everyone wanted to see the greatest statesman of all time. Mr Churchill was due to arrive on Parliament Hill at 3 p.m., but, despite the cold weather, crowds gathered long before that time to see their idol. Every uniformed member was on duty, trying to control the neck-stretching onlookers. The Prime Minister arrived amid a tumultuous outburst of cheering, and the R.C.M.P. for once found themselves really being pushed around. However, they were fully compensated by getting a glimpse of the Empire's hero.

* * *

On the morning of December 24, the Commissioner gave a short address to Force members in the Justice Building at Ottawa. He wished everyone happiness and good health, and complimented all on their devotion to duty during the past year. His brief talk emphasized the increased responsibility in the months to come and his confidence that all Force and civilian members would carry on in unflinching manner. "And when the history of the Force today is written at some future date," he stated, "I feel sure that there will be every cause for pride in the accomplishments of today."

A distinguished visitor to the Dominion, General Emilio Arevalo Cedena of Venezuela, made a tour of inspection through headquarters the first week in January, preparatory to organizing a national police system in his own country.

* * *

The refresher drills, attended by all members of this division, concluded on Nov. 21, 1941. They were held in 'N' Division gymnasium under the capable direction of Sgt G. H. Griffiths. For six weeks the gym resounded to the rhythmic tramp of high boots, and echoing commands. We doubt if 'Griff' has ever seen more variations of the few movements at present noted in the *Manual of Drill*. It's common gossip that one squad on the march when given a command to 'Right Turn' produced a beautiful cloverleaf-design formation. Anything to make life more interesting.

* * *

Mohammed Rafiq and Ahad Abdul Khan, emissaries from Afghanistan studying police procedure in Canada, called in at the *Quarterly* office on November 18 to bid adieu. They were leaving for New York that day *en route* to Kabul, Afghanistan. We hope they have arrived home safely and that they will keep their promise to write a pictorial article for a future issue of the *Quarterly*.

* * *

Since the last issue of the *Quarterly* many members have left the division to enlist in the armed forces. The Canadian Army Identification Bureau of the C.M.S.C. has incorporated eight former R.C.M.P. members into their ranks. Sgt N. E. Goodfellow (on loan from the R.C.M.P.) has been placed in charge of this newly-formed branch with the rank of captain; ex-Csts J. O. Mowatt and E. S. Heighes were appointed lieutenants. Ex-Csts H. H. Houston, E. W. J. R. Dupuis, A. N. Hamilton, F. E. Campbell and S. B. Fulton have also donned khaki. Headquarters wishes 'Eddie' and his *confrères* well in their new positions.

* * *

On Oct. 20, 1941, Asst Commr T. B. Caulkin retired from the Force on pension. He is now living in Victoria, B.C., and it is our sincere wish that he enjoys good health and everything that goes with it for many years to come.

It 'GETS' any man!

Once you try a Royal Portable, it "gets" you! Its smooth action, its many exclusive features, including MAGIC* Margin, Touch Control, Locked Bob-less shift, makes writing reports or letters a pleasure whether you are at home after hours, or on a mission far from headquarters. There are three splendid models in compact carrying cases priced from \$49.50 to \$75.00.



ROYAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

Made in Canada — by Canadians — for Canadians

Canadian Head Office and Factory
7035 Park Ave., Montreal

*TRADE MARK

We take this opportunity to express our condolences to him on the death on January 18 of his son, F/O Thomas H. Caulkin, in an air crash. 'Tommy' was a familiar figure at headquarters, and his passing will leave a noticeable gap in the ranks of our visitors.

Asst Commr J. M. Tupper, who joined the Force in 1906, and who has been in charge of the Supply Branch for some time, retired to pension on Jan. 1, 1942. The division wishes him years of happiness.

* * *

Stuart Cowan, son-in-law of Sgt W. A. Spears and until a year ago one of the ace typists on the *Gazette* staff, is now a corporal in the R.C.A.S.C. Word has come that he arrived safely in England. Best regards, 'Stu'.

* * *

The unforgettable Lt R. A. S. MacNeil, R.C.N., former editor of the R.C.M.P. *Quarterly* and *Gazette*, has been promoted to the rank of commander.

'J' Division

What member of 'J' Division apparently doubted Police Dog Cliffe's ingenuity in tracking lost persons, and got lost in the woods on a hunting trip? And lost so completely that Cliffe had to be put on the job to find him!

The dog promptly did find the lost hunter, who after spending the night in the woods was roasting a rabbit to sustain the inner man. We're glad to report our wanderer of the bushlands suffered no ill effects.

* * *

Badminton has been the outstanding sport in 'J' for the winter months. A well-attended 'Round Robin', held at the beginning of November, gave a flying start to the club's activities.

* * *

After an open autumn, the weather slipped into the sub-zero zone in December. The out-door rink was erected for those who indulge in the exhilarating exercise on steel blades.

On Nov. 4, 1941, at St John, N.B., Cst. D. J. S. Carroll took unto himself a wife—Miss Imelda M. Daley of St John.

* * *

On Oct. 2, 1941, at Fredericton, N.B., a 'gift from heaven' came to Cpl and Mrs A. W. F. Milrose, a daughter—Sharon Susanne.

And likewise to Sgt and Mrs J. E. Sirr at Moncton, N.B., on Oct. 18, 1941, a daughter—Linda Ann.

* * *

Sgt B. G. Peters of Moncton, N.B., has reason to be proud. In December his fourteen-year-old son received recognition from the Royal Canadian Humane Association for bravery.

Last June young Peters plunged into the Miramichi River in an attempt to rescue James Wright of Newcastle from drowning. The courageous lad succeeded in bringing Wright, who had toppled off a wharf, to shore. It was a strenuous swim against a fast-running current. But unfortunately the effort was futile; Wright was already dead of heart failure as a result of the sudden immersion in the water.

The deed was one of exceptional daring, and we are glad that the youth's bravery was fully recognized by the Humane Association.

* * *

Since leaving the Force in November, 1940, to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force, ex-Cst. E. E. Muffitt has travelled hither and yon, far and wide. He finally made a safe landing in the R.C.A.F. at P.E.I. where he received his wings.

During his service in the R.C.M.P., ex-Constable Muffitt was stationed at various detachments in Saskatchewan and Ontario, but most of his service was in the Eastern Arctic where he was in charge of two detachments. It was on his last trip out from the North that he decided to satisfy a long-felt desire to become a pilot.

Ex-Constable Muffitt had the proud distinction of being eleventh in his graduating class; and his record, conduct and general deportment were such that he was gazetted as a pilot officer and subsequently stationed at Pennfield, N.B.

During his many trips from school to school and station to station he became acquainted with Miss Hester Shaffer of

Moncton, N.B. They were married in St John on November 30.

Hearty congratulations are extended to 'Ted' who is well known for his ready wit, sincerity in his work and full cooperation with everyone at all times.

'K' Division

Cpl C. Macdonell stationed at Weyburn, Sask., received word in December that his brother, Sgt Pilot Edward Noel Macdonell, had chalked up first score for his R.C.A.F. Spitfire.

The Macdonell boys apparently like excitement. Two others are also on active service: Lt Angus J. J. Macdonell is overseas with an Alberta regiment, and Albert, former R.C. M.P. man, is overseas with a Manitoba unit. Their father was the first superintendent of the Alberta Provincial Police.

* * *

Recently a letter was received from our old friend ex-Cpl 'Bill' Bailey who is now M 27253 Trooper F. H. B. Bailey of 'A' Squadron, 14th Army Tank Battalion, Calgary Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas. Although he bemoans the fact that the nearest pub is ten miles away from camp, he seems to like his new occupation. He tells us that he was able to visit his family, and found them safe and sound despite the dangerous days they had passed through.

F/O A. G. Campbell, R.A.F., formerly a member of the R.C.M.P. Lethbridge Detachment, is now back from England and attached to No. 37, S.F.T.S. at Calgary.

* * *

On December 10, a seven-pound daughter was born to Cst. and Mrs B. L. M. Pound. The division welcomes little Miss Pound and congratulates the happy parents.

* * *

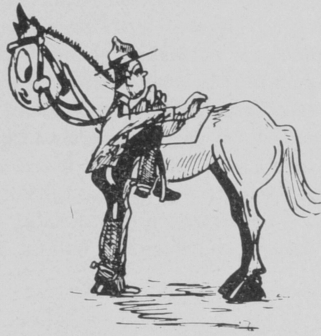
On November 28, Cst. W. B. Skead and Miss Eileen Richardson were married at Peace River.

On December 20, Cst. A. M. Ross was wedded to Miss Lydia Reeves Heath, R.N.

On November 22, Cst. G. C. Ridge married Miss Elizabeth P. Hervey in Calgary. The bride was given away by her brother, Cst. H. H. C. B. Hervey.

The division's best wishes are extended to these couples; in the voyage ahead may they have every happiness.

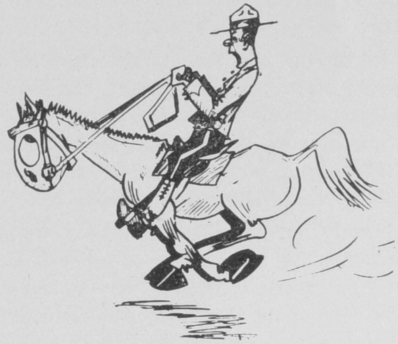
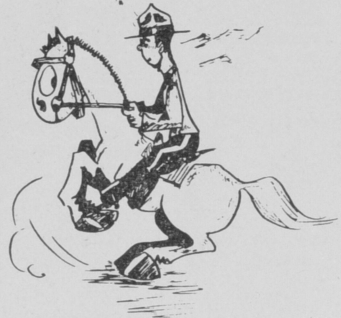
At a meeting held at Edmonton on October 31 to organize a curling club, Supt J. D. Bird was elected president, Cst. E. H. Rivers, secretary, and Cpl W. E. Harrison, committee member. Two rinks have been entered at the Edmonton Curling Club: 'A' rink is skipped by A/Asst Commr W. F. W. Hancock; 'B' rink by Sgt K. E. Heacock. Twelve members have already taken part, so it is not expected there will be any weakness shown on the old fatigue brooms whenever they are swung into action. A Saturday-afternoon league has been formed, consisting of two rinks from the R.C.A.F., one from the Edmonton City Police and two from the R.C.M.P.



The R.C.M.P. regular and reserve teams are chalking up good scores in the inter-battalion .22 bore rifle competition. The reservists keep the regulars on their toes. In a competition against the Edmonton Regiment we turned in a score of 999 x 1000.

Sgt Andy Ford has gained more honours as a pistol shot. He has always been good, but in recent matches he placed first in four events, won the Dominion and Provincial aggregates, and was high scorer in the British Empire team. While stationed at Vegreville, Sergeant Ford formed a class of pistol marksmen and taught them a few tricks.

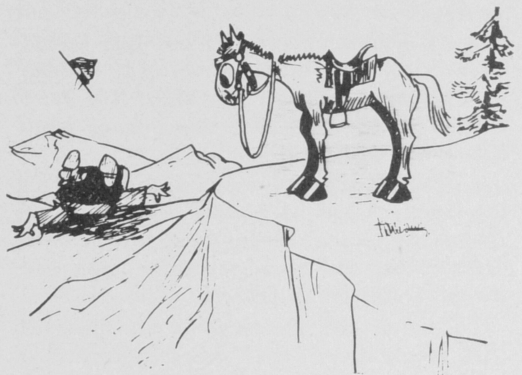
Another 'hawk-eye' is Cst. R. E. Clark of Edmonton. He is holder of one of the highest distinctions in sporting rifle marksmanship in Canada, having posted a score of 5,968 out of a possible 6,000 points.



Almost three hundred guests attended the fourth annual 'K' Division Christmas Tree in the gymnasium on December 23. Ninety-two children were given gifts after enjoying a party specially staged for them. Pupils from the Jordan School of Dancing performed, all in the benign presence of good old Santa Claus, perfectly portrayed by our genial officer commanding.

During the evening, short talks were given by the officer commanding, Inspector Watts, and Superintendent Kelly. Delectable sandwiches were served, and later on, after the kiddies had departed to keep their dates with the sandman, the older people danced the night away.

The gym and tree were tastefully decorated, and coloured lights were in profusion.



EQUITATION

On December 19, a Christmas Tree and social evening were held in Calgary Barracks. The program opened with sound pictures in technicolour furnished through the kindness of R/Constable Kyle, then followed some musical selections by Cst. J. P. Bonner. Superintendent Mercer gave a short address, after which Santa Claus arrived to distribute good cheer, good wishes and presents. Everybody then joined in batting out a number of old and new songs; the evening wound up with dancing.

* * *

A smoker was held in Calgary Barracks on December 20. Regular and reserve constables, with a few non-member guests, were in attendance. An orchestra from the R.A.F. No. 37, S.F.T.S., supplied the music. When good fellows, good music and good smoking are thrown together and mixed well, the result is a topping good time. That's what we had.

* * *

"The law should favour no-one" was a strict rule of the late Basil Fordham of this division during his policing days. (An appreciation and an obituary of ex-Constable Fordham appeared in the October, 1941, *Quarterly*; see pages 148 and 233).

One night he and Constable Bowell of 'K' Division were patrolling along the lonely Crow's Nest Pass. Suddenly a big truck loomed up, bearing down upon them. 'Baz', who was driving, was blinded by the other machine's lights. They were tilted too high.

Fortunately both vehicles were brought to a stop in time to avoid a smash-up. Baz got out, gave the truck-driver a lecture and took his name (an Alberta ordinance requires lights to be a certain height and no more).

As the police car drove on, Baz looked intently at his own lights. Abruptly he said, "Why, *our* lights are too high. We can't charge another man with that offence when our own need fixing!"

He turned the car around and went after the truck. When he caught up with it, he apologized to the driver, then drove to the detachment, and with a spanner soon had the police car lights properly adjusted.

Following this incident, it was observed that truck drivers and other motorists in that district treated the R.C.M.P. with much greater respect.

'N' Division

Since the last issue of the *Quarterly*, the band has sustained the loss of six valuable members: Csts Les Lucas—trombone—to the altar and R.C.A.F.; Art Byford—cornet—same places; Herb Houston—French horn—to the army; Earl Dupuis—bass—ditto; and Bob Scott—clarinet—to the army. Sub-Csts Bill Blakeney—clarinet—to the R.C.A.F.; and Bill Thivierge—cornet—to the Provost Company.

* * *

November was a big month for the band, with three theatre concerts, three days in Montreal and a trip to Quebec City.

The first concert, on November 2, in the Capitol Theatre, Ottawa, was sponsored by the Kiwanis Club; proceeds of a silver collection went for war purposes. The second one, November 15, was under the aegis of the St John Ambulance Association. The Governor General and Princess Alice were in attendance, and the band played an all-British program in their honour. In the evening of the same day, a capacity audience again filled the theatre to hear the band. Proceeds went to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Governor General's Foot Guards, under whose auspices the concert had been arranged.

On November 9, the band entrained for Montreal and gave an afternoon program at the Plateau School Auditorium in aid of the Queen's Canadian Fund. The next day the entire unit provided the music for an Armistice Ball in aid of the same fund. The ball was a colourful and spectacular function which measured up fully to the organizers' wishes that it be the 'biggest event of its kind ever sponsored by the Force'.

Next morning the band swung into the Armistice Day parade and took part in the ceremonies and remembrance services.

By one of Fate's strange vagaries the first funeral officially attended by the band was that of a man whose influence and cooperation did much toward founding and establishing the R.C.M.P. Band—the late Rt Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice.

On November 29, thousands of mourning citizens lined the picturesque streets of old Quebec as the solemn and slow-moving procession wound its way to St Roche's church where High Mass was sung for the dead statesman. Thirty uniformed members of

'C' Division, together with representative units from the Navy, Army and Air Force, headed the *entourage*. Next came the band playing the immortal and awesome funeral marches of Handel, Chopin and Beethoven.

* * *

On December 19, the R.C.M.P. orchestra played at a farewell party held at Rockcliffe Barracks Officers' Mess for Asst Commr J. M. Tupper and Insp F. A. Syms on the occasion of their retirement to pension.

* * *

A small 'pick-up' band consisting of the few musicians who were not then on leave provided music for the twentieth annual Christmas Tree entertainment for parents and children of 'A', 'N', 'G' Divisions and 'H.Q.' Sub-division, in Knox Presbyterian Church on December 20.

* * *

Filling its rightful place among the umpteen wonders of Rockcliffe Barracks, the annual New Year's Eve Dance went off this year with its usual brilliance and *éclat*. About three hundred couples attended the affair; music was supplied, as usual, by the R.C.M.P. orchestra.

* * *

Right in the middle of that awful slump between the moiety cheque and the next pay-day, somebody got the wonderful idea of organizing a skating party and informal dance at 'N' Division. Girls from the Justice Building came out in bus loads, paired up by numbers drawn from a hat. When the gang weren't on the rink, or dancing in their stocking feet, they were in the mess, dabbing mustard over frankfurters and sampling 'Freddie's' coffee.

Cst. C. J. Sweeney is no slouch at conjuring; we found out that night. After making pencils float in mid-air and tearing shirts off people without even unbuttoning their coats, he commenced pulling two-dollar bills out of cigarettes. This started a near panic at that time of the month, as you can imagine.

'O' Division

Ex-Supt L. H. Nicholson dropped in to see us during the latter part of October, just before he left for overseas. He looked very fit and was 'rarin to go'. By this time he will have joined the Armoured Brigade in England.

Captain Nicholson was, of course, full of enthusiasm over his army duties, but we observed that his interest is still as keen as ever in police matters. We pity the unhappy Hun who tries to do a safe-blowing job on one of Captain Nicholson's tanks.

Bon voyage and a happy landing, Sir!

* * *

Cst. D. (Dave) Mascall could no longer resist the urge, and we lost him in October to the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, where he now precariously balances a single pip on each shoulder strap. Apparently the transition from police to army has not hurt Mascall's gift of repartee. Upon his visit here all dressed up in battle dress and big smile, somebody asked "What do you do, Dave, when the troops salute you?" Quoth Dave, "Boy, I salute them right back!"

* * *

Insp S. Bullard has been posted here on transfer from 'G' Division, and is now in charge of the Intelligence Branch. Inspector Bullard is particularly welcome to 'O' Division as we hear that he wields a wicked willow, and will be able to give much needed support to our cricket team later on.

* * *

Stenographers please note:

One of our girls was in a detachment office, and saw an applicant for engagement being interviewed by the N.C.O. in charge. She subsequently heard it had been determined that the said applicant was in fact a deserter from the army. In the meantime, of course, the 'applicant' had disappeared.

Our girl left the Force and some months later, while in the local post office, saw the 'applicant' at the wicket. She tapped him on the shoulder and invited him to step upstairs and visit the R.C.M.P. He did so, and was promptly and most efficiently 'jugged'. It's a grand thing, this *esprit de corps*.

* * *

Banshees howled and ghosts walked at our inaugural dance held on Hallowe'en at the Beverley Street Barracks. This was the first opportunity that the ladies had to see our recently-acquired quarters.

It was a grand night. The younger set acted like a younger set should, and the older set acted like the younger set. The night air, or something, helped the mood along and many budding Crosbys surprised

Photo courtesy Toronto *Evening Telegram*.

'O' DIVISION CHRISTMAS TREE, DEC. 20, 1941

Santa Claus, A/Cpl W. M. Nichol; Assistants: Csts A. McEwan, and D. Carmichael (carrying package).

themselves before the evening closed. The highlight of the evening for us was a vision in blue (no names, no pack-drill) seated nonchalantly on a block of ice! It's true, so help us.

* * *

The winter sports activities are now well under way; the Badminton Club, under the guidance of Insp F. W. Schutz, is exceedingly popular. Many new members have enrolled, and a tournament is being arranged. We expect to have news for the next issue of the *Quarterly* as to the activity of our 'birdie' fans.

Which reminds us of the current story about a flock of migratory sparrows that flew over Toronto late one evening. When the flock rested the youngest bird was missing. When he did show up several hours later, it was observed that he had a split beak, a cut eye and no tail feathers. The

explanation was, of course, that in passing over the high building of Postal Station 'G', he had flown in one of the top-floor windows and busted right into a practice game of 'O' Division Badminton Club.

* * *

A/Cpl Walter Barratt, Windsor Detachment, is becoming an expert in handling three-cornered underwear. On Nov. 21, 1941, he distributed the cigars to celebrate the birth of his son, Walter Gordon.

* * *

On Oct. 30, 1941, Cst. J. S. Duncan of Sarnia Detachment, son of Supt and Mrs K. Duncan, headquarters, Ottawa, married Miss Margaret Isabelle Davidson of Lethbridge, Alta. The ceremony took place in Ottawa.

* * *

The adults here look forward with pleasure to our various social functions; but their feelings are nothing compared with

those of the children who now regard 'O' Division Christmas Tree celebration as the highlight of the entire winter's activities.

The affair was held on Dec. 20, 1941, at the Beverley Street Barracks where approximately seventy children were received by Santa Claus (alias A/Cpl W. Nichol) at 5.30 p.m. Among the children were those of members now serving with the R.C.M.P. Provost Company, whose families are living in Toronto. Before the arrival of Santa Claus, whose robust appearance certainly belies any talk of short rations, a brief entertainment was provided. It included a conjuring act, which still has the children wondering how, and songs by Miss L. Schutz and Acting Corporal Kelly.

Following the distribution of gifts and Christmas stockings, the parents and children were given an opportunity to imitate the conjuror by making huge quantities of sandwiches, cake, coffee and ice cream disappear; they showed commendable thoroughness.

In true Dickensian manner the floors were then cleared. The fiddler (Corporal Muir) struck up a lively tune, in which Constable Goldie (traps) and Mrs Goldie (piano) kept pace; and we were away for several hours of real Christmassy dancing.

Our members who hail from the West, where barns are still barns, showed the Eastern girls what a square dance really should be. Any lack of Terpsichorean skill was more than offset by muscular ability, and by midnight when Auld Lang Syne was sung, all agreed that this party had been the best yet.

On Dec. 23, 1941, as a result of arrangements made by the officer commanding and the Christmas Tree Committee, a large carton of toys, also candies, fruit, and so forth were delivered to the Home for Incurable Children, Toronto.

* * *

Old Man 1941 might have been excused if, ere departing into the never never, he had paused to inquire regarding the noise which occurred at midnight New Year's Eve in the Beverley Street Barracks during the final dance of the year. The dance committee transformed the place into a model of tasteful decoration, in which the colours of the Force were predominant.

The officer commanding and officers of 'O' Division headquarters, and Lt-Col and Mrs T. Dann were among the crowd of about two hundred persons who attended.

We think the accommodation now available here at the barracks is ideal; while spacious enough for dancing, it is at the same time sufficiently compact to make for the atmosphere of a large house party. And that is the kind of dance that was held on New Year's Eve. Everybody knew everybody and took full advantage of this fact when osculatory expressions of New Year wishes were exchanged at midnight. We do not wish to over-emphasize this part of a most enjoyable occasion and are merely reporting the comments of our single members (and some others) when they said that there should be more New Years than one per annum. But we're going to make the best of the situation by doing it all over again when 1942 becomes the Old Year.

Prize-Winning Articles

THE following members received cash prizes for their articles in the October, 1941, *Quarterly*. The editorial committee extends its congratulations and urges the winners to keep up the good work:

Cst. J. R. Abbott—'Reproduction of Footprints'—\$10.

Spl Cst. J. S. Jenkins—'A Night Patrol'—\$10.

Cpl E. Brakefield Moore—'The Question Box'—\$5.



RT. HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE, P.C., K.C., M.P., B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

A Great Public Servant

THE untimely death of the Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe on Nov. 26, 1941, has been ascribed by many people to his unremitting toil as Minister of Justice. Under the burdens which war inevitably brings to men of such high public office, this great loyal Canadian gave lavishly of his vitality. And it was characteristic of him that before departing on permanent leave of absence his last thought should be of Canada. His principal regret at going when he did was that, with so much evil besetting civilization, he felt his beloved country needed him. Truly, he was a martyr to the cause of freedom and justice.

Mr Lapointe was known—by sight at least, if not actually—to hundreds of members and employees of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Many of them at headquarters had brushed shoulders with him in the elevators of the Justice Building, had saluted him on the street. They will recall the tall, big-framed man for his tolerance and natural cheerfulness. With his death our Force has lost not only a powerful champion but a sincere friend. The memory of him will long remain green in our ranks.

Ernest Lapointe was Minister in control of the Force for thirteen years—a span second only to the uninterrupted fifteen-year record set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Our association with him dates back to when the Force, except perhaps by reputation, was little known in Eastern Canada.

It was on Sept. 2, 1921, that the stewardship of the R.C.M.P. was taken over by the Minister of Justice, then Sir Lomer Gouin. Ernest Lapointe succeeded him in that post three years later. From then on, the Force grew in size and importance more than it had at any previous time since its establishment in 1873. During his regime, Mr Lapointe did much to promote efficiency in the R.C.M.P. At all times, he mani-

festated a deep understanding of its work and problems, but it was his self-made rule not to intervene with the Force's internal administration. He concerned himself only with the broader aspects—policy and growth of the service.

He was especially anxious that Canadian peace officers should be trained in the latest methods of crime prevention and detection. This desire found expression in the development of the Canadian Police College, which, more than any other single factor, has been responsible for raising the level of the police profession in this country. At first there was considerable skepticism as to the value of applying laboratory science to criminal investigation; but in the past few years the college has more than justified itself as an essential aid to modern police work. It was due in large measure to his vision and support that this institution, the technical facilities of which are available to any police service in the Dominion, became so important in R.C.M. Police training.

Mr Lapointe's life closely resembled that of his idol, Sir Wilfrid. Both men were of the soil of Quebec, deeply religious, and of humble parentage. After their rise to eminence in public life, the mantle of authority rested easily on them. Neither of them ever lost the common touch, the homespun goodliness which had been theirs from childhood. The two of them had inherited an abiding love for liberty. Each strove, and accomplished much, to advance the spiritual and temporal welfare of the masses. Like his hero, the late Minister of Justice possessed a rare gift for straightening out difficulties, and Canadian unity during the past two decades owes much to his benign influence.

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police guarded the casket while his body lay in state at Quebec City. And the R.C.M.P. Band, their drums

black-draped and muffled, accompanied the horse-drawn hearse through the historic snow-clad thoroughfares of that ancient Capital. In life Ernest Lapointe was close to us in the Force. In death it was fitting that we were near him. As the procession passed slowly down the narrow streets which had been trodden by his ancestors for over three centuries, one sensed the spirit of Laurier; could

almost feel that he was there welcoming his faithful successor to that final bourne where life is unending and there are no cares.

That we who had been with him so long were permitted to join in that dolorous concourse was an honour which we appreciated—we were with him to the end. We believe he would have desired it so.

Jules Quesnelle

WITH THE passing of Jules Quesnelle, Maple Creek loses a pioneer citizen who probably lived longer in the West than any other person. Born in Wyoming 86 years ago, Mr Quesnelle remained south of the international boundary until 1875, when he came to old Fort Walsh with one of the many freighting outfits hauling supplies from Fort Benton on the Missouri River to Fort Walsh, the most important community on the prairies in those far-off years.

Young Jules fitted into the frontier life at the post, married one of the McKay girls, and henceforth made his home on this side of the line. When the Mounted Police abandoned Fort Walsh in 1883, Jules, with a goodly part of the civilian population, followed the police to Maple Creek.

For the next few years, like the majority of pioneers, he turned his hand to anything that would bring a living for himself and family. Many of the log buildings at Walsh were torn down and hauled to Maple Creek. He helped with the hauling, and was among those caught in the big timber fire that swept the Cypress Hills in 1885 or 1886. However, he managed to come through it without suffering any particular injury.

As Maple Creek grew, following the arrival of ranchers in the surrounding area, Quesnelle built a livery and feed barn on Jasper street, about where the Cypress Motors now stands. He conducted this business for a number of years, and also found time to start a ranch north-east of town. Some thirty years ago he disposed of the barn and moved to the Piapot district, where he lived until failing health sent him back to his old home town to make the final exit.

During the 66 years Jules lived in Maple Creek and district he commanded the respect of all those who came in contact with him. He had all the good points of the men who built the West and few, if any, of their shortcomings. During his long life he travelled many a trail. The friends of long standing, who are still with the living, will be hoping that on his last journey he found a trail leading straight to the place reserved for those who practised the admonition, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Maple Creek News.

Obituary

Reg. No. 11003, Constable Charles Floyd Patterson

A cable received at headquarters through the Department of National Defence brought the sad news that L/Cpl C. F. Patterson, 34, with the No. 1 Provost Co., (R.C.M.P.) overseas, had died on Nov. 25, 1941, from asphyxiation by gas from an improperly ignited gas heater. The coroner's verdict read 'Death by Misadventure'.

Born in Wetaskiwin, Alta, Charles Patterson lived there for many years and was employed as a clerk in a store there. He joined the R.C.M.P. at Edmonton on Aug. 27, 1931, and took his discharge on Aug. 26, 1937. During his service he was stationed at Winnipeg, Man., Wainwright, Chipewyan and St Paul, Alta.

After leaving the Force he married Miss Isabelle A. McIntee at Wainwright, and

took employment as an assessor in the Department of Municipal Affairs and later with the Game and Fisheries Department of Alberta.

On Sept. 21, 1939, he re-engaged with the R.C.M.P. at Edmonton where he was retained for general duties. In June, 1940, he volunteered for No. 1 Provost Co., (R.C.M.P.), and shortly after his acceptance, proceeded to England with the third draft of reinforcements.

Lance Corporal Patterson is survived by his widow, now residing at Greenshields, Alta.



Reg. No. 12795, ex-Sub-constable William Archibald Willison

Official notification from the War Office that Lt W. A. Willison, 22, missing since Dunkirk, is now presumed dead, ends the hopes of all who have been concerned over his safety. Details are lacking, but it is understood that Lieutenant Willison was with the British troops at Dunkirk. He was last seen entering a building with a detachment of soldiers. Previous to the time of that desperate evacuation, he had been in the Maginot Line.

William, or 'Bill' as he was known to his close friends, was born in Toronto on Mar. 20, 1917, and received his education at Upper Canada College and Bishop's University. After working as a salesman, and taking some military training with the 48th Gordon Highlanders, he joined the Force at Ottawa on Aug. 27, 1935, as a sub-constable. When his training period in Regina was completed, he was transferred to 'G' Division, Ottawa, where he worked in the clerical section. On June 19, 1937, he purchased his discharge.

Among those with whom he worked at headquarters and at Rockcliffe barracks,

Willison was a popular and very likeable young man. He had qualities which impelled people to respect him. His poise, character and personality were such that if he had been spared and had stayed on in the Force, there is no doubt he would have gone far.

On Feb. 18, 1939, Willison married Miss Marion Wilks of Galt, Ont., at Langdon Hall, Blair, the home of his bride's parents. The young couple left for England on their wedding trip, and settled in London where Willison was studying journalism. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Royal Norfolk Regiment as a lieutenant.

The young officer's wife and infant daughter came through some of London's worst bombing raids; it is reported that on one occasion Mrs Willison had to throw herself across the child's body to protect it from flying glass, when bombs shattered the windows in her home.

Ex-Sub-Constable Willison's parents, Mr and Mrs Walter A. Willison, reside in Toronto.

Reg. No. 6022, ex-Constable George Mayson

A leading citizen of Banff, Alta, George Mayson, 48, died at his home on Oct. 14, 1941, after months of sickness. Mr Mayson was manager of the Banff winter carnival in February, 1941, and it was while directing the show that he contracted a cold which led to his fatal illness.

A native of Cumberland, Eng., ex-Constable Mayson came to Calgary in 1906 and on Sept. 1, 1914, engaged in the R.N.W.M.P. On Aug. 31, 1916, his term of engagement expired. During his service he was stationed at Chaplain, Maple Creek and Regina Detachments. In 1917 he

married Miss Victoria Lucas of Chaplain, Sask., and the same year joined the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, eventually rising to the rank of detective sergeant.

After retiring from the S.P.P. in 1928, he took over a garage business at Kerrobert, Sask., and later moved to Banff where he became a member of the Board of Trade and the Rotary Club. He was also active in the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association.

Mr Mayson is survived by his widow; a daughter, Rena, R.N. of Kimberley, B.C.; a son, George, in the R.C.A.F.; a sister, and four brothers.

Reg. No. 1197, ex-Sergeant George Frederick Adams

On Oct. 24, 1941, three hunters found the body of ex-Sgt G. F. Adams, 78, in a ditch on Lulu Island, near Vancouver, B.C. An Edmonton resident for the past thirty years, he had gone to Vancouver early in October. Apparently he had been wandering through the bush and had tripped into the ditch, where he drowned.

Mr Adams joined the N.W.M.P. at Toronto on Apr. 24, 1885, and served at Maple Creek, Banff and Calgary until Aug. 1, 1893, when he took his discharge by purchase. On October 26 of the same year he re-engaged at Calgary. He had a natural interest in horses, and well understood their care and management. His experience in the fitting of harness and care of transport was extensive. It was said of him that he never spared himself in looking after his horses either in the stables or out on duty.

Constable Adams was a member of the escort that accompanied His Excellency the Governor General on his trip from Prince Albert to Qu'Appelle in 1900, and was presented with a gold pin to commemorate the event.

He was promoted corporal on Jan. 1, 1901, and transferred to headquarters, Regina, as head teamster. On July 1, 1903, he was promoted sergeant. Before being discharged to pension on Oct. 25, 1911, he was stationed at McCreary, Man., Athabasca Landing, and Lesser Slave Lake.

Ex-Sergeant Adams held the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal. Known throughout the Force as 'Skinny' Adams, he loved open-air life. During the summer he camped at Moyie Lake, B.C., and at his cabin on the Red Deer River, Alberta. He was not married.

Reg. No. 1107, ex-Constable Henry Roger Ashwell Pocock

On Nov. 12, 1941, Capt. H. R. Pocock, 76, adventurer, traveller, seaman, soldier and author, died in a nursing home at Weston-Super-Mare, England, after a colourful life that took him to many out-of-the-way places.

Henry Pocock was the son of Commander Pocock, R.N., afterwards a New Zealand clergyman, who came to Canada as a missionary in the 1880's. The boy received an education in England on Wellesley training ship and at Ludlow Grammar School. After farming near Brockville, Ont., and working as a clerk,

he went West and joined the N.W.M.P. at Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 13, 1884.

At the outbreak of the second Riel Rebellion, Constable Pocock was one of ninety-four men who left Regina on Mar. 18, 1885, under the command of Commr. A. G. Irvine, and proceeded to Prince Albert, near the seat of the disturbance. While the party was crossing the Salt Plain, one of the bleakest and most desolate parts of the country, young Pocock had both feet badly frozen. S/Sgt E. A. Braithwaite, the hospital steward, now residing in Edmonton, directed that they be kept in ice-water.

Pocock was propped up on a sleigh, with horse rugs bundled around him, and for the next eight hours of the trip to Humboldt suffered from exposure, stomach sickness and snow-blindness. At Prince Albert he was carried into the barracks with each foot a huge black mass. At this beleaguered settlement he was given hospital treatment; it was found the flesh had fallen away, exposing the bones and tissue. A few weeks later all the toes of his right foot had to be amputated.

During his convalescence at Prince Albert, Pocock acted as clerk at the barracks. He wished to continue in the Force, but, being found unfit for active duty, was invalided at Regina on Nov. 13, 1886. However, he was taken on as special constable for duty in the comptroller's office at Ottawa until his wounds healed. Finally in May of the next year he was discharged, with a pension.

After that this ex-constable returned to Alberta to act as guide for sportsmen, gold-seekers, explorers and others then interested in opening up the West. His guide routes chiefly led across the Rockies into British Columbia. He kept on in this business for awhile then went to New Caledonia as a missionary. He was a seaman with the Yokohama pirates, and was in some thirty other trades of life. In 1899 he embarked on one of the outstanding exploits of his career: an adventurous solitary horse-back ride from Fort Macleod, 3,600 miles along the backbone of the Rockies to Mexico City. Trailing a couple of pack-horses, he reached his destination in the autumn of that year.

The year after his return, he enlisted in the Imperial Army and saw service in the Boer War in 1901 as a scout in the S.A. Field Force. Two years after the conclusion of those hostilities, he was a missionary in Africa. He travelled in Greenland and returned to London, England, in 1904 and founded the Legion of Frontiersmen.



HENRY ROGER POCKOCK

During 1908-10, he sailed around the world in a tiny yacht. At the outbreak of the Great War he went back to military service with the Imperial Army and served three years, being appointed captain in 1915. Captain Pocock was engaged in deep-sea fisheries work and research during 1919-21. He went to Spitzbergen with the Oxford Expedition. He last visited Canada in 1935. He was the author of many books and plays, including an autobiography, *A Frontiersman, Curly, Jesse of Cariboo, The Splendid Blackguard, Horses and The Wolf Trail*.

Although ex-Constable Pocock served in the South African war and the last war, the present conflict found him anxious to serve again, but the army, navy, and air force all rejected him on account of his age.

Reg. No. 1511, ex-Constable Seymour Jacob Huff

At his home, Smith Road, Delta, B.C., the death of ex-Cst. S. J. Huff, 79, occurred on Nov. 14, 1941. Before joining the Force he lived at Madoc, Ont., where he was in the livery business. He engaged with the

N.W.M.P. at Belleville, Ont., on July 9, 1883, and seven years later took his discharge at Macleod then in 'H' Division.

In the spring of that year, Constable Huff was driving a four-horse team from

Stand Off to Lethbridge, in company with Spl Cst. Alonzo Conway. The weather was intensely cold and stormy as they passed through the Blood Reserve, and neither of them could drive more than fifteen minutes at a stretch. Although he was wearing seal-skin mitts, Huff had a finger frozen so badly it had to be amputated. His companion had his face frozen.

Over four hundred residents of the Delta and New Westminster districts attended the funeral, including Reeve Alex. Paterson and the Delta Council, members of the Canadian Legion, Hon. A. Wells Gray and representa-

tives of the New Westminster Lodge No. 3, B.P.O. Elks, of which Mr Huff was a charter member.

For twenty-six of the fifty-one years that Mr Huff lived in the Delta district he had been a member of the municipal council.

The casket was flanked by a detachment of members of the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association together with a number of uniformed serving members of the R.C.M.P.

Mr Huff is survived by his widow and one son, Albert, of Delta; two daughters, Mrs F. J. Weaver, Port Alberni, and Mrs Henessey, Vancouver.

Reg. No. 4290, ex-Sergeant Hubert Thorne

On Nov. 19, 1941, at Victoria, B.C., ex-Sergeant Thorne, 57, died, bringing to a close a life that was marked by all the characteristics that go to make up the model policeman. 'Nitchie', as he was known to veteran northern service men, was capable, courageous, hard-working and, above all, imbued with an unflagging sense of duty.

Hubert Thorne was born at Christchurch, Hants, Eng., on May 13, 1884, and on coming to Canada took up farming at Whitewood, Assiniboia. On Dec. 3, 1904, he joined the Force at Regina, Sask.

Constable Thorne was in the Mounted Police party that in 1904 and 1905 cut a seven-foot pack trail across country from Fort St John, over the Rockies to the telegraph line running to Dawson City, work that took two years to complete. During long periods no other men, not even Indians, were seen. On Sept. 1, 1907, he was transferred from 'N' Division, Lesser Slave Lake, to 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

Constable Thorne was a member of the Coronation Contingent that proceeded overseas in 1911 for the crowning of King George V. He was also a member of 'A' Squadron, R.N.W.M.P., enlisting at Regina on May 2, 1918, with the rank of corporal and serving in the Canadian Light Horse until that unit was demobilized on Apr. 14, 1919.

In 1911 he was given a grant of \$25 in recognition of good work while on patrol near Prairie Creek. He had brought in the body of a trapper under trying conditions. On another occasion he had cared for a sick

bushman, whom he conveyed nearly three hundred miles to Athabasca Landing where medical assistance was obtained, and the man's life saved. Instead of keeping the unfortunate man at Fort McMurray, Thorne voluntarily undertook a long and arduous journey in cold, inclement weather. On reading the official account of this exploit, Sir Robert Borden, then Prime Minister, declared: "This is an inspiring document. It shows a finely unselfish and courageous deed done as ordinary routine. That it was done involuntarily but makes it the finer. Both the action itself and the manner of reporting it fully sustain the splendid traditions of the R.N.W.M.P." Thorne received for this feat another grant of \$25 from the Fine Fund.

On Dec. 22, 1911, Constable Thorne purchased his discharge from the Force, but re-engaged on Oct. 3, 1913. In 1914 he was in charge of Fort McMurray Detachment. He married on Apr. 9, 1917. Two years later he was in charge of the detachment at Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

On Mar. 24, 1921, he was a passenger on the Imperial Oil Company's plane which flew to Fort Simpson and Fort Norman. The company's party wished to call at several places between Windy Point and Fort Norman; Sergeant Thorne was instructed to accompany them to Fort Norman and back to Fort Simpson as an observer. This airplane trip was a novel experience in the history of the Force and the Mackenzie River district.

In the same year, Sergeant Thorne did an excellent piece of police work in the Albert

LeBeaux case. He spared no pains in the investigation; and had custody of the prisoner and the corpse on the long journey from Fort Providence to Fort Smith.

No matter how distasteful his duties were, he invariably performed them with cheerful readiness. His detachments were always kept in spotless condition, and the various posts of which he was in charge bore the reputation of being as clean and tidy as any in the whole Force. Both of his promotions—corporal and sergeant—were awarded him for good work on particular cases.

In July, 1925, he left Edmonton for Fort Rae, N.W.T., coming out of the North in July, 1928. On May 10, 1929, he assumed charge of the detachment at La Pas, Man.

A testimony to the high regard in which Sergeant Thorne was held by the public is the following letter from the secretary treasurer of the Advisory Council, Jasper, Alta.

. . . "The Jasper Advisory Council, a representative body of the people of Jasper, appeal to the superintendent of police at Edmonton, and the R.C.M.P. Commissioner to make the position of Sergeant Thorne a permanent one. . . . We feel that there has now been a man placed here who has the interests of the town at heart, who will not only be a credit to the town and will place it on the lofty pedestal to which it belongs, but who will be a credit to the police force of which he is a member. . . ."

Commissioner Starnes commended him in 1923 and awarded him \$100 from the

R.C.M.P. Benefit Trust Fund in recognition of duty well done,—the carrying of important orders to Herschel Island, Y.T., in connection with the execution of two Eskimo murderers there, Alikomiak and Tatamigana. Leaving Edmonton on Oct. 5, 1923, he travelled via Vancouver, Seward and Fort Yukon, Alaska—an arduous trip in which he encountered several unpreventable difficulties; through the exercise of resourcefulness and initiative, he overcame these and arrived at his destination on December 6.

After his retirement from the Force on Oct. 2, 1929, ex-Sergeant Thorne lived at Jasper, where for a few years he operated a novelty shop. In 1934 he moved to Victoria with his wife and daughter, Barbara. Several times he served as a technical adviser to Hollywood studios in the filming of Mounted Police pictures.

At the outbreak of war he made application to re-engage in any capacity whatsoever, and to serve anywhere. He was engaged as a special constable and appointed supervisor of dock guards at Esquimalt, B.C., Mar. 11, 1940, a position he held until he resigned on Aug. 1, 1941.

He was regarded as the type of man who made and maintained the reputation of the Force. Dr Johnson wrote of Garrick that he left no department of art untouched and touched nothing that he did not adorn. In a sense, the same might be said of ex-Sergeant Thorne, whose twenty-three years in the Force constituted an outstanding record of service, and covered an amazing range of law enforcement.

Reg. No. 1777, ex-Constable Albert Mottershead

On Nov. 30, 1941, the death of Albert Mottershead, 79, occurred at Edmonton, Alta. Born at London, Eng., he was employed by the London & North Western Railway at Manchester, Eng., for four years before coming to Canada and joining the N.W.M.P. in Montreal, P.Q., on May 27, 1886.

Constable Mottershead took his discharge at Calgary, then 'E' Division, on May 28,

1891. After residing for some time at Clover Bar, he settled in Edmonton where he lived for the past fifty years.

Mr Mottershead is survived by his widow; two daughters, Mrs J. Scott of Edmonton and Mrs J. Lorne of Fort Saskatchewan; four sons, Ernest, George and James of Edmonton, and Edward of Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 4215, ex-Constable Charles Dench

The death of ex-Cst. C. Dench, 61, occurred at Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 3, 1941.

A native of England, Mr Dench was a soldier with the 17th Lancers, Imperial Army, before coming to Canada and joining the N.W.M.P. at Regina, Sask., on June 1, 1904.

During his term of service Constable Dench was stationed at Little Bow Detachment, 'K' Division, 'Depot' Division, and Macleod, Alta, 'D' Division. He purchased

his discharge at Macleod on Mar. 31, 1908. For the next six years he lived in Calgary where he was employed as a land cruiser.

On Aug. 11, 1914, he re-engaged in the Force at Vancouver, B.C., and was stationed at Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Sask., taking his discharge at the latter point a year later. He served in the C.E.F. as a sergeant in the 65th Battalion Overseas Contingent.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs Gertrude Thoms of Saskatoon.

Ex-Superintendent Archibald Cameron Macdonell

The death in his 78th year of Lt-Gen. Sir Archibald C. Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Honorary Doctor of Laws of Queen's University, occurred at Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 23, 1941, bringing to a close an eventful career that reached a high zenith of fame. With his passing, the Force lost one of her most famous sons, and the nation one of its most distinguished soldiers.

From the start it was inevitable that Archibald Macdonell should win renown and honour in military and police endeavours. His Canadian descent traces from a long line of worthy Highland gentlemen, some of whom served through the war of 1776 and came to Canada as United Empire Loyalists, settling in Glengarry County, Ont. His father was Samuel Macdonell, Q.C., D.C.L., L.L.D., a highly-esteemed citizen and the first mayor of Windsor, Ont., the town in which Sir Archibald was born.

After his early school-days at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., young Macdonell in January, 1883, entered Royal Military College, then in its infancy and under its first commandant.

On graduating from R.M.C. in 1886 with the rank of company sergeant-major, he was commissioned in the Royal Artillery; but certain personal affairs prevented him from joining the Imperial Army, so he resigned and in 1888 as lieutenant entered the Canadian Mounted Infantry, Permanent Corps. On Sept. 28, 1889, he transferred to the North West Mounted Police, being appointed inspector.

The following year Inspector Macdonell married Mary Maud Flora, daughter of Lt-

Col J. T. Campbell of the 72nd Highlanders and Royal Fusiliers.

At the outbreak of the Boer War and the subsequent formation of a Canadian contingent, he was given a commission as captain in the 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, a regiment officered almost entirely by N.W.M.P. officers and commanded by Lt-Col L. W. Herchmer.

In South Africa Macdonell quickly rose to the rank of Major; he was twice mentioned in dispatches, received the South African medal and four clasps, and in 1901 won the Distinguished Service Order for his gallantry and leadership. After convalescing in Madeira from a dangerous wound received in action at Diamond Hill, twenty miles from Pretoria, he returned to Canada on sick leave and mobilized the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, taking over command with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The unit arrived in Africa the very day peace was declared.

When the 5th C.M.R. were disbanded, Inspector Macdonell returned to duty in the N.W.M.P. From August, 1901, to April, 1902, he was A/Adjutant of the Force; from Oct. 20, 1902, until Jan. 3, 1905, he commanded 'Depot' Division. On Feb. 19, 1903, he was promoted superintendent. At various other times he served at 'B', 'C', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'K', and 'N' Divisions and commanded Wood Mountain, Moosomin, Saltcoats, Battleford and Regina Sub-districts, also Milk River Detachment. In 1897 he assisted Supt (later commissioner) A. Bowen Perry in training and equipping the police contingent that went to England for Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

During his eighteen years in the Force Superintendent Macdonell acquired an understanding knowledge of the Indians, and exerted himself at all times in studying their customs and psychology. He was a friend of many Indian chiefs: Star Blanket, Pie-a-Pot, Black Bull, Bocas, Yellow Calf and John Thundercloud. While in the Force he was present at the *dénouement* of Almighty Voice; the Indian murderer was finally rounded up in May, 1897, and killed by a police party.

On Mar. 4, 1907, Superintendent Macdonell resigned the Force and was appointed major in Lord Strathcona's Horse (then the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles). In 1912 he was promoted to command of that unit which he took overseas. He also commanded the Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg.

His services during the Great War are almost universally known and appreciated. Six weeks after the declaration of war in 1914, he, as lieutenant-colonel, left Canadian shores *en route* to the front in command of the Lord Strathcona's Horse, Canadian Cavalry Brigade. He commanded this regiment until December, 1915, when he was called to take over the newly-formed 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, which consisted of such units as the tried and tested Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the Royal Canadian Regiment, the 42nd Royal Highlanders Battalion (Black Watch), and the 49th Battalion, Edmonton Regiment. He was severely wounded on Feb. 17, 1916, when his brigade was garrisoned at Kemmel Hill, Belgium. He was invalided to England, but three months later rejoined his command.

As brigade commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell was greatly responsible for the stubborn resistance of his troops in the Ypres salient during the first half of June, 1916, when the Germans launched their third great offensive in that area. The brunt of the enemy's attack fell on the 3rd Canadian Division, and Macdonell's brigade was heavily committed. Three months later it operated actively on the Somme at Moquet Farm, near Thiepval, at Courcellette, the Regina Trench and Pys.

With the remainder of the Canadian Army Corps, the 7th Canadian Brigade wintered on Vimy Ridge where on Apr. 9, 1917, the great assault was successfully

projected. In the protracted fighting that ensued Colonel Macdonell was conspicuous, and his leadership was an inspiration. This was the last engagement in which he took part as G.O.C. the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

On June 9, 1917, he was called to take command of those veterans of Ypres, of Festubert and Givency, the 1st Canadian Division, Canada's oldest active service formation who, by reason of their distinctive colours, were known as 'The Old Red Patch'.

It is with the splendid record of this body of Canadian soldiers, that Sir Archibald will perhaps always be identified. He guided them through the stirring and ruthless struggles of 1917, through the arduous trench war of Lens and Lievin, through the magnificent capture of Hill 70, and the still more magnificent resistance to avalanching counter-attacks that followed the capture through the horrors of Passchendaele in November, 1917, on towards the end of the war.

Sir Archibald and his division covered themselves with glory in these campaigns. They were daily at handgrips with the enemy and carried the fighting to Cambrai, drove the demoralized Germans from the Crocourt-Queant Line, north of the Trinquis River to the Sensee Canal at Douai, forced the passage of the canal in mid-October and harried the retreating foe up to Valenciennes.

The Last Hundred Days were a testing time for the 1st Division, the period when it really proved its mettle and that of its fighting commander. That the general felt very keenly the demobilization in 1919 of the 'Old Red Patch' may be gleaned from this extract from his final Order:

"I cannot view the breaking up of my beautiful 1st Canadian Division, the men of the 'Old Red Patch', with equanimity. It breaks me up too.

I shall soon be only a memory to you. It will, however, I trust be the pleasant memory of a Canadian general who believed in you, trusted you, cared for you, gloried in your steadfast courage, discipline and truly wonderful achievements, and who hopes none of you will be the worse for being 'Macdonell's men'."

General Macdonell's were the first Canadian troops to enter Germany. They crossed the Belgo-German frontier south of Malmedy on Dec. 4, 1918, and marched through the Rhineland to Cologne, where, as part of the British Army of Occupation, they garrisoned the Cologne bridge-head for nearly a month. Following that they were withdrawn to Belgium, and eventually returned to Canada.

Sir Archibald was mentioned in the dispatches of the field marshal commanding-in-chief, no fewer than six times. In January, 1916, while still commanding the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, he was the recipient of the Companionship of the Order of St Michael and St George. Eighteen months later he became a Companion of the Bath. These honours were crowned in January, 1919, when he received the last order of knighthood, the accolade from His

Majesty the King, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath.

On July 19, 1919, Sir Archibald took over the important post of Commandant of R.M.C. at Kingston. During the six years he occupied this post, he instituted many sweeping improvements, including readjustment of the curriculum.

Some measure of General Macdonell's popularity may be gained from the fact that he was an honorary colonel of four different regiments: Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), the 31st B.C. Horse, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders.

Three uniformed members of the Force attended the military funeral and marched in the procession. Sir Archibald is survived by a daughter, Mrs Walter Gillespie of Barrie, Ont.

Reg. No. 3126, ex-Constable John James Hamilton

Death came to ex-Cst. J. J. Hamilton, 71, at the Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, B.C., on Jan. 4, 1942. As a youth, Mr Hamilton left his home at Ottawa, Ont., and went to the West, settling at Moose Jaw, N.W.T. On Apr. 1, 1896, he joined the N.W.M.P. at Regina. During his service with the Force he spent two years in the Yukon, at Dawson then 'B' Division. He was transferred from the North to 'Depot' Division, Regina, in January, 1901, where he served as division cook until his term of engagement expired on Mar. 31, 1901.

After leaving the Force Mr Hamilton was in the freighting business, carrying goods to western points. Later, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Mr Davidson and had a large store, first at Gladstone, Man., then twenty-five miles further west where he built and laid out the present town-site of Neepawa. In this community he held a prominent place, becoming its first mayor, an office which he held for many years.

Deceased is survived by his widow; a daughter, Mrs J. Wise, Vancouver, B.C.; a brother and a sister, both of Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 6052, ex-Constable William Arthur Evans

At his home on Mackay Avenue, Toronto, the death of ex-Cst. W. A. Evans, 56, occurred on Jan. 5, 1942. For the past twenty years he was night watchman at the University of Toronto.

Born in Donard, County of Wicklow, Ireland, Mr Evans came to Canada in July,

1914. He joined the R.N.W.M.P. on Sept. 1, 1914, and took his discharge at Regina a year later.

He is survived by his widow, four sons, John, Richard, Robert and William, and one daughter, Frances.

Reg. No. 2802, ex-Staff Sergeant William Brankley

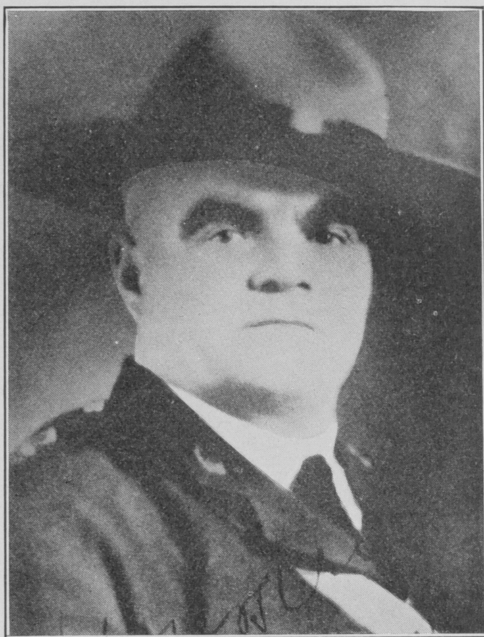
On Jan. 13, 1942, William Brankley, 71, died at his home in Victoria, B.C.

He was born at Barrow-on-Grange, Lincolnshire, England, and came to Canada with his parents at the age of thirteen. The family took up farming near Stayner, Ont.

Eight years later, William went to Winnipeg, Man., and on May 6, 1892, joined the N.W.M.P. He was sent to 'Depot' Division, Regina, for training. At the expiration of his five-year term of engagement he took his discharge at Calgary and moved to Kelso, B.C., where he worked as a miner for a few months. During this time he married.

On Sept. 13, 1897, he re-engaged with the Force and remained until his retirement to pension on Feb. 20, 1917. Ex-Staff Sergeant Brankley's career in the Force was marked by a steadiness and trustworthiness that won the rare classification 'Exemplary' on his discharge certificate. Most of his service was spent in the Calgary district where he was employed as Q.M.S. On July 10, 1895, he was promoted to corporal; following his re-engagement as a constable, he regained his corporal's rank, on Feb. 14, 1899; on May 10, 1902, he was promoted sergeant; on July 1, 1903, he received staff sergeant's rank.

After the death of his wife in Calgary, he married again, on Oct. 13, 1915. Two years later, when the Alberta Provincial Police were formed, he was offered the command of 'C' Division with the status of inspector.



WILLIAM BRANKLEY

This appointment he accepted, and retained command of the district until his resignation in 1928. For the next eight years he worked as a premises surveyor for a Calgary gas company, and upon superannuating, moved to Victoria with his family.

Surviving are his widow, Grace, in Victoria; a daughter, Florence, in Calgary; three sisters and two brothers.

Reg. No. 12570, ex-Constable Sidney Stephen Lang

Sgt Pilot S. S. Lang was killed on Jan. 14, 1942, in action overseas. He had trained in Canada and left for England in the summer of 1941.

Sidney Lang was born in Ottawa on Oct. 29, 1911. After completing three years in high school he worked as a truck driver in Chicago, Ill., for three years, and later as a repair man for an electrical company in the same city. Subsequently he returned to Ottawa.

Mr Lang joined the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa on June 22, 1935, and was stationed at 'N' Division. In September he was transferred to Winnipeg, 'D' Division, and six months later was moved to Toronto, 'O' Division, where he was engaged in enforcing the Railway Act and in general duties at division headquarters. At the beginning of Janu-

ary, 1938, he was detailed to plain clothes duty on general investigations in the preventive service branch at Toronto.

In the spring of 1939 Constable Lang took a private flying course. While in the United States he had attended an aviation school for two months where he studied mechanics, rigging, elementary navigation and completed seven hours dual flying instruction. On June 21, 1940, at the expiration of his period of service, he took his discharge and enlisted in the R.C.A.F. Just before Christmas he wrote relatives to the effect that he had made twenty-four flights over Germany.

Surviving are his parents, Mr and Mrs S. J. Lang of Cicero, Ill., U.S.A.; two brothers, Gerald, in the U.S. Army, and V. Bernard, in the U.S. Navy. There are also two sisters in the United States.

